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OSD Letter, 15-8-78

MR 203 (6) Sec. 7 - "DAILY G-2 REPORTS"

April, May, June, 1943.

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MR 203 (6) Sec. 7 - "DAILY G-2 REPORTS"

(April, May, June, 1943)

[Requires both Army & Navy Clearances

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Director
30 Jun 68-72
R.S.D.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 29 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 30 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
30 June 1943.

No. 94.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 28 June, Kiska and Little Kiska suffered a light bombing raid by U.S. planes.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--A former Paraguayan Minister of War and 7 Army officers have been arrested for conspiring against the Government. President Morinigo, who has been visiting in the United States and is now reported to be in Mexico, has been requested to return immediately.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Close-support forces of the GAF continue to direct day and night air operations against Soviet rear areas. The Red Air Force raided the port of Taman on the nights of 26 and 27 June, while Orel and Karachev were again attacked on the night of 28 June.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 June, 8 enemy planes dropped bombs on 3 English south coast towns. During the night of 28-29 June, Cologne was attacked by a very large force of RAF bombers. AA fire in barrage pattern coordinated with searchlights was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Late in the day of 28 June, about 18 enemy fighter-bombers made an attack on the port area of Pantelleria. During the night of 27-28 June, San Giovanni was attacked by RAF planes which dropped 122 tons of bombs. On the following day 311 tons of bombs were dropped on the port area of Leghorn by U.S. heavy bombers. One ship in the harbor was set on fire. On Sardinia the airdromes at Alghero, Olbia, Milis, and Decimomannu were bombed by U.S. planes. Fighter reaction was encountered on all these raids. According to a communique, the Comiso airdrome, and factories and rail yards at Licata, Sicily, were attacked by RAF fighter-bombers.
6. ASIA.--Burma: With the exception of 2 battalions in the Maung-daw--Buthidaung area, the main body of Japanese troops in Arakan has withdrawn on Akyab. On 27 June, shipping and Japanese-occupied villages in the Akyab area were attacked by RAF planes, which made 75 sorties. On the following day, river shipping was again strafed

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strafed and Akyab and Myohaung were bombed. The Pinyinana and Sagaing railway yards were bombed effectively by U.S. planes. Photo reconnaissance revealed expert camouflage of the Myitkyina airdrome. Many other enemy airfields were under water and unserviceable.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Pacific Area: On 26 June, a U.S. reconnaissance plane reported that the Japanese are possibly constructing a landing strip on Onotoa Island, in the southern Gilberts. Solomons Area: A Navy communique reports that on 30 June (East longitude date), combined U.S. forces landed on Rendova Island, New Georgia group. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 June, Darwin was raided by 9 enemy bombers escorted by 9 fighters. Intercepting Allied fighters shot down 2 enemy fighters, and probably destroyed 2 other fighters and 2 bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--In the Mediterranean a small Greek cargo ship was sunk by a submarine 60 miles N of Beirut (Syria) on 27 June. A small Norwegian cargo ship was sunk by a submarine off the south coast of Persia on 28 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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NSA Letter 5-8-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By auth. N 6849-92
29 Jun 43
R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 28 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 29 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D.C.,
29 June 1943.

No. 93.

SE
Kiska

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: The presence of enemy personnel working with trucks on the level shore of Zapod Head, Segula Island, may indicate an intention to develop a landing strip on that island. On 27 June, positions on Kiska were raided 6 times by U.S. bombers. Intense fire by enemy automatic weapons and AA guns was encountered. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported on 27 June in the St. Lawrence Gulf, 40 miles SW of Magdalen Island. A second sighting was reported 90 miles SE of Halifax on 26 June.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Mayors of Fort de France and Le Mamentin, Martinique, heretofore considered pro-Vichy, have resigned following an address by Admiral Robert reaffirming his loyalty to the Vichy regime.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Reconnaissance raids continue along the entire front. In the Velikie Luki area and S of Staraya Russa, the Red Army attacked in some force. Ground gained by the Soviets near Velikie Luki has been retained in spite of several enemy attempts to recapture it. Tactical bombing continued by both air forces.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 28 June the submarine base at St. Nazaire was attacked by U.S. bombers for the 10th time; 290 tons of 4,000-pound bombs were dropped. AA fire was intense and 17 enemy planes were destroyed in combat. The enemy fighter base at Beaumont-le-Roger, 45 miles SE of Le Havre, was subjected to a 103-ton raid by other U.S. bombers. AA fire was weak and little fighter opposition was encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 26 June 2 fighter-bomber attacks were made on Allied shipping between Sousse and Sfax, and another such attack was made off Tunis. During the night of 26-27 June the rail yards and port area at Naples were bombed by RAF planes. On the following day, Eleusis and Kalamaki airdromes near Athens, Greece, were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. A total of 113 tons of bombs was dropped on the fields. Twelve enemy planes were destroyed, including 5 on the ground. According to a communique,

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Gerbini airdrome was bombed by the RAF on 27 June, and a medium-size transport was damaged off Levkas Island (west coast of Greece) by other British planes.

6. ASIA.--On 26 June, hits were scored on 2 cantonment buildings at Meiktila by U.S. medium bombers. Heavy bombers attacked the radio station and lighthouse at Diamond Island and the sawmill area of Moulmein. On 27 June, much damage was inflicted on supplies and warehouses at Thanbyuzayat in 2 attacks by U.S. heavy bombers. In other raids by U.S. planes the cotton milling center of Myingyan was successfully bombed, and hits were scored on the switchback railway at Sedaw. Akyab and nearby positions were attacked three times by RAF planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 28 June, enemy AA positions and bivouac areas at Munda and Rekata Bay were attacked by U.S. aircraft. Over 20 tons of bombs were dropped on each target. New Guinea--New Britain Area: on 27 June, the enemy-occupied villages of Dumpu and Kaigulin (in the upper Ramu Valley) were bombed by Allied medium units. On the same date, Kaiapit Village (in the upper Markham Valley) was bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Photographs show extensive fires and explosions in the building area. On 26 June, the Salamaua area was heavily bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft, and many buildings were destroyed. On 27 June, enemy ground positions in the Mubo area were attacked by Allied light bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken on 27 June reveal 3 new landing strips on Timor, as follows: at Lautem, a runway 4 miles W of the town; at Fulloro, a 4,000-foot runway; and at Cape Chater, a runway 5,000 feet long.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British trawler was mined and sunk off Scarborough, England, on 26 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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SECRET 5-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD YF/OP, 5-3-78
SECRET
By auth. A. C. of S., G-2
28 Jun 43
R.S.B

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 27 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 28 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
28 June 1943.

No. 92.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: In the attacks 25 June on Kiska reported yesterday, 56 tons of bombs were dropped. In 8 attacks made on Kiska 26 June, 45 tons were dropped; positions at North and South Heads, the runway, and Gertrude Cove were main targets. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported in northern waters: one on 26 June, 200 miles NE of St. John's, Newfoundland; a second on the same date 25 miles W of Magdalen Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence; and a third on 27 June off the south coast of Newfoundland. A possible U-boat sighting was reported off the southern tip of Florida on 27 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Local fighting continues along the entire front. Over the week end the strongest raids, using some heavy armor, were staged by the Red Army in the area N of Smolensk and S of Velikie Luki. Both air forces continue day and night bombing of rear areas. On 25 June, German bombers made attacks on the Black Sea harbors of Tuapse and Gelendzhik, and on the night of the 26th another attack was made on Astrakhan. The Red Air Force continued to center their attacks on rail centers in the Orel--Bryansk sector. Orel itself was again raided on the night of the 26th.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 26 June enemy airfields at Abbeville and at Bernay, and the railroad yards near Le Treport, were attacked by RAF light bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 24-25 June, 24 tons of bombs were dropped on the docks and marshaling yards at Olbia. On the night of 25-26 June, RAF planes dropped 40 tons of bombs on the oil refinery at Bari and 27 tons on Messina.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Railway shops and tracks at Kanbalu and Zigon, in upper Burma, were effectively bombed by U.S. planes on 26 June. Yards, warehouses, and rolling stock at Thanbyuzayat were successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers.

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OSD YF/OP, 5-3-78

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 27 June, Munda and Vila were subjected to heavy bombing attacks for the third successive day. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped on Munda and 12 tons on Vila. On the same date Kahili and Ballale were also attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 June, Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul was attacked by two waves of Allied heavy bombers. Over 20 tons of bombs were dropped on the dispersal areas and installations. On the same date Lae was subjected to a heavy attack by Allied medium bombers; photographs taken after the attack show the runway to be unserviceable. Salamaua and Finschhafen received light raids. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 26 June, Dilli (Timor) and the Penfoei airdrome at Koepang were attacked by Allied planes. Several fires were started.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British tanker was torpedoed and sunk off the south coast of Persia on 23 June. An 8,000-ton British tanker was torpedoed and sunk 900 miles S of Ceylon on 15 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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Colonel, G. S. C.,
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SECRET 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

27 Jun 43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 26 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 27 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
27 June 1943.

No. 91.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 25 June enemy installations in the North Head, Main Camp, and Gertrude Cove areas of Kiska were bombed by U.S. aircraft, and hits were observed.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Protesting against the treatment of Mexican laborers and "zoot-suiters" in the United States, Mexican law students manhandled and insulted Americans on the street in Mexican City on 25 June.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--A few enemy planes dropped strings of 10-12 bombs during the U.S. raid of 25 June. Although accuracy was fair, these burst above our formations, and no planes were destroyed by this means. An enemy B-17 was observed flying alongside a U.S. formation. In addition to ground targets, a 30-ship enemy convoy with a heavy escort was attacked in the Heligoland Bight area by our bombers. During the night of 25-26 June, Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr was heavily raided by strong forces of RAF bombers, and the following day Triqueville airdrome and other targets were attacked by large formations of U.S. heavy bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 25 June, Messina was heavily raided by strong forces of U.S. bombers. Three hundred and nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on the marshalling yards and quays, and the targets were well covered. Strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered to and from the target, and aerial bombing of formations was attempted. A compromise has been reached between Giraud and de Gaulle by which General Giraud will remain in command of French forces in North and West Africa, while de Gaulle will retain command of his forces in other theaters.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Rail and river transport facilities at Monywa, Mandalay, and Ywataung were successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers on 26 June. Barracks, railway installations, and a train were bombed and strafed near Thanbyuzayat, S of Moulmein.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 26 June, Ballale was bombed by U.S. heavy units. Thirty Zeros over the area were attacked by 4 P-38s, and 9 enemy planes were shot down. Munda was subjected to a heavy attack by U.S. aircraft, and Vila was bombed for the second successive day. On 25 June, Buri Village on Ganongga Island in the New Georgia group was bombed and strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of 25 June an enemy convoy of 1 destroyer and 3 small cargo ships was seen moving southeast about 65 miles SSE of Cape St. George. Four medium cargo vessels were seen approaching Rabaul from the north. Photographs of Rabaul 25 June reveal a converted aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 13 destroyers, and 130,000 tons of merchant shipping. The same photographs show a total of 170 aircraft on Vunakanau and Lakunal airdromes. A new landing strip, in the early stages of construction, was sighted at Tobera, 8 miles SW of Rapopo. Enemy-occupied villages in the Ramu River valley, SW of Madang in New Guinea, were bombed and heavily strafed by Allied medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 3048-72
26 Jun 43
1189

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 25 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 26 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
26 June 1943.

No. 90.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 24 June, North Head and the Main Camp area of Kiska were bombed by U.S. aircraft. Two enemy barges were strafed off Vega Point, southwest Kiska. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A possible U-boat sighting was reported 90 miles E of Norfolk, Virginia.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Liberation Committee at Fort de France, Martinique, held a demonstration on 24 June attended by several thousand persons in defiance of a government prohibition. Crowds thwarted attempted arrests of the leaders of the Committee. An estimated 2,000 persons passed the U.S. Consulate cheering the United States and General de Gaulle.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the entire front small-scale fighting of local significance continued at various points. The heaviest activity took place when Soviet ground forces in some strength raided enemy positions in the Orel salient. Tactical operations of both German and Soviet air forces continue to be directed against troop concentrations and rail centers.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 24 June enemy airdromes in France, including those at Maupertus, Abbeville, and Brest, were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Attacks were also made on the railroad center at St. Omer and on industrial targets at Flushing, Holland. During the night of 24-25 June, Wuppertal, near Dusseldorf, was bombed by a very large force of RAF planes. On 25 June targets in northwest Germany were attacked in daylight by U.S. planes. Three hundred and fifty-seven tons of bombs were dropped. Strong enemy opposition was encountered, but AA fire was only moderate; early reports show 39 enemy planes destroyed.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 23-24 June a light raid was made on railroad installations at Catania by RAF planes. On the following day, 3 hangars and 3 parked aircraft were destroyed when U.S. planes dropped 134 tons of bombs on the Sedes airdrome at Salonika. An enemy tanker was sunk in the Mediterranean by RAF torpedo planes. On Sardinia, the airdromes at Capoterra (near Cagliari) and Venafiorta (near Olbia) were strafed and bombed by

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OSD Letter 3048-72

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U.S. aircraft; shipping and shore installations at Golfo Aranci suffered a 54-ton bombing raid by U.S. planes; and 50 tons of bombs were dropped on the rail junction at Chilivani. About 80 enemy planes were encountered over Sardinia. Enemy losses for the day were 21 planes destroyed.

6. ASIA.--Burma: Railway facilities at Mandalay and in the vicinity of Ye-U and Shwebo were successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers on 24 June.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 25 June enemy bases at Buka, Kahili, and Munda were heavily attacked by U.S. aircraft. At Munda over 36 tons of bombs were dropped. Early on the same day a force of enemy planes was over Guadalcanal and the Russell Islands; about 16 bombs were dropped. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports that on 24 June the airdrome and buildings at Salamaua were heavily bombed and strafed in a low-level attack by Allied planes. Installations at the enemy-occupied villages of Nuk-Nuk and Logui were also badly damaged. The communique also reports that enemy positions on Woody Island in the Mubo area, and the adjacent tracks, were strafed in support of Allied ground troops. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 June the enemy airdrome on Selaru Island, S of the Tanimbars, was attacked by Allied long-range fighters. Two enemy bombers were destroyed on the ground.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-88
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD
25 Jun 43-72
11-1-43

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 24 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 25 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
25 June 1943.

No. 89.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 25 miles W of Sable Island on 24 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--During the past 2 days, air activity on both sides has been limited to light harassing attacks.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 23-24 June, 15 enemy planes bombed Hull. The Meaulte aircraft factory, 3 miles S of Albert, France, was raided by RAF medium bombers on 23 June.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 22-23 June, the town and harbor of Olbia were bombed by the RAF. On 23 June, 30 tons of bombs were dropped on Comiso airdrome (Sicily) by U.S. aircraft. During the following night Spezia was bombed by RAF planes. AA fire was moderate and a few searchlights were in operation.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 23 June, the enemy base at Rekata Bay suffered a heavy attack by U.S. planes. Over 20 tons of bombs were dropped on AA positions and installations. An enemy float-plane unsuccessfully attacked 2 PT boats NW of the Russell Islands. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 22 June, Japanese ground forces unsuccessfully attacked Allied positions in the Mubo area for the third time in 3 days. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 June, Makassar in the Celebes was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Hits were scored on a light cruiser and a merchant vessel, and fires were started in the wharf area and in the town. An enemy fighter plane deliberately crashed into an Allied bomber and both aircraft were destroyed.
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two British cargo vessels were sunk by aircraft off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, on 23 June. A small Swedish cargo vessel, routed from Bahia to Buenos Aires, was sunk 300 miles SE of Rio de Janeiro on 21 June. The British

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cargo vessel mentioned yesterday was sunk 40 miles W of Algiers,
presumably by torpedo.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78
By AUTH. # 06-8-72
24 Jun 43
11-8-13

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 23 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 24 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
24 June 1943.

No. 88.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Paraguayan Government has formally requested the United States Government to supply it with an Army aviation mission.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 June, in conjunction with the raids on Huls and Antwerp, the shipyards at Rotterdam were attacked by RAF bombers, with 21 tons of bombs dropped. During the night of 22-23 June about 12 enemy planes were active over East Anglia, Greater London, and the southeast English coast. A few bombs were dropped. On the same night, Muelheim, near Duisberg, was bombed by a large force of RAF planes. AA fire was moderate to intense and many searchlights were in operation.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 21-22 June an enemy merchant vessel was sunk E of Sardinia. The railway yards at Salerno were attacked by RAF planes. During the night of 22-23 June railway and industrial installations in southern Italy and on Sicily were bombed and strafed by the RAF.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Japanese rail transport facilities at Monywa, Mandalay, Myingyan, and Thazi were successfully raided by U.S. bombers on 22 June.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: According to reconnaissance on 21 June of Nonuti, Beru, and Nukunau in the Gilbert Island group, enemy bases on these islands have not been completely developed. At Nonuti there were enemy troops, seaplanes, and construction activity. Solomons Area: On 22 June, Buri Village on Ganongga Island in the New Georgia group was attacked by U.S. planes. On the following day enemy installations at Rekata Bay were subjected to a heavy dive-bombing attack. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the afternoon of 21 June a battalion of Japanese ground troops was repulsed in an attack on Allied positions at Lababia Ridge near Mubo. On the following afternoon, enemy positions in the Green

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78
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Hill area near Mubo were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 June, the Japanese seaplane base at Taberfane, Aroe Islands, was twice attacked by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British cargo ship was sunk 21 June between Gibraltar and Philippeville.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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H. V. S. Pickhardt

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SECRET, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Ltr 23 Jun 1983-3-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 22 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 23 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
23 June 1943.

No. 87.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 60 miles E of Bermuda on 22 June. A possible sighting was reported 75 miles S of Miami on the same date.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The GAF continues its strategic bombing of armament plants along the Volga, but there is little tactical air activity reported along the fronts. On the night of 21-22 June, Bryansk was again raided by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the day of 21 June and the following night, 39 enemy planes were active over southeast England and the coastal areas. A few bombs were dropped. On 22 June the enemy synthetic rubber factory at Huls (Ruhr) was subjected to a 427-ton bombing raid by U.S. planes. AA fire was moderate to intense, and heavy fighter opposition was encountered. Preliminary reports show 40 enemy planes destroyed. Ninety tons of bombs were dropped on the General Motors plant at Antwerp by other U.S. bombers. AA fire was moderate and fighter opposition was not heavy; 11 enemy planes were destroyed. During the night of 21-22 June, Krefeld was attacked by a very large force of RAF bombers. AA fire was moderate at 13,000 feet, and many enemy fighters were encountered at higher levels. On the evening of 22 June a German convoy was attacked by coastal command planes off the Dutch coast; 5 escort vessels were sunk, and 1 supply ship probably sunk.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 20-21 June Naples was raided by RAF planes. On the following day Reggio di Calabria and San Giovanni were attacked by Allied planes, which dropped a total of 169 tons of bombs. Twenty of the intercepting enemy planes were destroyed. On the same day 127 tons were dropped on Naples and 88 tons on Cancelli, while Battipaglia and Salerno suffered smaller raids. The principal targets were lines of communication and the air depot at Cancelli. Enemy shipping between Italy and Sardinia and along the Italian and French coasts has been under constant attack by Allied submarines. In June, 9 enemy tankers and merchant vessels have been sunk and 8 others hit and damaged. Among the

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vessels sunk were a 15,000-ton enemy tanker, torpedoed off Cape Colonne, southern Italy, on 5 June, and a 7,000-ton armed merchant cruiser, sunk off the Straits of Messina.

6. ASIA.--In the Ichang--Yochow sector, Nanh sien (Nanchou) and Shikshow were bombed successfully by U.S. planes on 21 June.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: At dawn on 20 June, enemy aircraft strafed Allied positions at Morobe. Early the same day a force of 14 Japanese dive-bombers and 9 fighters attacked Allied positions in the Mubo area. Later in the day enemy ground forces made an unsuccessful attack in the same area. During the afternoon, 19 enemy bombers attacked the Guadagasel area S of Mubo. The next morning the Guadagasel area was again attacked by 10 enemy bombers. On 21 June the Lae and Salamaua areas were heavily bombed and strafed by Allied planes. At Lae a force of 30 enemy fighters was engaged in combat by 14 Allied P-38s. Enemy losses were 14 planes shot down and 9 more probably destroyed. Enemy-held positions N of Mubo were strafed by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 21 June, Penfoel airdrome at Koepang and the town area were subjected to 3 attacks by Allied planes. Extensive fires resulted.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-74

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter, 05-8-78
By auth, 22 Jun 43
RSD

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 21 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 22 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
22 June 1943.

No. 86.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 20 June in the vicinity of Vega Bay, Kiska, an enemy surface vessel was attacked by U.S. naval units and apparently ran aground on the east side of Bukhti Point. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 80 miles SE of Cape Race, Newfoundland, on 21 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 20-21 June Friedrichshafen was attacked by RAF planes. Photographs taken the next day showed direct hits were made on the main buildings of the radio factory.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 19-20 June, 58 tons of bombs were dropped on Messina by RAF planes. On the following night more than 30 enemy planes attacked Bizerte. On 20 June, Castelvetro, Borizzo, and Milo airdromes were subjected to U.S. bombing raids in which a total of 87 tons was dropped. Although hostile fighter reaction was light, 17 enemy planes were destroyed in combat during the day.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 20 June, Kahili was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers; explosions and fires resulted. On the same date Kieta was bombed and Kahili was subjected to a second lighter attack. On the following day Munda was heavily attacked, with 21 tons of bombs dropped on the runway and revetments. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 June Japanese planes again bombed and strafed Bena Bena. The following day Wau was twice raided, first by 17 hostile fighters, and later by 7 medium bombers. Early on 20 June the airdromes at Rabaul were attacked by Allied heavy bombers. The entire south dispersal lane at Vunakanau was reported to be in flames. Bombs were also dropped on Rapopo and Keravat airdromes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 June a flight of 28 Japanese bombers escorted by 30 fighters attacked Darwin. Intercepting Allied planes shot down 8

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bombers and 4 fighters, and probably destroyed or damaged 12 other enemy planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. ~~5-3-72~~
21 Jun 43
K.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 20 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 21 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
21 June 1943.

No. 85.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported about 250 miles SW of Bermuda on 20 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19 June a few German planes were over the southeast coast of England. Bombs were dropped at scattered points, including the London area. The Schneider factory at Le Creusot was attacked by RAF bombers during the same night.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 19 June about 10 Axis fighters made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping off Bone. During the night of 18-19 June, 24 tons of bombs were dropped on Syracuse by RAF planes. On the following day, Reggio di Calabria and Messina were subjected to U.S. attacks in which a total of 122 tons of bombs was dropped. Villacidro (Sardinia) and Milo (Sicily) airdromes were attacked by U.S. fighters. An enemy vessel was badly damaged N of Sardinia by RAF planes.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Railway installations at Yamethin were effectively raided by U.S. heavy bombers on 18 June.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: During the night of 17-18 June, Tarawa in the Gilberts was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. AA fire was moderate and inaccurate. Solomons Area: On 20 June, Vila was subjected to a heavy dive-bombing attack. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 June a flight of 8 Japanese aircraft strafed the landing ground and villages near Bena Bena. On 19 June, Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul was heavily raided by Allied bombers. Damage to parked aircraft was believed heavy. On the same date the Finschhafen area, in New Guinea, was bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 19 June the shorter runway at Efman Island (00-55 S, 131-07 E), Dutch New Guinea, was believed from photographic interpretation to be serviceable.

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OPB Letter 6-3-72
SECRET

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in the Atlantic. In the Mediterranean a British cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk 40 miles NW of Derna (Libya) on 17 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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DECLASSIFIED
OPB Letter 6-3-72
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, C of S, G-2
By: [unclear], O-3-78
20 Jun 43
RSB

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 19 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 20 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
20 June 1943.

No. 84.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--A spy ring of 28 Axis agents and sympathizers, including 3 Japanese, has been arrested in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The group was led by a German. Radio equipment and codes in their possession were seized.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The Syrian-Turkish frontier was reopened on 17 June. That night the airdrome at Comiso, Sicily, was raided by R.A.F. bombers. A hangar at the southeast end of the field received a direct hit. On 18 June, Olbia and Golfo Aranci in Northern Sardinia were bombed by U.S. planes. Heavy fighter opposition was encountered over both places. In Sicily, Milo and Messina were raided by other U.S. aircraft; only 10 enemy fighters attempted interception.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 18 June oil production facilities, dock installations, and workshops at Yenangyaung were hit by U.S. bombers. Fires were started and warehouses were destroyed in Myingyan in another raid by U.S. planes.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 19 June, Kahili, Ballale, and Vila were bombed. Six enemy barges between the Shortlands and Munda were strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: It is reported that the Japanese have occupied 2 villages 25 miles N of Bena Bena. On 18 June enemy aircraft attacked Oro Bay and the Boputs area. In the Mubo area, enemy positions at Stony Creek were attacked by light bombardment planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 June, Laha airdrome on Ambon was attacked by Allied planes. On the following day, the new enemy air strip on Selaru Island (Tanimbar Islands) was bombed, and near-

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by villages and barges off shore were strafed. Photographs of Boela (Ceram) taken 17 June show a 4,000-foot air strip in operable condition and a 3,000-foot strip nearing completion.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R S Bratton

R. S. BRATTON
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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~~SECRET~~ 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
68D Letter No. 813, G-2
19 Jun 43
P. S. 13

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 18 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 19 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
19 June 1943.

No. 83.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 16 June an enemy submarine was sighted off Vega Point, Kiska. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 40 miles W of Key West, Fla., on 18 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--All protests by Axis representatives against Argentina's decree prohibiting coded radio messages have been rejected by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which has refused to modify the prohibition. According to press reports, President Ramirez has cancelled the Argentine presidential elections scheduled for 5 September.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Local reconnaissance continues at key points. Enemy activity at Orel has ceased.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 17-18 June, 4 enemy planes were active over southeast England. One dropped bombs in the London area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 16-17 June a light raid was made on Naples by RAF planes. During the late evening of 17 June about 25 enemy bombers raided Djedjelli. Twelve Axis aircraft operated over the Philippeville area but only 2 bombs were dropped. In daylight raids by U.S. planes on Comiso and Biscari airdromes (Sicily) about 70 tons of bombs were dropped at each place. According to a communique, an enemy sailing vessel was damaged off the Delos Islands in the Aegean Sea by RAF planes. Late in the day of 16 June a 3-engine Italian bomber was shot down off Cyprus.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific: Enemy installations on Nauru Island were raided by our aircraft on 18 June. Large fires were started in the oil dump, bivouac, and revetment areas. Anti-aircraft fire was light. Solomons Area: On 16 June, Rekata Bay was subjected to a heavy dive-bombing attack by U.S. planes. On the following night several enemy planes harassed Guadalcanal and Tulagi. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 June, Madang town and the airdrome were subjected to an attack by Allied medium bombers. The

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Cape Gloucester and Rooke (Umbol) Island areas were bombed by Allied aircraft. An enemy force of 18 bombers and 22 fighters attacked villages near Bena Bena during the afternoon of 16 June, and 4 enemy bombers ineffectually raided Port Moresby the next day. Photographs of the airdromes at Rabaul taken 17 June show a total of 108 fighters, 76 medium bombers, and 33 light bombers or twin-engine fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 June enemy bases at Sorong and Boela, on Ceram Island, were subjected to harassing raids by Allied planes. Bombs were also dropped on Langgoer airdrome in the Aroe Islands.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British tanker was sunk by aircraft off Pantelleria on 15 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter 8-3-78
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78
By auth. A.C. 8-3-78
18 Jun 43
115.93

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 17 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 18 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
18 June 1943.

No. 82.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 220 miles N of the eastern tip of Cuba on 17 June. Two other possible sightings were reported on the same day: one off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and one about 180 miles W of Martinique. Another sighting was reported just off the north coast of Haiti on 16 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The GAF, continuing its bombing of strategic industrial targets along the Volga, penetrated as far as Astrakhan on the night of 17 June. Tactical air operations are centered around Orel and in the Donets Basin.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 16-17 June, Cologne was bombed by RAF planes. AA fire was moderate to strong, and some enemy night fighters were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 16-17 June, light harassing raids were made in southern Italy and Sicily by RAF aircraft. According to a communique, on 16 June 3 enemy sailing vessels were sunk in the Aegean Sea by RAF planes.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Thanbyuzayat, the terminus of the railway under construction to Thailand, was bombed by U.S. planes on 15 June. River and rail transport facilities near Mandalay were attacked the following day.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: The enemy is reported to have occupied Huhurangi, about 40 miles SE of Rekata Bay, Santa Isabel Island. On the night of 16-17 June, Ballale was subjected to attack by U.S. heavy bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 June, Kainantu and Aiyura villages in the Bena Bena area were bombed and strafed by Japanese bombers and fighters. Cape Sudest in the Buna area was subjected to a light attack by 3 enemy medium bombers. Photographs taken before noon 16 June of the airfields in the Rabaul area show a decrease of about 150 planes. This indicates that the enemy aircraft that attacked Guadalcanal on 16 June

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
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may have come from this area. On 16 June the enemy-occupied village of Boana (Markham Valley area) was again strafed by Allied fighter planes. A force of 400 Japanese troops was reported moving S along the Komiatum track. Biugap Creek, N of Mubo, was raided by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 16 June the waterfront at Koepang was attacked by Dutch medium bombers and fires were started. On Selaru Island, S of the Tanimbar group, a new landing strip under construction was revealed in photographs on 13 June.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in the Atlantic. In the Mediterranean, a British tanker was torpedoed and sunk off Beirut, Syria, on 15 June. In the Pacific a U.S. cargo ship in a coastal convoy was sunk by a submarine NE of Sydney, Australia, on 16 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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SECRET
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Let. Sec. of 55-3-2
By auth. 17 June 1978
18-13

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 16 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 17 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
17 June 1943.

No. 81.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 15 June AA batteries NW of the Main Camp at Kiska were bombed by U.S. planes. One large building N of the Main Camp was hit and other hits were observed in the target area. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on 15 June; one in the St. Lawrence Gulf just S of Magdalen Island, and one about 160 miles E of Trinidad.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--From Murmansk to Novorossisk, reconnaissance and local action by combat units of both sides continue at key points. The heaviest activity of this type is along the northeast face of the Orel salient. The enemy in counterattacks is attempting to restore the positions lost in a slight Soviet penetration of his lines several days ago. Meanwhile the Soviet Air Force has been bombing key points on the rail lines supplying the Orel sector. The GAF struck again at Saratov on the night of the 15th and has also raided the airdromes and rail stations in the Kursk area and along the Donets.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 15-16 June, 4 enemy aircraft raided Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs in southeast England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 14-15 June and the following day, the airdromes at Sciacca, Trapani, Bocca di Falco, Castelvetrano, and Borrizo, all in western Sicily, were raided by Allied planes. More than 50 fighters, both German and Italian, offered determined resistance to the daylight attacks. Air-to-air bombing attempts by enemy planes were unsuccessful. Nineteen Axis aircraft were destroyed during the day. On Pantelleria, 80 enemy planes were found destroyed, including 9 German aircraft. According to a communique, during the night of 15-16 June the Comiso airdrome in Sicily and railway installations, a factory, and motor transport in southern Italy were strafed and bombed by RAF planes.
6. ASIA.--Burma: The Myitnge bridge, and enemy installations at Monywa, Diamond Island, and Bhamo were bombed by U.S. planes on 16 June. Japanese troops, storage points, and motor transport in the

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Akyab--Maungdaw--Buthidaung area and along the Chindwin and Myittha Valleys were attacked by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 16 June, an estimated force of 120 Japanese fighter planes and dive-bombers was intercepted in the Guadalcanal area by U.S. fighter planes. A preliminary estimate showed 32 dive-bombers and 45 fighters shot down. On the same date Sangigai on the west coast of Choiseul Island suffered much damage in a raid by U.S. aircraft. The enemy is reported to be in strength along the coast of Choiseul, SE of Bambatana. On New Georgia Island, the Bairoko area (N of Munda) was heavily bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 June, villages in the Bena Bena area were bombed and strafed by an enemy force of 27 medium bombers and 30 fighters. On 15 June, Dobodura was raided by 9 enemy aircraft. The enemy-occupied villages of Kaiapit and Boana in the Markham Valley area were strafed by Allied fighters. In a series of attacks, Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul was heavily bombed by Allied B-24s; seventeen tons were dropped and numerous fires and explosions resulted. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 15 June the enemy base at Kendari in the Celebes was heavily raided by Allied planes, and much damage to the town and airdrome was reported.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Greek cargo ship, independently en route from Brazil to Freetown, was sunk by a U-boat 3 June about 250 miles W of Ascension Island. This is the fourth ship thus far reported sunk in the Atlantic during June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD SECRET
By auth. A. C. 31-72
16Jun43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 15 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 16 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
16 June 1943.

No. 80.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported 125 miles NE of Cape Cod on 15 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Three enemy aircraft unsuccessfully attacked an Allied convoy off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, on 14 June. On the night of 14-15 June, 4 enemy planes operated over Kent and Essex; 2 dropped bombs in the London area. Oberhausen (Ruhr) was attacked by RAF bombers. Heavy-caliber AA fire was intense.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The British closed the Turkish-Syrian frontier on 15 June. The island of Lampedusa, occupied by Allied forces on 14 June, was found to be uninhabited. Two formations totaling about 25 enemy planes bombed Bone on the evening of 14 June. Five of the attacking aircraft were destroyed. During the night of 13-14 June, Messina was subjected to a 68-ton bombing raid by RAF planes.
6. ASIA.--China: On 15 June, 18 Japanese bombers and 20 fighters attacked forward air bases at Kanchow and Suichwan in Kiangsi. Seven enemy fighters were shot down by intercepting U.S. planes. In central China, Kungan was reoccupied by the Chinese on 14 June. South of the Yangtze, the front now runs southeast from Sungtze through Kungan to Nansien (Nanchou).
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: During the night of 13-14 June, an unknown number of enemy planes dropped 3 bombs near Kokumbona on Guadalcanal; on 15 June, 3 enemy planes dropped bombs near Koli Point. On 15 June, the enemy supply and bivouac area NE of the Kahili strip was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. The Shortland Island area was also bombed.
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--In the Mediterranean, a

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1-3-72

small Dutch cargo ship was sunk by a submarine SW of Beirut on
12 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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1-3-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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68D Letter
~~SECRET~~ 6-8-72
By auth. A. C. of S.

15 Jun 43

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 14 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 15 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
15 June 1943.

No. 79.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported 100 miles E of Cape Hatteras on 13 June. Four sightings were reported on 14 June: one in the St. Lawrence Gulf just W of the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland; one (possible) 250 miles SE of Montauk Point, Long Island; one 90 miles off the Mississippi River mouth; and one about 150 miles SE of Trinidad.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 13-14 June, 25 of 27 enemy planes operating over southeast England attacked the Grimsby area. Three enemy planes were destroyed. During the same night, a small cargo ship was sunk, a 5,000-ton vessel was torpedoed, and 4 escorting ships were damaged by RAF planes attacking an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The Italian garrison on Pantelleria is estimated to have been 11,135. Twenty-eight German troops were included in the island's garrison. First reports indicate there were about 4,000 Italian naval and military personnel on Lampedusa, and about 140 on Linosa. On the night of 12-13 June, 2 enemy planes attacked Bizerte. A communique reports that during the same night and on the next day, in the Aegean Sea and off the west coast of Greece, 2 enemy vessels were set on fire and a third damaged by Allied air attacks. On Sicily, Catania airdrome was subjected to an 87-ton bombing raid by Allied planes, and 60 tons were dropped on Gerbini. About 70 enemy planes on the airdromes were damaged or destroyed by the raids. Axis aircraft attacked Allied troops on Pantelleria.
6. ASIA.--China: A small bridgehead is still occupied by the Japanese S of the Yangtze near Ichang. Only slight contact exists between the opposing forces in the Ichang sector. Itu remains in Chinese hands. Enemy rear installations, shipping, and troop movements have suffered heavily from Allied air action.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--A communique reports the following Japanese vessels sunk as a result of recent U.S. submarine attacks in Pacific and Far Eastern waters: 1 destroyer, 1 transport, 7 cargo vessels, 1 trawler, 1 patrol vessel, and 1 supply ship. Four other ships, including a destroyer, were damaged. Solomons Area: On 12 June, 2 enemy medium bombers attacked 2 U.S. B-24s W of Buka, and 1 of the enemy planes was shot down. Kahili was attacked on the nights of 13 June and 14 June, and Vila was heavily raided by U.S. bombers on the 14th. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 June, enemy airdromes in the Rabaul area were again heavily bombed by Allied planes. Nearly 30 tons were dropped on runways and revetments. In Humboldt Bay, an enemy cargo ship suffered a direct hit and was probably sunk. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 13 June, both Dilli and Koepang, on Timor, were subjected to light raids by Allied medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By auth. R.C. of 5-9-72
14 Jun 43
G.S.D.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 13 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 14 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
14 June 1943.

No. 78.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 40 miles S of Cape Ray, Newfoundland, on 12 June. A possible sighting was reported 60 miles N of the eastern tip of Jamaica on 13 June.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy air activity continues along the various fronts. Both air forces have increased their strategic bombing of rear areas, the GAF concentrating on industrial targets along the Volga, with attacks reported 13 June on Gorki and Saratov. The Soviets continue to harass enemy preparations, with night attacks reported 12 June on Gomel, Bryansk, and Karachev.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 12-13 June, 10 enemy planes attacked Plymouth, and 20 others were active over southwest England coastal waters. About 4 FW-190s penetrated into the London area. Bochum was raided by a large force of RAF bombers. The following day, 283 tons of bombs were dropped on Bremen, 105 tons on Kiel, and 52 tons on near-by targets in raids by U.S. bombers. Enemy smoke screens were observed and AA fire was intense. Over 225 enemy planes, including Ju-88s, opposed the raids, and made greater use of tactics which involved head-on attacks on the leading elements of the bombers by formations of 3 to 6 enemy planes. Provisional reports show more than 50 enemy planes destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 12 June enemy fighter and bomber reconnaissance planes were active over the Sicilian Straits. Axis fighter-bombers attacked Allied shipping near Pantelleria. Sicilian airdromes at Bocca di Falco, Milo, and Castelvetro were attacked by U.S. bombers. All targets were covered by fragmentation bombs and many aircraft on the ground were hit. Enemy fighter opposition was very light.
6. ASIA.--China: On the morning of 12 June, according to a Chinese G-2 report, a large Japanese convoy which included one aircraft carrier and an unknown number of warships and transports was sighted off

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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Foochow in Fukien. The ships were headed south. Burma: On 11 June Thanbyzayat, the Burma terminus of the railway under construction to Siam, was bombed by U.S. planes. River shipping and docks at Sagaing and Mandalay, the railway center at Thazi, and the Myitng bridge were also raided.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On the morning of 12 June, 40 to 50 enemy fighters were intercepted E and NW of the Russell Islands. At least 25 Zeros were shot down, and 8 more were probably destroyed. During the night of 12-13 June, Kahili airdrome was bombed by Allied units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Recent enemy air reconnaissance along the Markham Valley and over Wau and Bulldog (45 miles NE of Kerema) has been reported. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 June the runways at Nabire and at Langgoer, and shipping at Kaimana, were attacked by Allied heavy units. Seven enemy seaplanes were destroyed and 2 others damaged by a strafing attack at Langgoer.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--A U.S. cargo ship, independently en route from the Persian Gulf to East Africa, was sunk by a U-boat off the southeast coast of Arabia on 3 June. World-wide shipping losses reported thus far in June are 75 per cent below those reported during the corresponding period last month.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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13 Jun 43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 12 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 13 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
13 June 1943.

No. 77.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 11 June Kiska installations were effectively bombed and strafed. New tents were reported on the slope SW of the Main Camp and on the slope in the vicinity of Vega Bay.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Ramirez government, in addition to closing the Communist daily La Hora and arresting 14 of its staff, has closed down Communist centers and apprehended party leaders throughout Argentina.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 11-12 June, Duesseldorf was subjected to a very heavy bombing attack by the RAF.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 10 June enemy air losses in the defense of Pantelleria numbered 37 planes. On the night of 10-11 June an estimated 50 enemy bombers unsuccessfully attacked harbor installations at Sousse. On 11 June aerial and naval bombardment of Lampedusa was begun, and continued until this island surrendered on 12 June. The surrender of the island of Linosa was announced by Allied Headquarters in North Africa on 13 June.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 12 June, railway facilities and rolling stock in central Burma were successfully attacked by U.S. bombers. In northern Burma, Japanese troop concentrations and storage points were strafed by U.S. fighters.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 11 June, Kahili was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On 11 June the Vunakanau airdrome was heavily bombed by Allied heavy units. The Salamaua area was the target of a heavy, low-level bombing and strafing attack by medium units. Northwest Australia-Banda Sea Area: On 11 June, Koepang, on Timor, suffered a heavy attack by Allied planes. The powerhouse was heavily hit and large fires were started. Of 10 enemy fighters attempting interception, 3 were shot down. On the preceding day, the Babo airdrome was

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bombed by heavy Allied units and numerous fires were started.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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12 June 72
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 11 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 12 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
12 June 1943.

No. 76:

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 10 June installations at Kiska received renewed bombing attacks. Targets were the landing strip, North and South Heads, and Gertrude Cove AA installations. There are indications of concentration of enemy submarines in the Semichi--Rat Islands area. On 8-9 June, 66 Japanese were killed and 1 was captured in the vicinity of Cape Hodikof, Attu Island. Total enemy known dead on Attu number 1,917. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 10 miles S of Cape Ray, Newfoundland, on 11 June.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The new Argentine Government has prohibited all diplomatic missions from sending coded messages by radio. This principally affects the Axis countries, as the major United Nations have cable connections with Argentina. The United States, Great Britain, the Axis powers, and the majority of the American Republics have recognized the new Argentine Government.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy air activity continues, particularly on the central front. The GAF continued raids on industrial targets on the Volga, and the Soviet Air Force intensified its attacks on airdromes in the Orel sector.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 June the naval installations at Wilhelmshaven, and other industrial targets in northwest Germany, were heavily raided by U.S. bombers. Five hundred and forty-two tons of bombs were dropped.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Pantelleria was occupied 11 June, following the surrender. The fall of Pantelleria was preceded by one of the heaviest and most concentrated air attacks of the war. On 10 June about 1,400 tons of bombs were dropped on the island's defenses, and the heavy air attack to cover landing was continued until the surrender was confirmed. While Axis air operations were on a somewhat increased scale, they were ineffective against the overwhelming Allied attack. A communique reports that on 10 June the airdrome at Reggio di Calabria was successfully attacked by Allied planes.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 10 June, 8 Japanese bombers and 16 fighters ineffectually attacked the Allied air base at Hengyang in Hunan. Three of the enemy planes were destroyed. On the same day, Sengshang and Changsha were bombed by the enemy. Offensive reconnaissance patrols were carried out against Yangtze River traffic between Yochow and Ichang by U.S. fighters. Burma: Japanese troops at Kalaywa on the Chindwin were strafed by RAF planes. Monywa was bombed by U.S. planes. Indo-China: On 11 June, Japanese transportation facilities in Tongkin were successfully strafed by U.S. fighters. Aerial reconnaissance of 10 June revealed that at Haiphong docks only 1 freighter remained of the 15 reported there on 7 June.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 June the airdromes in the Rabaul area were attacked by Allied heavy units. Over 38 tons of bombs were dropped. Glare from over 40 searchlights prevented observation of results, but large explosions and numerous fires indicated substantial damage. Enemy night fighters were active during the attack. The emergency airfields at Boana and Kaiapet (Markham River Valley) were attacked by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. tanker, independently en route from Atrico, Tex., to Philadelphia, was torpedoed and sunk 125 miles SE of Savannah on 10 June.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R.S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A.V.S. Pickhardt

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. of S. 2
11 Jun 43-72
J.S.C.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 10 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 11 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
11 June 1943.

No. 75.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on 11 June, one in the St. Lawrence Gulf just off the northwest tip of Prince Edward Island, the second about 60 miles E of Norfolk, Va.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--A delayed report states that the ferry terminal at Messina was bombed by Allied planes on 8 June. On the same date, Allied warships again bombarded shore batteries and the harbor area of Pantelleria. On 9 June more than 537 tons of bombs were dropped on Pantelleria in Allied air attacks. In eastern Sicily, Gerbini airdrome was bombed; a communique reports that the airdrome at Catania was also attacked. Enemy fighter activity was light. A communique reports bombing attacks by RAF planes on 2 sailing vessels and 2 tugs in the Aegean Sea.

On 11 June Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced the surrender of Pantelleria.

6 ASIA.--China: On 10 June, Kienow airfield, a forward Allied air base in northern Fukien, was heavily attacked by 9 Japanese bombers and 17 fighters. Burma: Offensive reconnaissance against Japanese troop concentrations along the Burma Road and near Kunlong Ferry was carried out by U.S. fighters. In the Chin Hills, Japanese forces retired from Fort White on 6 June. Indo-China: Aerial reconnaissance on 10 June reported a Japanese heavy cruiser anchored near Haiphong.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 9 June, Kahili and Ballale received light raids, and an enemy cargo ship NW of Bougainville was heavily strafed. On the following day, the revetment and bivouac areas at Vila were bombed. Four enemy bombers were intercepted and shot down N of Malaita Island. New Guinea--New Britain

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Area: Photographs of the Rabaul area taken 7 June indicate that the enemy has increased his fighter strength there. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 9 June, Nabire airdrome was bombed, and violent explosions resulted from hits scored on 2 large buildings.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. Liberty ship, torpedoed in a South African coastal convoy on 30 May, is now presumed sunk S of Freetown.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt

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By auth. X³ o. c. 6-8-72
10 Jun 43
11-8-13

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 9 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 10 June 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
10 June 1943.

No. 74.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: Enemy aerial activity between the northern Kuriles and Attu has been noted for the past several days, although no attacks on Attu have been made. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings have been reported; one on June 8 in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, and one in the Caribbean midway between Curacao and Trinidad on June 9.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile are reported to have notified Argentina that they recognize the new Government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On June 9 there were no important land developments along the fronts. However, air activity continues to be intense. Vigorous air battles over widely separated points have been reported by both sides. Following the heavy raids on Gorki, the GAF last night centered its main attack against the heavy truck factory at Yaroslavl.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On June 8, enemy bombers were active over Bougie and Djedjelli. During the night of June 7-8 and the following day, Pantelleria was subjected to very heavy raids; 598 tons of bombs were dropped on the island. A direct hit was made on a ship in the harbor, and gun positions and other target areas were well covered with bursts. On Sardinia, enemy barracks at Segariu and the airdrome at Villacidro were bombed by U.S. fighters. Enemy fighter activity throughout the theater was on a reduced scale. According to a communique, light raids on enemy shipping and communications in the Aegean area continued on June 8. Three sailing vessels were damaged in the Aegean, and a freight train was damaged near Kyparissia (western Greece) by RAF planes.
6. ASIA.--China: In the Ichang sector, the situation on the south bank of the Yangtze is confused; claims of the opposing sides are conflicting. French Indo-China: Industrial and military targets in Hongay and Hanoi were attacked by U.S. bombers on June 8. Good results were scored against the coal port and power plant at Hongay.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On June 9, Munda and the Bairoko area, N of Munda, were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. At Munda bombs fell on the runway and in the dispersal area, causing fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On June 8, a Japanese convoy consisting of a gunboat and 4 medium merchant vessels was sighted 35 miles WSW of Kavieng, on a southeast course. Enemy buildings and tents in the Komiatum area were strafed by Allied fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Babo was bombed on the night of June 7. The following day, enemy shipping at Waingapoe Harbor and the airdromes at Koepang and Dilli, on Timor, were attacked.
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. of S. G.
6-9-43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 8, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 9, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 9, 1943.

No. 73.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Reconnaissance of Alaid, the westernmost of the Semichi Islands, has shown no evidence of enemy occupation. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported in the St. Lawrence Gulf on June 8: 80 miles W, 60 miles SW, and 20 miles S of Magdalen Island. A possible fourth sighting was reported 30 miles NE of the same point. One U-boat sighting was reported about 450 miles E of Miami.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President Ramirez of Argentina has formed a Cabinet in which five of the eight members are Nationalists and all but one are Army or Navy officers. A decree issued by him states that Argentina will remain friendly with the American nations but will maintain a policy of neutrality toward the rest of the world for the present. Following the Chilean cabinet crisis, initiated by the resignation of Interior Minister Raul Morales, President Rios has cancelled his trip to the United States and has formed a new Cabinet in which the pro-Ally commanders-in-chief of the Army and Navy occupy the posts of Minister of National Defense and Minister of the Interior, respectively.
3. EASTERN EUROPE. No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE. Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On June 7, enemy planes maintained defensive and reconnaissance patrols over Sicily, Sardinia, and the Sicilian Straits. About 60 defensive sorties were flown by German and Italian fighters over Pantelleria in opposition to Allied bombing attacks in which more than 380 tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor and defended positions.
6. ASIA.--China: On June 7, Japanese forces operating from Itu re-entered Chihkiang. Offensive reconnaissance patrols against Japanese transportation facilities in the Shasi, Ichang, and Itu sectors were made by U.S. fighters. French Indochina: Aerial patrol over Tongkin revealed 15 freighters at the Haiphong docks.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--On June 8, at Kakasa, on the southwest coast of Choiseul, the enemy was again strafed by U.S. fighter planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On June 7, enemy bases at Wewak, Madang, and Lae, were lightly bombed, and supplies and personnel in the Green Hill--Mubo area, were bombed and strafed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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BY AUTHORITY OF SEC. 3
6-8-43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 7, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 8, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 8, 1943.

No. 72.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Alaska: In the Semichi Islands, reconnaissance of Shemya discloses no signs of previous enemy occupation. On Nizki a small observation post abandoned about a month ago was discovered. Greenland: Installations at Ella Island radio station have been found destroyed. There were signs of recent occupation by the enemy. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three possible U-boat sightings were reported on June 7, one in the St. Lawrence Gulf just E of the Gaspe Peninsula, one about 300 miles SE of Sable Island, and the third 150 miles E of Norfolk, Va.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--Following the resignation of General Rawson as President of Argentina early on the morning of June 7 for the announced reason that the leaders were unable to agree on the choice of a Cabinet, General Pedro Ramirez took over the Presidency. According to unconfirmed reports Ramirez has appointed a Cabinet of predominantly nationalist complexion. The entire Chilean Cabinet has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed by President Rios.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--Both the German and Soviet air forces continue harassing raids, especially on communications and industrial targets on the central front. The GAF has directed 3 successive night attacks against Gorki. The Red Air Force has made a heavy raid on Orel, and also attacked Bryansk and Karachev.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On the day of June 6, fourteen FW-190s made a low-level attack on Eastbourne. Two of the raiders were destroyed.
5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--On June 6, enemy fighter activity increased, especially over Pantelleria, where Allied planes made night and day bombing attacks. Ferry termini in the Straits of Messina were the main target of Allied raids, with over 150 tons of bombs dropped on Messina, Reggio di Calabria, and Villa San Giovanni. A delayed report showed a light Allied raid on Catania, June 4.
6. **ASIA.**--China: On June 5 and 6, Japanese troop concentrations and shipping on the Yangtze in the Ichang area were repeatedly strafed by U.S. fighters. On June 6, enemy forces at Itu attempted a small

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counterattack. The Japanese still occupy a pocket across the Yangtze from Ichang. Burma: Railway yards and rolling stock in Mandalay were successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers on June 6.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On June 7 an enemy force of from 40 to 50 planes was intercepted between Buraku Island (Murray Island) and the Russell Islands. Nineteen Zeros were destroyed and 6 others damaged. On the preceding day the Munda area was attacked by a large force of U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On June 6, sixteen enemy dive-bombers and 4 fighters bombed and strafed the Wau area. Photographs of the Wewak area on the same day show 50 fighters and 53 bombers on the various airdromes. The Lae and Salamaua airdromes were observed to be serviceable. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: On June 6 Koepang was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. The barracks area at Penfoei airdrome received a light raid.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British cargo ship, sailing independently, was sunk by a U-boat 200 miles NE of Durban on June 5. A U.S. Liberty ship, independently en route from the Persian Gulf to Capetown, was sunk by a U-boat off Durban on June 7.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. A.C. of 68-72
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 6, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 7, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 7, 1943.

No. 71.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported about 100 miles SE of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 6.
2. LATIN AMERICA.-- The character of the new Argentine Government remains uncertain. Acts in the rapidly moving situation have included the closing of the Communist paper, La Hora, and the announcement of a new cabinet, composed principally of military personnel. After an all night meeting of this cabinet, General Rawson, who was to be the new President, resigned and is being replaced by General Ramirez. Rawson is now slated to be Minister of War.
3. EASTERN EUROPE. No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE. Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the evening of June 4, about 7 enemy bombers attacked Algiers. On the following day, 89 tons of bombs were dropped on Pantelleria by Allied planes. Enemy fighter opposition was encountered over the island for the first time since the capture of Tunisia. A direct hit was made on a large enemy merchant vessel off Porto Ponte Romano. The airdromes at Capoterra and Monserrato on Sardinia were attacked by U.S. fighters. Ten enemy planes opposed the Monserrato raid. Further reports on the Spezia raid show it was made on June 5, and that yesterday's report of direct hits scored on 3 battleships is not yet fully confirmed. Hits were made on ships, submarine pens, oil storage, shops, and other installations in the dock area. Three Italian planes were reported active over the harbor.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Japanese rail and river transport facilities near the mouth of the Chindwin and in the Irrawaddy oil fields were attacked by U.S. medium bombers on June 5. Indian Ocean: One Japanese bomber was sighted on a reconnaissance flight over Cocos Island on June 5. This was the first enemy flight over the island since December 6, 1942, when it was lightly bombed.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On June 6, Kakasa Village on Choiseul was heavily strafed by U.S. planes. AA was encountered, and 1 position silenced. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On June 5, three small cargo vessels, and 10 small boats were sighted at the mouth of the Sepik River. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of June 4, Langgoer and Laha airdromes were attacked by Allied planes. Dobo was also bombed and strafed, and 1 fire was started.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. The British tanker, previously reported (Daily Report--June 5, 1943) sunk by U-boat 70 miles S of Free-town on June 2, has now arrived safely in port.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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Captain, U. S. N.,
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By auth. A. C. of 5-3-78
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 5, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 6, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 6, 1943.

No. 70.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska.--On June 4 enemy installations on Little Kiska and on the North Head of Kiska sustained hits during air operations.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President Castillo of Argentina has resigned. Manuel Fresco, rabid nationalist leader, is reported to have been arrested by the new government, and General Rawson, a leader of the revolt, has communicated to the American Ambassador his intent to follow the democratic principles of the constitution. Reliable reports state that Rawson will become President, Ramirez is to be made Minister of War, and Rear Admiral Saba H. Sueyro, Minister of Marine. Public reaction in Chile is enthusiastic, and Uruguay and Paraguay are undisturbed.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On June 4, enemy fighter-bombers bombed and strafed the city of Eastbourne, England. During the night of June 4-5, enemy planes in small formations were active over the same area. On June 5, a German DO-217 strafed targets on the south-east coast of Iceland.

A large enemy supply ship was sunk and its escorting minesweeper was severely damaged off the Norwegian coast, on the night of June 4, by a unit of the Norwegian navy.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Enemy planes made an unsuccessful attack on Algiers during the early morning of June 4. During the night of June 3-4 and the next day, a total of 200 tons of bombs were dropped on Pantellaria by Allied planes. Raids were made on Syracuse, and the enemy airdrome at Milo-Trapani, Sicily. The city of Catanzaro, and the Grottaglie airdrome, near Taranto, were also bombed. More than 184 tons of bombs were dropped on Spezia harbor. Direct hits were scored on 3 Italian battleships in the port.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: On June 4, enemy installations at Chauk were bombed by U.S. planes. A direct hit was scored on a large oil storage tank with damage also inflicted on oil well installations and a steamer unloading pier. Factory buildings at Nyaungu were also bombed. In the Kalapanzin Valley north of Buthidaung, increased enemy patrol activity was reported on June 4. On the same day the Japanese were reported to have withdrawn from Fort White west of Kalemmyo. China: On June 3, the Japanese still held the Itu area and a pocket on the south bank of the Yangtze River across from Ichang. Chinese troops reoccupied Nansien.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On June 3, two small enemy ships were attacked by U.S. patrol bombers, one at Teop and one at Tinputz, both on Bougainville. The former was set afire and abandoned, and the latter was destroyed. On June 5, a Japanese destroyer, a corvette and a medium size cargo vessel were attacked in the Bougainville area by U.S. Army and Navy aircraft. The destroyer was believed sunk, and the corvette and cargo ship were left on fire. Enemy fighters attempted interception and 15 were shot down. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On May 29, two enemy aircraft are reported to have dropped bombs on Sipoma, (20 miles S. of Salamaua). In a pre-dawn attack on June 4, over 24 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy airdromes at Wewak, Boram, Dagua and But by Allied heavy units. In the Markham Valley the Japanese are reported to be preparing to put into service the landing fields at Boana and Kaiapit. Northwest Australia-Banda Sea Area: On the night of June 3, the airdrome at Babo was raided by Allied planes. Numerous fires were started in dispersal and barracks areas. Kaimana and Wokam Island were strafed on the return flight. Koepang and Lautem on Timor were bombed in night attacks by Dutch medium bombers. The enemy seaplane base at Taberfane was again raided on June 4 by Allied planes. Of eight intercepting floatplanes, 1 was probably destroyed and 2 were damaged.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

RS Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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5-3-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By authority of S. G. 2
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 4, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 5, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 5, 1943.

No. 69.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--As a result of a sudden coup on June 4 by the Argentine Army, the Castillo government has been forced out and Generals Pedro Ramirez and Arturo Rawson are forming a military junta to take control. President Castillo and advisors are reported to have fled on an Argentine warship. Martial law has reportedly been declared throughout the Nation. In public statements the new leaders have indicated their intent to break relations with the Axis, place Argentina with the United Nations, "to effectuate a union of the Americas which is real, absolute and mutually faithful", and to carry out international commitments. The practically bloodless coup d'etat was accomplished against feeble opposition in less than twenty-four hours, and resistance has apparently ceased.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On June 3, one hundred and twelve tons of bombs were dropped on enemy defense positions on Pantelleria by U.S. planes.
6. ASIA.--China: Chihkiang, on the right bank of the Yangtze, 35 miles south of Ichang, was occupied by the Chinese on June 3.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On June 3, enemy installations at Babo, on Dutch New Guinea, received a light bombing attack. In addition, Dobo, Cape Fatoejoening (Fanajoering), in the Aroe Islands, and Babi Island (SW of Dobo) were strafed. Four to 6 enemy floatplanes from the Taberfane area attempted interception, and 1 was destroyed. Lautem harbor was also lightly attacked.
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, independently en route from Ceylon to Capetown, was sunk by a U-

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boat about 400 miles SE of Durban on May 29. A British tanker, a straggler from a South African coastal convoy, was sunk by a U-boat 70 miles S of Freetown on June 2.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. 6-4-43
R.S.D

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 3, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 4, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 4, 1943

No. 68.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On June 1, the enemy on Kiska was subjected to a comparatively heavy bombing and strafing attack, with the landing strip and AA gun positions as the main targets. On Attu, 1,800 dead Japanese have been counted, and mopping-up operations are still in process. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 20 miles off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, on June 3.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Press dispatches just received report that fighting has broken out in Argentina between revolutionary troops and military forces supporting President Castillo. The reports indicate that the hostilities began near Buenos Aires, and that on June 4 a revolutionary force of about 8,000 men was marching on the capitol.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: Soviet forces continued their attacks in the Krymskaya sector and have launched new attacks N of the river in the Temryuk sector. The enemy's defenses have not yet shown any signs of weakening. Central Front: In the Velizh sector NW of Smolensk, Soviet attacks of undetermined size continue. These attacks appear to be local shock-troop action to improve positions; however, they may develop into a limited offensive, designed to threaten Smolensk and upset any enemy plans for a summer offensive in this area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the early morning of June 2, about 12 FW-190s made a low-level bombing attack on southeast England coastal areas.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the evening of May 31, and again on June 1, Sousse was unsuccessfully attacked by enemy bombers. On June 2, a few enemy fighter planes were active off Tunisia, but no offensive action was reported. More than 80 tons of bombs were dropped on Pantelleria by U.S. planes. On the afternoon of June 1, Pantelleria was again shelled by British naval units. According to a communique, these bombardments were repeated by Allied naval forces on June 2 and 3. Corrected reports of the naval action off Cape Spartivento on June 2 reveal that 2 merchant vessels and an Italian torpedo boat were sunk, and an Italian destroyer set on fire and driven ashore.

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6. ASIA.--China: In the Ichang sector, the Japanese, under steady Chinese pressure, have retreated to the south bank of the Yangtze, where they continue to occupy a sizable pocket. The city of Ichang, across the river, is held in force by the enemy. Smaller forces of enemy troops occupy Itu and Chihkiang. Japanese troops moving by water and highway have been effectively harassed by Allied planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of June 2, an enemy force of 16 planes bombed the landing ground at Bulldog (39 miles SW of Wau). The 4 enemy air-dromes in the Wewak area were bombed by Allied aircraft. Over 24 tons of bombs were dropped along the runways and in the dispersal areas, causing fires among aircraft and possibly destroying an ammunition dump. Bogadjim Village (S of Madang and on the mule trail to Lae) was bombed and strafed by Allied medium units on June 1. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: On June 2, enemy shipping in Lautem Harbor, Timor, was attacked by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small Panamanian cargo ship, en route from Boston to Halifax in a coastal convoy, was torpedoed or mined and sank 25 miles SE of its destination on June 3. A Dutch cargo ship in a South African coastal convoy was sunk by a U-boat 90 miles S of Durban on June 1.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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Colonel, G. S. C.,
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War and Navy Departments
Washington, D. C.
June 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Army-Navy Daily Intelligence Report.

1. Recently the former G-2 Daily Report has undergone some changes in content and form and has been merged into a joint MIS and ONI publication, the Army-Navy Daily Intelligence Report. Therefore, it is felt advisable to state the purpose of the report for the information of those offices which receive it.

2. a. The press and radio of this country do a notable service in transmitting news accurately and rapidly, so that any officer responsible for following the enemy situation does well to study press and radio reports attentively. However, this news is sometimes colored by interpretation and is interspersed with unverified information; for this reason, it is important that certain official information be made available to officers charged with studying the situation.

The Daily Report gives information based on official War and Navy Department sources. It is a recapitulation of those events affecting the enemy situation on which official information has been received during the 24-hour period covered. It emphasizes enemy action, but includes such action of our own forces as must be known to evaluate the enemy situation. Much of the information has already been widely published in radio and press, but the Daily Report is designed to present it dispassionately, to place it in better perspective, and to make its degree of reliability clear.

b. The Daily Report is not the vehicle for transmitting War and Navy Department intelligence to operating agencies for purposes of action; its scope is carefully limited to that considered necessary under subparagraph a, above.

3. The enemy situation shows pronounced changes only over long periods; hence, the Daily Report does not indicate enemy trends. However, for the information of various headquarters, a Monthly Intelligence Summary is prepared, which recapitulates major developments and analyzes current trends.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. 6-5-78
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 2, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 3, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 3, 1943.

No. 67.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, attacking Soviet forces have made slight but costly gains against strong enemy defense. Southern and Central Fronts: The German Air Force, which a week ago was bombing industrial targets as far east as the Volga, yesterday concentrated on Soviet supply bases along the central front and especially on the railhead at Kursk.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the day of June 1, fifteen FW-190s made bombing and strafing attacks on southeast England coastal areas. Six of these raiders were destroyed. Four other FW-190s made an attack on the Isle of Wight. During the same day, a British airways plane en route to England from Portugal was attacked off northwest Spain and is considered lost.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 31, oil storage and other installations at Augusta, Sicily, were bombed by Allied planes. The next day, only 10 enemy fighters were encountered by U.S. planes in wide-ranging attacks on the Italian islands. Twelve enemy seaplanes were destroyed and 2 merchant vessels, a schooner and 3 small boats were left burning in attacks at Stagnone, off Sicily, and at Olbia, Porto Torres, and Porto Ponte Romano, on Sardinia. Railroad installations at Balastrate, Sicily, were bombed. Eighty-two tons of bombs were dropped on gun positions, harbor facilities, and other targets on Pantelleria. Early on the morning of June 2, an Italian destroyer and 3 merchant ships were sunk by British destroyers off Cape Spartivento, Italy.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: At dusk on May 31, enemy installations along the east and northeast coast of Bougainville were attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Fires were started at Numa Numa and Tinputz. One of 2 vessels hit off Tinputz

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was set afire and beached itself. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On June 1, five of 17 Zero fighters which intercepted an Allied reconnaissance bomber over Finschhafen were shot down. For the second consecutive day, Lae was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, with 36 tons of bombs dropped on or around the runway. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On June 1, Laha airdrome, at Ambon, and Kendari, Celebes, were subjected to light attacks.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 1, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 1, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 2, 1943.

No. 2.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--On May 11 the Japanese garrison on Attu, numbering approximately 2,000, was attacked by U.S. Army units landing simultaneously at Massacre Bay, the northeast corner of Holtz Bay, and Blind Cove (between Holtz Bay and Steller Cove). The enemy at Holtz Bay resisted for 6 days in the face of naval bombardment, aerial bombing and strafing, and aggressive ground assault. On May 17-18 he was driven eastward toward Chichagof Harbor, but left well-entrenched units in the Holtz--Chichagof Pass. A considerable quantity of weapons and equipment was abandoned in the Holtz area. In the south, enemy resistance was concentrated in the pass at the head of Massacre Valley. Machine guns and snipers, excellently camouflaged and making effective use of fog and weather conditions, were encountered by our troops. About May 20 the Japanese were driven out of their positions in the Massacre--Sarana--Chichagof Pass, except for isolated snipers and a few strongpoints high above the fog line. The closing days of May saw the Japanese pushed into an ever-tightening ring on the south and southwest sides of Chichagof Harbor, dominated by U.S. positions on higher ground. On May 31 it was officially reported that organized Japanese resistance had ceased. The enemy apparently neither took nor gave prisoners. During the first 10 days of the Attu operation, bad weather curtailed U.S. air support of ground troops, but after May 23 bombing and strafing of remaining enemy troops and installations increased in intensity. The enemy made an unsuccessful torpedo-plane attack on U.S. naval units on May 23, and on the following day 18 enemy bombers were intercepted 15 miles southwest of Cape Wrangell. Five of the bombers were shot down. It is believed these planes were based on Paramushiru. During May the enemy on Kiska was subjected to frequent attacks by U.S. aviation. New gun positions, buildings, and trenches were observed on Kiska during the month.

b. Greenland.--The commanding officer of the German unit based at Sabine Island has been a prisoner at Scoresby Sound since about May 11. He was disarmed and overcome at Myggbukta by one of his own prisoners, a Danish sledge patrolman, who then forced the officer to accompany him to Scoresby.

c. Domestic Situation.--Indications of continued "neutral" and "refugee" cover for Nazi espionage have continued. Suspicious business manipulations by some refugees have complicated the espionage picture. Seized Allied currency in small amounts has been placed in circulation by Germany. The dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda has been extended from the domestic scene to areas

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attacks have forced the enemy back in the flat area south of the Kuban and northwest of Krymskaya, lost by the enemy on May 4. Mixed Soviet forces have succeeded in establishing and holding a small bridgehead southwest of Novorossisk within the enemy's territory. At the present time it appears that the Soviet cordon around the enemy forces is able to prevent the use of this position as a springboard, while enemy units can continue to deny the Red Black Sea Fleet its badly needed base at Novorossisk. Considerable air strength has been used by both sides in support of ground action.

On the southern front along the middle and upper Donets, heavy fighting of a strictly local character has taken place in the Lisichansk, Izyum, and Belgorod sectors without important change in the relative positions. West of Kursk the Soviet salient remains, although the enemy has improved his positions in the Sevsk area by strong local attacks. The terrain on this front is dry, and large-scale military operations are possible.

On the central front the enemy's positions remain practically unchanged, despite several heavy local attacks by the Soviets in the Sukhinichi sector against the Bryansk--Orel springboard. At the northern end of the front, enemy attacks have somewhat improved his positions west of Velikie Luki. There have been heavy rains on this front during the month, but the terrain is considered dry enough for major operations. The large forces of enemy troops concentrated on this front would indicate that in the event of an enemy offensive this summer, it can be expected to occur in this area and should start during the first part of June.

On the northern front there have been heavy artillery duels and some shelling of the Leningrad industrial area by long-range enemy guns. Sharp ground clashes at several points along the front leave the situation little changed. The terrain on this front is not good for large-scale maneuvers at any time because of its marshy condition and lack of good roads. However, the driest time of the year is rapidly approaching, and large-scale operations will be possible against Leningrad by the middle of June.

The situation in Norway remains practically unchanged. Transit of German military personnel to and from Norway, through Sweden, remains constant, but an increase occurred in shipments of ammunition, guns, and barbed wire to Norway.

The German Air Force directed bombing efforts against airdromes, industrial establishments, and rail communications. Early in the month the Red Air Force, for the first time, launched a strategic bombing offensive, including raids on Koenigsberg and Warsaw. These attacks, aimed mainly at key rail points and supply lines on the central and southern fronts, were somewhat reduced toward the end of the period.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE

During the first half of the period enemy air activity over England was on a very light scale. Approximately 50 hostile aircraft took part in scattered light raids, 5 daylight and 5 at night, focused chiefly on southeast England. From the 15th to the 26th the Axis air effort increased, and shifted to night action. Over 160 sorties were flown over England in 2 daylight and 10 night attacks. As many as 20 aircraft took part in a single raid; on 4 successive nights, attempts were made to reach London. Felixstowe, Southwold, Sunderland, and Bournemouth were targets for the heavier raids. Since the 26th, enemy air activity over England has been restricted to coastal reconnaissance flights.

Over Western Europe, enemy fighter reaction continued to increase in the face of Allied raids. Particularly strong defenses encountered in raids on targets in Germany indicate that the Axis is expending considerable effort toward the improvement of tactics and in the concentration and coordination of defenses around vital targets. Long-range bombers and fighter-bombers continued reconnaissance of Allied shipping off the Iberian coast, and one attack was made by 9 FW-190s.

These activities may be expected to continue, with perhaps some increase in both offensive and defensive operations.

With the exception of a period of bad weather toward the middle of the month, the tempo of Allied air action showed a consistent increase. By the end of the month these operations had again reached a stage of "round the clock" attacks. Although submarine bases and railroad centers and rolling stock continued to be targets for heavy day and night raids, particularly concentrated and repeated attacks were made on vital industrial targets, especially in the Ruhr after the successful breaching of the Mohne and Eder dams on May 16. Dortmund received the heaviest raid of the war in respect to tonnage of bombs on May 23. In 40 major raids, the total tonnage of bombs dropped exceeded that of any preceding month of the Allied air offensive.

German shipping in the Channel, along the Dutch coast, and in Norwegian waters continued to suffer from attacks by British planes and light naval forces. Several heavy units of the German Navy are still reported in northern waters.

While a considerable number of new Spanish troops have been called into service during the past 7 months, it does not appear that a large proportion of these have yet been formed into effective fighting units. New units identified to date would indicate the utilization of only some 70,000 troops.

There are now 35 German divisions in France and the Low Countries, as compared with 31 at the beginning of May. This increase includes 3 Panzer divisions which had their combat effectiveness destroyed at Stalingrad and have been reforming in France since February. These 3 units must again be counted as combat divisions and capable of operations in the occupied area. Of the 35 divisions, 10 are offensive (including 7 Panzer divisions), 18 are defensive, and

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7 remain unidentified. Six Italian divisions (plus 2 coastal divisions which are defensive in character) are in southeastern France east of the Rhone River.

No abnormal concentration of Axis troops exists in any part of France or the Low Countries, and the disposition of strength indicates that Germany's intentions here are defensive in character. However, although the capability of a German thrust through Spain seems less probable, it cannot be ignored.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

The final stage in the Tunisian campaign began with a general enemy retirement on May 2 in the Mateur region, this withdrawal being forced by incessant air, artillery, and infantry attacks on his positions in the hills west of Mateur. Although the enemy still held hill positions north of Lake Achkel, the loss of Mateur on May 3 seriously weakened Axis defenses on the approaches to Bizerte. On May 4, an enemy tank attack failed northeast of Medjez el Bab. On May 5, the enemy abandoned Djebel Cheniti, north of Lake Achkel, and also the critical Djebel Achkel, which flanked and dominated the approach to Ferryville. Thus, the road to Bizerte was open and any Axis positions remaining in the Ferryville region were definitely untenable. In the central sector east of Heidous, Djebel Bou Aoukaz was abandoned in the face of increased Allied pressure. Powerful Allied tank attacks on the Massicault--Tunis road resulted in a breakthrough toward Tunis, and on May 6 the enemy was in general retreat throughout the entire northern and central sectors. Farther south, Pont du Fahs was evacuated. On May 7, Allied forces entered Tunis and Bizerte simultaneously, the approaches to Tunis being opened by Axis withdrawal from Massicault and St. Cyprien. Throughout the 7th and 8th, Axis opposition disintegrated. Although there was some minor street fighting in Tunis, German and Italian troops began to surrender en masse, including the troops isolated in the Djedeida--Protville area. On May 8, Allied armored forces moved southeast to sever Axis lines of retreat to the Cape Bon Peninsula. South of Hamman Lif, Axis forces resisted stubbornly throughout May 8 and 9. By May 10, this resistance was crushed, and Allied forces, by occupying Hammamet, cut off from any retreat to Cape Bon the Axis troops still fighting on the Enfidaville front. By May 11, all enemy units in the Zaghouan area were isolated and captured by the French, who had driven toward the base of the Cape Bon Peninsula and met British columns, moving south, at Ste. Marie du Zit. Meanwhile, to the east, mobile Allied forces advanced south on the coastal road to Bou Ficha, thus surrounding the remaining Axis troops in a mountain pocket northwest of Enfidaville. At the same time, Allied mobile patrols were mopping up service and signal troops on Cape Bon Peninsula. On May 12, organized enemy resistance ceased, and the surrender of Italian units in the Enfidaville pocket on May 13 terminated the Tunisian campaign.

The enemy surrendered sufficient materiel to equip 2 divisions, most of it in excellent condition. Prisoners captured totaled 224,000, of whom 124,000 were German and 100,000 Italian. The enemy made no attempt to defend Tunis and Bizerte from such fixed positions as existed, and there was no last-ditch stand by Axis forces in Tunisia.

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Enemy fighter activity during the first 2 weeks of the month was mainly defensive, and centered on protection of the Axis supply lines to Tunisia. The weakness in enemy air was partly due to the effective Allied bombing of strategic targets, especially airdromes and centers of shipping and supply on the Italian islands and mainland. Severe damage to the important airdromes, such as that of Bari, hindered the arrival of enemy replacement aircraft. With the progressive loss of airfields in Tunisia, enemy planes were forced to withdraw to fields on the Italian islands, where they were kept pinned to the ground. The effectiveness of Allied air attacks was evidenced by the capture of an estimated 500 damaged enemy aircraft on the airfields of Tunisia. With complete air superiority, the Allied tactical air force rendered continuous and effective support for the advancing ground troops. These operations reached an all-time high on May 6, when more than 2,700 sorties were flown.

Enemy long-range bombers made light raids on Allied shipping along the Algerian coast throughout the month. Following the capture of Tunisia, Allied bombers began the systematic destruction of enemy installations on Sicily, Sardinia, and Pantelleria. Heavy raids were made on airdromes, shipping, harbors, and industrial and commercial installations throughout the islands, and mainland targets as far north as Leghorn, Foggia, and Grosseto were also attacked. As much as 300 tons of bombs were dropped in a single raid. During the month, 570 enemy aircraft were destroyed by Allied planes. Of this number, 171 were destroyed on the ground.

By the end of May, the heavy Allied attacks on Sicily, Sardinia, and Pantelleria had forced the enemy to base his air activity chiefly on the Italian mainland, from Naples and Foggia northward. However, sufficient enemy planes, both German and Italian, were based in the theater to provide a fairly strong defense, and to continue long-range bomber operations.

During the early part of the month enemy merchant shipping on the Tunisian supply lines was under heavy attack from Allied submarines and light naval units, as well as from aircraft. As the Axis positions in Tunisia collapsed, a close blockade of the Gulf of Tunis and the Cape Bon Peninsula was maintained by Allied light naval craft. Approximately 900 enemy soldiers escaping in small boats were intercepted and taken prisoner. No large-scale evacuation of enemy forces was attempted, although some preparations, chiefly in the form of jetties, had been made at points along the Cape Bon Peninsula. Throughout the month, the enemy continued to lose merchant ships as a result of Allied submarine attacks in the Aegean, Ionian, Tyrrhenian, and Ligurian Seas. As a result of continued heavy air attacks on Sicilian and Sardinian ports, Italian naval units, with the exception of a half-dozen destroyers operating from Sicily, remained in mainland bases farther removed from Allied airfields. Major units of the Italian fleet were at Spezia or Taranto. It is believed that the group at Spezia, including 3 Littorio-class battleships, is charged with the defense of Sardinia and the western coast of Italy, while the ships at Taranto, including the battleships *Dulio* and *Doria*, are responsible for the defense of Sicily, the southern toe of Italy, and the Adriatic.

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Indications continue that the Axis is preparing a vigorous defense of the Balkans, and that the Italians at least are preparing for resolute defense in southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. Sicily has been gradually strengthened until it now contains at least 9 Italian divisions (5 of which are Coastal divisions) and at least 1 German division. The southern coast is known to have been extensively mined. There is every indication that the Italians are determined to resist invasion of the island. There is little evidence of defensive preparations in the Adriatic north of Bari. The extent of German participation in defense plans for the Italian Peninsula remains obscure.

Axis intentions to fight in the Balkans are demonstrated by continuing reports of fortifications. These now cover the Bulgarian east (Black Sea) coast, the Bulgar-Turkish frontier, the Bulgarian south (Aegean) coast, the entire eastern Greek coast from Salonica south to the island of Cythera at the southernmost tip of the Peloponnesus, and also the western Greek coast north of the Gulf of Corinth. There are interior defensive lines long the Aliakmon River and westward to the coast; from Ovce Polje (near Skoplje) to the Ibar River; and at intervals across the Vardar Valley. Most Balkan railway lines have been cleared of cover and are protected by concrete pillboxes. While no new fortified lines have been reported during the last month, work on fortifications and movement of materiel continue.

Although 3 Italian divisions were withdrawn from the Balkans before April, there is no other indication as yet that the Italians are further weakening their Balkan forces. Their March losses in the Balkans are now known to have been around 4,000 and have quite probably continued at about this rate. As many as 6 divisions were used against guerrillas during the early months of the year, and these were assisted by German and Croatian troops in unknown numbers. In Yugoslavia there has been an obvious effort to drive the Partisans back into the mountains and reduce their strength as far as possible, in order to lessen the threat which these forces would present in case of invasion by the United Nations. Further substantial withdrawals of either Italian or German troops would be likely to embarrass the remaining forces and to endanger lines of communication in the entire Aegean area.

The Bulgarians continue to cooperate with the Axis, but with constantly decreasing enthusiasm. However, at least 1 new division has recently been formed, and the forces on the Turkish frontier are strengthened.

6. ASIA

a. China.--Several towns in the area west of Tungting Lake and south of the Yangtze River between Ichang and Yochow were occupied by the Japanese. This forward move at first seemed to presage an attack westward, but Japanese troops subsequently withdrew. Continued offensive aerial reconnaissance was carried out with good results against enemy bases in the Canton area, northern French Indo-China, and the Hainan Islands. Japanese air raids were directed against Kunming, Lingling, Hengyang, and other Allied forward bases in China. In all these operations, a total of 46 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

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b. Burma.--No significant development is evident in Arakan. The Allied forward line runs southwest from Bawli Bazaar through Nhila to the coast, and the Japanese have shown no intention of continuing their advance. In central Burma, the activities of the British Commando brigade have been completed. There has been a slight withdrawal of enemy forward positions in the Hukawng Valley and north of Myitkyina. No evidence of the arrival of enemy reinforcements in strength has been noted in Burma. Oil production facilities along the Irrawaddy were heavily damaged in coordinated raids by U.S. and RAF planes during the 10 days prior to the onset of the monsoon. Heavy rains have been reported over western Burma since May 20, and these have curtailed all air operations. Five strong raids were attempted by the Japanese against Allied forward airdromes in eastern Bengal during the month. Fourteen enemy planes were destroyed.

c. General.--Photographic reconnaissance shows that intensive efforts are being made to complete the Thailand--Burma railroad. Shipping has been active in the waters of northern French Indo-China and to a lesser extent off the Burma coast. The Japanese are making no effort to extend their present positions in Burma. They appear able to maintain their existing lines. There are no indications that an offensive should be expected in southeast Asia during the current monsoon season.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Solomons Area.--Enemy air activity was limited mainly to reconnaissance, except for 2 light air raids on Guadalcanal and a flight of 25 Japanese fighter planes which was intercepted over the Russell Islands. At the end of the month daily patrols were reported in the Buka area. Enemy bases at Kahili, Ballale, Tonolei Harbor, Rekata Bay, Munda, and Vila continued to receive bombing attacks from Allied planes. Including 17 in the Russell Islands action, 23 enemy planes were destroyed in this area during the month.

b. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Enemy air activity was at first light, but increased sharply toward the middle of the month. On May 14, a force of 25 bombers and 20 fighters attacked Oro Bay. The Wau area received 4 substantial enemy air attacks; 2 on May 15 by forces of 9 bombers and 14 fighters, and 45 dive-bombers, respectively; later that week by 22 bombers and 21 fighters; and toward the close of the month by 25 fighters. Smaller enemy raids were directed against the Oro Bay area, Chimbu (New Guinea), and Morobe. The enemy lost at least 44 planes during the period. The month saw considerable new enemy airfield construction. New landing strips were reported at Alexishafen and possibly at Reiss point, on New Guinea; at Cape Gloucester, and at Keravat (near Rabaul), on New Britain; and at Samo, southeast of Namatanal, on New Ireland. Enemy bases in the area received almost no air attacks during the first half of the month. During the latter part Salamaua, Lae, Wewak, Gasimata, and particularly Rabaul were subjected to heavy air attacks by Allied planes. A troop-laden enemy transport was sunk off Madang, on May 8. Small units of ground troops continued to skirmish in the Bobdubi--Mubo area, with

(continued on page 10)

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, JUNE 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES	Divs	GROUND FORCES (Continued)	Divs
German, Total (O, 200; D, 63; A, 44; U, 9)	316	Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Div)	8
Located in:		Slovakian (incl. 2 in Russia)	4
Russia (O, 184; D, 25)	189	Serbian (the State Guard, equiv. to 1 Div) . .	1
Germany (O, 4; D, 5; A, 38; U, 2)	49	AIR FORCES	
France & Lowlands (O, 10; D, 18; U, 7)	35	I.--Total Strength	
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete) (O, 9; D, 5) . . .	14		
Norway (O, 8; D, 5)	11	Nationality	Combat Planes
Poland (D, 2; A, 8)	8	Squadrons	
Finland (O, 7)	7	German	4,900*
Denmark (D, 2)	2	Italian	1,400
Sicily (D, 1)	1	Japanese	4,250**
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; U=Unidentified)		*This total represents only the number of aircraft in front line units, exclusive of reserve aircraft. Trainers, utility, and transport aircraft are also excluded.	
Italian, Total (includes 3 Mbl, 1 Prcht, 1 Armd, and 14 Coastal Divs)	74	**Includes 500 combat planes in Operational Train- ing Units. First line strength is 3,750.	
Located in:		II.--Planes per Squadron	
Italy (incl. 1 Prcht and 5 Coastal)	17		
Sicily (incl. 5 Coastal)	9	Nationality	Active
Sardinia & Corsica (incl. 2 Coastal)	6	Reserve	
Yugoslavia & Montenegro (incl. 2 Mbl)	16	German	9
Greece & Aegean (incl. 1 Mbl)	13	Italian:	
France (incl. 1 Armd and 2 Coastal)	8	Bombardment	6
Albania	5	Other	9
Japanese, Total (excludes 14 Tk Regts, 18 Depot Divs, 18 Ind Mixed Brigs, 5 Cav Brigs, 107,000 Garrison Tps)	72	Japanese:	
Located in:		Navy:	
Japan, Sakhalin, Korea, Formosa (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 18 Depot Divs, 5,000 Garrison Tps)	8	Flying Boats	6
Manchuria (excl. 7 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 36,000 Garrison Tps)	23	Other	9
China (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 16 Ind Mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 8,000 Garrison Tps)	23	Army:	
Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 2 Tk Regts) .	6	Fighters & Light Bombers	12
Malaya, N.E.I., Bismarcks, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 2 Ind Mixed Brigs, 60,000 Garrison Tps)	12	Reconnaissance	9
Rumanian (incl. 13 in Russia)	19	Heavy Bombers	9
Bulgarian (incl. 1 Armd)	19	NAVAL FORCES	
Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Inf Brigs)	13		
Hungarian (incl. 4 en route to Hungary)	12	Type	German
		Italian	Japanese
		Battleships	3 (1)*
		Carriers	7 (1)
		Heavy Cruisers	1
		Light Cruisers	5 (1)
		Destroyers	2 (2)
		Submarines	4
			10 (2)
			34/36
			89**(6)
			450
			74
			87
		*Vessels under repair, shown in parentheses, are included in the totals. Information on this point is lacking for Japanese ships.	
		**About half the number given are torpedo boats of 600 to 700 tons.	

neither side gaining a material advantage.

c. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--The only enemy air attacks of consequence consisted of a raid on Darwin and 3 raids on Millingimbi. Enemy installations at Penfoei airdrome, Koepang, Kendari, Timoeke, and Saumlaki, in the Dutch East Indies, and at Nabire, Kaimana, and Babo, on Dutch New Guinea, were subjected to attacks by Allied aircraft. Five enemy merchant ships were either sunk or badly damaged during the month. In the Wissel Lakes area of Dutch New Guinea, enemy ground patrols were reported moving toward the Mapia River. During the month the enemy sustained a loss of at least 43 aircraft.

d. Pacific Area.--There was little enemy air activity in this area. On May 15, two intercepting enemy planes were shot down during a U.S. raid on Wake Island. On May 23, enemy aircraft made a harassing raid on Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

e. General.--Bad weather over the entire area somewhat hampered air activities during May. Improved weather conditions will probably see heavy attacks on Allied installations and shipping. An increase in enemy submarine warfare is also to be expected, along with the possibility that light surface forces will be increasingly used to supply and protect Japanese forward bases.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

On the basis of reports thus far received, world-wide losses suffered by United Nations shipping during May are approximately 25,000 tons below those reported in the corresponding period last month. Under particularly adverse weather conditions, a heavy U-boat attack on May 5 against a west-bound Atlantic convoy accounted for 11 casualties; otherwise, the protection afforded British-American shipping has been consistently successful. On May 4 the first sinking in the Eastern Sea Frontier since July, 1942, occurred south-east of Cape Hatteras. While this was the only loss in this area, sporadic U-boat activity continued in West Indian waters.

Allied losses were widely scattered. Losses to submarines and aircraft in the Mediterranean remained low. A small group of U-boats began concentrating upon shipping between South America and the African west coast, while farther south the enemy continued to make occasional raids against shipping skirting the Cape of Good Hope. Japanese submarine activity east of Australia continued unabated.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, June 1, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 2, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 2, 1943.

No. 66.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On Attu as of May 31, small groups of enemy personnel and scattered snipers were believed cornered in the area between Chichagof Harbor and Cape Khlebnikof. Fifteen hundred enemy are known dead and 4 have been taken prisoner. On Kiska, tents and well-camouflaged trenches were observed between Gertrude Cove and Vega Point. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on June 1, one 20 miles NE of St. Augustine, Fla., the second in Windward Passage.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: The enemy's positions NW of Krymskaya have again been attacked by Soviet units. Central Front: In the Velizh sector just NE of Vitebsk, the enemy was thrown sharply on the defensive by a Soviet attack which appears at this time to be local in character.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of May 31-June 1, two enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the London area. On May 30, twelve FW-200s from Bordeaux made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping off Portugal.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of May 29-30, a small force of enemy planes bombed Bizerte. Axis fighter activity on May 31 was light except over Foggia, where about 40 German and Italian single- and twin-engine fighters opposed an attack by U.S. bombers. The inner harbor at Pantelleria was shelled by British naval units on the night of May 30. Axis opposition was slight. On the same night, the enemy offered no opposition to British naval patrols along the eastern, southern, and western coasts of Sicily.

6. ASIA.--China: On May 30, Japanese artillery positions S of Ichang were attacked by U.S. planes. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy shipping and rolling stock NE of Yochow on the Yangtze were successfully strafed. On May 31, twenty-three Japanese planes were destroyed in attempting interception of U.S. heavy bombers on a mission against Ichang and Kingmen. Cover for the bombers was provided by

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Chinese fighter formations led by American pilots. On the same day, enemy troop concentrations in the Yochow area were strafed by U.S. fighters. Burma: On May 31, Japanese headquarters, supply points, bridges, airdromes, and railroad facilities at points from Mandalay and Mongwa north to the Hukawng Valley and Myitkyina were bombed and strafed in light raids by U.S. planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of May 31 Lae was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped, and buildings along the Terrace area were demolished. Finschhafen and Gasmata were harassed during the night. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Langgoer airdrome was strafed on May 31. One enemy bomber was destroyed, and 1 of 2 fighters attempting interception was shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--A small British ship was mined and sunk off the east coast of England on May 31.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 31, 1943
To : 1200 Z, June 1, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
June 1, 1943.

No. 65.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 31 organized enemy resistance on Attu ceased. On the same day the Kiska runway, Gertrude Cove Beach camp, and one of the beached ships in the cove were subjected to bombing attacks. Hits were scored in all target areas. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported E of Cape Hatteras on May 31.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.-- No significant changes.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the afternoon of May 30, fifteen enemy aircraft made a sharp attack on a southwest England coastal town. Four enemy planes were destroyed. In the evening another attack was made on a southeast coast area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 30, strategic targets in Italy, Sardinia, and Pantelleria were again attacked by Allied bombers. Axis fighter activity was very light except over Naples, where some 40 fighters opposed the Allied attacks. One hundred tons of bombs were dropped on Foggia airdrome. In the Naples area, the Pomigliano aircraft factory and landing ground, the Capodichino airdrome, and the port were attacked. A ship was hit, and oil storage was set on fire in Naples Harbor. In Sardinia, the important railroad station and marshaling yards at Chilivani were attacked, and 3 ships were hit at Port Aranci. Fourteen enemy planes were destroyed in combat during the day.
6. ASIA.--China: On May 30, Japanese supply points and communication lines in the vicinity of Ichang were effectively bombed and strafed. Burma: Japanese forward positions in the Hukawng Valley were strafed by U.S. fighter planes.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Sightings in the Buin--Tonolei area on May 31 included 3 corvettes and 8 merchant vessels, 5 of which were large. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 23, Mt. Hagen airdrome (108 miles WSW of Madang) was ineffectually

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bombed by enemy aircraft. Before dawn on May 30, Wewak and Boram airdromes were attacked by Allied heavy units. Bomb hits were scored in the ammunition and fuel dumps and dispersal areas, causing explosions and fires. Three searchlights were destroyed by strafing. It is reported that enemy reconnaissance planes are operating from Mai Mai (40 miles S of Aitape). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the morning of May 30 the dock area at Kendari was subjected to a light attack by Allied bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--One Allied merchant ship, presumably British, in a convoy off Sagres, Portugal, was sunk by enemy aircraft on May 30.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 30, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 31, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 31, 1943.

No. 64.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 28-29 the enemy was forced from his remaining positions on Fishhook Ridge and driven downhill toward Attu Village. The possibility still exists that remaining enemy units may escape to the Khlebnikof area. As yet there is no official confirmation of the Japanese report that all organized enemy resistance has ceased. Known enemy dead number around 1,000, with figures incomplete for the last few days' action.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant changes.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the day of May 29, St. Nazaire was very heavily attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Two hundred and seventy-eight tons of bombs were dropped. Heavy raids were also made on Rennes and La Pallice. On the following night Wuppertal, in the Ruhr, was very heavily raided by RAF planes. About 1,500 tons of bombs were concentrated on industrial targets. On the night of the 28th, in one of the frequent operations against enemy shipping in coastal waters, 6 R-boats were destroyed and 3 damaged by British planes. During the same night, 20 enemy E-boats were operating in British coastal waters.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Enemy planes raided Bone on the night of May 28-29. Porte Ponto Romano, Sardinia, and the harbor area at Pantelleria were bombed by U.S. planes on the 29th.
6. ASIA.--China: On May 28, Ichang was bombed by the Chinese Air Force. On the following day the same target was raided by U.S. bombers. Japanese aircraft attacked Liangshan airdrome in Szechwan Province. Burma: Thirty-five Japanese planes attacked Chittagong on May 29. One enemy bomber and 3 fighters were destroyed by RAF interception. Enemy concentrations and storage points in northern Burma, from Thazi to Myitkyina, were bombed and strafed by Allied planes.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs taken May 29 show 1 destroyer, 1 coaster, 3

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medium merchant vessels, and 20 barges in Hansa Bay. Four of 9 Japanese fighters protecting this convoy attacked a shadowing Allied heavy bomber, and 2 were shot down. On the same date Madang was attacked by Allied heavy units. Lae and Malahang airdromes were reported serviceable, with 2 dispersal loops under construction at Malahang. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Enemy bases scattered over an area as far as 1,000 miles NW of Australia were attacked on May 29 by Allied aircraft. Bombs were dropped at Timoeika, Nabire, and Babo in Dutch New Guinea; at Namlea on Boeroe Island; Damar Island; Rambang airdrome on Lombok Island; Waingapoe on Soemba Island; Bima on Soembawa Island; and Penfoei and Dilli airdromes on Timor.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. cargo ship and a Norwegian tanker, in a South African coastal convoy, were sunk about 150 miles E of the Cape of Good Hope on May 28. A small Swedish cargo ship is reported sunk by a U-boat E of Mozambique on May 27. A British cargo ship, long overdue in the North Atlantic, is presumed lost from a westbound convoy about May 5.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 29, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 30, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 30, 1943.

No. 63.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 29 a Japanese counter-attack achieved temporary success against our positions in Chichagof Corridor, but this enemy force was later destroyed except for isolated snipers. Our patrols are acting to confine the enemy to the Chichagof area and to prevent his escape from the peninsula. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported about 40 miles S of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on May 29.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Paraguayan Government has denied Germans permission to leave the country, and there is a strong possibility that Paraguay will shortly declare war on the Axis.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: Fighting continues in the Kuban with no marked change in positions.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of May 27-28, enemy bombers made a light raid on Sousse. During the same night 3 raids were made on Axis airdromes in Sardinia by RAF planes. The following day, about 250 tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor facilities at Leghorn, and 77 tons on the airdrome at Foggia, in raids by U.S. heavy bombers. Pantelleria was raided by U.S. fighters, and 4 Axis airdromes were effectively attacked in Sicily. During the day enemy fighter reaction was on an increased scale, and 18 enemy planes were destroyed.
6. ASIA.--China: On May 28 the enemy bombed the field at Enshih (southwestern Hupeh) using some 7-hour delayed-action bombs. The railroad yards and roundhouse at Yochow (Hunan) were attacked by U.S. fighters.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: Early on May 28, the enemy airdromes at Boram, Wewak, and Dagua were bombed by Allied planes. Nearly 19 tons of bombs were dropped, starting many fires in revetment areas and possibly destroying 7 searchlights. Light raids were also made on Sangar Village

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(S of Sepak River) and on Salamaua. On the afternoon of May 28 an enemy convoy of 4 medium merchant vessels, 1 destroyer, and 1 gun-boat was sighted 65 miles E of Wewak on a southeast course. At Samo (SE of Namatanai), New Ireland, a new runway 4,200 feet long and 9 fighter revetments were photographed on May 28. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 28, eight Japanese bombers escorted by 6 fighters bombed Millingimbi airdrome (north Australia). Intercepting Allied planes shot down 3 enemy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 28, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 29, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 29, 1943.

No. 62.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: Enemy troops on Fishhook Ridge are being separated by the penetration of U.S. forces. One position was taken on May 27 after scaling a 60-degree slope and mopping up above the cloud line. Japanese positions are being strongly attacked E of Fishhook on the small ridges running down to the Lake Cories--Lake Canirca area. On the high crest E of Lake Cories the enemy still has a fortified strongpoint. Air support of our ground forces on Attu continues. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported about 240 miles E of Cape Hatteras on May 28.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy appears to have checked the current all-out Soviet attempt to break through to the Black Sea and cut off Axis forces in the Novorossisk fortress. Heavy fighting continues, with little change in positions during May 28. The initiative is still in Soviet hands. Southern Front: Fighting of a local character continues along the middle Donets. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area artillery duels continue and sharp reconnaissance action took place in several sectors.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the afternoon of May 27 the optical works at Jena were raided by RAF Mosquito bombers. During the night, the Krupp works at Essen were heavily attacked by RAF planes; over 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped. The next day, coke ovens at Zeebrugge were attacked by escorted Ventura bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of May 26-27, enemy bombers were active over the Tunis--Bizerte area. The following day Villacidro and Decimomannu airdromes were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Enemy installations at Point Leonardo and Point Sidire, on Pantelleria, were also bombed. Axis fighters offered determined opposition over Decimomannu. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed in combat during the day.
6. ASIA.-Nothing to report.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 28, the Munda area was bombed by U.S. fighter aircraft. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Early on May 26, a total of 30 Japanese aircraft raided points along the Papuan coast. Bombs were dropped at Morobe, Mambare, and Douglas harbors. Indistinct photographs taken May 27 show a concentration of at least 79 aircraft on the Wewak, Boram, and Dagua airdromes. On the same date, the Lae area was subjected to a particularly heavy attack in which over 28 tons of bombs were dropped by Allied planes. The Madang area was also bombed by other Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 27, Langgoer in the Kei Islands was again raided by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. Three Allied merchantmen were attacked in a coastal convoy NW of Natal on May 27, but thus far no casualties have been reported.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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A. V. S. Pickhardt

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 27, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 28, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 28, 1943.

No. 61.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska:** On May 25, enemy installations in the Chichagof Harbor area were heavily shelled by a U.S. naval vessel. Southwest of Chichagof Harbor, the enemy's position on the fishhook-shaped ridge was penetrated on May 25-26 in severe fighting above the fog line. On May 26, U.S. ground units were again supported effectively by the repeated bombing and strafing attacks of our aviation. Enemy units with machine guns were entrenched on ridges NW and E of Lake Cories, and a small enemy party was observed on high ground about 2,500 yards SW of Cape Khlebnikof. Two unidentified float-planes were reported to have flown over Amchitka. On Kiska, the runway, Main Camp area, and positions at North Head and Gertrude Cove were bombed by U.S. aircraft. Fifteen barges were observed in Kiska Harbor. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two possible U-boat sightings have been reported, one off the west coast of Martinique on May 26, the other about 30 miles S of Long Island on May 27.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.--**Nothing to report.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front:** The enemy's east line in the Krymskaya area has been forced back in the level plain between the end of the Caucasus Range and the Kuban River. A powerful Soviet drive astride the Krymskaya--Tamanskaya road has effected a penetration over a mile in depth and several miles wide. At the same time strong Soviet attacks SE of Novorossisk and N of the Kuban are holding enemy forces in place.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.--**On May 25, nine FW-190s from Bordeaux made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping off Portugal.
5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--**On May 26, Sicilian airdromes at Gela, Biscari, and Comiso were bombed by U.S. aircraft. One hundred and twenty-five tons were dropped. Scattered targets throughout Sardinia were also attacked. Hits were made on the power station and dam at Tirso. At Golfo Aranci, NE of Olbia, 3 fuel tanks, 1 small boat, and a large transport were set on fire. Targets on Pantelleria were hit by U.S. fighter-bombers. Enemy defensive air was on a somewhat reduced scale. A communique reports that 1 sailing vessel was

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sunk and 3 others damaged off Cape Malea (Greece) by RAF light bombers. The vessel sunk was known to be carrying fuel drums.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 26 an increase in enemy air activity, including daily patrols, was reported in the Buka area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Air reconnaissance of May 27 reported an enemy convoy of 6 medium merchant ships, escorted by 2 subchasers, 90 miles SW of Kavieng and headed toward Rabaul. Early on May 24, an unreported number of enemy aircraft bombed Allied positions at Morobe. On May 26 Madang was bombed by Allied planes. Enemy positions on Observation Hill, near Mubo, were also bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 26 the enemy airdrome at Langgoer, in the Kei Islands, was lightly raided by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 26, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 27, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 27, 1943.

No. 60.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: As of May 25, the Japanese were defending well-prepared positions on the fishhook-shaped ridge S and SW of Chichagof Harbor. With clearing weather on May 25, effective air support was given our ground troops.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy again counterattacked in order to stop a fresh Soviet attack of considerable weight which threatens to break through the eastern front of the bridgehead.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the day of May 25, eighteen enemy fighter-bombers, escorted by 6 fighters, raided a coastal town in south-east England. Four of the raiders were destroyed. An attempted raid on another town in this area by 12 FW-190s was successfully intercepted, and 5 enemy planes were destroyed. During the following night Duesseldorf was very heavily raided by over 700 RAF bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of May 24-25, Bone and Djedjelli were bombed by enemy planes. Enemy shipping and the harbor at Olbia, on the Gulf of Terranova, Sardinia, were attacked by RAF bombers. The following day, enemy fighter activity increased over Sicily and Sardinia. Few Italian planes were sighted, but German fighters flew about 150 defensive sorties. Enemy ports, shipping, industrial centers, and airfields on Sicily and Sardinia were again subjected to bombing raids. Four Axis ships were destroyed or set on fire. Two hundred sixty-one tons of bombs were dropped on Messina. Pantelleria was subjected to a small raid. Twenty-six German planes were destroyed in combat during the day.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Monsoon weather has set in over all of Burma and Thailand, and over much of northeastern India. Until the middle of October, cyclonic storms and rainfall averaging more than 200 inches can be expected to prevail in Arakan, over the Bay of Bengal, and along the Assam--Burma frontier.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 25, six enemy twin-engine planes strafed the emergency landing ground at Chimba, 75 miles SW of Madang.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small Canadian sailing vessel was shelled and sunk by a U-boat S of Nova Scotia on May 19.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 25, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 26, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 26, 1943.

No. 59.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: There was little reported change in enemy dispositions on May 24. Possible weak points in the enemy lines are being probed by U.S. patrols. On May 24 enemy installations in the Chichagof Harbor area were bombed and strafed. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported about 60 miles S of the western tip of Cuba on May 24.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The German and Soviet air forces continue their bombing of communication lines on the central front. The Germans have also directed bombing efforts against airdromes and industrial establishments.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of May 23-24, enemy planes bombed Djedjelli. On the following day, a total of 21 Axis bombers, in two waves, made an unsuccessful attack on Bone. Enemy defensive air action, mostly over Sardinia, was on a light scale. In attacks on enemy ports, shipping, airfields, and industrial and railroad installations throughout Sardinia, U.S. planes dropped 335 tons of bombs. Main targets were Alghero, Iglesias, La Maddalena naval base, Terranova, and Olbia. Reggio di Calabria and San Giovanni, on the toe of Italy, and Pantelleria were also bombed. In these raids, 4 small boats and 1 motor vessel were sunk, other ships damaged, fuel and ammunition dumps hit, and many fires started. Thirteen enemy planes were shot down and many others damaged on airfields.
6. ASIA.--China: In the Ichang area of Hupeh, enemy columns are moving westward along the south bank of the Yangtze River. One column has captured Changyang, 20 miles NW of Ichang, and another has reached Yuyangknan, about 40 miles SW of Chihkiang. Parts of 4 Japanese divisions and 1 Independent Mixed Brigade are known to be taking part in these operations, and unconfirmed reports mention reinforcements by 2 additional divisions. Burma: On May 24, Japanese supply points and transportation facilities in the Hukawng Valley were attacked by U.S. planes.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 24, Ringi Cove (just W of Vila) was bombed and strafed by U.S. planes. A similar attack was made the following day on installations at Rekata Bay, where ammunition dumps were exploded and large fires started. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 24, Vunakanau, Rapopo, and Lakunai airdromes and Sulphur Creek seaplane base, in the Rabaul area, were bombed by Allied heavy units. Hits in the airdrome dispersal area caused explosions and large fires, evidently from burning aircraft. On the same date Gasmata was attacked by Allied medium units. An enemy wrecked vessel off Lae was attacked by Allied planes, and a large explosion and fires resulted. Two enemy planes made a harassing raid on Port Moresby. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 24, Penfoel airdrome was subjected to a light raid by Dutch medium units.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. The British cargo ship, previously reported (Daily Report, May 18, 1943) presumed sunk by a U-boat in mid-ocean on May 15, is now reported a marine casualty independent of enemy action.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 24, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 25, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 25, 1943.

No. 58.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: There has been little reported change in enemy dispositions during the past 24 hours. The head of the Holtz--Chichagof Pass is still in enemy hands. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on May 24, one about 300 miles S of Halifax, the second in the St. Lawrence Gulf just off the eastern tip of the Gaspé Peninsula.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the afternoon of May 23, twenty-nine FW-190s made attacks on 3 towns in south England. Three of the raiders were destroyed. During the night, 10 enemy bombers made 2 low-level attacks in northeast England. One He-217 and one Ju-88 were destroyed in these raids. On the same night Dortmund was very heavily raided by RAF bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 23, three of six Ju-88s operating over Djedjelli were destroyed. Although enemy planes patrolled over Sardinia, Axis defensive fighter activity was on a small scale. Over 75 tons of bombs were dropped on the airfield and docks at Pantelleria by U.S. medium bombers. One medium vessel and several small boats were hit. The zinc works at Iglesias, Sardinia, were bombed and 3 small boats were sunk in Caloforte Harbor by U.S. planes.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 23, enemy planes made harassing raids on Guadalcanal and Espiritu Santo. Kahili, Ballale, Shortland Island, Munda, and Rekata Bay were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Over 20 tons of bombs were dropped at the various points. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the afternoon of May 23, Gasmata airdrome received another heavy bombing attack, with 16 tons of bombs dropped on the runway. Ten enemy fighters attempted interception, and 2 were shot down. Attacking

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Allied planes observed craters from previous raids filled in, and the runway serviceable. Kavieng, New Ireland, was the target of a pre-dawn attack by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 23, Penfoel airdrome and Dilli, on Timor, were subjected to harassing raids by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British cargo ship was abandoned in a sinking condition on May 22, following an aircraft attack off Cape St. Vincent, Portugal. A second British cargo ship in a coastal convoy is reported sunk off the Liberian coast on May 8.

For the A. C. of S., G-2;

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 23, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 24, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 24, 1943.

No. 57.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska:** On May 23 sixteen twin-engine Japanese bombers attacked our ground troops on Attu. Five were shot down by U.S. fighters. On May 22 the enemy strongpoint on the high ground NE of the Sarana--Chichagof Pass was reduced. The enemy plan now appears to be an all-out defense of the Chichagof Harbor sector. His main line crosses the Chichagof corridor at a point about 250 yards S of Lake Cories and crosses the high ridge overlooking Holtz Bay at a point about 3,000 yards SW of Chichagof Harbor. Isolated enemy patrols may still remain SE of Chichagof on the high ground at one time reported as the probable enemy center of resistance. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on May 23, one off Cape Race, Newfoundland, the second 60 miles N of Bermuda.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.--**Nothing to report.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.--**No significant change.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.--**Nothing to report.
5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--**On May 22, six tri-motor Italian planes were active over Djedjelli. During the night of May 21-22, light raids were made on 4 Sicilian airdromes by RAF planes. The following day Borizzo airdrome was bombed by U.S. aircraft. Some 50 Axis fighters opposed this raid. Enemy aircraft continue attempts to bomb Allied planes in flight, but without success. According to a communique, RAF Malta-based planes continued their attacks on Sicily on May 22: Gela and Ponte Olivio in southern Sicily were attacked by fighter-bombers during the day, and Camp Melilli, Pozzallo, and San Cataldo were attacked by intruders at night.
6. **ASIA.--India:** According to a British communique, more than 30 enemy planes were effectively intercepted in an attack on Chittagong airfield on May 22. Four Japanese bombers and 3 fighters were destroyed. Burma: Railway yards at Kanbalu, between Shwebo and Myitkyina, were successfully attacked by 3 flights of U.S. medium bombers; 18 tons of bombs were dropped. Four enemy ships approaching

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Rangoon were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. One ship of probably 400 tons received several hits and is believed sunk.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of the Rabaul area, taken May 22, show 26 twin-engine fighters among the aircraft on Lakunai airdrome. On the same date Gasmata airdrome was observed to be unserviceable. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 22, enemy shipping and the town area at Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea, were attacked by Allied heavy units. Fires were started on the waterfront, and a 500-ton boat was destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Survivors of a Norwegian tanker, presumably sunk in an eastbound Atlantic convoy, were rescued W of Ireland on May 22. An independent Greek cargo ship was sunk SW of Freetown on May 15. In the Pacific a Panamanian tanker, independently en route to New Caledonia, is presumed sunk 100 miles short of its destination on May 23.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 22, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 23, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 23, 1943.

No. 56.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 22, twelve to fifteen enemy torpedo planes unsuccessfully attacked U.S. naval units in the vicinity of Chichagof Harbor. One enemy plane was shot down. Japanese forces still held the head of the Holtz--Chichagof Pass, the entire Attu Village area, and the high ground NE of the Sarana--Chichagof Pass. Reports indicate that the Holtz Bay air strip was nearly completed at the time of its capture. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported off Amelia Island, Florida, on May 21.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the southern and central fronts, heavy enemy air raids were directed against Soviet supply lines and railheads.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of May 21-22, eleven enemy aircraft made scattered attacks over southeast England and the London area. Berlin was lightly raided by RAF mosquito-bombers on the nights of the 20th and 21st.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of May 20-21, twelve Axis bombers raided Djedjelli. Villacidro and Decimomannu were raided by RAF planes. The next day an enemy reconnaissance plane was sighted over Alexandria. The ferry slips at San Giovanni and Reggio di Calabria were attacked by U.S. planes with 136 tons of bombs, resulting in serious damage to the targets. Enemy airdromes at Sciacca and Castelvetro in Sicily, Villacidro and Decimomannu on Sardinia, and Pantellaria were bombed by U.S. aircraft. About 60 enemy fighters opposed Allied bombing operations. In all these operations 19 enemy planes were set on fire or destroyed on the ground, and 19 enemy fighters were shot down in combat.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On May 21, five Japanese fighters out of a total of 25 were shot down when U.S. medium bombers, after a raid against Chauk oil fields, were intercepted near the target. The bombers were again attacked over Ramu by more than 12 fighters, which were in turn

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engaged by RAF fighters. Three Japanese planes were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 21, Kahili and Ballale were subjected to light raids by U.S. heavy bombers. At Kahili 10 hits were scored on the runway. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Keravat strip at Ataliklikun Bay, New Britain (see Report of May 21), show a clearing 6,000 feet long with 5 revetments under construction. In the attack on Gasmata airdrome reported yesterday, one wave of Allied heavy bombers dropped 24 tons of bombs. In the Salamaua area of New Guinea, enemy positions are reported comparatively strong near Komiatum. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On Dutch New Guinea, enemy patrols were reported active toward the Mapia River in the Wissel Lakes area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Dutch tanker, en route Capetown to Bahia, is presumed lost as the result of a U-boat attack NE of Ascension Island on May 20.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, May 21, 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, May 22, 1943 May 22, 1943.

No. 55.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 20-21 enemy forces on Attu were pushed back in all sectors. The enemy still holds Attu Village, and is strongly fortified on the upper slope of the spur between the Sarana and Chichagof valleys. Enemy troops on this ridge were attacked by U.S. bombers. On Kiska on May 20, the Main Camp and submarine base were bombed by U.S. fighters, and barges in the harbor were strafed. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: On May 21, a U-boat sighting was reported in the St. Lawrence Gulf about 50 miles W of Anticosti Island.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Along the middle Donets heavy local engagements continued with no important changes resulting. Central Front: Southwest of Sukhinichi a second Soviet attack, apparently of a local character, has been stopped in heavy fighting.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Following the nightly light raids over southeast England during the past week, enemy air activity on the night of May 20-21 was restricted to reconnaissance flights. On the next day Wilhelmshaven and Emden were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. One hundred and ninety-two tons of HE bombs were dropped at Wilhelmshaven, and 112 tons on shipyards at Emden. Over 50 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed during these operations.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 20, Djedjelli was bombed by 16 enemy planes. About 68 Axis fighters were active on defense over Sardinia. During the night of May 19-20, airdromes, railroad equipment, and other targets on Sardinia were bombed and strafed by RAF planes. The next day, Villacidro, Decimomannu, and Alghero airdromes, and the railroad station at Macomer, were attacked in continued raids on Sardinia. Pantellaria was also raided. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on Grossetto airdrome. Twenty-two enemy planes were destroyed in air combat during the day, including 7

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Me-323s near Villacidro. According to a communique, on May 21 Malta was bombed by enemy planes for the first time since December. About 36 aircraft, FW-190 fighter-bombers with Me-109s escorting, took part. Two FW-190s were shot down.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On May 20, for the third successive day, industrial targets in central Burma were the object of Allied air raids. Thayetmyo cement plant, cotton mills in Allanmyo and Myingyan, warehouses and sawmills in Monywa, oil installations at Yenangyaung, and rail and river facilities in Prome were successfully attacked.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 20, the Salamaua area was bombed, and enemy positions along the Francisco River were strafed. Enemy installations at Gasmata were attacked on the same date. The following events of May 21 are reported in a communique. At Rabaul, the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes were effectively bombed before dawn; heavy AA fire and searchlight activity were encountered. Over Salamaua a formation of 20 Japanese planes was intercepted by Allied fighters, and 6 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Of 15 enemy fighters intercepting an attack on Gasmata, 3 were destroyed. Ten loaded enemy barges were attacked off Alexishafen and 5 were sunk. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: According to a communique, on May 21 Nabire on Dutch New Guinea, and Saumlaki on Tanimbar Island, were bombed by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new attacks against Allied shipping have been reported from any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 19, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 20, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 20, 1943

No. 53.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: Enemy troops on Attu retreated during May 19 to high ground in the Chichagof Harbor area. Isolated enemy combat posts above the fog line on the east shoulder of Sarana Pass are being mopped up. On May 19, two enemy targets on Attu were bombed despite hampering weather difficulties. Kiska targets were also bombed, and about 12 barges in Kiska Harbor and 2 in Gertrude Cove were strafed.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: Hard fighting continues in the mountain passes NE of Novorossisk. The enemy appears to be holding the Soviets' most recent attack. North of the Kuban indecisive small-scale fighting continues. Southern Front: West of Rostov, and in the Izyum, Sevsk, and Belgorod sectors, Soviet artillery fire and reconnaissance raids were especially heavy. Northern Front: On the Leningrad front the artillery of both sides continue heavy shelling of defensive positions and communications.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of May 18-19, six enemy aircraft penetrated to London for the third consecutive attack by night. Several other enemy planes were active over the area, and 1 FW-190 was destroyed. During the following day, the submarine yards at Kiel were again effectively attacked by unescorted U.S. bombers, which encountered intense AA fire and strong fighter reaction. Two hundred and fifty tons of HE bombs were dropped. Flensburg was attacked by another force of U.S. bombers, and 137 tons of bombs were dropped on naval installations.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During early morning of May 19, seven enemy planes were active over Djedjelli, possibly on mine-laying operations. On May 18, Pantelleria was subjected to a heavy bombing attack by U.S. planes, with 91 tons of bombs dropped. The docks, railroad yards, and town of Trapani were also bombed. One ship in the harbor exploded and hits were made among 5 other vessels. About 50 Axis fighters followed our planes more than 60 miles from the

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target and made continuous attacks. On the night before, Alghero and Sassari were bombed by RAF planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On May 19, thirty-three Japanese bombers and fighters approached within 60 miles of Yunnanyi and then withdrew, presumably on account of weather. Burma: On May 18, coordinated U.S. and RAF raids were carried out against oil production installations and Japanese supply points along the Irrawaddy River from Prome to Chauk. More than 100 tons of bombs were dropped and extensive damage resulted.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 18, six enemy bombers ineffectively raided the Russell Islands--Guadalcanal area. The enemy base at Rekata Bay was again strafed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the same date a Japanese convoy of 5 vessels was sighted 45 miles W of New Hanover, on a southeasterly course. A force of 9 enemy bombers ineffectually attacked the Oro Bay area. A communique reports that on May 19 Gasmata was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. It also reported that several enemy planes raided Douglas Harbor, near Cape Ward Hunt. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique states that Penfoel airdrome, on Timor, was attacked on May 19 by Allied fighters. Three bombers and a fighter on the ground were damaged or destroyed, and of 8 intercepting enemy fighters, 3 were destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship in a coastal convoy was sunk by a U-boat NE of Durban on May 17. In the Pacific an independent U.S. tanker was sunk NW of the Fijis on May 18.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 18, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 19, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1943.

No. 52.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska:** On Attu, the Japanese were driven out of the Holtz Bay area during operations on May 17 and 18. Organized enemy resistance has been confined to the Chichagof Harbor Peninsula as the result of a juncture effected by our northern and southern forces. Considerable booty has been abandoned by the enemy.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.--Chile** is reported to have severed diplomatic relations with Vichy, Hungary, and Rumania.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front:** The enemy's positions NE of Novorossisk were attacked by fresh Soviet units after heavy artillery preparations. **Southern Front:** Along the middle Donets and in the Sevsk area, there were artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in force, with an especially heavy Soviet attack in the Izyum sector.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.--**On the night of May 17-18, more than 60 enemy aircraft were active over England. Raids were made on the southwest and southeast coastal areas, and London was subjected to 3 light attacks. Reports on the Ruhr Valley attacks of the night of May 16-17 disclose that the Mohne and Eder dams were breached, resulting in damaging floods over the Dortmund and Kassel areas.
5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--**Late on May 17 some 25 enemy planes bombed Djedjelli. Four of the bombers were destroyed. During the night of May 16-17 the seaplane base and town of Lido Di Roma, near Rome, were effectively bombed by RAF planes.
6. **ASIA.--China:** In central China, in the area W of Tungting Lake and S of the Yangtze River between Ichang and Yochow, Japanese units have occupied the following towns: Nansien on May 8, Anhsiung on May 9, and Kungan and Chihkiang on May 13. **Burma:** On the night of May 16-17, Maungdaw was raided by a small force of British troops.
7. **SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. New Guinea--New Britain Area:** A communique reports that on May 18, twenty-five enemy

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fighters bombed and strafed the Wau airdrome, causing slight damage. The same report states that Gasmata was subjected to night bombing and strafing attacks by Allied planes. Central Pacific Area: According to a communique, Wake Island was attacked May 15 by U.S. heavy bombers. Of 22 intercepting enemy fighters, 2 were shot down and another probably destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship in a westbound Atlantic convoy was sunk E of Cape Farewell, Greenland, on May 17. In the Pacific a U.S. Liberty ship, independently en route from the New Hebrides to the Fijis, is presumed sunk as the result of a submarine attack W of Suva on May 16.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
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Colonel, G. S. C.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 17, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 18, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 18, 1943.

No. 51.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: By the afternoon of May 17, the enemy had been driven from the ridge between the East and West Arms of Holtz Bay. Further south the enemy had been driven back by flanking movements at the junction of the Massacre Bay and Holtz Bay Valleys. On May 17 Chichagof Harbor and Holtz Bay installations were bombed by U.S. fighter planes. Barges and other targets at Chichagof Harbor were effectively strafed in the same attack. Kiska was also lightly bombed. Enemy submarines were sighted N of Sirius Point, Kiska, on May 15, and NW of Attu on May 16.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of May 16-17, seventeen enemy planes made scattered attacks over southeast England. Six of these penetrated to the London area. During the same night, power dams in the Ruhr Valley were bombed by RAF heavy bombers. The following day St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Bordeaux were raided by strong forces of U.S. bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 16, about 12 Ju-88s bombed Bone Harbor without success, and 4 of the attacking planes were destroyed. On the night of May 15-16, Trapani was bombed by RAF planes. A large explosion resulted from a direct hit on a gas plant.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Air attacks against railway installations in Burma were continued on May 16. Zigon railroad yards, warehouses in Shwebo, and rolling stock between Shwebo and Ywating were bombed. In southern Burma, Tavoy was raided. Photographic reconnaissance on May 15 revealed intensive construction activity on the projected Bangkok--Moulmein railway.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 17 enemy positions at Rekata Bay were subjected to a heavy bombing

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attack. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 16 an enemy convoy of 2 light cruisers and 6 medium cargo vessels was sighted moving southeast just N of Dyaul Island. A communique reports that on May 17, Gasmata was subjected to a heavy bombing attack. The communique also reports an enemy air attack on Wau airdrome by 22 bombers and 21 fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: According to a communique, on May 17 the enemy airdrome at Langgoer in the Kei Islands was attacked by Allied fighters, and 3 enemy fighters were destroyed on the ground. On Dutch New Guinea, 3 enemy bombers attacked Mappi Post.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--An independent British cargo ship, en route from Florida to the British Isles, is presumed sunk by a U-boat in mid-ocean on May 15. A British cargo ship, torpedoed in a westbound convoy S of Greenland on May 5, is now presumed lost.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Lt. Col. C. G. S. 2
By authority of
5-17-43-3-72
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 16, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 17, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 17, 1943.

No. 50.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On May 15 and 16, U.S. Army and Navy planes continued their support of our ground forces on Attu. On May 15 the mouth of the pass at Massacre Bay was cleared of enemy troops. Only a few Japanese machine-gun positions remain in the lower part of the valleys on both sides of the main pass. In the Holtz Bay area, enemy troops were concentrated on the ridge between the two streams which flow into the bay, and were putting up stiff resistance. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported in the St. Lawrence Gulf on May 16; two of these were in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island and 1 S of Magdalen Island. On May 16 two possible U-boat sightings were reported off the west coast of Nova Scotia and 1 more about 240 miles SE of Cape Sable. Three sightings were reported on May 16 in the Caribbean--West Indian area; one 100 miles S of the western tip of Cuba, 1 S of Barbados, and 1 off Trinidad.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The strike on the American Railroad Company's lines in Puerto Rico, which started on May 12, ended May 15.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy in strong counterattacks appears for the time being to have stopped the Soviet threat to the Novorossisk base. Other Fronts: South of Sukhinichi a Red Army attack of local character was stopped. In the Velikie Luki sector an enemy force improved its positions in an attack of undetermined strength. Both air forces on the Eastern Front continued to center their attacks against key rail points and supply lines.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the evening of May 15, forty FW-190 fighter-bombers were active in raids over southeast England, and later the same night 7 enemy planes made attacks over the same area.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Axis prisoners taken in Tunisia from May 6 to May 15 are expected to total more than 160,000, including 15 generals. Attempts to escape by sea have now ceased; 879 enemy troops attempting this method of escape have been captured. Besides large stocks of ammunition, gasoline, and supplies, enemy equipment taken intact is estimated to equal that of 2 divisions. This

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includes 250 German tanks and 1,200 guns of various kinds. On May 15 in an attempted raid on Bone, more than 20 Ju-88s were driven off before they could make an attack. Axis reconnaissance planes from southern France were very active over the area from the Balearics to Spain. During the night of May 14-15, Palermo was bombed by RAF planes.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On May 15, enemy barracks and warehouses in Lashio were hit by U.S. bombers. Japanese headquarters in Myitkyina, the railroad yards and docks in Prome, and railway facilities in Toungoo, Naba, and Sedaw were also attacked. Kanguang and Meiktila airfields and enemy headquarters at Myingyan were bombed by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 14 and 15, enemy shipping at Tonolei was twice attacked by torpedo planes, and 2 cargo vessels were reported hit. Kahili and Ballale were subjected to light harassing raids. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 14, two possible destroyers and 7 small cargo vessels were sighted off Arawe on an easterly course. New enemy camp sites have been observed on Unea Island in the Witu Island Group. At Lae, aircraft and installations were strafed. Southwest of Bobdubi, ground patrol activity in the mountains is increasing. A communique reports that on May 16, Lae was subjected to 3 bombing and strafing attacks. In a night raid, on the same date, Vunakanau airdrome, at Rabaul, was again bombed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Early in the morning of May 14, the Australian hospital ship Centaur was torpedoed and sunk 50 miles NE of Brisbane. A communique reports that on May 16, Kendari, in the Celebes, was attacked by Allied heavy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. Liberty ship, independently en route from Capetown to Bahia, is presumed sunk by a U-boat SE of Ascension Island on May 10. In the Mediterranean a small British cargo ship was sunk on May 12 during an air attack on Algiers Harbor.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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By AUTHORITY OF
5-16-83-72
R-56

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 15, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 16, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 16, 1943.

No. 49.

1. NORTH AMERICA--Alaska: On the morning of May 14, Japanese lines in the Holtz Bay area were penetrated from the northwest to a position along the ridge between the two arms of the bay. U.S. naval forces heavily shelled the West Arm of Holtz Bay in support of ground troops. Air activity over Attu was restricted by bad weather. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boats were sighted on May 15, one off St. John's, Newfoundland, the second in the St. Lawrence Gulf SW of Magdalen Island.
2. LATIN AMERICA--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE--No significant changes.
4. WESTERN EUROPE--On May 14, heavy raids were carried out by U.S. bombers with strong fighter escort against Kiel Naval Base, Courtral airdrome, the Velsen Power Station in Northern Holland, and industrial targets in Antwerp. Eight intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. The dock areas at Emden and industrial targets in NW Germany were attacked by U.S. bombers on May 15. Enemy air opposition was strong and 37 enemy planes were shot down.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--During the night of May 13-14, Cagliari was bombed by Allied planes. On the next day, railway facilities at Sassari were attacked by Allied fighters, and Alghero was twice raided. At Alghero, 28 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Abba Santa was also bombed. Olbia was subjected to a heavy bombing attack by Allied planes. On the night of May 14-15, about 16 enemy aircraft raided the Bone area.
6. ASIA--China: On May 15, during an attack against Kunming by an enemy force of 36 bombers and 40 Zeros, 13 fighters and 2 bombers were shot down by U.S. planes. Burma: On May 14 railway targets in Myingyan and near Sagaing were raided by U.S. bombers. British lines have been redrawn about 60 miles N of Arakan, on a line from Bawli Bazaar to Nhila, on the Naaf

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River, and thence to Bardait, on the Bay of Bengal.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On May 15, four enemy planes bombed installations on Guadalcanal. Enemy airfields at Kahili and Ballale were bombed May 15 and on the following night. Heavy antiaircraft fire and searchlights were encountered during the second raid. Enemy planes larger than Zeros and employing powerful landing lights or searchlights attempted interception. Photographs of May 15 showed a marked increase in enemy air strength at Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 14, at Lae, barges were reported unloading from ships in the harbor. During the evening, an enemy force of 32 fighter planes was patrolling the area. A communique reports that on May 15, nine enemy bombers and 15 fighters, followed later by 45 dive-bombers, attacked Allied positions near Bobdubi. According to the same report the enemy ineffectually raided the Wau area with 20 bombers and 14 fighters, and also made 2 light air attacks on Port Moresby. It was also reported that Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul was successfully attacked by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 14, Timoeka airdrome, on Dutch New Guinea, and Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, were subjected to light Allied air raids. A communique reports that Nabire on Dutch New Guinea was attacked May 15 by Allied bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new attacks against Allied shipping have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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By 5-15-98-72
(A. S. J.)

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 14, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 15, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 15, 1943.

No. 48.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: The situation on Attu Island was generally unchanged on May 13. Strong enemy resistance and dense fog continued to hamper the advance of our troops. It is believed that about 150 Japanese have landed about 1,000 yards to the rear of our advanced line at Holtz Bay. On May 13 four enemy barges were set on fire in Holtz Bay by air attack. Enemy troops on Attu were effectively bombed and strafed in air support of ground activity. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat was reported in the immediate vicinity of St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 14.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasian Front: Heavy artillery duels continue NE of Novorossisk. On the lower Kuban enemy counterattacks in the Temryuk sector somewhat improved his positions. Southern Front: Along the middle Donets and at Sevsk, artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in some force continue. The heaviest fighting is around Lisichansk where the enemy counter-attacked in some force in further effort to secure his main southern anchor on the Donets. Northern Front: At Leningrad and S of Ladoga, enemy heavy artillery continues to pound Soviet strongpoints and supply routes, both water and land. Enemy units have attacked in undetermined force with some success. It is not clear whether this attack is only an attempt to improve positions, an effort again to cut off Leningrad by land, or the beginning of an all-out attempt to take the Soviets' second largest city. Air: On the central and southern fronts, there were extensive air attacks on supply dumps and communication lines by both sides.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of May 13-14, about 30 enemy planes were active over England. Bochum, Pilsen, and Berlin were bombed by the RAF. On the following day, the Avions Potez aircraft factory at Meaulte and the airdrome at St. Omer were heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft. Enemy fighters intercepted over Meaulte but no air opposition was encountered over St. Omer. AA fire was inaccurate and light.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On May 13, about 33 enemy

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bombers made an unsuccessful raid on Algiers. Six of the enemy planes were destroyed. During the night of May 12-13, Naples was bombed by RAF planes. The next day Cagliari was heavily bombed by U.S. planes, and severe damage was caused to industrial targets and railroad and dock installations. One merchant ship exploded and several others were set on fire. Nine intercepting enemy planes were destroyed. On May 14 the harbor area at Pantelleria was bombarded by British naval units.

6. ASIA.--Burma: British forces in Arakan have retired to Bawli Bazaar, approximately 12 miles S of the Indian frontier. On May 13 Myitnge bridge, Shwebo town and airfield, and Thazi railway yards were attacked by Allied aircraft. The power station at Moulmein and dock and railway installations across the Salween at Martaban were successfully bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 13 photographs of the Rabaul area showed 44 vessels in the harbor, including 1 light cruiser, 7 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, and 25 merchant vessels; 116 fighter planes and 84 bombers were shown on nearby airdromes. In the Mubo area, enemy ground units have withdrawn from Lababia ridge (E of Mubo). A communique announced that on May 14 Gasmata and Cape Gloucester received low-level daylight attacks, and that Wewak and adjacent airdromes were effectively bombed by Allied heavy units. According to the same report 20 Japanese bombers and 25 fighters attacking the Oro Bay area were intercepted and driven off, with a loss of 7 bombers and 9 fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Six enemy aircraft were reported over Millingimbi, North Australia, on May 13. On the same day Port Moresby was ineffectually attacked.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new attacks against trans-Atlantic shipping have been reported. A Norwegian cargo ship was sunk by a U-boat off the Gold Coast of Africa on May 9.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

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By 48-16-3-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, May 13, 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, May 14, 1943 May 14, 1943.

No. 47.

1. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER.--Alaska: On May 12 enemy positions on Attu were bombed and strafed by U.S. planes. AA fire was strong from both arms of Holtz Bay. One of our units advanced to a point approximately 1,500 yards N of the beach on the West Arm of Holtz Bay. On the morning of May 13 enemy positions were subjected to naval gunfire. There was little change in troop positions, and weather conditions protected the enemy from air attack.
Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported on May 12 in the Caribbean about 15 miles S of Guantanamo Bay.

2. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER--Uruguay is reported to have broken relations with the Vichy Government, following the return to Montevideo of the Uruguayan Charge d'Affaires in Vichy.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

a. Eastern Europe --No significant changes.

b. Western Europe--On the morning of May 12, thirteen FW-190s made a low-level bombing and strafing attack on Lowestoft, and in the evening the same town was again bombed by 12 enemy aircraft. During the night of May 11-12, Duisburg was very heavily attacked by RAF bombers.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER--General Messe's forces N of Enfidaville surrendered on May 13. On May 12, Algiers was attacked by 7 Ju-88s. Five of the enemy planes were destroyed. During the night of May 11-12, Marsala was successfully bombed by RAF planes. Final reports on the Allied raid on Catania May 11, show 3 ships sunk, a tanker hit, and the entire dock area left in flames. The development of Axis seaplane bases in the Aegean Sea area, and the conversion of Ju-88s to seaplanes, have been reported.

5. ASIATIC THEATER--Burma: British forces have evacuated Maungdaw. On May 12, the Bassein dock area and Japanese transport facilities in northern Burma were attacked by Allied aircraft.

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6. SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC THEATER--Solomons Area: On May 13, an enemy force of approximately 25 fighter planes was intercepted in the vicinity of the Russell Islands, and at least 16 were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports that on May 13, Gasmata was attacked twice by Allied aircraft. The dispersal area was strafed and bombed from a low altitude, and 3 enemy planes are reported to have been destroyed on the ground. The communique also reported that the Finschafen area was raided.

7. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING-- Two Allied cargo ships, both stragglers from an eastbound Atlantic convoy, are presumed lost as the result of U-boat attacks on May 12 about 600 miles N of the Azores. Two small Allied tankers in a local convoy were sunk off the north coast of Cuba on May 13. Two British cargo ships were sunk off the south coast of Africa on May 11.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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By 191 AB, C. 872
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R.S.P.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 12, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 13, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 13, 1943.

No. 46.

1. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER.--Alaska: Attu was attacked by U.S. forces on May 11. Troops landed on the north shore of the West Arm of Holtz Bay and at Massacre Bay. Stubborn resistance was encountered from the enemy. Our advance units have penetrated to the head of the West Arm of Holtz Bay and 4,000 yards inland from the beach at Massacre Bay. Enemy gun positions at the head of the West Arm of Holtz Bay, at Sarana Bay, and at the head of Massacre Bay were neutralized by naval gun fire. Chichagof Harbor was bombed. On May 11 the landing strip at Kiska was bombed by U.S. planes. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported on May 12: two about 180 miles SE of St. Johns, Newfoundland, the third 20 miles off the north coast of Santo Domingo. Correction: In yesterday's report of submarine sightings on May 11, delete the phrase "S of Halifax."

2. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER.--After threatening for 3 months to strike, the Union of Railway Workers immobilized traffic on the American Railroad Company, Puerto Rico's principal land transportation unit, by ceasing work at noon on May 12.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

a. Eastern Europe.--Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy appears to have held slackened Soviet attacks to no gains. Air and artillery duels continue.

b. Western Europe.--On the evening of May 11-12, eighteen FW-190s made a low-level attack on Yarmouth. Later the same night, 6 enemy aircraft dropped incendiary bombs over east coast areas.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER.--Organized resistance of Axis forces in Tunisia was officially announced by Allied Headquarters to have ceased on May 12. Only small isolated pockets remain, including an encircled group of enemy infantry and artillery N of Enfidaville which continued to fight bitterly, even counterattacking. The number of prisoners since May 5 totals 150,000 and includes Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, commander of Axis forces in Tunisia. Huge stores of war materials were also taken. On May 11, enemy bombers attacked

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Allied installations at Djedjelli, and a few torpedo planes were active over the Sicilian Straits. Marsala was very heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Enemy interception was unusually active, and 15 Axis planes were destroyed. The docks at Pantellaria were attacked by U.S. fighter-bombers. A communique reports that Catania was heavily raided by U.S. bombers.

5. ASIATIC THEATER.--On May 11, the Syriam oil refineries near Rangoon were set on fire and severely damaged by 2 U.S. bombing raids. Highway and railway installations in northern Burma were also attacked.

6. SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC THEATER.--Solomons Area: On May 12, Munda was subjected to a heavy attack by U.S. dive-bombers and torpedo planes. Munda and Vila were also bombarded by our surface vessels. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 11, enemy positions at Kokopo and S of Kerawara Bay, in the Rabaul area, were bombed. On the same day, harassing raids were made on enemy installations at Cape Gloucester and Arawe, on New Britain. A communique reports that on May 12 the enemy airdrome and adjacent installations at Finschhafen were heavily bombed and strafed. In the Mubo area, enemy and Allied patrols were active along the track between Bobdubi and Komiatum. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On May 11, enemy aircraft attacked Merauke, in southeast Dutch New Guinea, for the twentieth time. In a night raid on Koepang, Timor, enemy installations were bombed by Allied planes. A communique reports that on May 12, Saumlaki, in the Tanimbar Islands, was raided by Allied aircraft.

7. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. One British cargo ship previously reported sunk in a westbound Atlantic convoy on May 5 arrived in Newfoundland on May 9.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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OSD Letter, 5-8-73
By auth. A. C. 073-92
5-12-43 #

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 11, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 12, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 12, 1943.

No. 45.

1. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER.--Alaska: A surfaced submarine was sighted 70 miles SE of Kodiak on May 10. Two possible sightings are reported, one 200 miles SW of Adak and the second 10 miles W of Amchitka. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A submarine was sighted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence S of Halifax on May 11.

2. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER.--Nothing to report.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

a. Eastern Europe.--Caucasian Front: The fighting was heaviest NE of Novorossisk, where Soviet units are attempting to force the pass through which the railroad from Krymskaya runs. Red artillery and air bombardment have successfully cleared many firing points, but little advance was made by the Red Army. Air: Along the several fronts and particularly in the central sector, the Red Air Force has intensified its bombing attacks against key railway centers behind the enemy lines.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER.--The enemy's action on May 11 was marked by confusion and disintegration. Organized resistance ceased on Cape Bon, around which British ground patrols made a complete circuit with only slight opposition. West of Gromballia remnants of the 10th and 21st Panzer Divisions continued to offer resistance to British armored units. In the Zaghuan area enemy forces were surrounded by French troops and surrendered unconditionally. The 131st Centauro Division is thought to have been included in this surrender. The French then continued to the east and made contact with British forces which had advanced down the coastal road from Hammamet to Bou Fichta. Enemy forces in front of the Eighth Army are thus completely surrounded. It is reported that these troops are now commanded by General Messe, who has refused a demand to surrender. On May 10 there was no air opposition to continuous Allied air attacks against enemy troops and motor concentrations on Cape Bon Peninsula. During the night of May 9-10 the docks, railway yards, and airdrome at Palermo were bombed by RAF planes. Palermo and Borizzo airdromes were attacked May 10

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by U.S. bombers, and Pantellaria airfield was raided 4 times. The coast of the Cape Bon Peninsula is still closely blockaded by Allied naval units. On the night of May 9, six small craft attempting to evacuate enemy personnel were intercepted and sunk. The Chief of Staff of the 15th Panzer Division was captured on a fishing vessel. No other attempts at evacuation have been observed through May 10. The Italian hospital ships Virgilio and Aquila were intercepted and released after search revealed only wounded aboard.

5. ASIATIC THEATER.--Nothing to report.

6. SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC THEATER.--Solomons Area: On May 11 enemy positions at Kahili, Shortland Island, and Rekata Bay were attacked by U.S. aircraft. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 10 enemy aircraft ineffectually attacked Milne Bay. An enemy convoy consisting of 6 medium merchant vessels and 3 patrol craft were sighted off New Hanover, on a northwest course. The runways at Cape Gloucester were bombed by Allied planes. A communique reports that Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul was attacked by Allied planes before dawn on May 12. In the Mubo area, enemy ground troops are reported to have been reinforced on Observation Hill (1 1/2 miles N of Mubo). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: In the May 10 raid on Babo, reported yesterday, at least 3 grounded enemy aircraft were destroyed, an additional 20 aircraft were strafed, and fires were started in the dispersal area as well as the dump and wharf areas. Photographs of May 9 show a 4,000-foot serviceable runway and many blast pens at Nabire, Geelvink Bay. A communique reports that on May 11, Dilli and the Penfoei airdrome, on Timor, were bombed by Allied aircraft.

7. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Northwest of the Azores a British cargo vessel and a Norwegian cargo vessel were torpedoed and sunk in an eastbound convoy. A British ship was sunk off Liberia, and a Greek vessel was sunk SW of Ascension Island.

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For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 11, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 10, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 11, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 11, 1943.

No. 44.

1. North American Theater

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two possible U-boat sightings in North American coastal waters were reported on May 10, one off St. Johns, Newfoundland, the second in Mona Passage.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy appears to be holding against Soviet attacks which are diminishing in strength in some sectors. The Soviets were partially successful in enlarging their small bridgehead established early in February on the peninsula S of Novorossisk.

b. Western Europe

Enemy air activity over England has increased during the past week, but remains on a small scale. On May 7 the first daylight attack since April 9 was made by 10 FW-190s on Yarmouth. On the night of May 7-8, seven enemy planes made scattered raids over southeast England, and the following morning 6 Ju-88s raided the London area.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On May 10, enemy resistance in Tunisia seemed to be disintegrating except in the constricting circle that extends from a point 6 miles S of Hamman Lif through the hills of Zaghouan to the Enfidaville anchor. The base of the Cape Bon Peninsula was rapidly crossed by British tanks and infantry. The key points, Soliman and

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Gromballa were captured, and advanced British elements reached Hammamet. Some Axis troops are in the peninsula. The number of prisoners so far totals 50,000, and 70,000 remain to be mopped up. On May 9, about 25 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping in the Bone area. Axis transport planes in small number made flights to Menzel Temime landing ground. No enemy aircraft were encountered by Allied fighters engaged in strafing operations over the Cape Bon Peninsula. On Sardinia, the Decimomannu, Villacidro, and Elmas airdromes were bombed by RAF planes. The landing ground at Pantellaria was also attacked. Ferry and railroad installations at Messina were successfully bombed by 2 formations of U.S. planes. Allied naval forces, including light coast vessels and destroyers, continued their patrols off the Cape Bon Peninsula. Kelibia, Sidi Daoud, and artillery positions near Ross Dourdas were shelled by British destroyers.

5. Asiatic Theater

Burma: On May 8, railway bridges and enemy installations at Sinthe, Yamethin, Maymyo, Kamaing, and Maingkwan were bombed and strafed. Indo-China: Japanese transport facilities in the Hanoi-Haiphong area were strafed by U.S. fighters on May 10.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 9, two large transports were sighted E of Teop Harbor (NE coast of Bougainville) moving south. The following day enemy positions at Munda and Vangavanga (SW Kolombangara) were heavily bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports that on May 11 the enemy was repulsed in an attack on Allied positions S of Green Hill in the Mubo area. On May 9, five enemy barges were strafed while unloading at the southeast corner of Rooke Island, W of New Britain. On May 10, enemy installations at Cape Gloucester, Lae, Salamaua, and Finschhafen were subjected to Allied air attacks. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Enemy landing strips at Utoroa (near Kaimana) and Timika in Dutch New Guinea and at Boela in northeast Ceram were reported serviceable on May 8. A communique reports that on May 10 enemy planes again raided Millimgimbi in Northern Territory, with a loss of 3 planes. During the night of May 10-11, enemy installations at Babo in Dutch New Guinea were heavily bombed.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

A Norwegian cargo ship, in the westbound Atlantic convoy previously reported attacked in mid-ocean, is now presumed sunk,

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raising to 12 ships the total losses in this convoy. In the Mediterranean, a small Dutch cargo ship is reported lost off Algiers on April 27.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 10, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 9, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 10, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1943.

No. 43.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Photos taken on May 3 reveal the northeast half of the air strip at Holtz Bay, Attu, to be about two-thirds complete. Considerable new activity was observed in the valleys behind Sarana and Massacre Bays. Fifteen barges were revealed off the north shore of the west arm of Holtz Bay. On Kiska extensive new earth-works, gun positions, and buildings were noted in the Gertrude Cove area. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three possible U-boat sightings have been reported in North American coastal waters, one 40 miles E of Aruba on May 8, one about 170 miles SE of Charleston, S.C., on May 9, and one in Mona Passage on May 9.

2. Latin American Theater

The Peruvian Government has ordered the sale or liquidation of all Axis-held or controlled industrial or commercial interests in Peru, on penalty of government expropriation. The Spanish Consul in Buenos Aires has admitted that Spanish Embassy diplomatic pouches carry Italian communications.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead the enemy by counter-attacks is desperately attempting to keep his units in the Novorossisk sector from being cut off. Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets the tempo of fighting is increasing, with larger units being involved on both sides. On all fronts air activity continued on an increased scale. The Red air forces bombed enemy lines of communication and railheads.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

During May 8 and 9 enemy resistance collapsed in the area N and W of an irregular line running from Hammam Lif on the coast to Zaghuan, and thence to the Saouaf--Enfidaville front. Four German generals, Weber, Krause, Manteuffel, and Borowitz, have surrendered. Elements of the 15th Panzer Division, 334th and Maneuffel Infantry Divisions, and 504th Heavy Panzer Battalion are among the prisoners. Tunis and Bizerte are cleared of the enemy. South of Hammam Lif, Axis forces hold high ground and continue to resist stubbornly. On the southern front the enemy has not yet shown signs of a general retreat. On May 8, enemy bombers made an unsuccessful raid on Allied shipping off Bizerte. Enemy air was very light over the Tunisian bridgehead. One enemy merchant ship was sunk and 4 others damaged off Cape Bon by Allied planes. The installations at Pantellaria airdrome were damaged by Allied bombing attacks. Enemy troops and motor vehicles withdrawing to the Cape Bon Peninsula were subjected to continued and heavy air attacks. On the 9th the docks and the industrial and commercial section of Palermo were heavily raided, with 500 tons of bombs dropped in an area of 1 square mile. The enemy offered very little air opposition, but AA fire was the heaviest experienced to date in this theater. Enemy positions at Kelibia on Cape Bon were shelled twice by British destroyers during the night of May 8. Early on May 9, two enemy merchant ships were sunk by Allied light naval forces.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: A coordinated and successful raid against Tienho and Whitecloud airports near Canton was carried out by U.S. bombers, escorted by fighters, on May 8. Thirty Japanese fighters attempted interception, and 16 were shot down. Six planes were destroyed on the ground. Burma: On May 7 and 8, enemy rail facilities were attacked at Toungoo, Mahlwagon (Rangoon), Natkayaing, and Kyaukse (near Mandalay). Japanese forces occupied Buthidaung and forced British withdrawal W of the Mayu Ridge on May 7. Malaya: A communique announced the sinking of a 7,500-ton Japanese supply ship by a Dutch submarine in the Straits of Malacca.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 8, a hit was scored on one of three enemy destroyers bombed in the Gizo area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 7 after 3 unsuccessful counterattacks, the enemy forced Allied withdrawal from an advanced position S of Bobdubi, 3 miles SE of Salamaua. A communique reports that on May 9, enemy

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positions at Wewak, Madang, Finschhafen, and Saidor were attacked by Allied aircraft. On May 8 a convoy consisting of one 10,000-ton transport, 2 large cargo vessels, 1 light cruiser, and 2 destroyers was sighted moving southeast about 40 miles S of Kavieng. Fifteen miles to the rear, a 10,000-ton hospital ship was sighted on the same course. On New Britain on May 9 enemy positions on Ubili, Gasmata, and Talesea were bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that on May 9, enemy planes bombed and strafed the town of Millingimbi on Castlereagh Bay in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. On the same date enemy positions at Kaimana and Manokwari in Dutch New Guinea and at Geser on Ceram were bombed by our aircraft.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

A small Greek cargo ship, in a convoy from Freetown to the British Isles, was sunk by a U-boat NE of the Azores on May 7. One U.S. and 2 British ships were damaged by mine or torpedo off Gibraltar on May 8 and beached.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY - NAVY
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 8, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 9, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1943.

No. 42.

1. North American Theater

One possible U-boat sighting was reported on May 8 about 50 miles N of the Dominican Republic.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe.

No significant change.

b. Western Europe

On May 7 Yarmouth was attacked by 10 FW-190's, one of which was destroyed. On May 8 from 6 to 8 JU-88's were over southeast England. Two of these planes were destroyed.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On May 7 along the northern Tunisian coast a small isolated group of enemy units continued weakening resistance. Disorganized opposition was still offered on May 7 and 8 by Axis infantry and tanks apparently surrounded east and southeast of Mateur. Street fighting continued in Tunis. Thirty craft are reported to have fled the harbor as Allied forces approached. Pont du Fahs was yielded to French troops and Zaghuan to the British. Strong resistance was still offered by the Axis troops N of the Enfidaville position. The position is in danger of being flanked from the northwest. Extensive Axis mine fields and increased artillery fire enabled the Saouaf--Enfidaville line to hold firm against thrusts from the south. Allied tank units were reported moving toward the neck of the Cap Bon peninsula from the northwest. Fifteen thousand Axis prisoners were counted up to noon on May 8.

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On May 7 enemy air resistance continued ineffective. Allied bombers and fighters attacked targets at will and gave close support to ground forces. Kdibia on Cap. Bon was raided by Allied bombers. Axis shipping on the Gulf of Tunis was under heavy attack. Several medium ships, an E-boat, and a torpedo boat were badly damaged.

5. Asiatic Theater

India: On May 7 four single-engined enemy bombers, supported by 12 fighters, attacked Bawli Bazaar.

Burma: On May 6 the railway turntable at Sidaw was bombed by Allied planes. On May 7 attacks were made on Hkangpu, 20 miles north of Myitkyina, on a railroad bridge over the Mu River, and on railway yards at Toungoo. On the return from this latter mission, 1 of 4 intercepting fighters was shot down.

Philippines: Persistent reports have indicated that there are large concentrations of Japanese troops around Manila. These reports are believed to be considerably exaggerated but this area is undoubtedly assuming increased importance as a staging area for movements southward.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

New Guinea - New Britain Area: Photographs, taken May 7, show an increased air strength in the Wewak area including 17 twin-engined fighters. On the same date Madang was attacked by a substantial force of Allied heavy units. Patrol activity continues in the Mubo area, with the enemy successfully holding his positions on Green Hill. A communique reports that on May 8, an enemy transport and a cargo ship off Madang were attacked by Allied aircraft. The transport, which was crowded with troops, was sunk, and the cargo vessel was left burning and sinking. Of 13 or more intercepting enemy fighters, at least 1 was shot down. The same communique reported that Vunakanau air-drome, at Rabaul, was bombed in a pre-dawn attack. Northwest Australia - Banda Sea Area: On May 7, in addition to the attacks on Babo and Koepang, reported yesterday, Taberfane, in the Aroe islands, was bombed by Allied planes.

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7. Action against Allied Shipping

No new attacks against Atlantic shipping have been reported. In the Indian Ocean an independent Dutch cargo ship was torpedoed and abandoned south of Ceylon on May 7.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 8, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 7, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 8, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 8, 1943.

No. 41.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 6 installations at Chichagof Harbor, Holtz Bay, and Sarana Bay on Attu Island were bombed 6 times. Kiska and Little Kiska were also under attack on this date. A probable radio station was observed and attacked on Rat Island near Gunner's Cove.
Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported off Trinidad on May 7.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: Northeast and SE of Novorossisk, Soviet columns are hammering at the mountain passes within 9 miles of this fortress. South of the Kuban a second Red Army column is attempting to flank the north end of the Caucasus range. North of the Kuban a third column is attempting to take Temruk and break the enemy's northern anchor. The Soviets are making slow but costly gains. Air: A further increase in air activity is noted on the Caucasus and central fronts. During the night of May 6-7, the Finnish port of Kotka was again raided by Soviet bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On May 6 the enemy was forced to retreat in the Mateur sector toward Bizerte and in the Medjez el Bab sector toward Tunis. Advanced Allied units entered Bizerte and Tunis the afternoon of May 7. In the area between these 2 lines of Allied advance the situation is obscure. Allied units on May 7 were striking in the direction of Protville, about half way on the main road between Tunis and Bizerte.

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The remnants of enemy infantry N of a line from Medjez el Bab to Tunis are apparently isolated. Enemy mobile forces which were concentrated E of Medjez el Bab and Goubellat have withdrawn in a SE direction with relatively light losses. In the Pont du Fahs sector the enemy was forced to withdraw from that town and from the high ground just to the east. On the Saouaf--Enfidaville line the enemy made slight withdrawals, but in general maintained his positions behind extensive minefields. On May 6, enemy aircraft flew defensive patrols over the battle area and the Gulf of Tunis and Cape Bon, but made little effort to intercept Allied attacks. A few offensive sorties were flown over the southern and central fronts. Enemy concentrations in the battle areas were heavily attacked by Allied planes on the night of May 5 and throughout the following day. A total of 2,748 sorties were flown by Allied aircraft, over 2,000 of which were on direct support of the ground forces. Enemy shipping was also under heavy attack. At least 30 surface craft, including a number of merchant vessels and Siebel ferries, were sunk in harbors and in the Sicilian Channel. Three enemy destroyers were sunk, and 2 were damaged. Favignana Island, off western Sicily, Marsala and Trapani, in Sicily, and Reggio di Calabria were attacked by American and British heavy bombers. Twenty-five enemy planes were destroyed in the air and 7 on the ground.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: Kanchow, in Kiangsi, was raided on May 7 by Japanese bombers. Burma: On May 5 and 6, four missions against railroad facilities in central Burma were carried out by U.S. bombers. The Namtu smelter plant, 30 miles NW of Lashio, was also attacked. Japanese forces estimated at not less than 1 battalion have occupied positions on the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road, astride the supply line of the British forces.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 6, enemy positions on Vella Lavella were strafed by U.S. fighter planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Increased activity has been recently noted on the Madang airdrome, and enemy ground forces at Madang have been increased to approximately 8,000. A communique reports that on May 7, over 21 tons of explosives were dropped on this area. AA fire was heavy, but there was no interception. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of Babo, Dutch New Guinea, taken May 4, show 16 aircraft in the dispersal areas. A communique reports that on May 7 Babo was bombed and strafed. On the same date, Koepang airdrome was subjected to a night attack by Allied planes. Fires were observed in the radio station and barracks area.

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7. Action against Allied Shipping

No new attacks against Allied shipping have been reported in any theater. In the Pacific, a U.S. cargo ship, previously reported as presumed lost SE of the Fiji Islands on May 2, is now reported afloat and being towed to port.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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DECLASSIFIED
OAS Letter, 8-3-78
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Regraded Unclassified

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 7, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 6, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 7, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 7, 1943.

No. 40.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 5 installations at Holtz Bay and Chichagof Harbor received one of the heaviest bombing raids over Attu to date. A float-plane was destroyed on the beach. Kiska was attacked 6 times. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: On May 6, a U-boat sighting was reported 40 miles E of Cape Hatteras.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: The enemy appears to be holding successfully his new positions NE of Novorossisk against continued strong Soviet attack. Southern Front: In the Sevsk area SW of Orel the enemy carried out reconnaissance raids in force.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

North of Garaet Achkel on May 5, the enemy was cleared from Djebel Cheniti. On the south shore of the lake, Djebel Achkel was freed of Axis troops in heavy fighting. Mateur was bombed 9 times by the Axis. Heavy resistance was offered on May 6 SE of Mateur, where the enemy retired to the east bank of the River Tine. West of Tebourba heavy machine-gun and mortar fire slowed an American thrust. After retiring from Djebel Bou Aoukaz, the enemy was unable to stem a tank advance, which reportedly reached Massicault. Stiffening enemy resistance was encountered in the plains of Goubellat. Enemy positions held firm in the vicinity of Pont du Fahs and throughout the strong Enfidaville position. On May 5, Axis offensive air was limited to fighter-bomber attacks on Allied troops near Mateur and

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Enfidaville. Enemy defensive air patrols operated largely in the Tunis--Cape Bon area. Beginning on the night of May 4-5 and continuing throughout the next day, enemy troops, landing grounds, motor vehicles, and shipping were subjected to the heaviest Allied air offensive to date in this theater, including heavy raids on Kelibia, Marsala, Trapani, and La Goulette harbors. Five enemy merchant vessels and at least 20 barges were sunk or badly damaged.

5. Asiatic Theater

India: Eight enemy fighters attacked Ramu (SE Bengal) on May 4. On the following day, 24 enemy bombers made an ineffective attack on Dohazari. Burma: Thirty tons of bombs were dropped in 2 raids against the enemy airdrome and railway installations at Toungoo on May 4. Railway yards at Myingyan were attacked the following day.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 6, the enemy base at Munda was heavily raided by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: The fall of Bobdubi, and the enemy withdrawal toward Salamaua, threatens the supply line to his troops in the Mubo area. In support of Allied ground troops, the strafing of enemy positions on Green Hill continues. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that on May 6, the enemy base at Manokwari, northeast Dutch New Guinea, was effectively bombed. The same communique also reported that 9 enemy float-planes were destroyed on the beach at Taberfane, in the Arce Islands, by Allied fighters. Dilli airdrome was reported to have been bombed on the same date.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

In the westbound Atlantic convoy previously reported attacked, 3 additional cargo ships were sunk in mid-ocean on May 5. Reported losses to this convoy total 11 ships. In the Pacific a small Norwegian ship was sunk off the Australian east coast on May 6.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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Regraded Unclassified

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 6, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 5, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 6, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 6, 1943.

No. 39.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 4 enemy installations on Attu were raided by U.S. bombers and fighters. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat was sighted on May 5 about 60 miles S of Cape Hatteras, N.C.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, enemy units, having been forced back into the mountains W of Krymskaya, are holding their new positions against an all-out Soviet attempt to regain Novorossisk. The territory recaptured by the Red Army is the flat river-bottom country NE of the mountain range and S of the Kuban. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area S of Lake Ilmen, the enemy repulsed renewed local attacks.

b. Western Europe

During the night of May 4-5, Dortmund was heavily attacked by large formations of RAF bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on May 4, the enemy retired along the road N of Garaet Achkel as far as the junction of the roads to Bizerte and Ferryville. Enemy counterattacks in this area were ineffective. Axis forces still hold strong hill positions N and NE of Mateur and bombarded Mateur during the day. Farther south an enemy attack with armor 7 miles NE of Medjez el Bab was repulsed with a loss

of 14 tanks. The enemy is reported to have yielded the important hill position of Djebel Bou Aoukaz, which had already changed hands several times. A less formidable enemy attack was repulsed SE of Pont du Fahs, where enemy resistance has noticeably stiffened. There was little activity on the Saouaf--Enfidaville front. During the day, enemy air activity increased over the battle area, and enemy fighters attacked Allied troops in the Mateur sector. On May 3 and 4, about 35 Ju-52s and a few Me-323s operated from Sicily to Tunisia, in the first air transport flights made by the enemy in daylight since April 22. Enemy positions near Zaghouan were heavily bombed. Reggio Di Calabria and Taranto harbors were attacked by Allied planes. A 7,000-ton enemy merchant vessel and a 650-ton Italian torpedo boat were sunk by a British destroyer E of Cape Bon on the night of May 3. According to survivors, the merchant ship was carrying a cargo of munitions and land mines from Naples to Tunis.

5. Asiatic Theater: Nothing to report.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Photographs of May 4 revealed no operational aircraft at Vila or Munda. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An incomplete photographic reconnaissance of Wewak on May 4 showed 20 single-engine fighters, 2 twin-engine fighters, and 3 light bombers on the airdrome, and 2 merchant ships, 2 coastal vessels, 90 barges, and 5 float-planes in and near the harbor. The village and shipping were attacked by Allied aircraft, and a medium merchant ship received 2 direct hits. In the Mubo--Salamaua area, enemy positions at Bobdubi were under attack by Allied ground forces. On May 5, two enemy light cruisers and 2 destroyers were sighted 75 miles SW of Kavieng on a southeast course. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that Toeal, in the Kei Islands, was attacked by our medium units on May 5. Large fires were reported in the barracks and wharf areas.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Four additional cargo ships in the westbound Atlantic convoy, which was previously reported attacked in mid-ocean, were sunk on May 5.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
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ARMY - NAVY
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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 5, 1943
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On information received--
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To : 1200 Z, May 5, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 5, 1943.

No. 38.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 3 Kiska installations were attacked 9 times. Bombs were dropped on North and South Head, Main Camp, the runway, Gertrude Cove, and radar areas. Two surfaced enemy submarines were sighted S of Attu. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: On May 4 one possible U-boat sighting was reported about 150 miles E of Jacksonville, Florida.

2. Latin American Theater

On May 1 an attempt was made by a group of negroes to set fire to a sugar mill near Port Louis, Guadeloupe. Sailors from the Jeanne d'Arc successfully resisted this effort, killing 2 negroes and wounding 14. On May 2 another clash between negroes and sailors from the Jeanne d'Arc at Basse Terré resulted in the death of 1 person and the wounding of 2.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban enemy units have been forced to abandon Krymskaya. This is their important railroad junction, anchor, and farthest eastern point on the only railroad between Novorossisk and Tamanskaya. Novorossisk and its protecting forts can still be supplied by a good road by way of the port of Anapa.

b. Western Europe

On May 3 over the Dutch coast, 50 to 60 German fighters intercepted a small formation of escorted RAF medium bombers. IJmuiden was lightly attacked by RAF medium bombers the same day.

On May 4 the General Motors plants at Antwerp were successfully raided by a strong force of escorted U.S. heavy bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Along the northern coast of Tunisia on May 3, the enemy retired to a line running northward from a point near the western end of Garaet Achkel to the Mediterranean. East of Mateur contact with the enemy had not yet been made. In the area S of Mateur, the enemy was encountered 10 miles due west of Tebourba and was still holding his positions in the Medjerda Valley. Strong patrols were met 7 miles E of Medjez el Bab. Reinforcements from the south were noted in the plains of Goubellat. There was little activity beyond sporadic shelling in the Enfidaville sector. Enemy air activity continued very light May 3. Six fighters attacked Allied ground troops in the Goubellat area. Enemy shipping in the Bizerte Harbor was attacked by B-17s. Newly erected jetties on Cape Bon Peninsula were bombed and fires resulted. A successful raid was made on an enemy landing ground at Protville. Sandstorms hindered all operations.

5. Asiatic Theater

India: On May 2 approximately 40 enemy bombers and fighters raided Dohazari airdrome. The Japanese continue to drop parachutists in eastern Bengal, and to promote fifth column activities. Burma: On May 1, during an attack by U.S. bombers, 4 medium vessels were seen at the Rangoon docks. Railroad installations at Ywataung, Maymyo, and Namti were attacked by U.S. medium bombers on May 2. Bombing-strafting raids were carried out by U.S. fighters against enemy concentrations and transport facilities in northern Burma. Mogaung, Washawng, Myitkyina, Sagaing, and Pinbaw were also attacked. On May 3, sixteen enemy bombers and fighters attacked Maungday. Japanese patrols have penetrated to within 1 mile of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road in the tunnel area. Indo-China: On May 4, enemy airfields, fuel storage points, and dock facilities at Samah, on Hainan Island, and at Haiphong were heavily attacked by U.S. bombers. There was no enemy fighter interception.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 4, Vila, Vanga Vanga, and Ringi Cove, on the south and southwest coast of Kolombangara, were attacked by U.S. aircraft. Rekata Bay also was bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On May 3, strong Japanese positions on Green Hill, in the Mubo area, were holding up attacking Allied ground forces. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: An enemy float-plane bombed Mappi Post, 100 miles NW of Merauke, on Dutch New Guinea.

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A communique reports that on May 4 Babo was raided by a strong force of Allied bombers. On the return trip these bombers are reported to have been intercepted over the Aroe Islands by 6 enemy float-planes, of which 2 were probably destroyed.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Three ships in a westbound Atlantic convoy are reported sunk in mid-ocean on May 5. A Panamanian tanker, en route from New York to Key West, was sunk by a U-boat 60 miles SE of Cape Hatteras, N.C., on May 4, constituting the first loss by submarine in the Eastern Sea Frontier since July, 1942. Two ships have been sunk off the African west coast, one off Liberia on April 29, the other SW of Freetown on May 2.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt
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Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date May 4, 1943

Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, May 3, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 4, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 4, 1943.

No. 37.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 2 at Kiska, installations on North and South Head, the radar area, and Gertrude Cove were damaged by 3 bombing raids. On Attu, photos show numerous machine-gun positions and entrenchments in the passes leading from Sarana Bay and Massacre Bay to Holtz Bay. The presence of Japanese radar on Attu is indicated by signal intercepts. Photos of Kiska reveal extensive trench systems and many machine-gun positions on the high ground W of Reynard Cove. Extensive trenches were also noted between Sergeant Cove and Mutt Cove.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy successfully continues his stubborn defense against heavy Soviet attacks. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area the enemy renewed his sporadic long-range shelling of Soviet installations.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

After a lull on the Tunisian front on May 2, the enemy began on the following night to withdraw his forces in the northern sector from all forward positions, and by 1100 May 3 Mateur and adjacent road junctions were occupied by U.S. troops. This retreat was caused by incessant and heavy attacks during a 10-day period, in which the enemy was forced from Long Hill and Bald Hill and consequently from strong positions at Jefna. Enemy air action was very light on May 2. One fighter-bomber attack was made on Allied positions near Enfidaville. Enemy ground positions and tank concentrations along the central front were effectively bombed by Allied planes.

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5. Asiatic Theater: Nothing to report.
6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

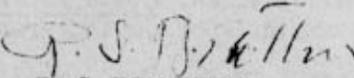
Solomons Area: On May 3, Rekata Bay on Santa Ysabel Island was heavily attacked by U.S. planes. Direct hits were scored on buildings, AA positions, and the bivouac area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports a low-level bombing attack May 3 on Gasmata airdrome. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: In the 54th enemy air raid on Darwin, reported yesterday, Japanese losses are now assessed at 3 fighters destroyed, 5 other fighters probably destroyed, and 4 fighters and 1 bomber damaged. A communique reports that Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, was again attacked May 3 by Allied planes. Two bombers and 2 fighters were destroyed on the ground.

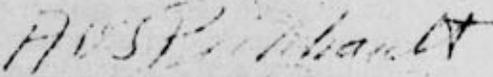
7. Action against Allied Shipping

In the convoy previously reported attacked on April 30, two additional cargo ships were sunk SW of Freetown on May 1. A British cargo ship, independently en route from Brazil to the British Isles, was sunk on April 30 about 500 miles SW of Ireland. In the Mediterranean 2 British merchantmen, en route from Alexandria to Malta, were bombed and sunk off Benghazi on May 1. An independent British cargo ship was sunk in the Indian Ocean SE of Durban on April 18. In the Pacific, a U.S. cargo ship is presumed lost on May 2 as the result of a torpedo attack SE of the Fiji Islands.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.


A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

08-93
ARMY, NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date May 3, 1943

Initials R.S.B.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, May 2, 1943

To : 1200 Z, May 3, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 3, 1943.

No. 36.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 1, the submarine base, runway, and other installations on Kiska were subjected to a concentrated attack by U.S. aircraft, resulting in many heavy explosions and fires. On the same day Chichagof Harbor and Holtz Bay installations on Attu were bombed. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three possible U-boat sightings have been reported in North American coastal waters; 2 on April 30 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 1 on May 1 about 30 miles N of Trinidad.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban enemy units continue the successful defense of their bridgehead against strong attacks from the east and against holding attacks N of the river.

b. Western Europe

On the day of May 1, St. Nazaire was attacked by a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Stiffening resistance and enemy counterattacks featured the battle for Tunisia in the northern and southern sectors on May 1. In the center there was a regrouping of forces in the Medjerda Valley, where the 504th Panzer Abteilung, a new independent unit believed to be equipped with heavy tanks, is now reported in support of enemy

infantry. On the night of April 29-30, about 40 ju-52s landed in Tunisia. Early the following morning, a flight of 5 transport planes flying back toward Sardinia ~~was~~ destroyed by RAF aircraft. On May 1, Axis air activity was limited to patrols over the Gulf of Tunis. There was no air opposition to Allied fighter and bomber attacks against enemy ground troops along the battle front. Buildings and jetties at Kelibia and Sidi Daoud were damaged by Allied bombing.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: Lingling, in Hunan Province, was attacked by 24 Japanese aircraft on May 1. Six enemy planes were destroyed. Burma: On April 29, many direct hits were scored on Mytinge railroad bridge and yards and on the Rangoon dock area during raids by U.S. bombers. Gokteik Viaduct and Maymyo were attacked on April 30. Coordinated bomber-fighter sorties were made against enemy concentrations near Myitkyina and in the Hukawng Valley. Large storage dumps were destroyed at Hopin and Kwitu. On May 1, river shipping from Prome to Monywa was successfully machine-gunned by the RAF. One hundred enemy planes were counted on airfields in central Burma, and enemy planes were active over Allied forward positions on the Mayu Peninsula.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On May 2 the runway and revetments at Munda were hit by bombs in an attack by U.S. torpedo-bombers. New Guinea--
New Britain Area: On May 1, at Wewak, there were 5 cargo vessels in the harbor, and 1 light cruiser and 1 destroyer to the northeast. Patrol activity continued in the Mubo area. Northwest Australia--
Banda Sea Area: A communique reports a heavy enemy air attack on Darwin. Intercepting Allied fighters shot down 13 enemy planes. The communique further reports that Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, was successfully bombed by Allied aircraft.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Four Allied cargo ships, traveling in a West African coastal convoy, were sunk by U-boats about 70 miles W of Freetown on April 30. In the Pacific a U.S. cargo ship, independently en route from New Caledonia to Suva, was sunk SE of the Fiji Islands on April 30.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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~~SECRET~~ 5-3-72

ARMY - NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

WAR

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 2, 1943
Initials A.J./
R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 1, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 1, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 2, 1943.

No. 1.

1. North American Theater

a. Alaska

During the entire month there was no enemy air activity in the Aleutians, where enemy positions on Kiska and Attu were raided almost daily by U.S. and Canadian aircraft. Enemy strength on Kiska is still estimated at 9,000 to 10,000, but the estimate for Attu is now set at 1,600 to 1,900. Although the enemy suffered heavily from bombing attacks on Kiska, he worked hard to improve his position. The landing strip near Salmon Lagoon is now reported to be completed, but no reports of revetments and blast bays near the strip have been received. No planes have been sighted on the field, and it is not believed that the enemy will put this field into operational use until sufficient protection for aircraft has been constructed. New enemy construction, roads, and guns were observed on North Head and South Head, at Gertrude Cove and Reynard Cove, and near Salmon Lagoon. Outpost activity was observed at more distant points on the island, particularly in the north. In Kiska Harbor there was continual barge activity. One of the beached vessels in Kiska Harbor, believed to be a source of electrical power for island installations, was bombed and burned. On Attu, the airfield under construction at Holtz Bay is estimated to be within a month and a half of completion. New AA guns have been observed in the Holtz Bay and Chichagof areas. The latest report of enemy naval vessels was April 10, when 2 destroyers were observed W of Attu and 2 unidentified ships were reported in the vicinity of Holtz Bay. On April 26, enemy installations at Chichagof and Holtz Bay were shelled by light American naval units.

b. Greenland

The 10-man enemy party in northeast Greenland has been unreported since mid-April. Adverse weather has prevented aerial reconnaissance of Sabine Island.

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c. Domestic Situation

There are indications that the Germans have resumed efforts to land agents on the U.S. coast, and have continued to recruit neutrals for espionage. The German-American elements in this country continue their unobtrusive behavior, despite heightened pro-Nazi propaganda. Japanese radio propaganda continues its effort to influence Japanese-Americans. A disloyal element is active and influential within the Japanese relocation centers, and the situation remains unsatisfactory. Pro-Japanese Negro groups have been active.

2. Latin American Theater

More active collaboration between the United States and the Latin American countries in the prosecution of the war, encouraged by Vice President Wallace's trip and President Roosevelt's visit to Mexico, was demonstrated by Bolivia's decree of a state of war against the Axis. The governments of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil all took steps toward additional cooperation with United States military or civil authorities, including aid in the ousting or closer control of enemy aliens. In view of continued deportations and internments by Latin American countries, Germany made various attempts to negotiate for the repatriation of German nationals from several states. American and British cooperation with Giraudist Governor Rapenne in French Guiana virtually assured the continuation of Rapenne's apparently stable and popular regime. In Martinique the American Consul General warned Admiral Robert that the United States will not continue diplomatic relations if he maintains allegiance to the Vichy government. The Paraguayan Government requested assurances from the United States that Bolivia would not attack Paraguay. Chile also expressed considerable concern over the mobilization order which followed Bolivia's war decree, despite the announcement that the mobilization is to be industrial rather than military. Popular criticism of the United States was heard in Peru and Ecuador, where the tendency to blame the United States for shortages and other economic dislocations appears to be growing. Most probable lines of enemy effort in the immediate future are propaganda activities capitalizing on economic dislocations, food shortages, and domestic and international disputes, and continued submarine activities in Latin American waters.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

In the northwest Caucasus the enemy bridgehead on the Taman Peninsula and lower Kuban remains practically unchanged. Strong

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and repeated Soviet attacks, followed by equally strong and repeated enemy counterattacks, have possibly left the Soviets in a little better position in the hills E of Novorossisk Bay. However, in the over-all picture the enemy still appears able to defend his position successfully.

On the southern front the enemy's positions along the middle and upper Donets remain unchanged. West of Kursk the Soviet salient still exists. Fighting of local character only continues along the entire front. The ice has gone out of all rivers, the mud is rapidly drying, and the temperature has reached 68°F in the Ukraine. There is further evidence that the enemy is massing forces behind the northern part of this front.

On the central front the enemy's positions remain unchanged. There has been no fighting except reconnaissance raids; and no large-scale military operations are expected before the latter part of May or early June.

On the northern front the enemy by successful counterattacks has improved his positions at Staraya Russa and around Kirishi, which is now the northern anchor instead of Volkhovstroi. The Red Army has failed in repeated attempts to widen the corridor into Leningrad. Ice in the rivers is now cracking up, the marshes are again full of water, and the temperature has reached 50°F in this area. No large-scale operations are expected for at least a month.

Air activity has been slight except in the western Caucasus, where both enemy and Soviet air forces were increasingly active in support of ground operations. In the far north, the GAF made frequent small-scale attacks on Allied supply lines. Soviet planes made several raids over East Prussia. Reports indicate that the Red Air Force is maintaining equality of effort, if not superiority, all along the front. With clearing weather and drying terrain, both German and Soviet air operations are expected to be greatly intensified in the near future.

Most important new developments are the political aspects of the war: the severance of Soviet-Polish relations and the increased strain in U.S.-Finnish relations. These diplomatic maneuvers are momentarily of small military importance, but might at some future time affect the now balanced strength of the opposing forces in the European theater.

b. Western Europe

There is little change in the Iberian situation. Spanish mobilization continues to be hampered by lack of clothing and

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equipment. The over-all picture shows 31 German divisions in France and the Low Countries, as compared with 32 at the beginning of April and 34 at the beginning of March. There are now 11 offensive and 20 defensive German divisions in this area. In southeastern France, E of the Rhone River, there are 7 Italian divisions, an increase of one since April 1. Since the Germans are pushing work on their fortifications in the area and have withdrawn one more offensive division, their activities in France and the Low Countries would still appear to be of a defensive nature. A German thrust through Spain, with or without Spanish collaboration, seems slightly less probable at this time, but must still be reckoned a possibility.

Enemy air activity over England throughout the period was restricted to coastal reconnaissance and scattered light raids by fighter-bombers. Night attacks were focused generally over the southeast coastal areas, but a raid by 10 enemy bombers was made on Aberdeen. Over Western Europe, enemy fighter reaction continued to increase. The enemy endeavored to improve his tactics in the interception of Allied bombers, and to coordinate fighter attacks with strong searchlight activity and AA defenses. Off the Iberian coast, Axis long-range bombers continued action against shipping. These enemy activities may be expected to show some increase, both in offensive and defensive measures. Enemy submarine bases, railroad centers, rolling stock, and industrial areas continued to be targets for heavy attacks by Allied bombers.

Several small engagements involving light vessels occurred in the Channel and in the North Sea, chiefly in coastal waters and most often as the result of British attack on German convoys. Enemy ships supplying Norway were attacked by both naval and air units. Of the important iron-ore shipments from Sweden, those going via Rotterdam have been frequently and successfully attacked along the Dutch coast. The Germans are believed to be experiencing a serious and growing deficiency in shipping in northern waters. There are indications of possible offensive action by some of the German heavy units against Allied convoys. Several heavy units are in far northern waters and could make forays into the Atlantic or against the northern route to Russia. The new carrier Graf Zeppelin has been moved, apparently under her own power, from Kiel to Swinemuende, and may be ready for service before the end of the summer. There has been a considerable concentration of small vessels, including destroyers, in the Bay of Biscay to provide protection for Axis blockade runners.

c. Southern Europe

Indications continue to show that the Axis is preparing a resolute defense of Italy and the Balkans. Axis fortifications now

* Includes 2 Coastal Divs, not incl. in the Estimate (chart) on p. 11.

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include lines on the Bulgar-Turkish frontier, and on the Black Sea and Aegean (Thracian) coasts of Bulgaria; on the east coast of Greece and also the west coast N of the Gulf of Corinth; the Aliakmon River line; a line within Yugoslavia from Ovce Polje (near Skoplje) to the Ibar River; and defensive lines across the Vardar Valley. Sicily is prepared for defense, the southern part of Italy from Naples around the "toe" and "heel" is fortified, and it is reported that a long line of fortifications is being prepared from Genoa along the Po River and down the Adige. Coastal fortifications are supported by armored trains carrying heavy guns. In Italy proper there are 20 Italian divisions, including 3 coastal divisions and 4 frontier guard equivalent divisions. In Sicily are 9 Italian divisions (including 5 coastal) and 1 or 2 small German divisions. Four Italian divisions (including 2 coastal) are located on Sardinia, and 2 on Corsica. Withdrawal of 2 Italian divisions from Slovenia to Italy suggests that a gradual reduction of Italy's Balkan forces is beginning.

The Germans are putting heavy pressure on the Bulgarians and the Croats to obtain fuller and more dependable cooperation. There are some indications that the Bulgarian command cannot resist this pressure, but that there is strong minority opposition. Extension of Bulgarian occupation in Serbia and Greece is probable. The Germans seem to be trying to extend their control over the Bulgarian command staff, and Bulgarian units are reported to be under the German higher command. There are indications that the Germans are trying to make a fuller use of Croat man-power, including an effort to use more Croat personnel in German rather than in Croat units.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On April 1 the enemy still held the Akarit line in southern Tunisia and the pass positions at Fondouk, Maknassy, and El Guettar in the central sector. The line in the north had been stabilized for some weeks. On April 6, units of the 8th Army attacked the Akarit line and broke through the prepared positions held by the Italians, capturing and eliminating many of these Italian troops and much mechanized equipment. British and American patrols met about 30 miles NW of Gabes on the afternoon of the 7th. From this date, the enemy began a rapid retreat northward, withdrawing the troops on his western flank as the movement proceeded and finally abandoning the pass positions at Faid and Fondouk. The 8th Army occupied Sfax and La Hencha on the 9th. On April 11 the enemy withdrew from Kairouan, and Sousse was evacuated on the 12th. By this time Rommel's forces had established themselves on a line east and west through Enfidaville, a strong position in hilly terrain. By April 18

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the British were attacking this line and on April 20, Axis forces evacuated Enfidaville. Meanwhile, to the north, anticipating an attack in the direction of Pont du Fahs, the Germans made a heavy armored attack with 50 to 80 tanks S of Medjez el Bab. This attack was checked on April 21 and the enemy lost over half the tanks engaged.

From this date, the Allied forces began a steady advance along the entire Tunisian front, except in the Enfidaville sector where fighting diminished. Reinforced American units on the north began a steady advance toward Jefna. The Axis forces withdrew from Heïdous, and NE of Medjez el Bab the British took Long Stop Hill (Djebel Ahmera) after bitter fighting. Severe tank battles took place S and E of Goubellat, and the Germans were forced back toward the Goubellat plain and back on Pont du Fahs. Farther south, the French thrust through the mountains forced the enemy to retire from Djebel Chirich and Djebel Sefsouf, and approached Pont du Fahs. It is evident that the enemy has been attempting by every means available to retain control of the strategic approaches to Tunis and Bizerte. Thus, the longitudinal valleys are being defended from the adjacent heights. The Kebir River Valley, the Goubellat plain, the Medjerda Valley, and the northern approaches to Mateur are being bitterly contested. In addition, every effort is being made to defend such critical junctions and bases as Pont du Fahs, Mateur, and Djedeïda. Enemy resistance has stiffened throughout the entire line, and at the end of April intense counterattacks were under way.

The enemy is undoubtedly attempting to postpone the loss of Tunisia, and every position is being strongly defended. Because of the loss of armor during recent weeks and the difficulties involved in attempting evacuation in the face of air superiority, the enemy will attempt to defend all hill positions in order to prevent the Allied forces from gaining the coastal plain before Tunis and Bizerte, where superiority of Allied armor could be used to maximum effect.

During the first half of the month, enemy air activity, both offensive and defensive, was on a moderate scale. Bombing attacks were not made in great strength. During the latter half of the month, the enemy's air effort increased, but was more and more on a defensive level. On several days enemy fighters flew as many as 200 sorties, largely in defense of airfields and air transport activity. Axis planes made daily reconnaissance of the area between Spain and the Balearics. The Allied strategic air force struck increasingly heavy blows at the vital lines of Axis supply to Tunisia, as well as at airdromes, naval bases, production centers, public utilities, and transportation facilities in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. More than 20 enemy ships of various types were sunk, and at least 35 were damaged or set on fire. Axis supply ports were heavily bombed, and enemy shipping operations were thereby greatly hindered.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-70

The Allied tactical air force rendered effective support to ground units in Tunisia, and destroyed or damaged more than 1,000 motor vehicles, as well as numerous tanks and guns. Allied fighters destroyed 186 transport planes, including at least 20 Me-323s. In at least 2 instances, entire transport formations were shot down. By the end of the month, enemy air transport flights to Tunisia had been reduced from more than 100 per day to about 20, now made by night. Enemy air losses for the first 25 days in April included 663 planes destroyed, of which 180 were destroyed on the ground. In addition, 99 were probably destroyed, and 200 damaged. Of those destroyed, 55 were bombers, 114 were fighters, 128 were unidentified, and 186 were transport planes. Enemy air activity may be expected to continue strong, but mostly defensive. Long-range bomber operations from Sicily and Sardinia will probably increase. Enemy losses of the past few weeks are being and will probably continue to be offset by prompt replacements.

Enemy shipping on the Tunisian supply route was under attack by Allied submarines and light surface units as well as aircraft throughout the month, and it is believed that the March losses of 40 percent may have been exceeded in April. Enemy light naval units in the Sicilian Channel were occasionally engaged by Allied forces, and 3 Italian destroyers were sunk. Enemy shipping off the western coast of Italy, off western Greece, and in the Aegean was also under attack by Allied submarines. Under the pressure of Allied air attacks, Italian naval units have largely abandoned Sicilian and Sardinian ports. At Palermo, a Regolo class cruiser and 2 destroyers are disabled, damage to harbor installations is extensive, and only destroyers are now based on the port. There are no longer any naval vessels at Cagliari, Sardinia, which has been one of the principal Italian submarine bases. In a heavy U.S. bombing raid on La Maddalena, Sardinia, a heavy cruiser, the Trieste, was sunk and another severely damaged, and stores and installations were destroyed. Spezia was heavily attacked twice by RAF bombers based in England, and a new Italian destroyer was reported sunk. It is believed that several units of the French Fleet, including 3 cruisers, 4 destroyers, and 6 torpedo boats, may now be available to the Axis in the Mediterranean. German surface naval units in that area are believed to consist of 1 destroyer, 45 E-boats, 50 Siebel ferries, and 150 tank-landing craft.

5. Asiatic Theater

Continued infiltration and pressure by the Japanese in the Mayu Peninsula has forced British withdrawal to positions approximately 8 miles S of the line Maungdaw--Buthidaung and 25 miles N of Donbaik, the farthest point of British advance toward Akyab. From the British force marooned in central Burma, parties numbering about 1,000 have

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Regraded Unclassified

regained their base W of the Chindwin River. Japanese forward positions in Arakan, along the Chindwin, and in the Myitkyina area have been reinforced from enemy reserves in Burma. Renewed shipping activity has been noted in the Rangoon estuary. Heavy concentrations of railway rolling stock were observed from Mandalay to Myitkyina. Unusual enemy activity is evident near Paungbyin, across the Chindwin from the terminus of the Imphal--Tamu road, where a Japanese crossing may be expected in the near future.

Japanese air strength has increased in Burma, and strong formations of bombers and fighters attacked Allied forward air bases in Assam, eastern Bengal, and southern China. The heaviest attacks were directed against Fenny on April 1, by 30 bombers; on Agartala on April 5, by 50 planes; and against Imphal by formations of 42 planes on April 20, and 43 planes on April 21. Allied air activity was constant during the month. Railway facilities, bridges, warehouses, and yards throughout Burma were bombed repeatedly. The Thilawa oil refinery S of Rangoon has been severely crippled, and the facilities of the Rangoon railway station area are believed destroyed. Heavy attacks were made against Japanese airfields in central Burma.

In central and northern China the situation remains static, except for mopping-up operations by the enemy in the Taihang Mountains N of the Yellow River. A determined air offensive, with marked intensity toward the end of the month, was undertaken against Allied advanced air bases in southwest China. Lingling, the principal target, was hit 3 times. Heavy raids were also directed against Kunming and Yunnanyi.

Except for the limited offensive under way in Arakan, Japanese forces are disposed on the strategic defensive throughout all of southeastern Asia. The Japanese appear well able to maintain their present holdings in Burma and possibly to make a limited penetration up the coast toward Bengal, or against Allied forward positions along the Burma--Assam border.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

a. Solomons Area

On the 1st of the month the enemy began a large-scale air offensive. A force of 30 to 40 Japanese planes was intercepted NW of Guadalcanal, and 16 were shot down. On April 7, ninety-eight enemy aircraft attacked shipping and installations in the Tulagi area, with a loss of 39 planes. After these losses, the scale of enemy air effort decreased sharply. The Japanese airfields at Kahili, Ballale, Munda, and Vila were subjected to almost daily bombing raids by

U.S. planes. Other enemy-held points in the northern and central Solomons were also bombed and strafed. At least 69 enemy aircraft were destroyed in all operations during April.

b. New Guinea--New Britain Area

Early in the month, enemy shipping at Kavieng was subjected to a series of Allied air attacks, and further losses were suffered at Wewak on April 15-16. Seven enemy warships (cruiser or destroyer type) and 8 cargo vessels were reported sunk or severely damaged. Between April 11 and 14, enemy air attacks were made on Oro Bay, the Port Moresby area, and Milne Bay with forces respectively of 45, 100, and 75 planes. The loss of 64 aircraft apparently discouraged further large raids. However, the enemy increased his efforts to intercept Allied reconnaissance bombers. At least 90 Japanese aircraft were shot down in operations during the month. The enemy continued to improve the 4 airdromes in the Wewak area, and to maintain a heavy air strength at Rabaul and Kavieng. Ground activity in the Mubo area was limited to patrols and skirmishes between small units.

c. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area

Enemy positions in the island chain NW of Australia were subjected to a number of scattered attacks and light harassing raids. On several occasions Japanese fighter planes attempted interception, and at least 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

d. Pacific Area

In the latter part of the month, air activity increased in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands area. Enemy installations on Nauru Island W of the Gilberts, and on Tarawa in the northern Gilberts, were effectively bombed on April 21 and 24, respectively. Enemy planes raided the U.S. base on Funafuti Island in the southern Ellices on April 23. Japanese shipping continues to suffer from U.S. submarine attacks.

e. General

The enemy appears disposed to remain on the strategic defensive in this general area. The probability that he has replaced his aircraft losses in the area makes possible the resumption of large-scale air attacks at any time.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Although reports are as yet incomplete, it appears that world-wide losses suffered by United Nations shipping during April are 45 to 50 percent lower than those of the previous month, and thus very near the favorable level of January and February. The improvement has been due largely to the increasingly effective protection provided by Allied air and surface units operating along the North Atlantic convoy lanes.

U-boat activity in the Atlantic sea frontiers of the United States, although thus far confined to sporadic raids, appeared to be increasing throughout April. The South Atlantic saw little submarine activity, and losses in the Mediterranean declined sharply. In the Southwest Pacific, Japanese submarine activity increased off the Australian east coast.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, MAY 1, 1943

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

GROUND FORCES		Divs	GROUND FORCES (Continued)		Divs	
German, Total (O, 208; D, 68; A, 45)		321	Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 5 CA, 1 Mtn, and 1 Arm'd Briga)		14	
Located in:			Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Div)		8	
Russia (O, 184; D, 21)		185	Slovakian (incl. 2 in Russia)		4	
Germany (O, 8; D, 8; A, 39)		56	Serbian (the State Guard, equiv. to 1 Div)		1	
France & Lowlands (O, 11; D, 20)		31	AIR FORCES			
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete) (O, 3; D, 9)		12	I.--Total Strength			
Norway (O, 6; D, 5)		11	Nationality	Combat Planes	Squadrons	
North African (O, 9)		9	German	9,200*	500	
Poland (D, 2; A, 6)		8	Italian	1,425	No data	
Finland (O, 7)		7	Japanese	4,150**	No data	
Denmark (D, 2)		2	*These combat planes are found in the following categories:			
Sicily (D, 1)		1	Operating Squadrons 6,000			
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative)			Reserve Training Units 800			
Italian, Total (Includes 6 semi-Mtz, 3 Alpine, 1 Mbl, 1 Prcht, 1 Mtz, 2 Arm'd, and 4 equivalent Divs)		64	Operational Training Units . . . 1,000			
Located in:			Others 1,800			
Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica (incl. 3 semi-Mtz, 1 Mtz, 1 Alpine, 1 Prcht, and 1 Inf equiv.)		21*	(The category "Others" includes planes sent from factories to depots for adjustments; planes requiring new installations or repairs; and other unattached planes.)			
Yugoslavia & Montenegro (incl. 1 Alpine, 1 Mbl, and 1 Mbl equiv.)		16	**Includes 400 combat planes in Operational Training Units. First line strength is 3,750.			
Greece & Aegean (incl. 1 Mbl, 1 Mbl equiv., and 1 Div at Rhodes equiv. to 2 normal Inf Divs)		13	II.--Planes per Squadron			
France (incl. 1 Alpine, 1 Arm'd)		5	Nationality	Active	Reserve	
Albania		5	German	9	3	
North Africa (incl. 1 Inf, 2 semi-Mtz, and 1 Arm'd)		4	Italian:			
Japanese, Total (excludes 14 Tk Regts, 18 Depot Divs, 18 Ind Mixed Brigs, 5 Cav Brigs, 107,000 Garrison Tps)		72	Bombardment	6	3	
Located in:			Other	9	3	
Japan, Sakhalin, Korea, Formosa (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 18 Depot Divs, 5,000 Garrison Tps)		8	Japanese:			
Manchuria (excl. 7 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 38,000 Garrison Tps)		23	Navy:			
China (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 16 Ind Mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 6,000 Garrison Tps)		23	Flying Boats	6	2	
Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 2 Tk Regts)		6	Other	9	3	
Malaya, N.E.I., Bismarcks, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 2 Ind Mixed Brigs, 60,000 Garrison Tps)		12	Army:			
Rumanian (incl. 15 in Russia)		20	Fighters & Light Bombers	12	3	
Bulgarian (incl. 1 Arm'd)		19	Reconnaissance	9	3	
Hungarian (incl. 6 in Russia)		12	Heavy Bombers	9	3	
			NAVAL FORCES			
			Type	German	Italian	Japanese
			Battleships	3(1)*	7(1)	10
			Carriers	1		6
			Heavy Cruisers	5(1)	2(2)	15
			Light Cruisers	4	11(4)	17
			Destroyers	34/38	98(2)	76
			Submarines	435	78	88

*Excl. 10 Coastal and 4 equiv. Divs.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
Figures in parentheses show units under repair. Information on this point lacking for Japanese ships.

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date May 2, 1943

Initials R.S.B.

R.S.B.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, May 1, 1943

To : 1200 Z, May 2, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 2, 1943.

No. 35

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On May 1 enemy installations on Kiska were twice attacked by U.S. planes. At Holtz Bay, Attu, photos show considerable new defense work, including 3 AA gun positions, machine guns, trenches, revetments, and 6 buildings. Eight barges were observed in Kiska Harbor. A report of the naval bombardment of Attu on April 23 states that enemy installations at Chichagof Harbor and Holtz Bay received extensive damage.

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported in North American coastal waters on May 1, about 30 miles E. of Portsmouth, N. H.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe: No significant changes.

b. Western Europe:

On the night of April 30 Essen was attacked by a large force of RAF bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On April 30 the enemy was forced to give up the ground gained by infiltration late the 29th on the Enfidaville line. No change was reported in the Pont du Fahs sector. In the Sebket el Kourzia area the enemy showed stiff resistance to artillery action and patrols. In the region E of Medjez el Bab there was hard fighting throughout the day, with heavy losses on both sides and indecisive results. In the northern sector the enemy, under steady attack, was forced from two hill positions. Press reports state that Mateur is now under artillery bombardment. On the night of April 28-29, about 45 Ju-52s landed at Tunis. On the 30th, enemy

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

Regraded Unclassified

air activity, again on a large scale, was engaged mainly in defense of shipping in the Cape Bon--Gulf of Tunis area. Despite strong protection by Axis planes, 2 destroyers, 1 Siebel ferry, 2 merchantmen, 2 E-boats, and 1 F-boat were sunk by Allied aircraft, and a light cruiser was badly damaged and left on fire. Four merchant vessels, 2 destroyers, 2 E-boats, and several other small boats were also badly damaged. The ferry slips at Messina were successfully bombed by U.S. planes. Allied aircraft continued active in support of ground operations.

5. Asiatic Theater: Nothing to report.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

New Guinea-New Britain Area: On April 30 a convoy of 11 small enemy ships of 600 tons each (called sea trucks) were sighted moving S into Steffen Strait near Kavieng. At Rabaul Harbor there were 41 vessels, including 1 light cruiser, 3 submarines, and 25 merchant vessels. A new landing strip was reported near the old runway at Cape Gloucester. Six medium bombers were sighted on the old strip. The Green Hill area near Milne was again bombed and strafed on April 30, and a communique reports the continuation of these strafing attacks, in support of ground forces, on May 1. Northwest Australia- Banda Sea Area: On April 30, an enemy reconnaissance plane was reported over Darwin. A communique reports that on May 1, the enemy airfields at Nabire and Timceka on Dutch New Guinea were bombed. The communique also reports a direct hit on an enemy cargo ship at Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea. According to the same report, 2 enemy fighters intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane over Bima on Soembawa Island, and 3 were shot down.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

No new attacks against Allied shipping have been reported in any theater.

For the A.C. of S., G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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Order, 5-3-72

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date May 1, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 30, 1943
To : 1200 Z, May 1, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
May 1, 1943.

No. 34.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Recent photos disclose new defensive trenches on Kiska, E of Conquer Point, on the east shore of North Head, and NE of Salmon Lagoon.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, Axis forces continued their successful defense against a strong Soviet attack. After making slight but costly gains, the Red Army's newest assault on the enemy-held bridgehead was stopped for the time being. Air operations in this area have greatly increased, as has activity by light naval units.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Enemy attacks of considerable power occurred throughout the central sector of the Tunisian front on April 30. Intense fire and counterattacks met Allied thrusts in the Sidi Nsir sector. Powerful enemy blows which regained 2 towns were delivered in the Medjerda Valley, N of the river. Forty tanks and two battalions regained ground E of Medjez el Bab in bloody fighting. Further strong opposition was offered in the plains of Goubellat. Enemy tanks appeared 6 miles S of Pont du Fahs on April 29, but were repulsed by artillery fire. The situation in the Enfidaville and coastal sectors remained relatively unchanged. Axis air action over Tunisia continued strong on April 29, especially in defense of shipping in the Gulf of Tunis. Italian planes from Pantellaria were more numerous. About 20 Me-110s and several Ju-88s were active in escorting enemy shipping off Sicily.

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Order, 5-3-72

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In the Gulf of Tunis, a 3,000-ton enemy motor vessel and an E-boat were sunk by Allied aircraft, a tanker was set on fire, and a Siebel Ferry and 2 E-boats were damaged. Effective support for ground troops was rendered by Allied fighters. An Italian destroyer has been sunk N of Sicily by a British submarine.

5. Asiatic Theater: Nothing to report.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Photographs of Buin, taken April 29, show 12 bombers and 73 fighters on Kahili and Ballale airdromes, and 20 float-planes at Shortland. Kieta was subjected to a heavy bombing attack, and Numa Numa received a light harassing raid. On April 30, Kahili and Vila were heavily bombed. In addition, Vila and the Rekata Bay area were strafed by U.S. fighter planes.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

No new attacks against Atlantic shipping have been reported. In the Pacific, a small British cargo ship, the fifth lost off the Australian east coast last month, was sunk on April 29 about 250 miles S of Brisbane.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date April 30, 1943

Initials R.S.B.

R.S.B.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, April 29, 1943

To : 1200 Z, April 30, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 30, 1943.

No. 33.

1. North American Theater

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported in North American coastal waters on April 29: one about 15 miles E of Cape Henlopen, Del., one off the SE coast of Nevis (Leeward Islands), and the third off the N coast of Santo Domingo.

2. Latin American Theater: Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy's vital rail junction and anchor at Krimskaya is under a new attack by a two-pronged Soviet assault from the east and northwest. All enemy positions appear to be intact and successfully withstanding the new attack.

b. Western Europe

On the night of April 28-29, three enemy aircraft intruded over the south coast of England in light bombing. One Do-217 was destroyed. During the same night, enemy waters were mined by an unusually heavy force of RAF bombers. On the day of April 29, Allied fighters made extensive sweeps over northwest Europe, and bombers attacked enemy shipping in the North Sea. One patrol vessel and 1 enemy bomber were destroyed. In the evening, 2 large enemy supply ships were torpedoed.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In the northern sector of the Tunisian front, the enemy continued on April 28 and the morning of April 29 to yield ground slowly

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in stubborn fighting. His counterattacks were repulsed in the Sidi Nsir region. In the Heidous area, fighting was severe. On April 28 enemy forces were driven from Djebel Bou Aoukaz, but later counterattacked strongly with 35 tanks and 1,000 infantry and recaptured the position. In the Sebret el Kourzia area the enemy was reinforced and held his ground. Pont du Fahs and the high ground adjacent are held by Axis forces protected by minefields. Farther south the enemy retired from Djebel Der Hafla, but resisted strongly on the western flank of the Enfidaville line. Hard fighting, marked by enemy counterattacks, continues with slight Allied gains. On April 28, enemy air activity was on a large scale, and while mainly defensive, showed some increase in offensive sorties. Fighters and fighter-bombers were active throughout the day in operations against Allied ground troops from Pont du Fahs to the Medjez el Bab area. Standing patrols were maintained over the Cape Bon--Tunis Gulf area. About 15 enemy bombers unsuccessfully attacked Phillipeville. Enemy forces along the central front were subjected to heavy air attacks throughout the day. Four enemy landing barges were attacked by Allied fighters off Cape Bon. One barge was sunk and two were set on fire. Messina and Naples were bombed by U.S. planes. An enemy merchant ship of 3,000 tons was beached after being set on fire by Allied planes off Kelibia. A 3,000-ton enemy cargo ship was sunk by a British MTB in the same area. A 7,500-ton troop transport and 2 medium cargo ships were sunk by a British submarine off northeast Corsica on April 19.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: The Japanese raid on Kunming on April 28 was conducted by 21 bombers escorted by 21 Zeros. Lingling, in southern Hunan Province, was raided by 9 enemy bombers and 14 fighters on April 29. Burma: Railway installations at Monywa and river shipping near Katha were successfully attacked on April 28. Enemy positions in the Hukawng Valley and along the Myitkyina--Sumprabum road were strafed.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 28 an enemy patrol of 9 men was destroyed when discovered about to leave by boat from Beaufort Bay on Guadalcanal. On April 29, Munda was subjected to another heavy bombing attack. Gátère and Pelpeli (on southwest Kolombangara Island) were also effectively bombed and strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Early on April 27 a lone enemy aircraft dropped bombs at Morobe Harbor. On April 28, a possible seaplane landing area was reported off Dyaul Island in the vicinity of Kavieng. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On April 28, two enemy ships were attacked 90 miles NW of Dobo by Allied planes. The larger vessel

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was hit and explosions resulted. The second vessel was strafed and set on fire. A communique reports that the Halong seaplane base at Ambon was subjected to a heavy air attack on April 29. Much damage was inflicted on installations. The same communique also reports a heavy Allied air attack on Koepang, Timor.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

A U.S. cargo ship, in a westbound Atlantic convoy, was sunk in mid-ocean on April 29.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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SECRET, 6-3-78

Regraded Unclassified

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SECRET 6-8-72

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 29, 1943
Initials R.S.B.
R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 28, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 29, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 29, 1943.

No. 32.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Nothing to report.

b. Western Europe

An enemy convoy was intercepted in the Channel on April 28 by British destroyers, which sank 2 cargo ships, a trawler, an E-boat, and possibly a second trawler.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on April 27, the enemy was forced to withdraw along the coast. He relinquished a hill S of the Medjerda River, where he is under pressure. The enemy was expelled from Sidi Abdallah, 7 miles E of Medjez el Bab, but counterattacked with tanks and recaptured the lost ground. The antitank screen E of Goubellat is still a factor in the enemy's stubborn resistance. The enemy SE of Goubellat has been reinforced. The enemy has withdrawn into a semicircle close to Pont du Fahs, which appears lightly held though defended by minefields. The line is straightening under pressure from Pont du Fahs to the west flank of the Enfidaville positions, but enemy tanks are operating 5 miles N of Djebibina.

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On the night of April 25-26, enemy airdromes at Villacidro, Elmas, and Decimomannu, Sardinia, and at Grossèto, Italy, were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft. The next day a convoy of 7 Siebel ferries was successfully attacked by U.S. fighters. Enemy air activity continued to be predominately defensive on April 27. A few ineffective fighter-bomber attacks were made on Allied troops in the Heidous area. Enemy bombers attacked Bone and Phillipeville. Throughout the battle front enemy troops, tanks, and gun positions were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft in ground-support activity. The Axis airdrome at Villacidro, Sardinia, was bombed by U.S. planes on the 27th.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: Ten enemy Zeros were destroyed by U.S. fighters SW of Kunming following a heavy enemy raid on Kunming airfield April 28. Burma: On April 26, Meiktila and Pakokku airdromes were bombed by U.S. planes. At Thazi Junction on April 27, many direct hits were scored on railroad tracks, warehouses, sheds, and locomotives during a heavy attack by U.S. medium bombers. Attempted interception by enemy fighters was unsuccessful.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

A U.S. submarine returning from patrol in the Pacific reports sinking 2 medium cargo ships, 1 small cargo ship, and a schooner, possibly sinking a large tanker, and damaging another medium cargo ship. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On April 27, enemy positions near Green Hill in the Mubo area were again bombed and strafed by Allied planes in support of ground forces. A new landing strip is reported under construction at Alexishafen. Night activity of enemy aircraft was reported in the vicinity of Morobe. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: The landing strip at Nabire (at the south end of Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea) was reported to be usable April 27. On April 27, an enemy-held village near Beru, Timor, was attacked by Allied planes. Three Japanese fighters ineffectively attempted interception. There were also light harassing raids on other enemy positions in the Kei and Aroe Islands.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

A U.S. cargo ship, independently en route from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, was sunk by a submarine 120 miles NE of its destination on April 27. A Dutch cargo ship, overdue in Durban since April 11, is presumed lost through enemy action.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 3172

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date April 28, 1943

Initials R.S.B.

R.S.B.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, April 27, 1943

To : 1200 Z, April 28, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 28, 1943.

No. 31.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 26, light U.S. naval surface units shelled Chichagof Harbor and Holtz Bay installations. Hits were observed in the target area. Thirteen air attacks on Kiska are reported on April 25 and the same number on April 26. Good results were observed.

2. Latin American Theater

Sailors and gendarmes fired 50 shots in breaking up de Gaullist demonstrations the night of April 26 at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, which is still under the control of Admiral Robert.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Nothing to report.

b. Western Europe

During the night of April 26-27, Duisburg was heavily raided by RAF bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On the southeast portion of the Tunisian front there was little activity on April 26 and the morning of April 27. In all other sectors the enemy was forced to retreat slowly after stubborn resistance. In the Pont du Fahs sector, Axis forces were withdrawn from Djebel Mansour and Djebel Chirich, and in the Oued el Kebir

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SECRET 3172

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valley the Allied advance was stopped only by the destruction of a bridge in the outskirts of Pont du Fahs. East of Goubellat in the Sebkret el Kouzla region, severe armored fighting took place with results as yet inconclusive. Enemy resistance was particularly tenacious in the Medjez el Bab sector. In the northern sector the enemy was forced steadily back to within 5 miles of Garat Achkel. Enemy ground positions N of Enfidaville, and the airfield at Soliman, were successfully bombed. In an attack by Allied fighter bombers off Cape Bon, 2 enemy motor ships were hit, 1 of which exploded. In two attacks on April 26, the enemy airdrome at Bari, Italy, was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. It is believed that many aircraft on the ground, buildings, and other installations were destroyed; and oil tanks were set on fire by hits which apparently covered the airfield and surrounding targets. According to a communique, the airdrome at Bari was again attacked by RAF heavy bombers during the following night.

5. Asiatic Theater

China: One Japanese bomber was shot down by an American reconnaissance plane over Formosa on April 26. Fifteen twin-engine bombers were observed at Sinchiku airfield in northwest Formosa. Twelve enemy bombers and fifteen fighters carried out a surprise raid against Yunnanyi airfield on April 27. Burma: Air attacks continue against widely scattered enemy installations. The Tavoy airfield was raided with good results by the RAF on April 22 and 25. The Heho landing field was attacked by U.S. medium bombers on April 26. Railway installations at Maymyo and Sagoing were heavily damaged. Destructive raids were made against the Rangoon warehouse district by U.S. heavy bombers, which were intercepted over the target by enemy fighters. Huge fires resulted from an attack against the Thilawa oil refinery, S of Rangoon. The distillation plant and the storage tanks received several direct hits. Additional shipping was observed in and approaching Rangoon.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of April 27, Kahili was subjected to 2 heavy bombing attacks by U.S. planes. Ballale and Vila were also bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On April 26, photographs of Rabaul Harbor showed 1 light cruiser, 8 destroyers, and 23 merchant ships. On New Guinea, the Hansa Bay--Madang road appears to be much used in spite of the fact that many bridges are reported out. A possible landing strip has been reported at Reiss Point (NW of Madang). In the Mubo area, enemy positions near Green Hill were again effectively bombed and strafed by Allied planes in close support of ground troops. A communique reports that on April 27 Lae was subjected to a heavy bombing and strafing attack by

Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique states that on April 24, two enemy cargo ships in the Arafura Sea were attacked by Allied planes. Direct hits were scored on one of the ships, and near misses on the other.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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SECRET 6-1-72

ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 27, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 26, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 27, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 27, 1943.

No. 30.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: At Kiska several new tents were observed on North Head, at the Main Camp, and in the runway area. Holes in the runway were being filled with the aid of dump trucks. On Attu, 5 landing barges were noted at the West Arm of Holtz Bay, where AA fire was encountered. Five new AA guns were observed at Attu Village, Chichagof Harbor. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A surfaced U-boat was sighted on April 26 about 60 miles SE of Savannah, Ga. The Savannah Harbor was ordered closed until 0700 April 27.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

Nothing to report.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

A tank battle was fought on April 25 and 26 in the region E and SE of Goubellat. The bulk of the enemy armor in this area was engaged and 16 enemy tanks were reported destroyed, but the battle continued with unabated intensity. Heidous and the hills N and E of the town were captured on April 25 after sharp engagements. British and French forces converged on the Reservoir de l'Oued Kebir, principal source of the water supply of Tunis. In the Enfidaville area, the enemy was cleared from strongpoints in the Djebel Garci--Takrouna sector despite tenacious opposition. Enemy lines in the northern sector were subjected to further pressure. During the night of April 24-25, enemy planes made light bombing attacks over the battle front. On April 25, enemy air activity was on a large scale, but was mostly defensive. Small groups of fighters made a

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few attacks on Allied ground units. Axis ground forces, tanks, and motor transport were successfully attacked in a heavy Allied air offensive supporting ground units. Allied air superiority continues over the entire area.

5. Asiatic Theater

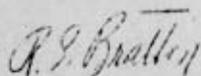
Japanese troops in northern Honan and southeastern Shansi Provinces are attempting to clear out resistance from the Taihang Mountain area N of the Yellow River. In Burma, Japanese units are continuing their efforts to outflank British troops in the Mayu Peninsula and have reached a point near Buthidaung.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

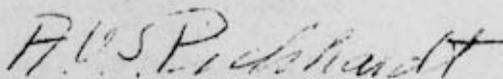
New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of April 24, a well-prepared enemy position in the Mubo area, on the north side of Lababia Ridge, was surrounded and attacked by Allied land forces. On the following day Allied planes continued the bombing and strafing of the Mubo area, particularly the Green Hill sector one and one-half miles NE of the village of Mubo. On the same date, Wewak airdrome was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, which also strafed the Madang and Saidor areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of April 24, an enemy plane was believed to have been over Horn Island, off the north Australian coast. On April 25, Dobo, in the Aroe Islands, and Timoeke, on southwest Dutch New Guinea, were subjected to light harassing raids by Allied planes.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.



A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date April 26, 1943

Initials R.S.B.
R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 25, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 26, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 26, 1943.

No. 29.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 24, enemy installations on Kiska suffered a light attack by U.S. fighter planes. Bombs were dropped on North Head, and personnel at Mutt Cove were strafed. On April 25, targets at Kiska were attacked 10 times by U.S. bombers and fighters. Holtz Bay and the runway on Attu were raided by heavy bombers.
Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three possible U-boat sightings have been reported in North American coastal waters; one about 300 miles E of Cape Hatteras on April 24, one about 30 miles NW of Puerto Rico on April 24, and one about 90 miles N of Haiti on April 25.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Nothing to report.

b. Western Europe

During the night of April 24-25, three enemy aircraft were active in reconnaissance over southeast England. The same night, 15 enemy planes engaged in sea-mining off the east coast, and 5 of these operated inland for light bombing and strafing raids. On April 24, a Ju-88 was shot down while on reconnaissance over Iceland.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In Tunisia, April 24 was marked by stubborn enemy resistance to sustained Allied attacks in all sectors. With unimportant

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OSD Letter 6-3-78
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

exceptions, the enemy was forced to yield ground and his counter-attacks were unsuccessful. Fighting was particularly severe in the area E of Medjez el Bab and E of Goubellat. It is reported that the enemy was compelled to withdraw from Djebel Mansour, SW of Bou Arada. On the southern sector the enemy withdrew slightly in the region NW of Takrouna. The fact that engineer and other special units are being employed in the north as infantry seems to indicate that the enemy's reserves in that area are fully engaged. On April 24, although enemy air action over Tunisia was on a reduced scale, Axis bombers and fighters in small groups bombed and strafed Allied ground units throughout the battle area. The enemy fighters avoided combat with Allied planes. During the previous night, an estimated 75 bomber sorties were made by enemy planes over the Medjez el Bab area. About 8 Ju-52s operated between Sicily and Tunis before dawn on the 24th. Enemy ground positions, motor vehicles, and landing grounds were bombed by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

The Namtu silver-lead mines in northern Burma were attacked by U.S. medium bombers on April 24. Five Japanese fighter planes from a formation of 25 were shot down over Lingling, in southern Hunan, by intercepting U.S. fighters. Meiktila and Kangaung airdromes were bombed by the RAF.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Pacific Area: On April 24, Tarawa Island in the Gilbert Group was attacked by U.S. planes. Enemy fighter interception was ineffective. Solomons Area: On April 25 a force of 10 enemy bombers escorted by 20 fighters was intercepted by 4 U.S. planes over Buraku (Murray Island) and 5 enemy fighters were shot down. The enemy planes when last seen were headed back to Buin. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On April 24, an Allied reconnaissance bomber over Wewak was intercepted by 10 to 12 enemy fighters, 5 of which were shot down. An enemy convoy of 2 destroyers, 2 large transports, and 2 cargo vessels, was sighted during the morning about 300 miles NW of Wewak, moving northwest. A communique states that on the night of April 24-25 the airdrome at Wewak was heavily bombed and fires were started. The communique also reports air raids on Madang, Saldor, and Mubo. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Kendari airdrome in the Celebes was subjected to a heavy night attack April 24 by Allied planes. The workshops area was severely damaged and 5 twin-engine planes were destroyed on the ground. In addition, 5 enemy fighters were shot down out of 15 to 20 intercepting enemy planes. A communique reports that on April 25 in the Aroe Islands, Dobo was heavily bombed and an enemy-occupied village on Trangan

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SECRET 05-10-72

Island was strared by Allied fighter planes.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
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SECRET 05-10-72

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sector the enemy line held firm. On the night of April 23-24, about 12 enemy bombers were active over the western battle area. The next day, Axis fighter-bombers and fighters operated on a large scale over the same area. Many low-altitude attacks were made on Allied tanks; defensive air patrols were maintained over the Bizerte -- Mateur -- Tunis area. Allied planes continued their strong offensive against enemy ground positions and landing grounds. A large enemy cargo vessel was set on fire N of Tunisia by Allied bombers. The ship was later sunk by an RAF torpedo-bomber. On the night of April 19, 3 enemy E-boats were engaged by British destroyers off Bizerte. One of them was set on fire and badly damaged. Enemy night fighters attempted to intervene but, instead, appeared to score hits on their own vessels. Four small enemy supply ships, one of them a tanker, have been sunk, and 3 others torpedoed and probably sunk, by British submarines operating against enemy supply lines in the Mediterranean.

5. Asiatic Theater

During the night of April 22-23, attacks were made against the Rangoon area by 2 formations of U.S. heavy bombers. The Mahlwagon railroad yards and installations were severely damaged and large fires were started. The Thilawa oil refinery S of Rangoon was also successfully attacked. On April 23, direct hits were scored on large buildings, warehouses, and railroad yards in Mandalay by U.S. medium bombers. Many buildings were destroyed.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 24 Japanese installations at Munda were subjected to a heavy attack by U.S. bombers and fighters. In another attack Ringa Cove, near Vila, was strafed.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. V. S. Pickhardt

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 24, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 23, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 24, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 24, 1943.

No. 27.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Recent photos of Kiska Island indicate the enemy may be fortifying South Head. Six hundred feet of trenches have been dug S of the South Head AA battery, and an excavation 15 by 175 feet, thought to be a possible tank trap, has been dug at the head of the valley opening on Sergeant Cove. Some of the photos also reveal the presence of a craft believed to be a small submarine lying alongside the old beached ship off North Head, Kiska Harbor. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One possible U-boat sighting was reported on April 23 about 60 miles SE of Halifax.

2. Latin American Theater

President Lescot of Haiti has agreed to the deportation of any dangerous enemy aliens. The transfer of 10 to the United States for internment has already been approved.

3. European Theater

Nothing to report.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

The enemy was forced to retire eastward from Goubellat under intense attack on April 22. South of Goubellat the enemy held his position by counterattack and had massed considerable strength SW of Pont du Fahs along the road toward Robaa. In front of the Eighth Army the enemy was offering bitter resistance in the Enfidaville--Takrouna sector. North of Medjez el Bab the enemy retired from Chassert Teffaha near Heidous. On Djebel Djaffa the enemy continued to hold his positions. On the night of April 21-22, enemy bombers were active in the El Djem area. The next day there was a slight increase in Axis defensive air action. A formation of

Messerschmidt 323s, with heavy escort, was encountered by Allied fighters over the Gulf of Tunis. Twenty-one of the transport planes and 10 of the escorting aircraft were destroyed. Allied air made continuous flights in support of ground troops in the Medjez el Bab sector, and bombed enemy airfields in the Tunisian bridgehead.

5. Asiatic Theater

The Japanese raid on Imphal on April 20 was carried out by 18 heavy bombers and 24 fighters; the second raid, on April 21, by 27 heavy bombers escorted by 16 fighters. Enemy forces estimated at 4 to 6 battalions have been reported on the east bank of the Chindwin River opposite the terminus of the Imphal--Tamu road. Some Japanese road-building activity has been observed in the Kunlong Ferry area where the road following the proposed Burma--China railway crosses the Salween River.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 21 a Japanese radio station at Cape Alexander, Choiseul Island, was strafed by long-range fighters. On April 22, Munda was heavily bombed and strafed, and 3 enemy planes on the ground were set on fire. The same fighters also attacked Vila. Japanese installations at Rekata Bay were heavily dive-bombed on April 23 by U.S. planes. Accompanying fighters repeatedly strafed the bivouac area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of April 22 show 46 vessels in Rabaul Harbor, including 1 light cruiser, 2 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 medium tankers, and 27 merchant ships, the latter aggregating 105,000 tons. A communique reports that on April 23 an 8,000-ton enemy cargo ship with an escort of 3 destroyers, moving S from Kavieng, was attacked by one of our reconnaissance bombers and left in a sinking condition. The same communique also reported that Finschhafen and Lae were bombed, and that enemy positions at Salamaua and along the Komiatum track were heavily strafed.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 23, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 22, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 23, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 23, 1943.

No. 26.

1. North American Theater

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A U-boat was sighted on April 22 off the north Cuban coast about 50 miles E of Havana.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

There were no significant changes along the various fronts. The scale of army cooperation activity by both the German and Soviet air forces, however, has increased during the past few days. On the night of April 22-23, enemy bombers attacked the Black Sea harbor of Poti, and Soviet planes were active in light raids over East Prussia.

b. Western Europe

During the night of April 21-22, ten enemy bombers were active in raids over eastern Scotland, concentrating their attacks on Ft. Aberdeen.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

During the night of April 20-21, the enemy attacked with 50 to 80 tanks and infantry S and E of Medjez el Bab, penetrating the road to Goubellat and approaching within 3 miles of Medjez el Bab. He was checked on April 21 with heavy casualties and the reported loss of 27 to 33 tanks. He withdrew most of his forces but left some tanks and infantry W of the road. Confused and bitter fighting continues around Takrouna, where 2 major enemy counterattacks

were repulsed by massed artillery fire. Fighting has begun in the area of the Oued el Kebir reservoir. During the night of April 20-21, about 18 enemy bombers were active over central Tunisia. On the day following, Axis air activity was somewhat reduced. Defensive air patrols were maintained over the Axis bridgehead, and fighter bombers attacked along the southern front. Enemy air transport to Tunisia has been greatly curtailed. From 15 to 20 Me-323s operated between Naples and Sicily on the 20th. Road traffic in the Medjez el Bab sector, railroad facilities at Mateur, and enemy landing grounds were attacked by Allied planes. Naples was attacked by RAF heavy bombers on the night of April 20.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese troop movements on an increasing scale are reported in the Chindwin, Hukawng Valley, and Sumprabum areas.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Pacific Area: On April 21, Nauru Island, W of the Gilbert Group, was attacked by U.S. planes. Heavy damage was reported to have been inflicted, and from 5 to 7 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. On April 23, about 5 enemy bombers ineffectually raided U.S. installations on Funafuti in the Ellice Islands. Solomons Area: Poporang (SE of Shortland) was subjected to a heavy Allied bombing attack on April 21. U.S. bombers attacking an enemy cargo ship in Tonolei Harbor on the night of April 21 were intercepted by 2 enemy night fighters which apparently relied on searchlights for locating our planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Wewak April 21 showed a substantial air strength on Wewak airdrome. There were 36 fighter aircraft (12 of them twin-engine planes), 4 bombers, and 10 unserviceable aircraft. Work on the airdromes at Dagua and Boram appears to be progressing slowly. Reconnaissance revealed that there was no foundation for the report of a new landing field at Taliata Point, described yesterday. A communique reports an Allied bombing and strafing attack on Duali and Lababia Islands, and on villages along the south shore of Nassau Bay (S of Salamaua).

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 22, 1943
Initials P. J. B.
R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 21, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 22, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 22, 1943.

No. 25.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 19, complete reports indicate a total of 15 Allied bombing attacks on Kiska. For April 20 a total of 10 bombing raids over Kiska is thus far reported. Observation of results of previous attacks reveals that a large portion of the submarine base has been destroyed. The April 19 attacks were partially directed against shipping, with hits reported on the 2 beached freighters off Trout Lagoon and South Head in Kiska Harbor, and on the grounded vessel in Gertrude Cove. Lack of activity was noted on the landing-strip construction, where many bomb craters are still unfilled. New tents were observed on Little Kiska Island. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported on April 21 in North American coastal waters: one just off the northeast coast of Newfoundland, one 90 miles S of Halifax, and the third in the Caribbean 160 miles E of Curacao.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

No significant change.

b. Western Europe

During the night of April 20-21, there was some slight enemy air activity over southeast England and the London area. On the same night, Stettin and Rostock were raided by large forces of RAF bombers, and a light attack was made on Berlin.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Withdrawal of the enemy from Enfidaville on April 20 has been confirmed. During the day, 4 Axis counterattacks were repulsed and 800 prisoners were taken. Stiff enemy resistance continues N and NW of Enfidaville and Takrouna, and on Djebel Garci. In the north-west sector the enemy withdrew from the high ground 3 miles SE of Medjez el Bab. Enemy fighter-bombers made 3 raids S of Enfidaville, and defensive patrols were maintained over the Bizerte--Tunis--Cape Bon area. Some 200 enemy fighter sorties were made over Tunisia during the day. The Axis air patrols were intercepted by Allied fighters and 18 enemy planes were destroyed. On recent Allied bombing raids, enemy planes were reported to have followed at a distance to give course, altitude, and speed of the bombers. After AA fire had broken the bomber formation, enemy fighters attempted to pick off the stragglers. During the week ending April 17, about 4,000 tons of Axis shipping reached Tunisia from Italy, and about 11,000 tons were sunk en route. German naval forces in the Mediterranean are believed to consist of 1 destroyer (in the Aegean) and 32 E-boats. It is believed that 3 French cruisers and 6 French torpedo boats may be available to the Axis in this area. Either these units were not damaged during the German occupation of Toulon, or they have been repaired since that time.

5. Asiatic Theater

On April 20, the Thilawa oil refinery S of Rangoon was again attacked by U.S. bombers. Railroad tracks and installations at Thazi Junction S of Mandalay were severely damaged in another attack. In the Mayu area, 700 Japanese were reported advancing toward Buthidaung. Enemy aircraft raided Imphal on April 20 and 21. Japanese reinforcements estimated at 1 battalion have been reported at the Chindwin River, near Paungbyin, where an attack on British lines of communication near Tamu is believed to be forming.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 20, the Numa Numa area on Bougainville was bombed by Allied planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On April 20, a new, long and wide runway, parallel to the sea and with buildings at the south end, was reported at Teliata Point, 45 miles NW of Finschhafen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken April 20 during the raid on Penfoel airdrome at Koepang, Timor, show 71 landing barges concentrated in the Koepang--Tenua area. On Dutch New Guinea, this same date, Kaimana was bombed by Allied planes. A communique reports a heavy Allied bombing attack on Laga, Timor, and scattered light raids on other points in the area NW of Australia.

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USN Letter, 6-3-72

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Two British cargo ships in a westbound Atlantic convoy were torpedoed and sunk in mid-ocean on April 21. A small Norwegian cargo ship was torpedoed and is presumed lost in a second westbound convoy on the same day. In the Mediterranean a U.S. cargo ship in a convoy to North Africa was sunk off Oran on April 20.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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USN Letter, 6-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 21, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 20, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 21, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 21, 1943.

No. 24.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 19, enemy installations on Kiska suffered damage from 11 Allied bombing raids. A grounded vessel in Trout Lagoon received direct hits and burned fiercely throughout the day.
Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two submarine sightings were reported on April 20: one 200 miles S of Greenland, and the other off the south coast of Newfoundland.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: The battle for Novorossisk Bay and the Kuban bridgehead continues, with the enemy still in a strong position and successfully holding his defensive positions. Enemy air and light naval units continue to harass Soviet supply lines and concentrations.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

It is reported that on April 20, the enemy was forced to retire from Enfidaville and the heights to the west. Heavy fighting continues. On April 19 a strong enemy counterattack which penetrated Allied positions SW of Djebel Mansour was repulsed. In the northwest sector a concentration of enemy tanks was observed NE of Medjez el Bab. Over the Gulf of Tunis, on April 19, a formation of enemy transport planes was encountered by Allied fighters, and 15 of the transports were destroyed. Seven escorting planes and 1 Ju-88 bomber towing a glider were also shot down. Over Tunisia the enemy flew more

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OSD Letter 6-2-78
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Regraded Unclassified

than 150 fighter sorties, mostly on interception flights and in protection of air transport operations. Axis landing grounds, gun positions, and other installations in the Mateur, Bizerte, and Tunis areas were bombed by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

In the heaviest night raid of the war in this theater, the Rangoon railway station area was successfully attacked by heavy bombers on April 19. Extensive fires and explosions resulted. Successful raids destroyed 2 railway bridges near Myitkyina. Part of the Japanese 21st Division reportedly has been shifted from Indo-China to Burma, where the Mandalay--Myitkyina area has been reinforced.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 19, Kieta (on the east coast of Bougainville) was attacked by Allied planes. Kahili was also heavily bombed. Enemy shipping in Tonolei Harbor was attacked, and a direct hit was scored on 1 cargo vessel. On April 20, Munda was subjected to a heavy bombing raid. New Guinea--New Britain Area: The airdrome at Dagua (20 miles NW of Wewak) is reported to consist of 2 parallel runways 240 feet wide and, respectively, 4,200 feet and 6,000 feet long. A dispersal lane and 25 fighter revetments were noted. A communique reports an attack before dawn April 20 on enemy shipping at Wewak. A 6,000-ton cargo vessel was destroyed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On April 19, enemy reconnaissance planes were reported over Darwin, Australia, and over Merauke, Dutch New Guinea. Continued enemy reconnaissance since April 15 over Tanahmerah (140 miles N of Merauke) and Wissel Lakes (45 miles NW of Timoeika) was reported.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

On April 18, a 7,500-ton British cargo vessel, independently routed, was torpedoed and sunk 100 miles S of Freetown.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 20, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 19, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 20, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 20, 1943.

No. 23.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 17 enemy positions on Attu were bombed, and hits were observed on the runway construction, Chichagof camp area, and a gun installation near Holtz Bay. Nine missions over Kiska started fires in the submarine base and scored hits on the Main Camp, beach hangar area, and North Head. Gun positions at Reynard Cove and N of the Main Camp, as well as 3 float-planes on the beach, were strafed. On April 18 Kiska was raided 9 times by U.S. fighters. Some enemy activity, including a light AA battery, has been observed on Gibson Island off the entrance to Chichagof Harbor, Attu. A building was noted near Sirius Point on Kiska, the first indication in several months of enemy activity in that area. Roads around Reynard Cove show evidence of increasing use. In Kiska Harbor considerable barge activity was noted. Atlantic W of 28th Meridian: Two submarine sightings were reported in North American coastal waters on April 19: one off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, the other in Windward Passage just off the eastern tip of Cuba.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban strong enemy counterattacks supported by air forces appear to be holding the defensive positions around Novorossisk Bay. Southern, Central, and Northern Fronts: River ice is going out as far north as Moscow. In the Leningrad area the ice is beginning to crack up.

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b. Western Europe

On the day of April 18, British planes of the Coastal Command attacked a 14-ship convoy off Texel. An 8,000-ton ship was torpedoed twice. Two smaller ships were hit by bombs and 2 minesweepers were set on fire. On the following night a single enemy plane dropped bombs on 2 London suburban districts.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In the southern sector on April 18, enemy forward elements held Enfidaville as well as Takrouna and Djebel Garcia to the west, but the enemy was forced to retire from a position at Rag el Hejij, SW of Djebel Mansour. Elements of Axis armored units appear to be regrouping NW of Zaghouan, including elements from the 10th and 21st Panzer Divisions. In the northern sector some increased enemy activity was noted in the Djebel Ainehoua area. On April 18, five enemy bombers were destroyed out of a formation of 25 attempting a raid on Algiers. Enemy air action, both offensive and defensive, was greatly increased, with about 200 fighter sorties over Tunisia. Three fighter-bomber attacks were made on the Allied airfield at Souk el Khemis. The Axis fighters followed Allied planes into the field and attacked as these landed. Three attacks were made on Allied positions in the battle area. On April 17, about 180 enemy air transports, including some 40 Ju-88s, made flights to Tunisia. The next day about 100 Axis transport planes, with strong escort, were encountered off Tunisia by U.S. fighters. Seventy-four of the enemy planes were reported shot down, a large majority being transports. Eight merchant vessels were hit in raids on Palermo and Porto Torres harbors, and hits were scored among more than 40 enemy planes parked on the field at Alghero (Sardinia) airdrome. Airfields, docks, and railroad yards in Tunisia and Sicily were heavily and successfully bombed by Allied planes. On the night of April 18, the Italian naval base at Spezia was attacked by a large force of Britain-based bombers. The 3 LITTORIO class battleships which left Spezia on the 16th had returned by the afternoon of the 17th. During the RAF bombing attack, they were at first concealed by a smokescreen but toward the end of the attack were seen leaving the harbor at high speed.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

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OAS Letter, E-3-72

7. Action against Allied Shipping

No attacks against Allied shipping have been reported in any theater.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date April 19, 1943

Initials R.S.B.
R.S.B.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, April 18, 1943

To : 1200 Z, April 19, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 19, 1943.

No. 22.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 16, enemy installations near the beach on the West Arm of Holtz Bay, Attu, were damaged by a U.S. bombing raid. Installations on Kiska were attacked 10 times by bombers and fighters. Hits were made on all targets, and gun positions were strafed at Reynard Cove. Additional well-concealed guns were reported at Reypard Cove near the northeast shore. Five barges were seen in Kiska Harbor on April 18. A submarine was sighted near Seward on April 17. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Three U-boat sightings were reported in North American coastal waters on April 18: one about 270 miles NE of St. Johns, Newfoundland, one off the western tip of Nova Scotia, and the third about 130 miles SE of Santiago, Cuba.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy's counterattacks continue to hold up the latest Soviet effort to regain the vital Novorossisk Harbor. The enemy bridgehead appears to have resisted all recent Soviet attempts further to reduce it.

b. Western Europe

During the day of April 16, eight enemy aircraft were active in reconnaissance flights over southeast England, and the following night 13 hostile planes made scattered attacks in this area. On this same night the Skoda Works at Pilsen and targets in Mannheim were

- 1 -

heavily attacked by RAF heavy bombers. On April 17, the Focke Wulf factory at Bremen was attacked by a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In Tunisia on April 17, there was no significant enemy ground activity. Enemy bombers made light raids on Algiers and Souk el Arba. Axis units in the forward areas were continuously harassed by Allied aircraft in both day and night operations. There was little air opposition to Allied bombers and fighters operating either over the enemy bridgehead or over the Gulf of Tunis, and enemy air transport activity was successfully interrupted. Around-the-clock bombing of enemy landing grounds continued. At Catania, 2 hits were made on an enemy tanker. Me-110s, Me-210s, and Ju-88s were encountered by Allied bombers which were raiding Palermo. An Axis convoy of 2 merchantmen escorted by 4 destroyers was attacked by Allied light naval units off Cape Bon on the night of April 16. One of the merchant ships was sunk. The other merchantman was hit later by a torpedo from a British naval airplane.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese infiltration continues northward along the Mayu Peninsula. Bridges at Namti, Kamaing, and Myitnge and the railroad shops at Myitnge were successfully bombed by U.S. planes.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 16, Kahili and Ballale were subjected to heavy attacks by Allied planes. Kahili was again attacked April 17, and many fires were started in revetments and supply dumps. At the same time, 2 cargo ships off Faisi were bombed and 1 was left in a sinking condition. Munda was subjected to a heavy dive-bombing attack. During a strafing attack on Kahili on April 18, three enemy bombers and 3 Zeros were shot down. During the night of April 16-17, two Japanese planes raided Guadalcanal. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the night of April 15, Allied land patrols attacked enemy positions along the Komiatum track. On April 17, an enemy-occupied village on Humboldt Bay near Hollandia was bombed. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports an attack by Allied medium bombers on Penfoel airdrome at Koepang, Timor, on the night of April 18.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

One British cargo vessel in an eastbound Atlantic convoy was sunk in mid-ocean on April 17. On the same day a small British cargo

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ship was sunk by mine in a coastal convoy off the east coast of England. In the Pacific a small Dutch cargo ship hit during an air raid on Milne Bay on April 14 is now reported a total loss.

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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET

By ARTH A.C. of S., G-2

Date April 18, 1943

Initials W.S.S.
R.S.S.

On information received-

From: 1201 Z, April 17, 1943

To : 1200 Z, April 18, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D.C.
April 18, 1943.

No. 21

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Three bombing attacks have thus far been reported against Kiska on April 16. A total of 11 fighter and 2 bomber attacks were made on Kiska April 18, instead of the 1 fighter and 2 bomber raids reported yesterday. An effective AA barrage was over the target area when our planes arrived on April 18, indicating that the Japanese have an effective warning system. Photographic interpretation of these attacks reveal 10 buildings destroyed, 9 damaged, and extensive damage to the submarine base. It is estimated that the Kiska air strip will be usable to a limited extent on April 19 and ready for normal operations by April 24. Estimated completion date for the Attu airfield is June 15-30. Greenland: A member of our northern Greenland sledge patrol who escaped from the Germans reports 10 Germans, 35 dogs, machine guns, and small arms located at Sabine Island. The Eskimonaes station has been burned and it is believed the enemy objective is to destroy those at Ella Island and Scoresby.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

No significant change.

b. Western Europe

On April 16, the Lorient submarine base was heavily attacked by U.S. heavy bombers with good results. Port installations at Brest were also successfully bombed.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

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In Tunisia on April 16, the enemy recaptured Djebel Sefsouf, 11 miles W of Djebibina. In the Medjez el Bab sector, the enemy abandoned Kef Bou Hadjela on the N slope of Djebel el Ang. He still held Djebel Dar Mahdouma, directly S of Djebel el Ang and Heidous. During the night of April 15-16, the enemy landing ground at Ste. Marie Du Zit was bombed by Allied planes. On April 16, enemy shipping and installations at Catania harbor in Italy were attacked. The enemy maintained a continuous fighter patrol over the Medjez el Bab sector during the day of April 16. Axis air transport activity between Tunis and Sicily continues on a reduced scale. At least 11 enemy aircraft, including FW-190s, raided the Souk el Arba landing ground late in the afternoon. The enemy landing ground at Oudna was attacked by Allied planes. On April 16, three LITTORIO class battleships, escorted by 6 destroyers, were observed off Spezia, on a westerly course.

5. Asiatic Theater

On April 16, two railroad bridges south of Mogaung and the railroad junction at Thazi were bombed by U.S. planes. One bridge was completely destroyed, the other is out of commission. Heavy damage was inflicted on the Thazi yards and nearby warehouses.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of the Rabaul air-drome's taken April 16 show considerable enemy air strength. At Lakunai 120 fighters were lined up wing-tip to wing-tip, indicating recent arrival. The results of the recent Allied air attacks on shipping in Wewak harbor were assessed at 1 cargo ship sunk, another cargo ship possibly sunk, a third cargo ship left listing and settling, and 1 probable gun boat hit and beached. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports a heavy Allied bombing raid on Ambon April 17. Pacific Area: U.S. submarines returning from patrol report sinking 3 Japanese cargo vessels and 2 other small ships, and damaging 1 destroyer and 1 transport.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

No successful attacks against Allied shipping have been reported in any theater.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
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ARMY - NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date April 16, 1943
Initials R.S.B.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, April 15, 1943
To : 1200 Z, April 16, 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
April 16, 1943.

No. 19.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On April 14, enemy installations on Kiska were subjected to a reported total of 8 bombing attacks. All known targets on Kiska and Little Kiska were raided and many damaging hits were observed. Only one enemy float-plane was observed on the beach at Kiska Harbor. Tents were observed in the Kiska lake area. Except for possible outposts, this is the first indication of enemy activity in this area. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: On April 15, three U-boat sightings were reported in U.S. coastal waters; one about 130 miles E of Halifax, one about 300 miles SE of Cape Cod, and the third 60 miles E of Jamaica.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, the enemy counterattacked in order to restore his positions which had been penetrated by a new Soviet attack. In spite of heavy losses, the Red Army continues its assault to regain Novorossisk. Southern, Central, and Northern Fronts: Both sides continue their increased air activity. On the night of April 14-15, Koenigsberg and Danzig were bombed by Soviet aircraft.

b. Western Europe

During the night of April 14-15, Stuttgart was heavily attacked by RAF bombers. On the same night, 30 enemy bombers were active in light attacks on southeast England. Sporadic engagements between

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Regraded Unclassified

German and British light naval units continue in Channel waters. On April 15, two E-boats were sunk and 2 others were damaged by a British destroyer.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On April 14, in the southern sector, the enemy continued to hold positions S of the line Enfidaville--Djebibina, and stiffened his resistance in the Djebel Sefsouf--Djebel el Menassir area. Djebel el Ang, 8 miles NW of Medjez el Bab, was taken by an enemy counter-attack but he later withdrew. His resistance S of Sidi Nsir continued strong. The Italian 80th Spezia and the 101st Trieste Divisions, in addition to remnants of the native Saharan Group, were captured practically intact in the drive N from Akarit. During the night of April 13-14 and the next day, light enemy offensive air action was centered principally in the Medjez el Bab sector. About 20 enemy fighters defended El Aouina airdrome at Tunis, probably to protect air transport arrivals. Enemy airfields in the Enfidaville--Tunis--Cape Bon triangle were bombed in both day and night attacks. On April 14, the El Mas and Monserrato airdromes on Sardinia were heavily attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. During March, approximately 40 per cent of Axis shipping to Tunisia is believed to have been sunk. The Italian heavy cruiser GORIZIA, damaged by American bombers at La Maddalena on the 10th, has arrived at Spezia. While en route the GORIZIA was again attacked by Allied planes and received a direct hit on the stern from a 1,000-lb. bomb. Also at Spezia are 3 Littorio class battleships, the heavy cruiser BOLZANO, and 2 light cruisers.

5. Asiatic Theater

The Japanese advance continues slowly up the Mayu Peninsula. On April 13 and 14, enemy airdromes at Myitkyina, Manywet, and Monywa, in upper Burma, were successfully bombed. Six power launches full of Japanese troops were sunk by RAF planes off Ramree Island, S of Akyab.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On April 15, Munda and Vila were again bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports that on April 15, a convoy of 3 enemy warships and 6 merchant vessels, approaching Wewak, was attacked by Allied planes. Three of the merchant ships were heavily damaged. The attack is continuing. The same communique reports that enemy ground positions in the Mubo area were bombed and strafed.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

A British cargo ship, independently en route from Buenos Aires to the British Isles, was torpedoed and sunk SW of Freetown on April 11.

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