

MR 203 (6) DAILY G-2 REPORTS

SECTION 9 - NOVEMBER THRU DECEMBER, 1943

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MR 203 (6) DAILY G-2 REPORTS
SECTION 9 - NOVEMBER THRU DECEMBER, 1943

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By auth. No. 6-8272
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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 30 December 1943 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 31 December 1943 31 December 1943.

No. 278.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather and ground conditions were generally good along the entire front during the last 24 hours. Southern Front: The Soviets made a 17-mile advance in the area between Korosten and Zaitomir and made some progress SE of Berdichev, where they captured Kazatin, a rail junction. Around Zaitomir itself, however, stubborn enemy resistance continues, though the Soviets made slight progress SE of the city, around which the enemy salient has an approximate 12-mile radius. North of Kirovograd enemy attacks against Soviet pressure continue. West of Zaporozhe the Soviets advanced 9 miles in a southerly direction to recover the ground they lost about 3 weeks ago. Central Front: The situation generally remains the same as on 30 December. At Vitebsk enemy counterattacks have checked Soviet progress to the NW; Soviet efforts to storm the city from the E resulted in no gain. Northern Front: The enemy subjected Leningrad to artillery bombardment.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 29 December, RAF fighter-bombers damaged a 1000-ton vessel at Boulogne. During the night of 29-30 December, RAF planes dropped 2461 tons on Berlin; AA fire was heavier than usual, but only slight fighter reaction was encountered. Diversionary raids were made by light bombers on Magdeburg, Leipzig, Duesseldorf, and Leverkusen. A light raid was made on special targets in north France. The enemy continued reconnaissance and heavy fighter activity in the Bay of Biscay.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.-- Fifth Army Front: On 30 December a commando landing was made behind the enemy's line 1 1/2 miles NW of the mouth of the Garigliano River. American troops attacked San Vittore-del-Lazio. The enemy resisted a tank-supported attack on Mt. Molino and on Mt. Raimo, E and NE of Acquafondata. The enemy abandoned the peak of Monna Casale and a 3500-foot hill 1/2 mile to the southeast, under pressure of French troops. Eighth Army Front: Although the enemy

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subjected the whole coastal front to intermittent artillery fire, the Allies continued to advance. Allied troops engaged the enemy 1/2 mile W of Villa Grande on the road to Tollo. The Germans abandoned the village of San Nicola (SW of Ortona) but still hold San Tommaso, 2 miles to the west. Heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire forced Allied troops to relinquish high ground 1/2 mile N of San Tommaso. Despite German machine gun fire, the enemy has been pushed back to a stream 2 miles NW of Ortona. Balkans: In Greece, on 27 December, Germans attacked ELAS bands with tanks and armored vehicles. In Yugoslavia, Partisans cleared the enemy from the area between Cetinje and Padgorica (E of Kotor) and reoccupied Rudo, 85 miles to the north. It is reported that Partisan bands attacked Bulgarian units 70 miles E of Scutari and advanced to Tetovo. Vrbovsko (33 miles E of Fiume) was captured by Partisans on 23 December. At the German-held Zagreb airdrome 152 tons of stored bombs were reported destroyed by Partisans. Air Activity: On 29 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail yards at Rimini and Ferrara, dropping 308 tons. Medium bombers attacked rail targets between Rome and Florence at Certaldo, Foligno, Orvieto, and Bucine. Near the battle line fighter-bombers attacked railroads and bridges at Ferentino and Anagni; Civitavecchia was again bombed. Only 5 enemy planes were observed over the battle line during the day. In Yugoslavia, Allied fighters attacked shipping near Sibenik and at Peljesac, damaging a 3000-ton merchantman at the latter place.

6. ASIA.--China: On 29 December, U.S. fighters, on offensive reconnaissance over the middle Yangtze, sank one 200-foot passenger vessel and one 150-foot freighter. Burma: One enemy fighter was shot down attempting to intercept U.S. fighters bombing Myitkyina airdrome. On 27 December the RAF dropped 12 tons on the Mandalay rail yards and, on 29 and 30 December, successfully bombed enemy positions in the Arakan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 29 December an Allied reconnaissance plane reported both airfields at Nauru to be serviceable and 5 twin-engine planes in revetments. Solomons Area: On 29 December, in the Torokina area, Allied patrols advancing 2000 yards to the east, failed to make contact with the enemy. Allied surface craft bombarded enemy positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area. On 28 December, Allied aircraft bombed Buka, Bonis, Kahili, and AA positions on Poporang and Shortland Islands. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 29 December, in the Finschhafen area, strong enemy resistance was encountered at Blucher Point. On 30 December, at Cape Gloucester, Allied ground forces, with strong aerial support, captured both airfields together with large quantities of supplies. Contact with the enemy is reported in both west and east coast areas. On the night of

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28-29 December, 21 enemy bombers ineffectually raided Finschhafen. On 28 December, Allied aircraft attacked Madang and Bogia. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 29 December enemy aircraft attacked an Allied vessel 50 miles S of Merauke. Allied aircraft raided shipping and the water-front at Manokwari.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 26 December a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the south tip of India. The British cargo vessel previously reported sunk on 26 December by submarine in the same area is now known to have been sunk in a collision with another merchant ship. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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REF ID: A6872

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 29 December 1943

To : 1200 Z, 30 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington 25, D. C.,

30 December 1943.

No. 277.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fighting on this front has increased in intensity. Southern Front: West of Kiev the Soviets are widening the base of the Korosten--Fastov salient. They have advanced 5 miles beyond Korosten and have occupied Chernyakov (13 miles N of Zhitomir). Southwest of Fastov the Soviets pushed south 25 miles to Skvira. No further progress was made in the area E of Zhitomir. North of Kirovograd the enemy continued his counterattacks to relieve Soviet pressure against that city. West of Zaporozhe, the Soviets drove the enemy out of Khortitsa Island. Southeast of Nikopol the Soviets were also aggressive but the enemy continues to hold his bridgehead. There was no change in the Crimea. Central Front: The Soviets made slight progress N of Vitebsk, advancing to within 8 miles of the outskirts of the city. Strong enemy counterattacks have checked the Soviets to the NW of Vitebsk. The Soviets have been unable to advance E of the city. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 29 December the Soviet Air Force supported offensive operations near Korosten. On the Northern Front, Finnish planes attacked Soviet supply depots N of Lake Onega.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 December a 5,000-ton enemy merchant vessel was attacked by Allied planes about 500 miles WNW of Cape Finisterre; the vessel was left burning and down by the stern. On the following day, about 200 miles from the scene of this action 5 Narvik and 6 Elbing class German destroyers were intercepted and engaged by 2 British cruisers. U.S. heavy bombers also joined in the action, which lasted all afternoon and resulted in the sinking of 2 Narvik and 1 Elbing class destroyers and damage to other enemy destroyers. Air Activity: On 27 December a convoy of 6 enemy merchant vessels off southwest Norway was attacked by RAF torpedo planes; a 6000-ton merchant vessel was severely damaged and left listing, and a 1500-ton merchantman was set on fire. On the 28th, RAF planes attacked an enemy convoy off Statland, Norway, seriously damaging a 2000-ton merchant vessel and damaging its 3 escorts.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Fifth Army Front: The general situation was unchanged, with the enemy maintaining a tenacious defensive. Allied patrols reached the outskirts of Acquafondata. The Germans offered heavy opposition to an Allied advance toward a 3,000-foot hill, 2/3 of a mile E of Cardito. Snow and supply difficulties hampered the progress of French units SE of the San Pietro slope. After a severe engagement, the enemy recaptured some ground on the little Mainarde Ridge, 2 miles W of Castelnuovo. Eighth Army Front: No changes took place in the Orsogna--Guardiagrele area. The enemy was in some strength NW of Arielli and he held Canosa, controlling the junction of the roads leading to Arielli, Crecchio, and Tollo. Patrols were active in the vicinity of Crecchio. From Crecchio to the coast Allied troops made a general advance, taking the spur of a hill 3/4 mile NW of Villa Grande and reaching the crossing of a stream 2 miles W of Ortona. The Germans are entrenching N and W of that town. Air Activity: On 28 December a strong formation of U.S. heavy bombers dropped 306 tons of bombs on the important east coast rail yards at Rimini. A small formation of heavy bombers also attacked rail installations at Vicenza (between Verona and Venice). Approximately 50 enemy fighters were encountered, and 19 of them were destroyed. U.S. medium and light bombers attacked 3 airdromes at Rome, the harbor areas at Civitavecchia and Anzio, and rolling stock and bridges at Ferentino, Aquino, and Pontecorvo. About 12 hostile fighters bombed Allied positions at Ortona.

6. ASIA--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 27 December, Allied medium bombers with fighter escort attacked Jaluit, damaging some small vessels. Heavy units bombed Wotje; 1 of 6 intercepting Zeros was shot down. On 28 December medium units attacked Nauru, destroying 1 enemy plane and an ammunition dump. Solomons Area: On 28 December an enemy strongpoint 600 yards E of the Torokina River mouth was neutralized. Contact with enemy forces was made on 29 December in the Cape Moltke area. On 28 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked the Buka--Bonis supply areas. All enemy fields on Bougainville were unserviceable. Dive and torpedo bombers raided the Shortland Islands, and medium units bombed Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 December, Allied coastal forces advanced to Blucher Point (10 miles N of Fortification Point). On Cape Gloucester, Allied ground units reached a point 1 mile SE of Number 2 runway, meeting increased resistance and repulsing further enemy counterattacks. In the Arawe area contact with the enemy was reported in the vicinity of Umtingalu, and enemy reinforcements were reported approaching from the Itna River and Gasmata areas. Considerable enemy activity was observed at Didmop Village on the Pulie River. An enemy convoy of 4 cargo ships, 2 destroyers, and 1 escort vessel was sighted 70 miles SE of Lorengau, moving SW. On 27 and 28 December, Allied fighters conducted successful sweeps at Rabaul. Of 50 to 60 intercepting enemy fighters encountered during each attack, a total of 42 was shot down. Allied heavy, medium, and light

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bomber units attacked the north coast of New Britain. Other medium bombers raided Madang, the Bogadjim area, and coastal points on the Huon Peninsula.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 29 December one was reported 75 miles E of Jamaica.

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

H.E. Maguire
H.E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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SECRET 5-8-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 28 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 29 December 1943 29 December 1943.

No. 276.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The Soviets continued to make short gains W of Kiev, now being 5 miles E of Korosten, 14 miles E of Zhitomir, and 18 miles E of Berdichev. Because the terrain in this area favors the enemy position along the high ground between Korosten and Berdichev, the Soviet attack can be expected to lose momentum. North of Kirovograd the enemy counterattacked against increasing Soviet pressure in this area, but the situation remains unchanged. Central Front: Soviet pressure E of Vitebsk is increasing and the fighting here during the last 24 hours has been intense. Northwest of the town the enemy is counterattacking and has checked further Soviet advances. Some fighting continues SW of Zhlobin. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The weather on 28 December was clear, cold and windy, with snow in the mountains. The enemy crossed the Garigliano River at its mouth in a surprise attack on Puntafiume; fierce fighting ensued, but the town is still in Allied hands. The enemy was engaged on the right bank of the Peccia River at the foot of Mt. Maggiore. Germans were entrenching on the slopes of Morello Hill, SE of San-Vittore-del-Lazio. Americans occupied a hill immediately SE of Viticuso. French troops continued a slow advance in difficult fighting over mountainous terrain. Eighth Army Front: Cold weather was accompanied by sleet, snow, and wind reaching the force of a gale. The road junction E of Guardiagrele was under enemy fire and contact was made with enemy troops in the Orsogna area. The Magliano ridge W of Arielli is strongly held by the enemy; Allied troops reaching the Arielli--Canosa road have come under fire from this ridge. The enemy gave some ground under pressure W of Villa Grande. After more than a week of severe fighting Ortona was clear of Germans. Air Activity: In Italy, on 27 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked Recco and Zoagli viaducts (SE of Genoa) and rail yards at Poggibonsi (SW of Florence). Fighters

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scored bomb hits on a ship at Civitavecchia. Rolling stock S of Ancona was again attacked; medium bombers scored near-hits on a large merchant vessel at Zara (Yugoslavia). For the first time since 19 December, enemy planes supported ground troops in Italy with approximately 85 offensive and escort sorties most of which were over the Fifth Army front. About 18 defensive enemy planes were encountered during the day.

6. ASIA.--French Indo-China: U.S. fighters strafed and bombed Dong Cuong airdrome and rail installations and barracks at Cam Duong. China: Suichwan (SE of Hengyang) was bombed by Japanese aircraft. U.S. fighters on offensive reconnaissance sank a 200-foot freighter in the middle Yangtze, strafed installations on Pailochi airdrome, and destroyed 2 locomotives near Yochow. Burma: On 26 and 27 December enemy forward positions and camps in the Hukawng Valley, in the Arakan, and on Ramree Island (S of Akyab) were under repeated attack by U.S. and RAF fighter bombers. Direct hits were scored in the target areas; a total of 21 tons was dropped by the RAF in the Arakan. Rail traffic between Mandalay and Lashio was strafed; several buildings were set on fire.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 27 December enemy artillery was active in the Torokina area. The Kieta area was bombarded by a force of U.S. cruisers and destroyers. Allied bombers and fighters attacked AA positions at Buka; medium units bombed the Buka floatplane anchorage and the enemy base at Kieta. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 December, in the Finschhafen area, Allied ground forces occupied Walingai (10 miles NW of Fortification Point). In the Ramu Valley, Allied forces captured a strong point on a ridge 7 miles N of Dumpu. In the Cape Gloucester area the Allied ground force at Borgen Bay advanced, with tanks, to a point 2 miles SE of Runway No. 2 (southeast runway), encountering resistance from Target Hill and repulsing 4 counterattacks from the south. The Allied force on the west side of Cape Gloucester has not made contact with the enemy. Enemy planes made 5 attacks on Arawe, during 1 of which 30 of 50 enemy planes were destroyed. Allied light bombers raided Cape Gloucester; medium and other light units attacked enemy bases on the Huon Peninsula and in the Ramu Valley.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 24 December a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the Ivory Coast. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 28 December 1 was reported in Windward Passage.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

28Dec43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
28 December 1943.

No. 275.

1. NORTH AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.-- Southern Front: The Soviet offensive SE of Zhitomir gained momentum, resulting in advances 10 miles to the west and southwest. The Soviets, now 21 miles SE of Zhitomir and 17 miles NE of Kazatin (16 miles SE of Berdichev), are exerting pressure N of Zhitomir against Korosten. No change occurred in the Dnepr River bend or in the Crimea, although there was some fighting SE of Nikopol and SE of Kirovograd. Central Front: The Soviets also made an important advance NW of Vitebsk where they cut the Vitebsk--Polotsk railway about 25 miles from Vitebsk. They are also maintaining strong pressure against the latter city from the north and east. Fighting continues S of Zhlobin. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 27 December the GAF attacked Soviet light naval craft in the Kerch Strait.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.-- Naval Activity: On 26 December at 0936 the Scharnhorst made contact with the escort of a Russia-bound convoy about 80 miles SE of Bear Island. After twice attempting to attack the convoy the Scharnhorst was driven off by the escorting cruisers and turned S-SE at high speed. The cruisers were able to shadow her throughout the afternoon. Meanwhile, a British battleship, accompanied by a light cruiser and 4 destroyers, was moving up from the SW to intercept. The Scharnhorst took avoiding action and, after briefly turning N, turned east. For a time it appeared that her superior speed might enable her to escape, but at 1830 a resolute attack by the destroyers accompanying the British battleship succeeded in inflicting torpedo damage which reduced her speed. She was then engaged by the British battleship. By 1929 she was on fire and nearly stopped; at 1945 she sank, about 60 miles NE of North Cape. Some survivors were picked up by the British destroyers.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.-- Fifth Army Front: On 27 December, Allied troops reached a hill overlooking the RR 2 1/2 miles SW of San Vittore-del-Lazio and were on the southwest slopes of Mt. Sammucro within 1 mile of this heavily defended town. A hill 2 1/2 miles NE of San Vittore was wrested from the enemy. The Germans are strongly holding mountain positions immediately S of Mt. Marrone, which are

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being attacked by French troops. Eighth Army Front: The enemy is maintaining close contact in the area of Orsogna, where his artillery is very active. German positions were penetrated N of Arielli, and the enemy was engaged N of Crecchio. Further slow progress was made by Allied troops in clearing Ortona. Balkans: The Germans have occupied the island of Korcula, E of Smokvica. Partisan guerrillas were reported active near Kozjak (west Serbia) and in the Crna Trava and Lebane areas (NE of Skoplje). Air Activity: On 26 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail junctions of Empoli, Prato, and Pistoia, W and NW of Florence. These are important points on the rail system which serves the Italian west coast through northeast Italy. Air activity in the combat zone was hampered by bad weather, but Allied fighters flew offensive patrols over the battle line and attacked rail facilities and a merchant ship S of Ancona.

6. ASIA--China: On 24 December a total of 132,700 tons of merchant shipping, comprising over 10 ships was seen in Takao Harbor (Formosa). On 26 December, 6 escorted Japanese bombers dropped delayed-action bombs on Nanning; no damage was done to the field. Burma-India: On 26 December, 1 Japanese reconnaissance plane was shot down near Jessore (NE of Calcutta). The Chittagong area was raided by more than 50 enemy aircraft; RAF fighters intercepted, destroying 3 bombers and 2 fighters. Twenty-seven tons were dropped on Ywataung rail yards, near Mandalay, by RAF bombers, starting large fires; enemy encampments in the Arakan were successfully attacked. U.S. fighters destroyed 3 Japanese planes in an attack on Anisakan airdrome (NE of Mandalay); buildings were strafed, causing explosions, and AA positions were silenced.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 23 and 24 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Wotje, shooting down 3 of 35 intercepting fighters. On 24 December, Mille and Nauru were raided by Allied light and medium units, respectively. Japanese planes made 3 attacks on Makin Island; in one of these 15 enemy planes participated. On the night of 24-25 December, Tarawa was raided 5 times by 2 to 4 enemy planes. On 26 December photographs showed a strip at Satawan and another possible strip under construction at Lukunor, both islands being about 150 miles SE of Truk. Solomons Area: On 26 December, Allied medium bomber attacked Kahili; Kieta was attacked by dive and torpedo bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Rabaul, taken on 26 December, show 5 destroyers, 3 submarines, 2 submarine chasers, 14 medium merchant ships, 14 small merchant ships, and 400 barges in the harbor. Two other merchant ships and 25 barges were sighted at Vunapope, 13 miles SE of Rabaul. On 26 December, 2 enemy destroyers, apparently carrying troops, were sighted leaving Stettin Bay on a NE course. Three light ground attacks on Allied positions in the Arawe area were repulsed; 2 of 20 enemy dive bombers were shot down near Arawe. Large forces of Allied heavy, medium, and light bombers attacked enemy bases on west New Britain.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 26 December a British cargo vessel was sunk, presumably by submarine, off the south tip of India. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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7 Dec 43
H. E. M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
27 December 1943.

No. 274.

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1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Although weather conditions have deteriorated to some extent in the south, the Soviets made important advances W of Kiev toward the enemy rail center of Zhitomir. Southern Front: Following up their counterattack N of Malin on 25 December, the Soviets launched a strong attack on the same date W and SW of Kiev toward Zhitomir. They are now 31 miles E of Zhitomir on the Zhitomir--Fastov RR and 20 miles from Fastov on the RR which runs SW from that city. Radomyshl, 19 miles S of Malin, is again in Soviet hands; enemy preparations for further advances on Kiev again have been checked. Despite rain and snow in this area there was considerable tank action during the last 24 hours. Probably because of unfavorable weather and ground conditions little action took place in the Dnepr River bend or in the Crimea. Central Front: The Soviet offensive against Vitebsk continues; further slight advances were made. The Soviets are now 14 miles to the NW and N and 8 miles to the S of the city. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Naval Activity: According to a communique, the German battleship Scharnhorst was brought to action on the afternoon of 26 December by units of the British Home Fleet covering a convoy to north Russia. The Scharnhorst was sunk that evening off North Cape, Norway. Air Activity: On 24 and 25 December, Allied planes attacked an enemy convoy of 12 ships, including merchant vessels and destroyers, off northwest Spain.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 26 December heavy rain along the Italian front prevented large-scale operations. Fifth Army Front: Allied troops captured hill positions on the south and west slopes of Mt. Sammucro, dominating San-Vittore-del-Lazio, and a hill N of the mountain. Southeast and NE of Acquafondata the enemy withdrew slightly. Viticuso and Casale-Cassinese were reported clear of Germans. Eighth Army Front: Enemy

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resistance continued strong in the area of Guardiagrele. Orsogna is still held by the enemy, but Arielli and Crecchio were reported free of Germans. Enemy activity was intense from Crecchio to the coast. Allied troops completed the capture of Villa Grande and occupied two-thirds of Ortona-a-Mare. Balkans: At Medac, 10 miles inland from the Dalmatian coast, fighting between Germans and Partisans has been in progress for several days. Golubic, 32 miles NE of Sibenik, was reported captured by Partisan units. Three German columns are moving westward from Zenica and Travnik in the direction of Jajce, Tito's headquarters. Naval Activity: On the night of 23-24 December, British destroyers shelled the island of Drvenik (on the Dalmatian Coast W of Split) and also 1 caique. Air Activity: On 25 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Pisa with good results. Heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Bolzano and the airdrome at Vicenza (NE of Verona). About 30 enemy fighters were encountered at Vicenza; 1 was shot down. In the Italian battle area fighters bombed the road bridge at Pontecorvo and maintained patrols. Rolling stock on Korcula Island (S of Split) was also attacked.

6. ASIA.--China: On 24 December, 30 Japanese planes, probably based on Formosa, bombed Liuchow, 100 miles SW of Kweilin. U.S. medium bombers probably sank a 300-foot passenger ship SE of Hongkong. Burma: On 24 December enemy patrols were active in the Arakan, and British positions N of Buthidaung were attacked. The RAF bombed the Mandalay rail station, scoring direct hits on railway buildings and on targets in the town; enemy positions in the Arakan were dive-bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 25 December, Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively attacked AA positions at Kangu Hill in the Kahili area. Allied planes also attacked AA positions in the Buka--Bonis area. Motupena Point was bombed and enemy bases on the northeast coast of Bougainville were attacked. Allied patrols in the Torokina sector reported signs of an enemy defense line and found over 25 gun emplacements NE of the Allied defense perimeter. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 and 24 December enemy planes attacked Allied forces near Arawe. On 24 December, Allied planes again effectively bombed Cape Gloucester and enemy bases on west New Britain. On 25 December, Allied carrier-based planes successfully attacked enemy shipping at Kavieng, sinking 1 destroyer, 2 large cargo vessels, and 3 barges; an enemy air attack on the Allied task forces proved ineffective. Allied heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, bombed Rabaul; 13 of 60 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. At dawn on 26 December, Allied amphibious forces, supported by a naval bombardment and heavy air attacks, made an unopposed landing at 2 points on Cape Gloucester. According to a late communique, a large force of enemy planes heavily attacked the Allied landing forces later in the day, causing little damage. The enemy is reported to have lost 61 planes in the

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attack. The same communique also reported an Allied landing on Long Island (N of the Huon Peninsula).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 19 December a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the African Gold Coast. On 23 December a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Bengal. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 25 December one was reported 200 miles N of Haiti; another was reported off Curacao. On 28 December one was reported off Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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26 Dec 43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 25 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z; 26 December 1943 26 December 1943.

No. 273.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: North of Malin the Soviets continue to exert strong pressure in the direction of Korosten and are holding the enemy in check S of Malin. Only local fighting took place on the rest of this front. Central Front: The Soviets, attacking Vitebsk from the NW, N, and NE, have made short advances to within 15 miles of the city on all 3 sides; they are particularly aggressive NW of Vitebsk, where they are striving to cut the railroad to Polotsk. The aggressiveness of the Soviets SW of Zhlobin on 24 December was neutralized by enemy counterattacks during the last 24 hours. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Naval Activity: In the Barents Sea, on 25 December, a torpedo attack by Soviet cutters on a German convoy was reported in a communique.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 23-24 December, RAF heavy bombers dropped more than 1300 tons on Berlin. AA fire was moderate to intense; night fighters reacted in strength. On 24 December a large number of U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked military objectives in northern France; in one area alone 1719 tons were dropped.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 25 December, Allied troops occupied a hill NW of Venafro, cleared Casale of the enemy, and attacked SE of Cardito. Eighth Army Front: Unfavorable weather handicapped operations. Strong enemy resistance continues in the Ortona area. Balkans: The Germans have established a small bridgehead on the island of Curzola. Air Activity: On 24 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Cecina marshaling yards and warehouses (S of Leghorn). Adverse weather curtailed ground support activities. In the Aegean, Allied aircraft attacked a convoy and other shipping off southeast Greece, in the Cyclades, and in the Dodecanese Islands; several small vessels were sunk.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 24 December the enemy engaged in light offensive actions 2 miles N of Buthidaung. Allied dive bombers successfully attacked

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Fort White and the town at Kangyibyin.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 25 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Kwajalein and set 2 cargo vessels afire. Allied dive bombers and fighters raided Mille, downing 2 of 7 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On 24 December, in the northeast part of the Torokina area, Allied patrols were active, and enemy positions were shelled by Allied artillery and mortars. Enemy positions near the Jaba River (S of Torokina) were subjected to mortar fire from Allied surface craft. Allied fighters conducted successful air sweeps in the south Bougainville area, and medium units attacked enemy installations in northwest Choiseul and the enemy seaplane anchorage at Bonis. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 December, Allied heavy bombers, with fighter escort, effectively attacked Rabaul. During 23 and 24 December, in Allied attacks in that area, a total of 58 intercepting enemy fighters was destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire *A. E. Schrader*

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By SAH A. C. of S. Gr 78
25Dec43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 24 December 1943 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 25 December 1943 25 December 1943.

No. 272.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The revolutionary regime which seized power in Bolivia on 20 December is as yet lacking official recognition by the remainder of the Western Hemisphere, with many countries indicating that they are waiting to follow the United States' lead.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No appreciable changes in weather. Southern Front: Near Kirovograd and SE of Nikopol the fighting was only local in character. North west of Malin the Soviets counterattacked toward Korosten to neutralize the strong pressure which the enemy has been maintaining in this area. Central Front: The Soviets renewed their attacks along the Nevel--Vitebsk RR and entered Gorodok, 20 miles NE of Vitebsk. This latter stronghold, however, is not yet in danger of falling. The Soviets also counterattacked SW of Zhlobin, but without changing the situation. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 23 December both the SAF and GAF supported ground operations on the fronts between Korosten and Nevel. On 24 December, Soviet fighter aircraft aided in the capture of Gorodok.
4. WESTERN EUROPE:--On 24 December an Allied destroyer and 2 gunboats intercepted 8 enemy torpedo craft in the English Channel off Dorsetshire with inconclusive results. Air Activity: On the night of 22-23 December 11 enemy planes in 2 formations made scattered attacks on southeast England, while special targets in the Abbeville area were bombed by RAF planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Operations were limited to active patrolling on the whole Fifth Army Front. The area extending from the confluence of the Liri River with the Garigliano River is flooded for 2 miles southward. The Germans continued to offer strong resistance in the Viticuso--Acquafondata sector, but relinquished 2 hills a mile SE of Acquafondata. The enemy still holds Mt. Molino 2 miles ESE of the town. Eighth Army Front: Progress was made by Allied troops on the Osogna--Ortona-a-Mare sector. Intense fighting continues on the perimeter of Ortona-a-Mare. Balkans: Nothing to report. Naval Activity: On the night of 21-22 December the German cruiser Dalmatia was discovered grounded off Silba Island (NW of Zara) and was successfully attacked by Allied torpedo boats. Air Activity: On 21 December enemy aircraft attacked a convoy between Malta and Bengazi; 4 were intercepted and 2 were damaged. On 23 December, Allied aircraft attacked a number of small vessels in the Dodecanese area, encountering intense AA fire over Monemvasia in Southern Greece. On 23 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Ventimiglia rail bridge in northwest Italy and the Antheor viaduct in France, encountering 4 enemy aircraft and AA fire at the viaduct. The Imperia rail yards NW of Rome were also attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Air Activity: On 23 December, U.S. medium bombers encountered no enemy aircraft.

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over the battle area. Adverse weather curtailed ground-support operations.

6. ASIA.--China: On 23 December, White-Cloud airdrome near Canton was successfully bombed by escorted U.S. heavies; 31 tons were dropped and direct hits were scored on hangars, runways and among revetments. Six out of 15 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed. U.S. fighters divebombed and strafed Huang-Shan-Ko town, S of the Yangtze and 40 miles NW of Kiukiang, exploding an ammunition dump and demolishing half the town. U.S. medium bombers sank one 400-foot freighter 105 miles S of Hongkong. Siam: On the night of 23-24 December U.S. and RAF heavy bombers again attacked Bangkok with good results. Burma: On 22-23 December enemy supply dumps at Mignon were hit and enemy troop concentrations in the Hukawng Valley were strafed by U.S. fighters; targets of opportunity in the Chin Hills and the Arakan were bombed by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 22 December Allied heavy bombers attacked Kwajalein and were intercepted by 9 enemy fighters without results. Allied fighters and dive bombers successfully swept the enemy base at Jaluit, causing some damage to shipping. On 23 December light bomber units attacked Mille, causing fires and destroying one of 4 to 6 intercepting enemy planes. Solomons Area: On 21 December an enemy concentration was reported near Asitavi (about 35 miles N of Kieta). On 22 December in the Torokina area Allied forces attacked enemy positions in the Northeast sector W of the Torokina River and continued the attack the next day. An Allied patrol made contact with the enemy 600 yards E of the Torokina River on 22 December, and shelled enemy positions there on 23 December. Allied medium, dive and torpedo bombers attacked Sohana Island with success while heavy and medium units bombed the town of Buka. Enemy camps on the Bougainville coast were strafed by Allied light units. Allied PT boats bombarded enemy positions near House Kiape and Atsinima River (N of Cape Torokina). On 24 December Allied light cruisers and destroyers effectively bombarded the Buka and Bonis areas, setting several fires including a large one in an ammunition or fuel dump. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On 23 December, Wewak and Alexishafen were bombed and the Lakunai airdrome (Rabaul) were effectively attacked by Allied bombers. Allied ground troops on the Huon Peninsula were supported by other Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to Report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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By A. A. C. of 1. 5-8-72

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, 25, D. C.,
24 December 1943.

No. 271.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Favorable weather and ground conditions continue. The heaviest fighting on 23 December was NW of Kiev; no real changes have been effected anywhere on the front. Southern Front: Both sides were very active near Malin where the enemy pressure continues. Near Kirovograd enemy counterattacks have forced the Soviets on the defensive. No changes occurred S of Nikopol or in the Crimea. Central Front: Soviet progress in the Nevel--Vitebsk area has been checked, and the fierce fighting of the last two weeks has subsided. Only local fighting continues SW of Zhlobin. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 December, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 991 tons on Osnabrueck and Muenster. AA fire was moderate and fighter reaction ranged from weak to very strong; 36 enemy planes were shot down. U.S. medium bombers attacked military objectives along the French coast.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--No significant changes took place on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: On 23 December the Germans counter-attacked and recaptured a mountain overlooking Vitucuso, 2 miles SE of Acquafondata. Allied troops gained a high ridge a mile E of Acquafondata. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops advanced a mile beyond the Orsogna--Ortona road, entering the outskirts of Villa Grande, 3 miles SW of Ortona. Balkans: Throughout Yugoslavia saboteurs, known as "Railroad Disorganizing Agents," are said to be operating without direct contact with the Partisans though following their general policy. Partisans are landing S of Sibenik with the object of infiltrating behind German positions in the area of Split, a sector which the Germans are fortifying. Air Activity: On 22 December the weather restricted Allied air operations in Italy. Light bombers dropped approximately 40 tons on targets in Orsogna. Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked enemy positions in the Eighth Army battle

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area and trains and motor transport along the east coast. Shipping off Zara was also attacked. In the Aegean area, Allied planes sank one caique, probably sank another and sank or seriously damaged several others; 5 small barges carrying personnel were also believed sunk.

6. ASIA.--China: On 22 December, 18 Japanese bombers with 40 fighters attacked Kunming; only minor damage resulted. U.S. planes intercepted before and after the bombing run, destroying 11 fighters and 4 bombers. This was the second heavy raid against Kunming in 4 days. One enemy fighter was also shot down near Kweilin. U.S. mediums successfully raided Hwajung, 30 miles W of Yochow. Burma: On 23 December, RAF bombers dropped 23 tons on dock facilities at Sagaing (near Mandalay), starting a large fire. On 22 and 23 December enemy positions in the Arakan were dive-bombed, and U.S. fighter bombers strafed troop concentrations in the Hukawng Valley.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the nights of 20-21 and 21-22 December, Makin was bombed, and on the latter night Tarawa was also raided. On 21 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Maleolap, downing 4 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On 22 December patrol activity continued in the Torokina area. The enemy ineffectively shelled the Piva River region. Photographs showed all 5 Bougainville airstrips unserviceable. Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively attacked Sohona Island while escorted medium bombers raided Numa Numa and enemy shipping off Bougainville. Kahili and Buka were bombed by Allied heavy units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 December, in the Finschhafen area, foxholes and new tracks were seen at Wandokai on Fortification Point. PT boats sank 2 of 3 heavily loaded enemy barges moving S off Walingai (just N of Fortification Point). They also attacked but failed to sink 3 heavily armored enemy barges in Dampier Strait. Enemy planes attacked Allied forces near Arawe. Cape Gloucester was heavily bombed and other enemy bases on the north coast of New Britain and New Ireland were raided by Allied bombers. In an attack at Wewak, 14 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down by Allied medium units and fighters. Alexishafen and Madang were bombed with effect.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A.C. 0-8-72
27 Dec 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
23 December 1943.

No. 270.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Ex-President Penaranda has left Bolivia with an escort furnished by the Chilean Embassy and with safe conduct from the revolutionary MNR. Other high military and civilian officials of the ousted government remain in jail facing probable charges for ordering armed suppression of a tin-miners' strike in 1942, which resulted in several deaths. The nation is quiet; the Army, with most of its officers above the rank of major removed from command, is outwardly supporting the revolutionary government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--With favorable weather continuing, fighting on the eastern front is increasing in intensity but without any substantial changes in the situation. The ground in the Big Bend of the Dnepr is now sufficiently hard for movement of heavy materiel. Southern Front: The enemy is pressing his attacks around Malin and Kirovograd but has been unable to push the Soviets back toward the Dnepr River. Two enemy Panzer divisions have been moved to the Fastov area, SE of Kiev: 1 from the Korosten sector and 1 from Nikolayev. South of Nikopol the Soviets continued their efforts against the enemy bridgehead. Some local fighting took place near Perekop. Central Front: The enemy is also on the offensive SW of Zhlobin, where there is fierce fighting. In the Nevel area and near Vitebsk, Soviet pressure continues, but only slight progress was made between the 2 towns. The Soviet advance is losing considerable momentum as the main enemy defenses are reached. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 20 December, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 1158 tons of bombs on the enemy submarine yards at Bremen; AA fire was intense, and strong enemy fighter opposition was encountered. U.S. medium bombers attacked military targets near Abbeville, where about 45 hostile aircraft were encountered. During the night of 20-21 December, RAF planes made a 2277-ton attack on Frankfurt; enemy night-fighters were more active than usual. Other RAF bombers made a diversionary attack on Mannheim, where 231 tons of bombs were dropped. About 5

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enemy bombers made scattered raids in southeast England. On 21 December, U.S. medium bombers again attacked special targets in the Calais area; their escort destroyed 8 hostile fighters. That night 3 enemy planes made a light raid on England.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 22 December enemy forces held firm in the area E of Cassino but conducted a careful withdrawal, marked by offensive rearguard actions, in the mountainous regions to the northeast. Enemy resistance increased N of Mt. Maggiore in the area of San-Vittore-di-Lazio, which is strongly held. There was increased enemy artillery fire on Mt. Sammucro and San-Pietro-in-Fine. A defensive stand was made by the Germans E of Acquafondata and E of Cardito. Eighth Army Front: In the Adriatic area Orsogna is still held by the enemy. Allied troops gained terrain near Crecchio. A light German counterattack from Tollo was unsuccessful. Ortona is strongly held by the enemy. Balkans: In Yugoslavia clashes between Germans and Partisans continue. A German attack northward from Sujica, 45 miles NE of Split, was reported repulsed by Partisans. Fighting continues in Tuzla; roads E and W of the town are under Partisan fire. In Albania traffic along the main road E of Valona has been stopped for 2 weeks by the destruction of bridges; fighting is going on SE of the city. EDES forces, having routed ELAS in the southwest area of the Greek mainland on 18 December, now control the Valtos region. Air Activity: On 21 December, U.S. fighters and light bombers continued their attacks on enemy positions and transport facilities in the battle area. Terracina was bombed by medium aircraft and fighter-bombers which ranged as far north as the Rome area, destroying motor vehicles and strafing Viterbo airdrome. Allied shipping 140 miles SE of Malta was attacked by 4 Ju-88's.

6. ASIA.--China: Early on 21 December enemy planes dropped bombs on Kweilin and Hengyang; no damage resulted. Hwajung, 30 miles W of Yochow, was accurately hit with 14 tons by escorted U.S. medium bombers; 4 large fires were started. Siam: The rail yards at Chiengmai, north terminus of the Siam RR and starting point for new road communications to Kengtung (Burma), were heavily bombed by U.S. heavy bombers. Approximately 40 tons fell in the target area, destroying warehouses, trackage, and cars. Burma: On 21 December, 25 tons were dropped on Myitnge bridge; hits were made on the north approach. On 20 and 21 December, Japanese troop and supply concentrations in the Hukawng Valley were dive-bombed and thoroughly strafed; the Monywa stores area was bombed by U.S. mediums, with hits blanketing the entire target. The RAF attacked rail facilities in Prome, Monywa, and Sagaing, starting fires, and strafed enemy positions in the Arakan, where attempted Japanese ground advances were repulsed. Kuriles: On the night of 20-21 December, the Paramushiru area was bombed by a U.S. patrol plane; no enemy air opposition was encountered.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 21 December, Allied medium bombers raided Monoitu Mission (south Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 December, Allied coastal forces in the Finschhafen area reached Hubika in the vicinity of Fortification Point, N of the Masaweng River. Enemy camps and transportation facilities on the Huon Peninsula were damaged by light bombers and fighters, and Madang was effectively attacked by Allied medium bombers. In the Arawe area enemy planes made at least 4 attacks on Allied forces and shipping, and from 1 formation of about 100 enemy planes 19 were shot down by Allied fighter patrols. Cape Gloucester was bombed by Allied heavy units, and adjacent enemy areas were attacked by Allied formations of medium and light bombers and fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 21 December, Allied heavy bombers raided the Amahai airdrome (Ceram), causing fires, and fighters successfully attacked enemy villages near Japero (Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 21 December a Norwegian cargo vessel was sunk by a mine in the Thames Estuary. A Dutch cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft 100 miles S of Sicily. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 December one was reported in the Florida Straits.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

THIS REPORT IS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ARMY-NAVY DAILY INTELLIGENCE
REPORT NO. 269 DATED 22 DECEMBER WHICH WAS DELIVERED ON THAT DATE.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
TO SECRET
By auth. A. C. 6-8-78
22 Dec 1943
[Handwritten signature]

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
22 December 1943.

No. 269.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Successful revolutionists in Bolivia have named a cabinet of 6 civilians and 5 Army majors; the cabinet appears to be definitely nationalistic and of pro-Nazi leanings. Support of the revolution was widespread, but elements loyal to the ousted government are reported to be offering some resistance in Uyuni.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 21 December enemy activity showed a marked increase. Weather conditions generally continue to favor operations. Southern Front: The enemy renewed his offensive against Soviet field defenses N and S of Malln but made no progress. He also counter-attacked SE of Kirovograd, where Soviet pressure has been increasing gradually during the last 10 days. Southeast of Nikopol the Soviets continue their efforts to liquidate the enemy bridgehead on the left bank of the Dnepr. There is nothing to report from the Crimea. Central Front: Fierce fighting continues S of Nevel, where the Soviet attack has made slight progress, and around Vitebsk; the latter stronghold, however, is in no immediate danger of falling. Near Zhlobin, enemy counterattacks have neutralized Soviet pressure, but no change in the general situation occurred. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 21 December fighting was confined to the central part of the Fifth Army Front. The enemy directed heavy mortar and artillery fire against Allied troops on Mt. Sammucro, NE of San Vittore-di-Lazio. The Germans offered determined opposition E of Acquafondata, 5 miles farther north, after yielding high ground. Close fighting took place on 3,500-foot heights 2 miles SE of Cardito, which is strongly held by the enemy. Eighth Army Front: The Germans were slowly driven back, and fighting was in progress in the streets of Ortoqa-a-Mare. Balkans: Partisans were forced out of

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 December one was reported off Curacao.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Ltr. of 5-8-72
By auth. 22Dec43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 21 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 22 December 1943 22 December 1943.

No. 269.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Successful revolutionists in Bolivia have named a cabinet of 6 civilians and 5 Army majors; the cabinet appears to be definitely nationalistic and of pro-Nazi leanings. Support of the revolution was widespread, but elements loyal to the ousted government are reported to be offering some resistance in Uyuni.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 21 December enemy activity showed a marked increase. Weather conditions generally continue to favor operations. Southern Front: The enemy renewed his offensive against Soviet field defenses N and S of Malin but made no progress. He also counter-attacked SE of Kirovograd where Soviet pressure has been increasing gradually during the last 10 days. Southeast of Nikopol the Soviets continue their efforts to liquidate the enemy bridgehead on the left bank of the Dnepr. There is nothing to report from the Crimea. Central Front: Fierce fighting continues S of Nevel, where the Soviet attack has made slight progress, and around Vitebsk; the latter stronghold, however, is in no immediate danger of falling. Near Zhlobin enemy counterattacks have neutralized Soviet pressure, but no change in the general situation occurred. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 21 December fighting was confined to the central part of the Fifth Army Front. The enemy directed heavy mortar and artillery fire against Allied troops on Mt. Sammucro, NE of San Vittore-di-Lazio. The Germans offered determined opposition E of Acquafondata, 5 miles farther north, after yielding high ground. Close fighting took place on 3,500-foot heights 2 miles SE of Cardito, which is strongly held by the enemy. Eighth Army Front: The Germans were slowly driven back, and fighting was in progress in the streets of Ortona-a-Mare. Balkans: Partisans were forced out of

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Kocevje, NE of Fiume, after destroying mines and factories. Destruction of bridges and rail tracks by guerrillas is reported in the Peloponnesus and in Yugoslavia. Naval Activity: According to a communique, on 19 December a British motor torpedo boat captured 2 German schooners off the Yugoslavian coast, taking the crews prisoner. Air Activity: On 20 December, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 89 tons on the Sofia rail yards. Determined opposition from 25 enemy planes was encountered; 9 were destroyed. Other heavy bombers made a 247-ton attack on the Athens-Eleusis airdrome, encountering 35 hostile fighters; 19 were destroyed. Adverse weather hampered bomber activity in Italy, but Allied fighters attacked fuel depots, transport, and defended positions along the Italian battle line. Gaeta, Terracina, and targets in the Rome area were also attacked.

6. ASIA.--China: On 19 December, Nanhhsien and Ansiang, supply points for the enemy forces in that area, were bombed with good results. On 20 December, Yochow rail yards were attacked with 9 tons of bombs by escorted U.S. medium bombers; many fires resulted.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 19 December enemy planes dropped 3 bombs on Tarawa. An Allied search plane set an enemy vessel afire at Kwajalein (Marshall Islands). Heavy bombers attacked Maloelap and Mille, on 19, 20, and 21 December, destroying 4 grounded enemy planes. Interception occurred in each attack; 1 enemy plane was shot down and 7 more were probably destroyed. On 20 December, Allied fighters raided Mille, destroying 3 grounded planes and 1 of 8 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On 20 December enemy concentrations in the Tinian and Pagan areas of northeast Bougainville were barded by Allied destroyers. According to preliminary reports, the bomb-target area was well covered. Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighters, attacked Soana Island and areas west of Bonis. Korovo, Kahili, and Buka were bombed by medium units without opposition. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen area, on 20 December, Allied coastal forces reached the high ground N of the Masaweng River and SW of Fortification Point. Alexishafen and enemy coastal points on the Huon Peninsula were bombed by Allied planes. On 17 December, off Arawe, 40 enemy dive bombers and fighters attacked Allied shipping; 14 enemy planes were downed by AA fire. On the night of 19-20 December, enemy aircraft raided Kiriwina and Goodenough. On 20 December, 2 enemy planes again bombed Allied forces again bombed Allied forces near Arawe. Cape Gloucester, Borgen Bay, Cape Orford, Vunakana (at Rabaul) and enemy dispositions in the Arawe area were effectively attacked by Allied bombers without air opposition. On the night of 19-20 December, Allied planes damaged 3 enemy vessels off New Ireland. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 December an enemy plane unsuccessfully bombed an Allied convoy off Cape Wessel.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 December one was reported off Curacao.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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BY J. J. [unclear] 6-3-78
21 Dec 43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 20 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 21 December 1943 21 December 1943.

No. 268.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Revolutionaries in La Paz, Bolivia, led by ultra-nationalist Victor Paz Estenssoro, chief of the MNR (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario) Party, have seized the Presidential Palace and arrested President Penaranda and his Minister of National Defense, General Candia. A governing junta, including Paz Estenssoro, has been set up. The traffic police corps of 500 men furnished most of the troops for the coup d'etat, but at least 1 infantry regiment stationed in La Paz supported the action.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No important changes took place during the last 24 hours. Southern Front: The Soviets continue to exert pressure against Kirovograd but have made no progress. They are also attacking the enemy bridgehead S of Nikopol to remove a serious threat against the Soviet-held Nogaisk Steppe salient. East of Korosten and N of Malin the enemy counterattacked and checked a Soviet effort to force him to withdraw from his newly-gained positions S. of Malin. Central Front: The heaviest fighting of the whole eastern front is around Nevel. The Soviets are making their main effort midway between Nevel and Vitebsk where a slight advance was made during 20 December. Strong Soviet pressure is also being maintained N of Nevel and E of Vitebsk. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19-20 December, 2 formations totaling 21 enemy planes bombed scattered points in southeast England; 7 of these reached London, and 1 was shot down.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Enemy artillery was active on the Fifth Army's left flank. German infiltration at the road junction 1 mile W of San Pietro-in-Fine was checked. Mt. Cavallo, 4 miles NW of Venafro, is in Allied hands. After making a strong counterattack the enemy recaptured San Michele Pass, W of Castel San Vincenzo. Heavy fighting continues for control of the neighboring heights. Eighth Army

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Front: Despite strong German opposition in difficult terrain, progress was made NE of Arielli and in the Ortona-a-Mare area. Balkans: The German offensive in the Kordun area, SE of Karlovac, has ended with Partisans still occupying the area, including Topusko. The Germans continue to hold Sinj (NE of Split). Naval Activity: On the night of 18-19 December a Siebel ferry, an escort vessel, and 2 motor torpedo boats were sunk by British coastal units off Vis Island in the Adriatic. U.S. motor torpedo boats intercepted 2 enemy destroyers between Bastia (Corsica) and Capraja Island. The enemy turned away but was subsequently engaged by other Allied vessels which scored a possible torpedo hit on 1 destroyer. Air Activity: On 19 December, U.S. heavy bombers made a 261-ton attack on the rail yards at Innsbruck. About 45 enemy fighters were encountered; 24 of them were destroyed. Other heavy bombers dropped 86 tons through heavy clouds on the aircraft factory at Augsburg. Sixty hostile fighters offered opposition; 13 of them were shot down. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail lines at Terni, Foligno, Perugia, and Arezzo, all NW of Rome. Other U.S. aircraft bombed roads and railroads leading to the battle area; the Civitavecchia harbor area was again attacked. Fighters patrolled the front line and attacked enemy positions. Hostile aircraft made 3 attempts to attack Allied troop positions, but Allied fighters intercepted, shooting down 6 enemy fighters. In Yugoslavia, U.S. fighters continued to attack enemy shipping and transport in the Split area and also on Pasman Island (S of Zara).

6. ASIA.--Siam: On the night of 19-20 December, U.S. and RAF heavy bombers attacked the port area in Bangkok where harbor and transportation facilities and barracks areas are under extensive development by the Japanese. Burma: In the Hukawng Valley, S of Kamaing, U.S. fighters dropped 13 tons on an enemy troop concentration comprising cavalry, motor transport, and ammunition and supply dumps. Following the bombing the entire area was thoroughly strafed, many fires being started. U.S. medium units effectively bombed Kanbalu rail yards, 45 miles N of Shwebo, damaging buildings and rail cars. The RAF dropped 31 tons on other rail targets in central Burma and dive-bombed enemy-occupied villages in the Arakan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 19-20 December, 2 enemy planes ineffectively attacked Makin. Solomons Area: On the night of 18-19 December, 10 to 15 enemy planes bombed Allied positions near Cape Torokina. On 19 December, Allied medium bombers damaged enemy camps and supply areas N of Kahili. Dive and torpedo bomber units successfully bombed Kieta Harbor and buildings in the bivouac area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19

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December, Allied patrols reached the Arawe airstrip, 7 miles E of Cape Merkus. Gasmata was raided by Allied planes, and on Cape Gloucester a total of 414 tons of bombs was dropped with good results. Shipping sighted in the Kavlang and New Hanover areas included: 2 cruisers or destroyers, 2 destroyers, and 21 freighters and transports. Photographs on 17 December showed the presence in Rabaul Harbor of 4 destroyers, 4 submarines, 12 merchantmen, and 280 barges. In the Finschhafen area, on 19 December, Allied coastal forces crossed the Masaweng River, eliminating small enemy units. On the nights of 17-18 and 18-19 December, Allied PT-boats, in conjunction with fighter planes, destroyed 15 enemy barges and 1 plane along the north Huon coast. Allied medium bombers effectively attacked Madang, and light units bombed enemy camps and barges along the Huon coast on 19 December.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 19 December a British cargo vessel was sunk, presumably by submarine, off the Gold Coast. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 19 December one was reported in the Florida Straits. On 20 December two were reported: off Curacao and 550 miles E of Natal.

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, 19 December 1943
To : 1200 Z, 20 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
20 December 1943.

No. 267.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather and ground conditions are generally more favorable for operations. Southern Front: West of Kiev fighting has practically ceased, but near Kirovograd the Soviets continue to be aggressive, especially SE of that city. The small enemy bridgehead SE of Kherson has been liquidated. Central Front: An important Soviet advance was made S of Nevel where the high ground between Nevel and Vitebsk was retaken. Possession of this important terrain feature is essential for successful operations against either town. Fighting W of Krichev and around Zhlobin has subsided. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 18 December the GAF and SAF supported ground operations near Nevel.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 18 December, RAF torpedo planes made 2 hits on a 6,000-ton merchant vessel near Lorient, causing severe damage. On the night of 18-19 December, 1 hostile aircraft bombed a rail line near London.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The enemy is increasing defensive preparations W of the Garigliano River. After the capture of San Pietro by the Allies the Germans were cleared from high ground W of the town. Eighth Army Front: The enemy continued to resist fiercely in the difficult terrain of the coastal area. The lateral road from Guardiagrele to Ortona has been cut in several places and is now virtually lost to the Germans. The Balkans: The Germans are reportedly assisted by Slovenian Quisling forces in operations NE of Fiume. Moving eastward from Karlovac and Ogulin in northwest Croatia, the Germans were strongly opposed by Partisans. Livno has been recaptured by the Germans. Fighting continues in the area approximately 40 miles N of Sarajevo. Partisans have been forced to evacuate Visegrad and Rudo on the west Serbian frontier. Air Activity: On 18 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Antheor Viaduct and the highway bridge over

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the Var River (Cannes area). Fighters attacked enemy positions on the battle line and bombed a supply dump near Terracina. Enemy shipping along the Yugoslavian coast was again attacked and friendly Italian fighters bombed the Podgorica airdrome (southwest Yugoslavia).

6. ASIA.--China: On 18 December, 18 Japanese bombers, with a cover of 40 fighters, attacked Kunming airdrome causing only minor damage; 4 enemy fighters and 1 bomber were destroyed by U.S. interception. Enemy shipping in the Tongking Gulf was again bombed by U.S. medium units. Direct hits were scored on a 350-foot freighter, a 250-foot tanker, and a 225-foot schooner; all were left listing. In the middle Yangtze, U.S. fighters strafed river shipping, sinking a total of 12 craft including 2 barges; U.S. medium bombers dropped 5 tons on Nansien, causing a large explosion. Burma: On 18 December, Namsang and Laihka airdromes, SE of Mandalay, were attacked by U.S. aircraft; 4 enemy fighters were destroyed on the ground. On 17 December, Mogaung and Myitkyina were heavily bombed. Buildings in both towns were largely demolished and Myitkyina was strafed. On 16 December, 51 tons were dropped on Thayetmyo cement plant, which is believed to be completely destroyed. Yenangyaung was again bombed, with 19 tons dropped, resulting in 4 large fires. On 16, 17, and 18 December, the RAF attacked varied targets in central Burma. Myohaung, Thaugdara, and Kyauktaw were bombed with excellent results, and direct hits were scored on the Prome rail yards.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 18 December enemy positions in the northeast part of the Torokina area were occupied by Allied ground forces. Concentrations of enemy forces were observed at Tinputz and Papas (northeast coast of Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 December, in the Arawe area, Allied patrols occupied Umtingalu (on the coast 3 miles NE of Cape Merkas); mopping up operations continued on the peninsula. In the Finschhafen area, on 18 December, enemy elements S of the Sanga River were being eliminated while advance units of Allied ground forces, continuing their coastal advance, reached a point S of the Masaweng River (about 1 mile N of the Sanga River). Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: According to a Pacific Fleet announcement, Allied light bombers and fighters attacked Mille on 18 December, destroying 6 grounded planes and damaging 3 others. Solomons Area: On the night of 17-18 December, 3 enemy bombers and a number of floatplanes raided the PT anchorage at Torokina and PT-boats off Buka. On 18 December, Allied dive and torpedo bombers attacked enemy areas on southwest Bougainville, causing damage to build-

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ings, and dumps. Medium units bombed northwest Choiseul and southeast Shortland Island, and heavy bombers attacked the enemy base at Kahili. Chabai and Bonis were likewise raided. Allied fighters carried out sweeps against enemy targets on Buka, Shortland Island, and Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 December, Allied light bombers attacked enemy camps and dumps N of Finschhafen. Heavy and medium bombers effectively bombed Cape Hoskins and Cape Gloucester; other medium units raided Borgen Bay. Over Cape Raout, 30 to 40 enemy fighters were engaged by Allied fight patrols and 3 enemy planes were shot down. Rabaul was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, with fighter escort, and 3 cargo vessels were damaged; 4 of 40 to 50 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Kaimana, Trangan Island (Arcoes), and Taberfane were attacked by Allied bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 13 December a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Bengal. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 19 December, 2 were reported: 150 and 180 miles NE of Curacao.

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
19 December 1943.

No. 266.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Announcement was made on 17 December that General Goes Monteiro has been replaced by General Mauricio Jose Cardoso as Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 18 December no important changes occurred. Southern Front: The heaviest fighting was around Kirovograd where the Soviets continued to exert pressure. Southeast of Cherkassy and W of Kiev activity has subsided; NW of Gomel and W of Krichev fighting was only sporadic. Central Front: Near Nevel, particularly to the south, the Soviets are gradually increasing pressure against enemy defenses in this very important sector. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.-- Fifth Army Front: On 18 December, after stiff fighting, the enemy broke contact E of San Pietro-in-Fine. Allied troops advanced NW of the town, occupied Morello Hill, and sent patrols toward San Vittore del Lazio. On the Allied right flank, the enemy withdrew all along the line from Conca Casale, 2 miles W of Venafro, to Cerasuola, 7 miles farther north. Pantano Hill and the town of Cerasuola were freed of the enemy. Eighth Army Front: The coastal sector was the scene of heavy indecisive fighting. Balkans: The Germans gained some ground in Thessaly. In Bosnia and Croatia, Partisans are continuing their guerrilla warfare against Germans and Chetniks. Air Activity: On 17 December, despite adverse weather, U.S. fighters attacked enemy positions on the Fifth Army front and damaged harbor installations at Anzio (SE of Rome). Fighters also attacked transport S of Ancona, destroying 3 locomotives and damaging 14 railroad cars. Attacks were also made along the Yugoslavian coast; a merchant vessel was hit at Zara, and 3 of 5 intercepting fighters were shot down.
6. ASIA.--China: On 17 December, Allied fighters attacked the barracks at Kunlong. Near Canton, Allied medium bombers were

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intercepted by 4 enemy fighters with no results. In the south China Sea a 175-foot enemy freighter was sunk and another was damaged by Allied medium bombers; an enemy plane was shot down during this mission. Owchihkow was attacked by Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, and some damage was inflicted. French Indo-China: Allied fighters damaged the railway station and river shipping at Lao Kay.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 16 December patrols were active in the Torokina area; in the northeast part of the area, where the Allied attack continued, the enemy was reported enveloped on 3 sides. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Arawe, on 17 December, the enemy offered weak but stubborn resistance as Allied ground forces extended their perimeter. In the Finschhafen area Allied coastal forces crossed the Sanga River's mouth just N of Lakona while inland forces captured a village 3 miles SW of Lakona and 2 miles NE of Wareo. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 16 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Maloelap and shot down 2 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On 16 December, Allied heavy units bombed Bonis and Sohana Island, starting fires. On 17 December, Allied dive and torpedo bombers hit Ballale runway, starting fires. Allied medium bombers attacked Morgusaia Island, S of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 16 December, Allied fighters intercepted 16 enemy planes near Arawe of which 5 were destroyed. That evening 11 enemy planes were shot down during 12 enemy attacks on Allied positions in the same area. On 17 December heavy bombers attacked Cape Gloucester and medium units, with fighters, raided Sio and Kelanoa (Huon Peninsula). Allied fighters were intercepted over Rabaul by 30 to 40 Japanese fighters, 6 of which were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 December, Allied fighters strafed enemy villages around Timika.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 17 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 18 December 1943 18 December 1943.

No. 265.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Although there was no change in the general situation, the Soviets are maintaining pressure W of Kiev, SE of Cherkassy, and around Kirovograd. Central Front: The heaviest fighting is N and S of Nevel where the Soviets have intensified their attacks. Heavy Soviet pressure in this area presents a constant threat to the enemy's position to the north. Fighting continues W of Krichev, and the Soviets are particularly active S of Zhlobin. Northern Front: Fighting of local character continues SE of Leningrad. Air Activity: On 17 December the SAF supported attacks on the Kherson bridgehead near the Dnepr Estuary, attacked communications and troop concentrations in the battle areas, and bombed Koivisto and targets in the Helsinki vicinity (both in Finland).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 16 December, U.S. heavy bombers made a 1500-ton attack on Bremen. Hostile air opposition was generally weak, and AA fire was moderate to intense. Eighteen enemy fighters were shot down. During the night of 16-17 December, RAF planes dropped more than 1500 tons of bombs on Berlin. Few enemy fighters were encountered; AA fire was slight to moderate, and searchlights were numerous but ineffective because of clouds. A small force of RAF planes bombed Abbeville for the first night attack in that area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 17 December there was little change in the general situation on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: Enemy artillery fire was light in the lower Garigliano Valley, where his preparation of defenses on the west bank continues. A strong German counter-attack from San Pietro-in-Fine was repulsed. The enemy still offers firm resistance on Mt. Sammucro. Three heavy counterattacks on a hill 2-1/2 miles NW of Venafro were repulsed by the Americans. Enemy opposition continues strong W of Filignano. After repulsing a local counterattack French troops continued their advance on Mt. Pantano, 2-1/2 miles NW of Filignano. Unsuccessful counterattacks were made by the enemy S of Pizzone on the Fifth Army's right flank. Eighth Army Front: Fighting was

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generally less severe. Enemy counterattacks S of Arielli and in the coastal area were repulsed. Balkans: In Dalmatia the Germans have lost Livno and are being harassed by Tito's followers. In Croatia, Partisans checked Ustachi progress towards Divoselo. (The Ustachi is a pro-German Croat militia organization.) In East Bosnia the Germans continue a 4-pronged offensive: from Sarajevo westward toward Visegrad; from Tuzla in a southern direction; along the Drina River; and from Flevije toward Gorazde. The Partisans claim to have recaptured Vlasance and to have reentered Tuzla. Naval Activity: On 17 December enemy ships shelled Bastia Harbor (Corsica) but caused no damage. Air Activity: On 16 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked an important railroad viaduct at Dogna (60 miles NW of Trieste) and the rail yards at Padua (between Verona and Venice). There was no air opposition to the first formation, but the Padua mission encountered about 25 fighters. U.S. light bombers and fighters made concentrated attacks on enemy gun and troop positions along the battle line, and Civitavecchia Harbor was again bombed. Approximately 70 enemy sorties were flown over the Eighth Army front. Along the Yugoslavian coast U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked shipping and motor transport, encountering 15 enemy fighters near Zara, 6 of which were destroyed; several small merchant vessels were damaged or sunk.

6. ASIA.--China: On 16 December, U.S. fighters attacked Japanese river traffic N of Nanchien (Tungting area), and 2 enemy planes were destroyed during a U.S. mission against Pailuchi airdrome (near Yochow). Burma: On 15 December, U.S. medium and heavy bombers, with fighter escort, made 2 successful attacks on Chauk and Yenangyaung, oil producing centers on the Chindwin; 55 tons were dropped on the Chauk waterfront area, starting several fires, and the refinery buildings and topping plant at Yenangyang were damaged. On 14 December the Myitkyina airfield was bombed, and large fires were seen in Mawlu (N of Katha), following an attack by U.S. fighter-bombers. On 16 December, the RAF dropped 9 tons on Akyab airfield, where 1 enemy plane was destroyed and, in addition, flew numerous fighter sweeps against targets of opportunity in the Chin Hills and the Arakan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 15-16 December enemy positions at Mavavia, 3000 yards E of the Torokina River, were subjected to mortar fire from Allied torpedo boats. On 16 December enemy bunker positions on the coast, E of the Torokina River, were captured after a 500-yard advance; many Japanese dead were found. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 16 December, Allied ground forces were consolidating their positions at Arawe. In the Finshhafen area, SW of Lakona, enemy remnants were being eliminated. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 14 December enemy

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planes ineffectively bombed Tarawa. According to a Pacific Fleet announcement, heavy bombers raided the enemy base at Wotje on 18 December. Solomons Area: On 18 December, Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed Sohana Island and Bonis, destroying gun positions at both places. Allied heavy units attacked an enemy area N of Bonis, and medium bombers raided the Matchin Bay area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the action at Arawe on 15 December enemy planes made 3 raids on Allied positions. On 15 and 16 December, Allied fighters destroyed 7 of 22 to 27 enemy planes over the north coast of New Britain; in 2 other engagements in the same area 5 other enemy planes were downed and 2 others were probably destroyed. Allied heavy bombers dropped 118 tons on Cape Gloucester; medium units attacked Sio and adjacent enemy camp areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 15-16 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Balikpapan and Makassar. On 16 December medium bombers raided Penfoel airdrome (Timor). Allied light bombers sank an enemy transport off Lautem (Timor) and destroyed 1 of 3 intercepting enemy fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings In American Waters: On 17 December one was reported 50 miles NE of Curacao.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
17 December 1943.

No. 264.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--As ground conditions continued to improve, the Soviets became considerably more aggressive during the last 24 hours; however, there were no important changes. Southern Front: Fierce fighting continues W of Kiev without progress by either side. North and NE of Smela unimportant advances have been made by the Soviets, but the situation N and NE of Kirovograd remains the same. Soviet forces were also active against the enemy bridgehead SE of Kherson. Central Front: Vigorous Soviet attacks were made W of Krichev and NW of Gomel, but they were diversionary in character. South of Malin, however, and NW of Vitebsk fighting increased considerably in intensity. Soviet pressure failed to result in any gains. Northern Front: After a prolonged lull some local fighting took place near Leningrad. Air Activity: On 15 December air activity by both the GAF and the SAF was on a large scale. On the night of 15-16 December the SAF attacked rail targets in the vicinity of Smela. On 16 December the SAF engaged in anti-shipping activity in the Black Sea and supported ground operations near Kherson.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 16 December heavy fighting, with tanks participating, took place 4 miles NW of Mignano in the area of Mt. Sammucro, dominating the main road to Cassino. Under continuing pressure the Germans relinquished high ground overlooking the Casale--Treverecce road, 4 miles NW of Venafro. On the right flank the enemy was driven from a pass 2 miles NW of Castelnuovo. Eighth Army Front: The Germans offered stiff resistance to Allied attacks NW of Casoli between Torre Hill and Guardiagrele, suffering heavy losses in 2 abortive major counterattacks. In the coastal area the enemy grasped the initiative, but his counterattacks were repulsed. Weather continues to hamper operations.

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Naval Activity: On the night of 13-14 December, British destroyers operating in the east Adriatic attacked an enemy tug and a lighter off Kotor, SE of Lubrovnik. The tug is believed to have been sunk. On the night of 15-16 December, 2 other destroyers operating off the east coast of Italy sank a small enemy vessel off Civitanova, SE of Ancona. Air Activity: On 15 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail targets on the Brenner Pass line at Avlsio, Bolzano, and Innsbruck; only 4 enemy planes were encountered. Light bombers and fighters attacked Frosinone and Pontecorvo, and strong formations of fighters attacked enemy gun and troop positions in the Cassino--Arce--Atina area. Approximately 80 enemy fighter and fighter-bomber sorties were observed over the Fifth Army front. In Yugoslavia a strong formation of Allied medium bombers attacked Mostar airdrome, destroying 3 planes on the ground. Fighter-bombers attacked shipping and a camp area, destroying 7 aircraft between Metkovic and Zara.

6. ASIA.--China: On 15 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked enemy shipping in the Tongking Gulf, sinking a large ocean tug. U.S. fighters dive-bombed and destroyed 3 Japanese bombers in the revetment area of Yochow airdrome.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 15 December in the northeast part of the Torokina area, enemy artillery and mortar fire increased in the face of Allied pressure. Patrols E of the Torokina River made contact with an enemy force estimated as a reinforced platoon. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 December, Allied forces made landings at Amalut Plantation in the Arawe area on the southwest coast of New Britain. Preceded by bombing from the air and shelling by U.S. destroyers, the landings were made against little enemy opposition; 60 Japanese were killed. In the Finschhafen area Allied forces, supported by artillery, captured Lakona after close fighting; the enemy suffered many casualties. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 13 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Wotje. On the night of 13-14 December, 2 enemy planes bombed Makin and 6 raided Tarawa. On the night of 14-15 December, Apemama was ineffectively attacked. According to a Pacific Fleet announcement, U.S. heavy bombers on 15 December effectively attacked Taroa and Wotje, downing 2 of 30 intercepting fighters at Taroa. Solomons Area: On 15 December, Allied medium bombers supported ground troops in attacks on enemy positions NE of Cape Torokina. Allied heavy units bombed Sohana Island (S of Buka Passage); medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked the town at Buka. Large numbers of dive and torpedo planes, with fighters, destroyed several enemy AA positions in the same area and strafed enemy camps at Kieta and Tenekau (northeast Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 December, Allied fighters attacked enemy barges off the north coast of the Huon Peninsula. Cape Gloucester was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, and enemy areas near Arawe were

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bombed and strafed by Allied medium units. During the Allied landing between 30 and 40 enemy planes attacked beachheads and shipping in the Arawe area; 2 enemy planes were shot down. Other Allied light bomber units attacked the Borpop airfield (New Ireland); on the night of 14-15 December, Vunakanau airdrome (Rabaul) was raided by medium units. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied planes attacking Sorong were intercepted by 4 enemy aircraft without results. Koepang was bombed and Allied light units damaged enemy shipping at Dilli. Two enemy freighters were left burning off Timor after an attack by Allied medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 December a U.S. tanker was torpedoed twice and is presumed lost 50 miles N of Aruba Island (Caribbean Sea). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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By auth. A. C. of S. G.
16 Dec 43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments
From: 1201 Z, 15 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 16 December 1943 16 December 1943.

No. 263.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: West of Kiev the momentum of the enemy attack S of Malin was again checked by a Soviet counter-attack against the point of the salient. South and SE of Cherkassy mopping up operations were continued by the Soviets, who are now turning their attention to Kirovograd and exerting pressure mainly SE of that city. During the last 3 days there has been little activity in the south part of this front and in the Crimea. Central Front: With some improvement in weather and ground conditions the Soviets increased their pressure S of Nevel and against Zhlobin, but the situation remains unchanged. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 15 December the GAF and the SAF actively supported ground operations in the area S of Cherkassy. The SAF attacked enemy troops and motorized equipment S of Malin.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 14 December strong formations of RAF dive-bombers attacked military targets in the Pas de Calais area. No enemy aircraft were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The enemy is wiring the mountainous west bank of the Garigliano River and digging in. On 15 December enemy shelling W of Rocca d' Evandro increased. American troops advanced slightly on Mt. Samimucro and dug in after occupying new positions. Allied troops occupied all of Mt. Castelnuovo and on the right flank made progress in the mountains W of Pizzone. Eighth Army Front: Bad weather and heavy fighting continued. Allied troops gained ground in the Orsogna area. Balkans: Partisans continue their widely scattered guerrilla operations in Yugoslavia, harassing German lines of communication. One train was destroyed on the Nis--Skoplje RR and another, between Kapela and Pleternica. Medical supplies and weapons were captured. The Germans have sent approximately 6 divisions (including 1 armored division) into Yugoslavia to combat Partisan activities. Priboje (north

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Montenegro) was reported in German hands. Air Activity: On 14 December, U.S. heavy bombers dropped approximately 425 tons on the Tatol, Eleusis, and Kalamaki airdromes (Athens) and on nearby Piraeus Harbor. A total of about 40 enemy fighters was encountered; 11 were shot down. In Italy, lighter aircraft maintained support for ground troops and attacked enemy lines of communication at Orte, Civitavecchia, Aquino, and at other points leading to the battle area. Approximately 100 enemy sorties, including about 50 by fighter-bombers, were flown during the day, mainly over the Fifth Army front.

6. ASIA.--China: On 13 December, U.S. medium bombers carried out a successful raid on Shasi. Wuchang airdrome was again attacked in a night mission by similar aircraft. French Indo-China: Gialam airdrome and rail yards (near Hanoi) were heavily strafed by U.S. fighters; 2 locomotives were seriously damaged. Burma: Enemy artillery positions and ground installations in the Fort White area were dive-bombed by the RAF. Strafing runs were made on locomotives and rolling stock in Central Burma; 1 train was set on fire.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On Bougainville, on 13 December, enemy and Allied patrols were in contact in the northeast and Laruma River sectors of the Torokina area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 December, Allied coastal forces had reached a point just S of Lakona in the Finschhafen area. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On the evenings of 11 and 12 December, 6 enemy planes ineffectively bombed Tarawa. Solomons Area: On 14 December, Allied medium bombers attacked enemy villages near Bonis and raided the enemy base at Numa Numa. Strong formations of Allied dive and torpedo units, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed Chabai and the enemy concentration NE of Torokina. Allied heavy bombers attacked enemy areas S of Buka Passage. In the evening of 14 December enemy float planes attacked Allied PT-boats off northwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 December attacks were made by single enemy planes on Finschhafen, Kiriwina, and Goodenough. Gasmata was bombed by Allied medium units, and a record of 355 tons was dropped on Arawe, W of Gasmata, by heavy, medium, and light bombers. No enemy air opposition was encountered.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
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A. E. Schrader

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By Joint Ref of 3, 6, 7
15 Dec 43-3-72

H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
15 December 1943.

No. 262.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: West of Kiev, the enemy, temporarily checked by the Soviets, again pushed on to take the town of Radomyshl, located on the left bank of the Teterev River 19 miles S of Malin. There has been no activity near Fastov, 36 miles SW of Kiev. After the capture of Cherkassy, the enemy fell back to the high ground E and SE of Smela. Slight advances were made by the Soviets toward this area, W of Chigirin. Southeast of Kirovograd pressure is being maintained by the Soviets, but the situation remains unchanged. Central Front: After an extended period of inactivity, the Soviets attacked S of Nevel, but since an unseasonable thaw in this area has delayed winter, this action cannot be considered important at this time. No advance was made. Northern Front: Patrols were very active between Lake Ilmen and Leningrad. Air Activity: On the night of 13-14 December and on 14 December, SAF night bombers, day bombers, fighter aircraft, and a Soviet airborne division aided in the capture of Cherkassy. On 14 December both the GAF and SAF supported ground activity in the Malin--Korosten area, where the SAF attacked troop concentrations and supply columns.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Targets for U.S. heavy bombers on 13 December are now reported as Kiel, Bremen, and Hamburg. A total of 1,715 tons of bombs was dropped through heavy cloud formations. AA fire over Kiel was intense and included rockets fired by ground units. Enemy air opposition was negligible to weak; 14 hostile fighters were destroyed. U.S. medium bombers made a 377-ton attack on the important Schipol airdrome (Amsterdam); air opposition was very weak, but intense AA fire was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 14 December no significant change took place on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: Enemy artillery and patrols were active in the left sector. Southwest of Filignano, Allied troops were in contact with Germans in a sharp engagement. Eighth Army Front:

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Regraded Unclassified

Despite exceptionally fierce resistance, Allied troops captured Villa Caldari, overlooking the Orsogna--Ortona road 4 miles from the coast. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, although moving large forces to Kistanje from the coast between Sibenik and Zara, the Germans still hold strongly the territory between Zara and Obrovac (4 miles to the east). Partisans are continuing attacks on German columns. In Greece, ELAS troops are engaged against the Germans along the line from Miloi to a point W of Akhladokampos in the Peloponnesus. In Epirus, EDES troops have recaptured terrain and supplies lost in previous engagements with ELAS and have pushed ELAS units beyond the Arakthos River. (The ELAS and the EDES are 2 opposing factions of Greek guerrilla troops.) Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 December, RAF heavy bombers again bombed Suda Bay (Crete). On 13 December, Allied planes continued attacks on enemy shipping in the Aegean, scoring hits on 3 small vessels. In Italy, Allied fighters intensified their attacks against enemy positions and communications, attacking bridges, guns, and railroads from Terracina to the Adriatic. Approximately 15 enemy sorties were flown over the battle line, and attacks were made on the Venafro Road. At dusk, about 15 hostile bombers attacked Bari Harbor; 2 of the attackers were shot down, and others landed in Albania. In Yugoslavia, Allied medium bombers attacked Sibenik and Split.

6. ASIA.--China: Additional enemy losses in an attack on Hengyang on 12 December were 3 bombers and 9 fighters. Large fires were started in Lichow and Kunpan, N of Changteh, following raids by escorted U.S. medium bombers; 15 small boats on Tungting Lake were also strafed. Burma: On 12 December enemy attacks against Chinese positions in the Ningbyen sector of the Hukawng Valley were repulsed. On the night of 13-14 December the revetment area of Heho airdrome was effectively attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. On 13 December the RAF dropped 15 tons on enemy positions near Kalemmyo and made a heavy night attack on the Toungoo storage dumps, where 29 tons were dropped, starting fires visible for more than 50 miles.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Ramu Valley, during the night 12-13 December, an estimated 100 of 400 Japanese were killed when they attacked Allied outposts. In the Finschhafen area 2,356 Japanese have been killed since the landing of Allied forces 6 miles N of Finschhafen on 22 September. On the night of 12-13 December, 9 large enemy barges were destroyed by Allied torpedo boats near Reiss Point on the Huon coast. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 12 December, Allied heavy bombers dropped 47 tons of bombs on Emidj Island (Jaluit). Solomons Area: On 13 December, Allied medium bombers attacked Numa Numa and the Porton supply area on east and north Bougainville, respectively. Bonis was bombed by Allied heavy bombers, which dropped 72 tons in the target area; Matchin Bay was effectively attacked by large forces of Allied dive and torpedo units.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 December, Allied light bombers and fighters attacked the Bogadjim Road. Allied heavy and medium units dropped 248 tons of bombs on Lindenhafen and Ring Ring (E of Gasmata); escorting fighters downed 2 of 7 intercepting enemy fighters. In the evening Lakunai airdrome (Rabaul) was raided, and a 4,000-ton enemy cargo vessel was sunk off the west coast of New Ireland. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 13 December, Allied medium bombers raided Koepang, encountering 2 enemy fighters without result. Kaimana and Babo were bombed; enemy night fighters were ineffective in their interception.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 13 December one was reported off Rio de Janeiro.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
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SECRET, 5-8-78
By A.C. of S. G-2
14 Dec 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.
14 December 1943.

No. 261.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Fighting continues S of Malin without change. Cherkassy has fallen to the Soviets who have also considerably extended their bridgehead around Kremenchug to the northwest. The Soviets now occupy Grushevka which is 17 miles SE of Smela and 5 miles N of the Smela--Znamenka RR. Soviet pressure E of Kirovograd is being maintained. Other Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On 12 December the GAF and the SAF supported ground operations in the Kirovograd area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Press reports considered reliable indicate that since 29 October, 9305 members of the Spanish Blue Division have been repatriated from the Eastern Front. Air Activity: On 13 December a large force of U.S. heavy bombers attacked unstated targets in northwest Germany. During the night of 12-13 December, RAF light bombers attacked Essen and Duesseldorf.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 13 December bad weather continued with no important change on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: Enemy shelling of Allied positions increased in the areas of Mt. Camino and Mt. Maggiore, although the Germans had apparently withdrawn to the Peccia River. The enemy retains positions on Mt. Sannucro. Strong enemy patrolling continued on the right flank. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops advanced between Orsogna and Ortona. Enemy counterattacks against the bridgehead N of Frisa were on a reduced scale, but heavy fighting continued in the Adriatic sector. Strong counterattacks on both flanks of the coastal bridgehead failed and the enemy was reported driven back to Ortona. Balkans: A general German offensive has been launched against the Partisans in Yugoslavia. Priepolje and Plevlie were reported captured by the Germans. Driving from the Dalmatian coast, Germans captured 2

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towns 30 miles inland in Herzegovina. Partisans have recently been engaged by Germans 30 miles SE of Zagreb. Air Activity: On the night of 11-12 December, RAF bombers made light attacks on Syros and Suda Bay harbors in the Aegean. In Italy, on the 12th, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets and a landing ground at Terracina, while light bombers attacked the important rail and road junction of Itri, just N of Gaeta. Fighters bombed and strafed enemy positions and transport along the battle line, damaging or destroying 35 motor vehicles in the Chieti area. Other than reconnaissance no enemy air activity was observed.

6. ASIA.--China: On the night of 11-12 December enemy air bases at Wuchang and Hankow were bombed successfully. On 12 December, Hengyang airfield was attacked by escorted Japanese bombers; U.S. planes intercepted and shot down 2 Japanese fighters. French Indochina: On 12 December, the Hanoi rail yards were hit by fighter-escorted U.S. heavy bombers; 6 tons were dropped, starting many fires in the warehouse area. Burma: Myittha railroad bridge, 40 miles S of Mandalay, was twice bombed by U.S. heavy planes; the second mission was intercepted by 10 enemy aircraft, of which 3 were probably destroyed. Direct hits were made on the runway of Myitkyina airdrome. The RAF dive-bombed enemy positions near Fort White, and dropped more than 20 tons on Paleik railroad station, causing many large explosions apparently from ammunition dumps. India: On 13 December a high level attack on Dinjan (northeast Assam) was made by 19 Japanese bombers with approximately 20 fighters escorting.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Photographs of 12 December show unusually few barges in the south Bougainville area. On 13 December, Ballale runway was reported serviceable for 2700 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 December floods washed away 5 bridges on the road from Bogadjim to the Ramu Valley. Enemy patrols and artillery were active in the area. On the Huon coast Allied ground troops reached a point 1200 yards SE of Lakona. Naval Activity: On 10 December the Jaba River and Mowaraka areas (west Bougainville) were bombarded by a U.S. destroyer. On the night of 11-12 December, 3 Japanese barges were sunk N of Wald Bay (east Huon) by Allied torpedo boats. On 12 December, 3 southbound enemy armored barges were attacked S of Luluai Point (southeast Bougainville) by Allied torpedo boats; 1 barge was sunk and another was beached. On the night of 12-13 December, 2 enemy barges endeavoring to leave Atsimima Bay were forced back by Allied torpedo boats. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 12 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Kanili and Poporang Island with success. Large numbers of Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively bombed Chabai and the Matchin Bay area; the latter was also bombed the day before by Allied heavy units. Other Allied light bomber planes raided Kieta

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and Tonolei harbor. At Kieta, Arigua and Bonis, Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, started fires in the target areas. An enemy float plane dropped 3 bombs on Allied torpedo boats off Treasury Island and later strafed an Allied PT patrol off southwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 December, an enemy plane bombed Dumpu, and 27 enemy planes attacked Gusap. Allied fighters intercepted the latter formation and shot down 3 enemy planes. Allied fighters supported ground troops near the Bogadjim road. Other Allied fighters raided Gasmata. An Allied plane was intercepted by 4 enemy fighters at Borpop (New Ireland). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked enemy villages on Jamdena (Tanimbars).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 13 December one reported off the north coast of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. B. Schrader
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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By 1318c43

ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
13 December 1943.

No. 260.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Arrangements have been made for the relief of J.C. Kielstra as governor of Surinam on 3 January 1944. (The Staaten, the Surinam legislative body, recently resigned, alleging Kielstra was uncooperative with other elements of the Surinam government.)
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Although adverse weather conditions still prevail in the Big Bend of the Dnepr, there has been some improvement along other parts of the front. Activity, however, continues to be centered in the south. Southern Front: South and SW of Malin the initiative passed to the Soviets, whose vigorous counterattacks pushed back the enemy a short distance. Near Kremenchug the Soviets are continuing efforts to enlarge their bridgehead mainly SE of Cherkassy where a slight advance has been made. Some advance was also made SE of Kirovograd. Other Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On 11 December the GAF attacked Soviet river traffic at the Dnepr Estuary near Kherson and supported ground operations in the Kirovograd area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 December a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers dropped 1,326 tons of bombs on the submarine yards and port area at Emden. Strong and determined enemy fighter opposition and moderate to intense AA fire were encountered. Enemy plane losses claimed were: 138 destroyed, 24 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged. On the night of 11-12 December, RAF light bombers attacked Hamborn and Duisburg.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 12 December no significant change took place on the front in Italy. Fifth Army Front: Enemy shelling was increased in the lower Garigliano Valley. Allied troops were in contact with the enemy where the Garigliano gorge opens into the Liri Valley at the confluence of the Peccia and the Garigliano rivers. Two strong enemy patrols were repulsed on the Fifth Army's right flank. Eighth Army Front: In spite of continuing bad weather and strong enemy counterattacks, the bridgehead across the Moro River was extended. Balkans: Partisans near Kossova (Serbia) clashed with Germans and Bulgarians in 8 engagements.

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Partisans recaptured Biograd and Pakostane on the coast SE of Zara, and are in possession of Aleksandrovac (north central Serbia). Naval Activity: On the night of 10-11 December, Allied torpedo boats operating between Piombino and Spezia encountered enemy motor torpedo boats, but no action occurred. On the night of 11-12 December, Allied torpedo boats on patrol S of Piombino encountered 2 enemy ships described as destroyers. Air Activity: On 11 December, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers were active in support of ground troops and attacked communications from the Fifth Army front N to Rome. Enemy fighters flew about 100 sorties in attacks on Allied troops and positions, mainly along the west part of the battle line.

6. ASIA.--China: On 11 December, at Nanchang, U.S. fighters caught a formation of enemy aircraft returning from a bombing mission at Suichwan and destroyed 8 fighters and 2 dive bombers. Ansiang and Shishow, in the middle Yangtze area, were simultaneously hit by U.S. medium bombers, with excellent results. Burma: U.S. medium bombers dropped 10 tons on Maida Vale landing ground, SE of Magwe. The RAF again bombed Heho airdrome and strafed enemy positions at Kyauktan in the Arakan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the night of 10-11 December, Allied torpedo boats sank 2 and damaged 3 empty northbound Japanese barges off Blucher Point. On 11 December, Allied ground forces pushing up the coast from Finschhafen reached the Sowi River (S of the Masaweng River). Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: The 8 December attack by Allied heavy bombers, previously reported as having occurred at Maloelap, took place instead at Mille. During the 9 December Allied raid on Nauru, previously reported, 10 enemy planes were destroyed. On 10 December, Allied heavy bombers again attacked Mille and destroyed 3 of 15 to 25 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On the night of 10-11 December, Allied fighters raided enemy bivouac areas near the Jaba River. On 11 December large numbers of Allied fighters successfully attacked Faisi and Tonolei Harbor. Allied heavy bombers effectively bombed Kahili and Arigua (central Bougainville). Strong formations of Allied dive and torpedo bombers damaged the Jakohina Mission (south Bougainville). All enemy airdromes on Bougainville were unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 December, Kesawai was bombed by an unstated number of enemy planes. On 11 December, Allied fighters contacted 35 enemy fighters in the Ramu Valley. Allied medium bombers attacked enemy barge areas along the Huon Peninsula and trails near Borgen Bay. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 December, Allied heavy bombers successfully attacked the refinery at Balikpapan (Borneo) and the waterfront at Makassar (Celebes).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 11 December one was reported 120 miles SE of Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
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For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

DECLASSIFIED
OSD SECRET 6-8-78
By auth. A. C. of S. 6-8-78
12Dec43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
12 December 1943.

No. 259.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fierce fighting continues in the south.
Southern Front: Soviet defensive fighting is holding in check increased enemy pressure S of Malin. Near Cherkassy, however, the Soviets have intensified their efforts to reduce the salient; fighting is going on in the town. Farther south slight advances were made by the Soviets, who reached Novgorodka (20 miles SE of Kirovograd) and Chumaki (23 miles NW of Zaporozhe). Soviet efforts to liquidate the enemy bridgehead SE of Kherson and to establish another of their own S of Kerch failed.
Other Fronts: No change.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 10-11 December, 20 enemy planes bombed scattered points in southeast England; 8 reached the London area. RAF night fighters destroyed 3 of the raiders. A formation of RAF fighter-bombers attacked Leverkusen; no air opposition was encountered and AA fire was only moderate.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 11 December the enemy continued to offer strong resistance on the whole front, still holding San-Pietro-in-Fine and other commanding positions along the main pass into the Liri valley. Heavy German artillery and mortar fire was followed by a counterattack against American units W of Filignano.
Eighth Army Front: Besides adverse weather conditions, Allied troops in the Adriatic sector encountered strenuous enemy resistance. Orsogna was strongly held by the Germans, and heavy counterattacks were repeatedly launched against the Allied bridgehead NW of Frisa.
Naval Activity: During the night of 9-10 December, Allied destroyers bombarded San Benedetto (east coast of Italy about midway between Pescara and Ancona).
Air Activity: On 10 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Sofia (Bulgaria). Approximately 30 enemy fighters were encountered over the target and 10 more over the Albanian coast on the return flight; 11 hostile planes were shot down. In Italy, U.S. medium

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SECRET 6-8-78

Regraded Unclassified

bombers made a 70-ton attack on bridges at Ventimiglia (E of Nice). Allied fighters destroyed 2 locomotives and set 15 tank cars on fire at Terni. U.S. fighter-bombers scored hits on fuel storage, rail yards, and industrial installations at Civitavecchia; a merchant vessel in the harbor was set afire. Strong support was given to ground troops on the Eighth Army Front, more than 175 motor vehicles being damaged or destroyed in the Chieti area. No enemy air activity was reported.

6. ASIA.--China: On 10 December, 25 Japanese bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Hengyang, and 11 bombers, with a fighter escort of 12, attacked Lingling; 3 enemy bombers were destroyed and 2 probably destroyed. Burma: On 10 December, 3 of 14 enemy planes, which intercepted U.S. planes in the Sumprabum area of northern Burma, were probably shot down. RAF planes bombed Namsang and Heho airdromes in central Burma. French Indo-China: On 10 December, U.S. planes bombed Hanoi rail yards, with good results.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: At Torokina, on 10 December, a Japanese force, estimated to be a reinforced company, unsuccessfully attacked Allied positions in the northeast sector. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 December enemy motor trucks and personnel were reported using the often bombed Bogadjim--Yaula road. On the night of 9-10 December, U.S. torpedo boats destroyed 10 enemy barges, presumed empty, in Vitiaz Strait and along the north shore of Huon. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 8 December, 2 enemy planes raided Tarawa. On 7 December, U.S. aircraft attacked Taroa in Maloelap, destroying 1 of 8 intercepting enemy fighters. Solomons Area: On 10 December, Allied aircraft bombed the Kahili area, attacked buildings and gun positions at Tonolei Harbor, and bombed enemy installations on northeast Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 9 December, 11 enemy fighters were observed in the Gusap area. On 10 December, Allied aircraft destroyed 3 of 15 enemy fighters over Madang and bombed the Bogadjim road, while enemy gun positions at Cape Gloucester were bombed by other Allied planes without enemy opposition. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of 10 December show no aircraft on the airdrome at Dilli on Timor.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
 Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
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 Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 5-8-72
By AUTH A. C. of S. G-2
11Dec43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 10 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 11 December 1943 11 December 1943.

No. 258.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Under pressure from 3 sides, Znamenka fell to the Soviets who, advancing farther, seized a ridge W of the town. This action leaves in enemy hands only 1 railroad leading out of Kirovograd to the southwest. Near Cherkassy the Soviets continue to exert pressure, particularly to the southeast. However, N and S of Malin (62 miles NW of Kiev on the Kiev--Korosten RR) the initiative is retained by the enemy who made further slight advances, but Malin is still occupied by the Soviets. Central Front: West of Gomel the Soviets were again active, but no change in the situation occurred. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 10 December, SAF fighters, bombers, airborne tanks, and airborne troops aided in the capture of Znamenka.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 9 December, British light naval forces sank an enemy merchant vessel in a convoy off the Dutch coast.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 10 December, Allied positions were extended and consolidated. Eighth Army Front: A second bridgehead across the Moro River was established despite heavy enemy opposition. Allied troops occupied San Leonardo, and fierce fighting continues S of Ortona-a-Mare. Balkans: In the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus fighting took place between ELAS and German troops on 4 and 5 December. The enemy is active in the areas of Cesma (Slovenia) and Prijepolje (south Serbia). Partisans have again blown up portions of the Belgrade--Zagreb RR. Air Activity: On the night of 8-9 December, RAF planes bombed Heraklion Harbor (Crete), starting fires and silencing AA guns. In Italy, U.S. light bombers attacked Civitavecchia Harbor, damaging 2 merchant vessels. On 9 December medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Terni and the port city of

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OSD Letter 5-8-72

Regraded Unclassified

Giulianova. Lighter aircraft continued close cooperation with ground troops and attacked motor transport and bivouac areas S of Rome. Two formations of enemy fighter-bombers and 6 fighters were intercepted over the battle area during the day.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 10 December enemy fighters made 2 attacks on U.S. planes in the vicinity of Fort Hertz. Putao village near Fort Hertz was bombed by the Japanese. On 9 December, U.S. medium bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 43 tons on Maymyo barracks area and were unsuccessfully intercepted by 6 enemy fighters. The RAF continued offensive sweeps against enemy positions in the Fort White sector and bombed Wuntho and Bhamo, starting fires in the target areas. China: On 9 December enemy aircraft bombed Wuchow airfield. Night attacks were made on Wuchang and Hankow by U.S. medium bombers. Loiwing airfield and enemy barracks at Tachai on the China--Burma border were strafed by U.S. fighters. India: On 8 December, 2 Japanese 4-engined flying boats were seen over the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles E of Madras.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 December, Allied forces advanced along the coast N of Bonga, following the capture of Wareo, occupation of which was reported on 3 December. Air Activity: New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 December an 8,000-ton enemy cargo vessel was sunk off northeast New Ireland by Allied planes. On 9 December, 3 enemy planes ineffectively bombed the Finschhafen area. Allied medium bombers and fighters raided enemy barge points on the Huon Peninsula, supply areas near Daumoina, and defense positions N of Kesawal. Other medium units bombed enemy areas near Borgen and Rein Bays. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 9 December, Allied planes raided Kaimana (Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 9 December a French cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off Crotona (Italy). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

A. E. Schrader

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 9 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 10 December 1943 10 December 1943.

No. 257.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Continued adverse weather conditions prevail, particularly in the south. Southern Front: The enemy advance NE of Chernyakov has been checked in the lowlands W of Kiev, but the Germans are maintaining strong pressure. The Soviets continued their advance in the vicinity of Znamenka, particularly S of that town, where they captured Mitrofanovka, a town 15 miles E of Kirovograd. Around Cherkassy there is no important change in the situation, although the Soviets have been very active. The Soviet bridgehead on the Kerch Peninsula is resisting strong enemy pressure. Central Front: Local engagements of minor importance took place around Rogachev. Other Sections: No change. Air Activity: On 9 December the SAF attacked German port installations and shipping in a Black Sea harbor, the name of which was not given in reports.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 8 December activity was reduced by bad weather. The enemy is reported preparing an alternate defense line along the right bank of the Garigliano River and along the Rapido River, which flows through Cassino into the Garigliano. Considerable flooding was observed in the Liri River Valley. Allied positions 6 miles SW of Mignano now overlook all enemy activity E of the Garigliano. Rocca d' Evandro was cleared of the enemy after stiff resistance. Allied positions were consolidated in the area of Mt. Maggiore. The enemy, still holding positions in the area of San-Pietro-in-Fine and near the summit of Mt. Sammucro, successfully counterattacked against Italians on Mt. Lungo, N of Mignano. Fighting continues at Lagone, W of Filignano. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops gained a foothold in Orsogna, where heavy fighting continues. In the coastal sector, a bridgehead over the Moro River was secured. The Allied advance continues, with very fierce fighting in the vicinity of San Leonardo. Air Activity: On 8 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Tatoi and Eleusis airdromes at Athens; the targets were well covered. About 9 enemy aircraft were encountered over Tatoi

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and 8 more over Corfu. In Italy, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Orbetello and nearby San Stefano. Medium bombers attacked Pescara, Ancona, Aquila, Spoleto, and Civitavecchia. Very strong formations of light bombers and fighters attacked enemy positions in the battle line and communications leading to the combat area. Naval Activity: On 8 December, British destroyers intercepted a German hospital ship NE of Bari and escorted her to port for examination.

6. ASIA.--China: On 8 December targets of opportunity in the immediate vicinity of Changteh were attacked by U.S. fighters and medium bombers. A total of 13 tons was dropped, and 2 villages were dive-bombed. Burma: On 6 and 7 December, U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked Katha airfield (N of Mandalay), scoring hits on the runway. On 7 December rolling stock between Mogaung and Naba Junction was strafed. On 9 December, U.S. planes attacked rail yards at Paleik, the Myitnge bridge, and AA positions in that area. On 7 December, RAF planes dropped 13 tons of bombs on jetties and rail yards at Moulmein (E of Rangoon) and started large fires in the central railway station at Mandalay. On 8 December, RAF heavy bombers dropped 13 tons on Toungoo (N of Rangoon), with good results, and 8 tons on enemy headquarters at Kamal in the Chin Hills.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: During the night of 8-9 December and on 9 December, Nauru was attacked by U.S. carrier-based planes and shelled by surface vessels. On 8 December, Allied heavy bombers attacked Jaluit and Maleolap. At Maleolap, 2 of 10 intercepting enemy fighters were probably destroyed. A lone Allied bomber probably sank 3 small enemy cargo ships at Jaluit. On 9 December, Allied heavy bombers raided Nauru, destroying 1 of 8 intercepting enemy fighters. Previously, on the same date, strong forces of Allied carrier-based dive and torpedo bombers had effectively bombed the same base. Solomons Area: On 8 December small formations of Allied planes raided enemy light shipping units off northeast Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 December, Allied medium bombers attacked enemy camps and supply areas N of Lakona. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 8 December, Allied medium bombers attacked an enemy airfield and the town of Koepang on Timor.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 2 December a Greek cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Aden. On 8 December a small Panamanian cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 50 miles E of Colon. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 9 December a possible sighting was reported off Cape Hatteras.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72 Captain, U. S. N.,
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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
9 December 1943.

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[Signature]

No. 256.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Despite continued bad weather both sides were active in the south on 8 December. Southern Front: The Soviet bridgehead S of Kerch was liquidated by reinforced Rumanian troops during the morning of 8 December, leaving the 1 Soviet bridgehead NE of Kerch resisting increased enemy pressure. Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and around Cherkassy the Soviets were active, but the situation at these points remained unchanged. Around Znamenka, however, the Soviets advanced across the Smela--Znamenka RR seizing Elizavetgradka and Novaya Praga, 13 miles NW and 11 miles SE of Znamenka, respectively. East of Chernyakov the enemy pushed forward several miles with increased vigor, removing the immediate Soviet threat against Zhitomir. Central and Northern Fronts: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Having consolidated their positions in the Mt. Camino sector, Allied troops advanced toward the Liri Valley and captured Croci, 8 miles SW of Mignano. Except for the village of Rocca d'Evandro, the western slope of Mt. Camino was cleared of the enemy. Italian troops collaborating with the Allies advanced against mortar fire NW of Mignano. North of the Mignano--Cassino road, American troops attacked pill boxes and advanced on enemy hill positions. Eighth Army Front: Bad weather prevented moving up of supporting arms in the area of Orsogna, where heavy but inconclusive fighting continues following an enemy counterattack on 7 December, which was carried out by 2 battalions supported by 15 tanks, including a flamethrower. Allied positions were reported improved. Air Activity: On 7 December, U.S. medium and fighter bombers attacked Civitavecchia Harbor, considerably damaging a merchant vessel and port and other facilities. The town of Pescara and a

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nearby road were also bombed. ^{68D} Fighters attacking enemy gun positions on the Eighth Army front destroyed 6 of 12 enemy fighters encountered over the battle area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 7 December, Wuchow was bombed by the Japanese, who also made 2 attacks on Kukong. U.S. medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Japanese positions in the Changteh sector. A special Chinese communique announces the recapture of Changteh. Andaman Islands: A New Delhi communique states that on 6 December the enemy barracks on Chatham Island were hit by U.S. heavy bombers. In attempting interception, 1 enemy plane was destroyed. Burma: Myitnge bridge and Paleik rail yards, S of Mandalay, were heavily attacked by U.S. medium bombers, with fighter escort. On 5 December the RAF twice bombed Heho airdrome and also attacked Taungup and bridges NE of Falam.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Photographs taken on 8 December show only 2 small boats and 5 damaged barges in Tonolei Harbor. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 7 December, 6 enemy planes bombed Tarawa and on the next day 1 enemy plane dropped 4 bombs on Makin. A communique states that on 5 December strong forces of U.S. carrier-based aircraft conducted a successful attack against the enemy atolls of Kwajalein and Wotje in the Marshalls. At Kwajalein, 6 enemy vessels, including 2 light cruisers, were sunk and 3 damaged; at Wotje, 1 cargo transport ship was damaged. Large forces of enemy aircraft intercepted and 72 enemy planes were shot down while an undetermined number of enemy bombers were burned on the ground. At least 6 enemy planes were shot down during aerial and torpedo attacks on the U.S. task force. Solomons Area: On 7 December, Allied medium bombers attacked Kieta Harbor and Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Enemy reconnaissance planes appeared over Milne Bay and Woodlark Island on 6 and 7 December, respectively. On 7 December, Allied heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed enemy installations at Borgen Bay, Gasmata, and Cape Gloucester. The Borpop airfield on New Ireland was bombed. Over Wewak, Allied fighters destroyed 1 of 20 enemy planes engaged, and other Allied light units raided enemy areas near Madang and on the Huon Peninsula.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 27 November a Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk 800 miles SE of India. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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By AUTH A. C. of 5203-78

8 Dec 43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
8 December 1943.

No. 255.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 7 December slight advances were made by both sides. Southern Front: In the Crimea and Nogaisk Steppes rain and mud hampered activities, but fighting for the Kerch bridgeheads continued. Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, Soviet pressure failed to change the situation, but SW of Kremenchug the Soviets occupied the rail town of Pantayevka, 14 miles E of Znamenka; continuing to threaten the latter town. East of Chernyakov the enemy struck back with considerable strength to counteract a Soviet threat against Zhitomir and advanced on a narrow front several miles. Central Front: Activity NW of Gomel and W of Smolensk ceased. Northern Front: The Germans and Finns are subjecting Leningrad to artillery bombardment after an almost complete lull in fighting on this front. Air Activity: On 7 December both the GAF and the SAF were active in support of ground operations at the Kerch bridgeheads. Despite adverse weather the SAF attacked troop concentrations, rail targets, and supply units near Zhitomir.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The recent enemy gains at Mt. Camino have been erased and counterattacks from Rocca (SW of Mt. Maggiore) have been driven back. Hostile positions near Rocca are being shelled. Except for patrol clashes the Venafro area has been quiet. Although forced out of Lagone, NW of Venafro, small hostile forces still occupy the west edge of the hills near the town. The new German infantry divisions are described in reports as "troops of poor quality lacking aggressive spirit," and the seasoned divisions, as "very tired." Eighth Army Front: In the mountainous left sector no enemy contacts are reported. On 7 December, in the coastal sector, the enemy continued to maintain his position along the line: Guardiagrele--Orsogna--

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Ortona. San Leonardo has been abandoned by the enemy. The flooded Sangro River is falling, and weather conditions are improving. Air Activity: On the night of 5-6 December, Allied light bombers attacked scattered targets in north Italy. On 6 December, U.S. fighter-bombers attacked roads and bridges in the Cassino area. Heavy bombers attacked Eleusis and Kalamaki airdromes at Athens, destroying 10 of approximately 30 intercepting enemy fighters.

6. ASIA -- Burma: On 4 December constant patrols were maintained by U.S. fighters and fighter-bombers in the Hukawng Valley, where ground forces repulsed a Japanese attack. Enemy positions, supply dumps, the Japanese headquarters in Myitkyina, and Mogaung barracks area were successfully attacked. Mandalay rail yards were bombed by the RAF. On 5 December, RAF fighters strafed Buthidaung in the Arakan, and in an interception of 30 enemy planes over Chittagong shot down 1 bomber; over Akyab, 1 Japanese fighter of 9 which intercepted RAF fighters was destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. -- New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 6 December, Allied ground troops advancing north along the New Guinea coast on Huon Peninsula reached a point 1,200 yards N of the Kalueng River. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On the evening of 5 December enemy planes ineffectively raided the Cape Torokina area. Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed enemy areas on north Bougainville and damaged several installations at Bonis. Other Allied fighters swept the Arawa Bay area (N of Kieta) and the west coast of Buka Island. Kieta Harbor was bombed by Allied dive and torpedo units, and Bonis airdrome was successfully attacked by heavy bombers. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On the night of 5 December, 6 enemy planes bombed the Finschhafen district. On 6 December, Allied medium and light bombers supported ground troops near the Bogadjim Road. Allied heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, effectively attacked Cape Gloucester, Cape Hoskins, and Borgen Bay. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On 6 December, Allied planes harassed enemy shipping in the waters off Dutch New Guinea.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING. -- Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 7 December one was reported 20 miles SW of Martinique.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire
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Colonel, G. S. C.,
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By AUTH. A. C. of S. 5-8-78
7 Dec 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 6 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 7 December 1943 7 December 1943.

No. 254.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The last 24 hours were marked by increased activity in the south. Southern Front: In the vicinity of Chernyakov the enemy counterattacked and neutralized Soviet pressure. SW of Kremenchug the Soviets increased their pressure and occupied the rail junction of Tsybulevo, 7 miles NW of Znamenka, and the rail town of Alexandria, 24 miles E of Znamenka, in limited attacks, leaving but one rail line running south from Znamenka. In the Crimea the enemy intensified his attacks against both Soviet bridgeheads on the Kerch Peninsula. Central Front: NW of Gomel the Soviets made unimportant advances. Other Sectors: No change. Air Activity: On 6 December the GAF attacked objectives in the Kiev battle area, and the SAF actively supported operations N of Znamenka in the Kremenchug area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Operations in the coastal area are restricted by flood conditions along the Garigliano River, which has overflowed its banks for 10 miles inland. On higher ground in the center the enemy yielded Massa Torreelepri (near Sippiciano) on 6 December, but counterattacked successfully on Monastery Hill (S of Mt. Camino). The Germans were driven from minor hill positions S of Mt. Maggiore. Eighth Army Front: Heavy rains in the hills have produced flood conditions which hamper operations. Enemy reinforcements are reported on the left flank of the Sangro River bridgehead. Pressure against the enemy continues on the line Guardiagrele--Orsogna--Ortona. The Balkans: Roads and bridges in the area Bitolja--Kichevo--Debar in south-west Macedonia are reported destroyed by Partisans. Partisan activities in Bosnia and Slovenia continue; the Partisan attacks are being pressed

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near the capitals, Sarajevo (Bosnia) and Ljubljana (Slovenia). Mihailovitch reports the capture of German war materials from a train between Belgrade and Chachak. Air Activity: On 5 December, in continued adverse weather, Allied planes bombed enemy positions and communications in and behind the battle line. Rail facilities in the Rome area were attacked, and a floating dock at Orbetello was set on fire. Medium bombers attacked Split harbor, and fighters attacked a 4000-ton enemy merchant ship off the coast of Yugoslavia, scoring 2 direct hits. A total of about 50 enemy fighters was active during the day over the battle area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 5 December, U.S. fighters operating against Japanese troop and supply movements in the Changteh area severely damaged more than 40 river craft and caused casualties. Four of the 8 completed missions were intercepted by Japanese fighters; two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Fighting continues S of Changteh, which appears to be in enemy possession. Burma: On 5 December, U.S. fighter bombers attacked targets in the Hukawng Valley in support of Chinese ground forces. Enemy positions along the Tarung Hka were heavily strafed. On 3 December, 10 tons were dropped on Heho airdrome and installations by RAF heavy bombers. Enemy positions in Fort White, (Chin Hills sector) were dive-bombed and strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 December, Allied ground forces in the Finschhafen sector made further advances to the north along the coast, encountering prepared enemy positions and mine fields. Naval Activity: According to a communique, Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands were attacked on 4 December by U.S. carrier task forces. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 5 December, Allied medium, dive and torpedo bombers effectively attacked Aitara and Mosigetta (southwest Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 4 December enemy planes made 2 light raids over Langemak Bay. Over the period 4-5 December, Allied medium bombers and fighters successfully attacked Bogadjim road; other fighter formations raided Dogamur Bay (southeast of Nubia) and Lakona (Huon Peninsula). Two enemy vessels were damaged N of Rabaul and 155 tons of bombs were dropped on Cape Gloucester by Allied heavy units. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 5 December, Kaimana (Dutch New Guinea) and enemy villages in the Tanimbars were raided.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 29 November a French cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 100 miles S of Freetown. U-boat

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Sightings in American Waters: On 5 December one was reported 225 miles N of Cristobal. On 8 December one was reported 100 miles N of Georgetown (British Guiana).

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

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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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6 Dec 43
6-8-78
K. M.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 November 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
6 December 1943.

No. 8.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--During November there has been no positive information of the enemy. His most probable potentialities for action in the immediate future are: aerial attacks on Aleutian bases by long-range land-based aircraft and/or carrier-based aircraft, and submarine attacks on shipping supplying Aleutian bases.

b. Pacific Coast.--The possible presence of at least 1 enemy submarine off the Pacific Coast may indicate reconnaissance by that method. Probable lines of enemy action are continued: submarine reconnaissance, attacks on shipping, and nuisance raids by submarines' shelling of coastal installations or towns.

c. Domestic Situation.--Court action has continued against individuals charged with violation of espionage statutes. Similar charges, involving conspiracy, have been placed against representatives of pre-war pro-Nazi organizations.

Two WRA employees were injured in a riot, following a two-week strike by internees at the Tule Lake (California) War Relocation Center. Military Police were called to preserve order, and the camp was placed under martial law. Thirteen Japanese were taken into custody. A representative of the Spanish Consulate in San Francisco is conducting an investigation on behalf of the Japanese Government, which has threatened reprisals on Americans interned in Japan. Inhumane treatment of internees in the United States is being alleged in radio broadcasts from Tokyo by repatriated Japanese.

The absence of any enemy-directed sabotage continued.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Probably inspired by the Moscow conference, Latin American countries during November showed considerable pre-occupation with their position in hemisphere and world affairs. Support of the declarations made at Moscow was generally voiced in the Latin American press, with particular approbation of the unity achieved and a general recognition of Russia's prestige. In Chile strong agitation for recognition of the Soviet was frequently injected into commentaries on the conference; there were indications that Brazil might be

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considering the establishment of relations with Russia; and Uruguay accepted the first minister named by the Soviet, implementing the re-establishment of relations in July 1943. In an article for a Colombian publication, President Arroyo del Rdo of Ecuador extolled a "Gran Colombia" and alluded to possible future Antilles and Central American blocs. An alliance of Paraguay, Bolivia, and Brazil and a bloc including Argentina, Chile, and Peru have also been mentioned by a Bolivian official as possibilities. A trade treaty between Argentina and Paraguay, an agreement by Chile and Peru providing for a study of common trade and air problems, and a Chile--Colombia treaty of friendship and the renewal of commercial agreements were signed. The Paraguayan and Bolivian Presidents met on the frontier of their countries for discussions. Through the good offices of the Colombian President, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic resumed relations.

The Colombian schooner Ruby was sunk by a submarine on 17 November. On 27 November the Colombian Senate declared that Germany had assumed a position of belligerency against Colombia and that, therefore, Colombia has a right to assume a similar position. Acting President Darío Echandía interpreted the Senate's act as equivalent, for all practical purposes, to a declaration of war. The Bolivian Senate implied ratification of Penaranda's 5 April declaration of war by signifying Bolivia's desire to adhere to the United Nations' declaration.

Popular indignation over the shooting of 8 students in Sao Paulo, Brazil, during an opposition meeting on the eve of the sixth anniversary of Vargas' Estado Novo, has apparently subsided as a result of a complete shake-up in the local regime and of Vargas' statement that Brazil will return peacefully to democratic forms after the war. The Colombian President's 90-day leave-of-absence, although ostensibly to secure medical treatment for his wife, affords the Liberal Party an opportunity to get control of the tense Colombian political situation. The Argentine Government appeared to be consolidating its position and tightening its totalitarian controls in the face of continued student and labor opposition. Criticism of the Ramirez regime by other Latin American republics has died down, notably in Uruguay where the press has reportedly been warned to avoid offending Argentina.

Most probable line of enemy activity appears to be intensification of anti-American propaganda and encouragement of anti-American sentiment wherever found.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

During November the enemy successfully held the Crimea, halted the Soviet penetration in the Dnepr's Big Bend, temporarily withdrew under pressure to a point about 90 miles west of Kiev, and evacuated Gomel. Frequent storms in the south, followed by freezing temperatures all along the fronts in the latter days of November, did not prevent large-scale operations.

The Soviets established and successfully maintained bridgeheads on the Kerch Peninsula northeast and south of the town of Kerch. However, the enemy

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successfully repelled all Soviet attacks launched from these bridgeheads. On the Genichesk and Perekop Isthmuses sporadic Soviet attacks were halted by Rumanian armored units. Considerable Soviet pressure on the bridgeheads at Kherson and Nikopol and also attempts to cross the Dnepr River opposite Bereslav were checked in the face of stubborn enemy resistance.

In the Big Bend of the Dnepr, southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, very heavy Soviet pressure caused the enemy to fall back only slightly. North and northwest of Krivoi Rog massive German counterattacks halted the Soviet penetration, causing the Soviets to retire to a point about 15 miles north of that city. Southwest of Kremenchug heavy Soviet pressure in the latter part of November forced the enemy to retire somewhat, and fighting continues in the approaches to the important railroad town of Znamenka.

Northwest of Cherkassy the Soviets forced a passage of the river and established a bridgehead, bringing the town of Cherkassy under artillery fire. Soviet attacks were made in the Dnepr loop south of Pereslav, with no important changes. An attack from the north launched on 3 November by large Soviet forces caused the Germans to evacuate the city of Kiev 3 days later. From Kiev the Soviets continued their pressure to the south capturing Fastov, to the southwest capturing Zhitomir, to the northwest capturing Korosten, and to the north capturing Ovruch. All of these towns are important rail junctions, the latter 3 being on the Vitebsk--Odessa railroad. On 16 November violent German counterattacks halted Soviet drives, and on 20 November, Zhitomir was retaken by the enemy. Subsequent enemy counterattacks forced the Soviets back to a line Korosten--Chernyakov--Brusilov on which the Soviets on 30 November were resisting stubbornly. Some Soviet advances were made near the lower Pripet River, and a drive northwest of Chernigov cut the Gomel--Pinsk railroad and fanned out to the east capturing Rechitsa, to the west 40 miles from Rechitsa cutting the Vitebsk--Odessa railroad, and north to the Berezina River.

North of Gomel the Soviets in a heavy drive established a bridgehead across the Sozh River from which a penetration into the enemy's lines was effected on 25 November. This attack, in conjunction with the Rechitsa offensive, caused the enemy to evacuate Gomel on 26 November. The German-held evacuation corridor northwest of Gomel is 35 miles wide and 25 miles deep. West and northwest of Smolensk and in the Nevel area the enemy conducted successful defensive operations against very heavy Soviet attacks, giving way slightly south and northwest of Nevel. On the northern front no changes of significance took place.

As a result of the fluctuations of the current fighting in Russia, the enemy's front there is no shorter than it was on 5 July 1943, despite his withdrawal. The probability of releasing German divisions from this front for use elsewhere is materially offset by losses suffered during the summer campaign and by the continuing offensive operations on the part of the Soviets. However, the increase in scale and intensity of German counterattacks toward the end of the month indicates that the enemy, although not intending to fight to a decision

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on his present line, will attempt to hold this line and will withdraw only under strong Soviet pressure, meanwhile inflicting the maximum possible destruction of Soviet materiel and personnel.

Except for brief intervals near the beginning and toward the close of the month, air activity on both sides was restricted by adverse weather. Crucial areas were the Kerch bridgeheads and Strait, the Krivoi Rog--Nikopol region, the Fastov--Zhitomir--Korosten salient, and the Rechitsa--Gomel region, where air forces of both sides supported ground operations, often in the face of unfavorable terrain and weather conditions. There were limited air operations elsewhere along the Southern and Central Fronts and on the northern sea fronts. On 2 occasions, at Ovruch and near Cherkassy, Soviet objectives were reached by airborne troops.

Although the German Air Force continued to shift units in an attempt to obtain concentrations in the most critical areas, air superiority has remained with the Soviets. The enemy has reinforced his Eastern Front with a very few newly-activated units, and several units have returned to this front from non-operational status. None of these changes has had any noticeable effect on the results achieved by the Soviet Air Force.

In the Black Sea considerable naval activity was reported. The Germans claimed successful attacks on small units supplying Soviet bridgeheads near Kerch, while the Soviets reported sinking a number of enemy transports, barges, and other small craft.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Transfers to Italy and the Eastern Front have reduced German forces in France and the Low Countries during the last month by 6 divisions, so that there are now believed to be 36, as follows: 8 offensive divisions (3 of them Panzers), 23 defensive divisions, 4 Luftwaffe field divisions, and 1 unidentified. Of the 36 divisions, 13 are identified with the 15th Army which mans the sector from Zeeland to Caen with headquarters at Tourcoing, and 9 with the 19th Army whose headquarters are at Avignon and whose territory includes the Mediterranean coastal area and the zone formerly occupied by the Italians. The 7th Army, with headquarters at Le Mans, has 7 divisions under its command; the 1st Army, with headquarters at Bordeaux, has only 2 divisions identified in its area. Three divisions in Holland are not believed to be under control of any of the armies in France. Air strength does not appear to have been materially changed.

In France evidence of increased internal tension and of enemy jitters is seen in intensified activity against resistance groups and dissident labor conscripts. Also, arrests of several minor Vichy officials have been made by the Germans, and they have threatened to destroy Grenoble as a reprisal and repressive measure. Reports of Petain's threat to resign as head of the state, supposedly because the Germans prevented him for making a radio announcement promulgating a democratic constitution for France, indicate this tension

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and a degree of uncertainty in France itself. Laval appears to continue to retreat toward the moderates and even to be inclined to work with the anti-collaborationists. Germany's unsuccessful attempts to mobilize and deport French manpower, resulting in a sharp increase in sabotage and the organization of strong resistance guerrilla groups, have apparently been abandoned in favor of a new program of assigning labor conscripts to French factories working for German production. This has been attributed largely to the necessity of decentralizing German war industry as the result of bombings.

In Spain, renewed activity on the part of army leaders toward the restoration of the monarchy has been reported, and several circumstances indicate a desire to emphasize the country's trend away from Axis influence. The Foreign Office hastened to reiterate that Jordana's telegram to Laurel as "President of the Philippines" did not imply recognition of the Laurel regime. Members of the Blue Division continue to be repatriated and it is expected that before the first of the year not more than a battalion of volunteers will remain with the German Army.

During November the GAF continued its harassing raids over eastern and southeastern England; however, this action was limited to small formations, and the radius of activity did not exceed 125 miles from the French coast. Attacks were made and escape achieved with little time spent overland, making interception difficult. One attack on Allied shipping was made off Brest by enemy planes using glider bombs. Day and night defensive reaction over Europe varied from negligible to strong, as some Allied attacks were carried out in adverse weather which hindered enemy fighter operations. Hostile fighters were active in strength over western France on only one occasion, when about 50 enemy planes were encountered over St. Omer on 25 November.

During November the RAF made 10 major attacks on enemy targets. About 4,400 heavy-bomber sorties were flown and approximately 13,000 tons of bombs were dropped on important German cities and other vital centers from Modane, in southern France, to northwest Germany. Probably the heaviest single attack of the war was made on the night of 22-23 November when 2,623 tons of bombs were dropped on Berlin. Three other heavy attacks were made on the German capital. Ludwigshafen, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Leverkusen, and Duesseldorf were also heavily bombed.

U.S. medium and heavy bombers made about 30 major attacks involving about 5,700 sorties and dropped 7,600 tons of bombs. Heavy attacks were made on Bremen, Wilhelmshafen, and Gelsenkirchen. Two heavy and successful attacks were made on industrial targets and aircraft repair facilities in Norway.

German coastal shipping in the Channel and off the Netherlands and Norway continues to suffer losses from attacks by British aircraft and light naval units. The Tirpitz and the Scharnhorst when last reported were still in Altenfjord where the Nuernberg is thought to have arrived late in the month. Otherwise there has been no change in the location of any major fleet unit. It

is now believed that the Narvik and Seether-class destroyers are armed with 5.9-inch guns. It had previously been held that these vessels had 5-inch guns.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

During November very severe weather hampered operations in Italy. The enemy withdrew an average of 12 miles on the Fifth Army Front and 20 miles on the Eighth Army Front, taking up defensive positions along the coastal portion of the Garigliano River, the whole length of the Sangro River, and in the mountains between. The extensive use of mines and demolitions everywhere covered the enemy withdrawal. Most of these Allied advances took place during the first half of the month, with bad weather hampering subsequent operations until the Eighth Army launched an attack across the Sangro on the night of 27 November.

a. Fifth Army Front.--In the Tyrrhenian sector the enemy fell back to positions along the Massico Ridge which he held for only 4 days. By 5 November, Allied forward elements reached the Garigliano River which the enemy had extensively flooded near its mouth. At the end of the month the enemy still held the north bank of the river in the coastal sector and was digging in. Heavy fighting characterized the enemy's withdrawal across the mountainous terrain to the areas of Monte Camino and Monte Magliore, southwest of Milignano. Here vigorous counterattacks on 16 November regained for the enemy mountain positions guarding the Cassino-Frosinone plain, the direct approach to Rome. However, Allied troops continued to hold high ground northwest of Milignano on both sides of the main pass into the plain.

On 5 November, Allied troops captured Venafro and high ground to the north. Subsequently, the Germans held firmly to hill positions west of Venafro. A hasty enemy retreat north of the town on 11 November opened the way for the Allied capture of mountain positions, among them the ridge of la Falconara, approximately 3,000 feet high. Some of these heights north of Venafro were lost in an enemy counterattack on 17 November. The right flank of the Fifth Army reached the Mahrardi Ridge.

b. Eighth Army Front.--Isernia, the key junction of several important highways on the left flank, was captured on 4 November. Five days later Forlì and Carovilli, on the enemy's main lateral supply road, were in Allied hands. The front in this sector reached the upper Sangro River late in the month. Allied troops occupying Castel di Sangro and Sant' Angelo del Pesco. Resistance was particularly strong opposite the left flank, and on 27 November the enemy counterattacked at several points.

On the right flank, however, 2 Allied bridgeheads were established across the Sangro: one west of Archi, 13 miles from the Adriatic, the other in the coastal sector, extending 6 miles from the Adriatic. Some enemy elements remained on the south bank in the center sector. On the night of 27 November the Eighth Army launched a strong attack against the main enemy defenses on high

ground overlooking the Sangro River bridgehead in the Adriatic sector. The enemy resisted fiercely, counterattacking with Mark IV tanks and flame-throwers. By 30 November, Allied troops had occupied the high ridge dominating the Sangro Valley in the coastal sector.

c. Air Activity.--In Italy the enemy's available fighter strength, although on a comparatively small scale, was employed during November more for offensive than for defensive operations, with no effort made to provide air defense for his ground troops. Thus, in selecting his targets he was often able to avoid strong opposition with its resulting high attrition. Hostile fighter-bombers were active over the battle line every day during the first half of the month. This activity reached a high of 85 sorties on 13 November, but was increasingly weaker for the rest of the month; on some days there was no enemy air action. Bomber operations were limited to 3 light attacks at Naples, 2 at Maddalena (Sardinia), and 2 on Allied shipping in the western Mediterranean. Defensive reaction in northern Italy and southern France was on a regular but small scale.

U.S. bombers flew about 6,500 sorties and dropped approximately 7,000 tons of bombs on rail lines, industrial installations, and airdromes, mostly in northern Italy. The aircraft factories at Wiener-Neustadt were again attacked by U.S. planes. About 10,000 Allied fighter sorties were flown, and strong support was rendered Allied ground troops.

d. Naval Activity.--Allied naval vessels shelled enemy positions just north of the battle area on the west coast of Italy on several occasions during the month. On the night of 28-29 November they also made a diversionary bombardment on the east coast in support of the Eighth Army's attack across the Sangro River. Early in the month San Salvo on the east coast likewise was bombarded in support of ground forces. Toward the end of the month the small harbor of Civitanova, on the east coast about 20 miles south of Ancona, was also shelled from the sea, as was the port of Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia). Opposition from enemy coastal guns, when offered, was ineffective. Successful operations against enemy convoys were carried out by destroyers and torpedo boats off the west coast of Italy, and by destroyers off the east coast. A brief engagement between U.S. torpedo boats and enemy torpedo boats took place off Bastia (Corsica) on the night of 29-30 November. Allied submarines continued to inflict losses on enemy shipping in the western Mediterranean.

e. Summary.--At the end of the month the enemy occupied excellent defensive positions along the whole Italian front, with an artillery system centering in the vicinity of the la Meta mountain, 7,000 feet high, west of the junction of the Fifth and Eighth Armies. Severe weather and swollen streams added to the difficulties of the Allied forces which for 2 weeks were at a standstill. General Montgomery has begun a frontal assault. The problem of easing this with a flanking movement by land probably presents difficulties that no commander would welcome in view of the known strength of the German positions in the Apennines. However, the presence of Allied destroyers in the upper Adriatic suggests the possibility of another solution. Whatever the success of the present

Allied effort, the progress up the peninsula, over increasingly mountainous terrain and in adverse weather, will be arduous in the extreme.

f. Balkans.--The enemy is making a series of swift thrusts designed to clear the Dalmatian coast and prevent the Partisans from regrouping their forces. Receiving some of their supplies by air, the Germans attacked the islands of Krk and Cherso in the Gulf of Fiume. Trogir and the island of Drvenik, west of Split, are in German hands. Heavy fighting took place in Split. The enemy has gained possession of most of the Peljesac Peninsula. Throughout Yugoslavia the Germans attacked the Partisans at many points and everywhere met with stiff resistance. In Serbia clashes between Partisans and Chetniks continued. Tuzla, 50 miles north of Sarajevo, and the airport at Zagreb are in German hands. Partisans have effectively interrupted German lines of communication in many areas. The Sarajevo--Visegrad railroad has been extensively damaged, and the Trieste--Ljubljana--Zagreb line is constantly under attack. Near Debar (Macedonia), German troops attempting to break through toward Skoplje were fiercely opposed by Partisan forces.

g. Dodecanese and Aegean Islands.--The Germans invaded Leros early on 12 November with seaborne troops. Later in the day these were reinforced by approximately one battalion of parachutists and, after heavy fighting, the island capitulated on the evening of 16 November. Ikaria, Lipsos, Patmos, Samos, and Santorin also fell to the Germans during the month.

The fall of Leros was brought about chiefly by the effective use of superior enemy air power. Due to a lack of forward bases, Allied aircraft could not cope with the air offensive which the enemy was able to operate from bases in Rhodes, Crete, and Greece without the necessity of strong fighter protection. For the first time since the Tunisian campaign, Stuka dive-bombers were used extensively by the Germans, an operation made possible by the lack of opposition. This clear enemy air superiority, emphasized during the last 2 weeks of Allied tenure in the Aegean Sea area, prevented reinforcements from reaching the island by striking heavily at Allied shipping. For the first time strictly night operations were carried out by enemy planes using glider bombs. In addition, hostile aircraft carried on almost continuous bombing attacks against Allied ground positions. On 12 November enemy bombers flew more than 130 sorties in attacking the island, and approximately one battalion of parachute troops was dropped from 75 transport aircraft. Small-scale enemy fighter operations were carried out in defense of airdromes in Greece and important targets in Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

Following the fall of Leros, enemy bombers began attacks on Samos which fell on 19 November, and a lull in hostile air activity followed.

RAF planes were active on a small scale almost every day and night, attacking enemy shipping and airdromes. U.S. bombers made heavy attacks on enemy airdromes in Greece, and 2 attacks were made on the railroad yards at Sofia. Medium bombers and fighters made numerous attacks on shipping and

and harbors along the coast of Albania and Yugoslavia, and some formations attacked as far inland as Sarajevo.

Allied surface forces maintained constant Aegean patrols, delivering a number of successful attacks against enemy shipping, landing craft, and harbor facilities, while submarines inflicted further losses on enemy shipping in this area.

6. ASIA

a. China.--Severe fighting west of Tungting Lake has been in progress during the month of November. A Japanese drive from Yangtze River points between Shasi and Yochow was directed south and west against Changteh and other Chinese towns in the rice area bordering Tungting Lake. Possibly this drive was originally conceived as a training maneuver for untried Japanese troops and as a grain foraging mission. From the outset, enemy troop and supply lines were under repeated effective attack by elements of the 14th U.S. Air Force. Base storage points in Yochow, Puchi, and Shasi were heavily bombed and forward troop movements in all types of river craft were strafed with heavy losses inflicted on the enemy troops and boats. Fighting continues in the area, and Changteh appears to be still in Chinese hands.

Along with the blasting of enemy supply lines in Central China, the 14th Air Force hit Japanese shipping off the China coast repeatedly and with good effect. A total of 15 ships was sunk; this toll included 1 destroyer convoying 6 freighters south to Amoy. Swatow and Hong Kong Harbor were bombed, and lighthouses on the coast were demolished by cannon attacks of U.S. medium bombers.

b. Burma.--Ground operations have increased from active patrolling to minor engagements. In the Chin Hills the Japanese have forced the British back about 30 miles from their forward positions, but at present the movement is at a halt. In the Hukawng Valley area the Japanese, infiltrating through and around the positions of the American-trained Chinese, drove them back several miles, cutting their lines of communication and capturing one regimental command post. During this action the Chinese were aided by attacks of the 10th U.S. Air Force. Since then fighting has quieted down in this area. In the Arakan there has been nothing but patrol activity, with no advantage gained by either side. Both the British and the Japanese are reinforcing their fronts.

Enemy defensive air activity was very light during the first 2 weeks of the period, with a slight increase during the third week and a marked increase during the last few days of November. U.S. air activity was directed primarily against enemy communications in northern and central Burma during the first part of the month, with emphasis on enemy airdromes in central and southern Burma during the latter part. Enemy supply and troop concentrations and landing grounds in the Hukawng Valley and in northern Burma were attacked by U.S. planes throughout the month; 9 tons of bombs were dropped on the Burma Road near Lungling, rendering it impassable. The Myitnge railroad shops were

hit with 37 tons; 50 tons were dropped on rail facilities at Pynnarna. Rangoon was heavily attacked on 27 November, when 52 tons were dropped, and again on the 28th, when 84 tons of bombs were dropped. Interceptions occurred during attacks on Pakkoju, Melkilla, Heho, and Rangoon.

c. Thailand.--Premier Phibun is having difficulty in keeping his few loyal collaborationists in strategic positions so that the present regime can carry on. Inflation has become serious. It seems assured that the Thailand--Burma railroad is open or about to be opened. It will carry 800 tons a day which amount, by mid-January, may be increased to 1,500 tons. Total strength of the Army as of August 1943 is 200,000. The Japanese are demanding further recruiting and are assisting in training but will supply no equipment.

On 20 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Chlengmai and Lampang airdromes in northern Siam, doing effective damage to buildings and installations and destroying 11 aircraft on the ground.

d. Malaya (Singapore).--The Malays and Chinese are believed to hold the Japanese in silent loathing and occasionally speak of how much better conditions were under the British. As conditions deteriorate because of exhaustion of stocks and rise in prices, relations between rulers and ruled will become more strained. Only the Indians are friendly with the Japanese, and a few of the Sultans are collaborating with them.

e. French Indo-China.--Photographic reconnaissance by U.S. planes was maintained over northern French Indo-China, and operational activity was limited to strafing attacks on the railway station at Yenbay and the airdrome and barracks area at Dong Cough. Haiphong port has been so badly damaged by U.S. bombings that, reports state, it is now temporarily closed; the Japanese are endeavoring to increase production of copper and antimony, and are bringing pressure to bear to obtain control of several French firms still in business.

f. India.--The news that Japan has formed a provisional "Indian Government" at Singapore has been received with skepticism by the general public.

g. Afghanistan.--About the middle of the month the Prime Minister suffered a heart attack, but his condition was not regarded as serious. Because of his influence there may be some repercussion and, should he die, there may be serious internal trouble as the King is not powerful enough to support the Government alone. The Italian Minister will propose the complete shut-down of the Italian Legation at Kabul.

h. Summary.--In Central China it would appear that the Japanese have not as yet accomplished any specific objective. Following the pattern of the Salween action, a strong enemy drive may force the British to retreat farther in the Chin Hills and in the Hukawng Valley; the progress of the Ledo Road may be hindered, if not entirely prohibited, by the increasing enemy pressure on the American-trained Chinese troops.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--Between 13 and 20 November, U.S. aircraft made 15 almost unopposed attacks on 7 enemy air bases in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and during the month made 5 light raids on Greenwich Island; the enemy made 3 air attacks on U.S. bases in the Ellices. Under cover of a coordinated naval and aerial bombardment, U.S. ground forces landed in the northern Gilberts at Makin and Tarawa, on 21 November, and at Abemama on or about the same date. Enemy opposition was strong at Tarawa, and although effective resistance had ceased on all 3 atolls by 24 November, isolated enemy remnants were still being encountered at the end of the month. Concurrently with and following the occupation of these atolls, U.S. aircraft made heavy attacks on enemy air bases at Nauru, Jaluit, Mille, and Maloelap and effectively intercepted enemy aircraft attempting to attack U.S. naval units in the area. Japanese submarines were active in the Hawaiian, Fiji, and Gilbert Islands areas. The enemy lost a total of 65 planes in this area during the month.

b. Solomons Area.--At the first of the month units of the U.S. Marine Corps (after having accomplished their mission) were withdrawn from Choiseul. Newly-won positions in the Torokina area of Bougainville were extended and consolidated. Considerable enemy opposition was encountered in the northeast sector, and at the end of the month there were indications that enemy forces in some strength were concentrating south of the defense perimeter. Enemy air action was chiefly defensive; only occasional attacks were made on Allied bases. Allied aircraft continually pounded enemy airdromes on Bougainville and Buka, rendering them almost continuously unserviceable. Other targets were effectively bombed in support of ground troops, and several enemy cargo ships and warships were sunk or damaged.

Twice during the month Japanese task forces were intercepted west of Bougainville Island and decisively defeated by units of the U.S. South Pacific Fleet. During the night of 1-2 November a Japanese naval force, apparently attempting to disrupt Allied landings at Torokina, was intercepted about 30 miles northwest of Empress Augusta Bay by a U.S. task force. In the engagement which followed 1 Japanese light cruiser and 4 destroyers were reported sunk, and 2 other enemy cruisers and 2 destroyers damaged. Following the battle a large force of Japanese aircraft attacked the U.S. task force; antiaircraft batteries on the warships shot down 17 enemy planes. Shortly after midnight of 24-25 November a Japanese naval force consisting of 6 ships, possibly destroyers, was attacked about midway between Buka and St. George Channel by a slightly smaller U.S. task force. Four enemy vessels were sunk and a fifth was heavily damaged and probably sunk. In neither battle did the U.S. forces lose a ship.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Long Island, in Vitiaz Strait, was evacuated by the enemy. The enemy continued to resist in the Sattelberg area, but at the end of the month was being pushed north by Allied ground troops. In the Ramu Valley there was little activity; the enemy continues to defend this approach to Madang and his defenses south of Daumonia have not yet been breached.

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PT boats have been effective in destroying Japanese barges off the north coast of the Huon Peninsula.

On 28 November, Allied naval units, moving north through Vitiaz Strait, shelled Sio and on the next night bombarded Madang. Gasmata was also bombarded the night of 29 November.

Offensive enemy air action consisted largely of ineffective raids on Allied forward bases in New Guinea. Allied air attacks were concentrated on Rabaul, and late in the month on Gasmata. A large number of enemy warships, freighter and cargo vessels was sunk and damaged in Rabaul Harbor by strong forces of Allied carrier-based planes together with heavy and medium bombers. On 2 November a large force of Allied medium bombers, with a strong fighter escort, made a highly successful low-level attack on enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor, sinking 15 vessels and damaging 13 others. In addition, 18 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, and 67 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. On 5 November, in another attack against enemy shipping in the harbor, approximately 100 carrier-based bombers and fighters hit and damaged 8 Japanese cruisers and 2 destroyers. A heavy cruiser blew up following hits by both bombs and torpedoes.

On 11 November carrier planes again attacked shipping in Rabaul Harbor. Early in the afternoon a U.S. carrier force, presumably the one which had attacked Rabaul, was heavily raided by Japanese planes in the area southeast of New Ireland. Eighty-five of the attacking planes were shot down by antiaircraft batteries and the task force's fighter cover; no serious damage was suffered by U.S. surface craft.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Enemy air action consisted of one raid on Darwin; however, much activity was noted on enemy airdromes. Allied aircraft attacked several Japanese-occupied regions in Dutch New Guinea and in the Aroes. Soerabaja was bombed with some success, as was enemy shipping in the entire area.

e. General.--During November the enemy lost a total of 602 planes in the entire area as compared with 899 planes lost during October. This may be partly attributed to a shortage of planes in forward areas and to the enemy's apparent policy during November of refraining from sustained air activity, of engaging only targets necessary for the defense of Rabaul, and of participating in such operations as would offer a minimum loss to his aircraft. It seems probable that the enemy will continue this policy during the coming month.

There are still no indications of a diminished determination to defend Rabaul, and while the Japanese reaction to Allied landings at Torokina has been slow, there is no conclusive evidence of a substantial evacuation of the southern Bougainville area. On New Guinea, Japanese defenses have deteriorated somewhat in the Huon Peninsula; however, it is believed that the enemy will stubbornly resist any Allied advance on Madang by way of the Ramu Valley.

(continued on page 14)

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, 1 DECEMBER 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)			
<p>German, Total (O, 234; D, 71; L, 21; U, 1) 327</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Located in:</p> <p>Russia (O, 177; D, 20; L, 13) 210</p> <p>Germany (O, 2; D, 5) 7</p> <p>France & Lowlands (O, 8; D, 23; L, 4; U, 1) 36</p> <p>Italy (O, 20; D, 1; L, 1) 22†</p> <p>Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 15; D, 5; L, 1) 21</p> <p>Norway (O, 5; D, 5; L, 1) 11</p> <p>Poland (O, 1; D, 5) 6</p> <p>Finland (O, 6; D, 1) 7</p> <p>Denmark (D, 4; L, 1) 5</p> <p>Unlocated (D, 2) 2</p> <p>(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; L=Luftwaffe*; U=Unidentified)</p> <p>*Estimated to contain from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with relatively high firepower.</p> <p>†A total of 22 German divisions are identified in Italy. Based on recent movements into Italy, it is estimated, however, that there are 2 more divisions located there.</p> <p>Administrative divisions are now counted in the GHQ pool and are no longer included in any calcula- tion of combat divisional strength.</p>		<p>Axis Satellite, Total 116</p> <p>Roumanian (in Russia O, 9; D, 3; in Roumania O, 16; D, 4) 32</p> <p>Hungarian (in Hungary O, 28*; D, 2; in Russia O, 3; D, 4*) 37</p> <p>Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. Cav Div and excl. 1 Armd and 1 Mtn Brigs) 21</p> <p>Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Inf Brigs) 13</p> <p>Croat (operational units only, equiv. strength) 6</p> <p>Slovak (in Slovakia O, 4; in Russia O, 1; in Italy D, 1) 6</p> <p>Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 Div) 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*Brigade strength</p>	
AIR FORCES			
Nationality		Combat Planes	
German		5500	
Japanese		4200	
NAVAL FORCES			
Type	German	Italian††	Japanese
Battleships	3 (1)	2 (2)	11
Carriers	1 (1)		8
Carrier Escorts		2 (2)	
Aux. Carriers	0		5
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	15
Light Cruisers	4	1 (1)	17
Destroyers	43*	39 (14)**	70
Submarines	425	16 (1)	86
<p>Figures in parenthesis indicate scuttled, damaged, or incompleted vessels and are included in the totals.</p> <p>*Includes 1 ex-French destroyer and 3 ex-French tor- pedo boats.</p> <p>††Italian vessels under enemy control.</p> <p>**Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats and destroyer escorts.</p>			
Japanese, Total (excludes 15 Depot Divs, 1 Brig, 20 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 18 Ind mixed Brigs, 13 Border Garrisons, and 17 Ind Garrisons) 65			
Located in:			
Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 15 Depot Divs, 2 Tk Regt, 1 Ind mixed Brig) 11			
Manchuria (excl. 1 Cav Brig, 13 Tk Regts, 328,000 Manchurian puppet Tps, 13 Border Garrisons*) 14			
China (excl. 16 Ind mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 2 Tk Regts, 420,000 Chinese puppet Tps) 21			
Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 Tk Regt) 6			
Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 Ind mixed Brig, 1 Brig, 2 Tk Regts) 13			
*Not included in Garrison Troops total.			

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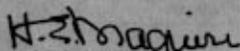
Enemy offensive action in the Central Pacific will probably be limited to raids by air, submarine, and light naval forces. There is evidence that the defenses in the Marshalls are being reinforced; however, there is nothing to indicate that the main Japanese fleet will be committed at an early date.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

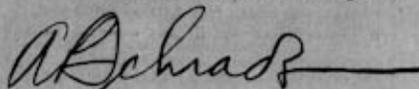
Allied merchant shipping losses in November consisted of 33 ships totaling 130,000 tons, according to preliminary figures. Of this number, 10 ships, totaling 22,000 tons, were lost from ordinary perils of the sea, while 23 ships of 108,000 tons were lost by enemy action. Total sinkings during November approximated those of recent months, but tonnage lost through submarine attacks was 50 percent smaller than in October, while tonnage sunk by aircraft increased 200 percent over the previous month. Allied antisubmarine measures in the North Atlantic appear to be highly effective. No shipping losses resulting from submarine action have been reported in this theater during November.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.



A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
Spec 43, 5-3-78
JEM

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
6 December 1943.

No. 253.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--In Argentina wide powers over labor, social welfare, housing, and immigration have been given to ultra-nationalistic Colonel Juan Peron as chief of the new Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare Planning.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Bad weather continues generally along the whole front, with only local fighting in progress. The ground in the north is hardening but muddy conditions prevail in the south. Southern Front: In the Kerch Peninsula, Soviet attempts to widen bridgeheads failed as did enemy efforts to effect a landing at the westernmost tip of the Nogaisk Steppes, near the mouth of the Dnepr River. South of Cherkassy local action failed to change the situation. Southeast of Cherkassy along the Dnepr, Soviet reconnaissance was very active. Central Front: In the vicinity of Zhlobin and W of Propoisk, countermeasures taken by the enemy neutralized Soviet pressure of the last few days without changing the situation. West of Smolensk poor visibility tended to decrease activity. Soviet counterattacks in the vicinity of Nevel prevented any enemy advance. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 3-4 December, RAF bombers attacked Leipzig. Enemy defenses in the target area were on a decreased scale. On 4 December, U.S. fighters bombed the Gilze-Rijen airdrome (Holland), destroying 3 of 16 opposing enemy fighters.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Fifth Army has made small advances and repulsed an enemy counterattack. Outposts of the enemy S of the Garigliano River have been withdrawn. Artillery fire has softened enemy positions hewn in the rock of Monte Camino and Monte Maggiore, and they are slowly yielding to attack. Hostile artillery shows reduced activity, but fire of mortars and small arms is effective and vigorous, with stubborn German resistance SW of Scapoli in the area of Monte Pantano. Eighth Army Front: Heavy fighting continues, especially

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in the Orsogna--Guardiagrele area, where the Germans are using many mortars. Continuing to advance slowly on 5 December, in spite of unfavorable weather and German reinforcements, Eighth Army troops in the coastal sector reached the Moro River. Difficult crossings of the Sangro River, due to a sudden rise, are hindering communications. Balkans: Yugoslav Partisans announce the arrival in Croatia of 2 German divisions sent from Austria. Naval Activity: During the night of 1-2 December, British destroyers bombarded enemy positions in the Minturno area on the Italian west coast in support of the Fifth Army; return fire was ineffective. On the afternoon of 2 December, British destroyers operating in the Adriatic bombarded east coast targets between Gullianova and Pescara, scoring a direct hit on a bridge. That night the same destroyers shelled Ancona and San Benedetto, and also sank 3 enemy schooners and damaged 2 others off the coast. Shore batteries replied to both these actions but caused no damage. Early on 3 December other destroyers sank a small enemy merchant vessel in the central Adriatic. Air Activity: In Italy, on 4 December, adverse weather limited Allied air action to support of ground troops. In Albania, however, Allied fighters attacked Berat airdrome, destroying an air transport. In the Aegean, RAF planes attacked enemy shipping and destroyed 3 escorting enemy seaplanes. On the night of 4-5 December enemy bombers attacked the harbor area at Castelrosso (Dodecanese).

6. ASIA--India: A communique states that on 5 December the Calcutta area was attacked by 2 waves of Japanese bombers with fighter escort; 2 enemy planes were destroyed; damage was slight.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 5 December, Allied ground forces in the northeast sector of the Torokina area have lost contact with the enemy. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 3 December an Allied search plane destroyed 1 of 7 intercepting enemy planes near Mille. On 4 December a lone enemy plane dropped 4 bombs on Makin, causing no damage. Allied heavy bombers effectively attacked Mille and Nauru, encountering accurate AA fire. Solomons Area: During the 4 December attack at Chabai, previously reported, Allied heavy and medium bombers encountered an effective type of AA fire consisting of phosphorus-type shells which, upon exploding, emitted 30-foot trailing white streamers. In the same raid a high altitude enemy plane unsuccessfully dropped 6 aerial bombs on Allied planes. At least 4 new AA positions have been installed at Chabai. Buka airdrome is under repair; the condition of the Bonis airfield was undetermined. The 3 other major enemy fields in the Bougainville area are inoperative. New Guinea--

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New Britain Area: In the 4 December attack on Rein Bay, previously reported, Allied medium units encountered some possible barrage parachute-type AA fire. This type of fire was encountered once before near Cape Gloucester. On 4 December, Allied medium bombers and fighters attacked Sio, and light bomber units raided trails and camps around Blucher Point. Lakunai airfield (Rabaul) was bombed by other Allied medium planes, searchlights preventing observations.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 4 December a Cuban cargo vessel was sunk off Cape Hatteras, presumably by submarine. On 3 December a U.S. tanker was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 250 miles SE of the mouth of the Mississippi River. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 4 December one was reported in the Florida Straits; on 5 December another was reported off Barranquilla (Colombia).

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 4 December 1943
To : 1200 Z, 5 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
5 December 1943.

No. 252.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The winter phase of fighting on the Eastern Front is now under way, with heavy Soviet pressure on the Central Front. Southern Front: Snow and light frosts prevail in the Big Bend of the Dnepr as local fighting continues. Some Soviet pressure was exerted W of Zaporozhe and S of Kremenchug, while minor enemy attacks were made on the Perekop Isthmus. At Cherkassy enemy counterattacks failed to cause any significant change. Central Front: In the Zhlobin area the Soviets advanced slightly, and to the southeast are within 7 miles of that town. One hundred miles N of Gomel, W of Propoisk, the Soviets, in slight advances, are nearing the upper reaches of the Dnepr. West of Smolensk heavy Soviet attacks are taking place with no apparent changes in the situation. In the Nevel area enemy counterattacks neutralized Soviet pressure. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Presence of Japanese sailors on the French west coast, which has been noted for some time, is now explained by a report that 1,700 are being trained for submarine duty, principally near Bordeaux, and are preparing to take German-built submarines to Japan. Air Activity: On 2 December, 3 enemy aircraft in separate flights operated over southeast England; 1 Ju-188 was destroyed. On the night of 2-3 December large formations of RAF bombers heavily attacked Berlin. Moderate heavy and considerable light AA fire was encountered, as well as numerous searchlights and fighter flares. Following the main raid other RAF planes made light attacks on Berlin, Bochum, and Witten.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Fifth Army made numerous small advances at various points along the line and repulsed counterattacks on its right. Eighth Army Front: The Eighth Army continued to advance in all sectors, with fierce fighting near Orsogna. San Vito

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was completely occupied by the Allies. Air Activity: At dusk on 2 December, 30 enemy aircraft attacked the harbor at Bari dropping mines and bombs. On the same day escorted U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Bolzano, and U.S. medium bombers attacked the marshalling yards at Arezzo. On the night of 2-3 December, RAF planes again bombed the Arezzo marshalling yards, and U.S. light bombers attacked enemy communication lines in the western battle area. Bombing attacks were also made on Split, Trogir, and Sibenik (Yugoslavia). On 3 December, U.S. medium bombers made 4 attacks on the marshalling yards and harbor facilities at Sibenik and fighter bombers attacked enemy shipping off the Yugoslavian coast. In Italy, Casale airdrome and communication targets N of Rome were bombed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 2 December an undisclosed number of Japanese planes bombed Kian airfield (150 miles E of Hengyang). On 4 December, U.S. medium bombers, with fighters, effectively attacked Changteh and were intercepted by 7 enemy planes. Other U.S. fighters carried out operations against Changteh and dropped ammunition to Chinese troops near Tungting Lake. Burma: On 1 December, U.S. fighters were intercepted at Insein by 30 enemy fighters. On 2 and 3 December, U.S. medium bombers, with fighter cover, damaged the cement plant at Thayetmyo and 2 river boats nearby. The road at Manywet was bombed, and some surface craft along the Irrawaddy were attacked. U.S. fighters bombed the Myitkyina airdrome with good results. On 3 December, U.S. fighters scored a direct hit on Namkwin road bridge (SW of Mogaung) with a 500-pound bomb; U.S. medium bombers dropped 18 tons on Myitnge bridge (S of Mandalay), with excellent results. Other U.S. planes attacked enemy supply dumps and barracks near Mogaung and a factory at Namti, SW of Mogaung. On 1 December, RAF heavy bombers attacked Mingaladon and Zayatwin airdromes, both in the Rangoon area; results were unobserved. On 2 December, RAF medium units started large fires at Bassein (100 miles W of Rangoon); other planes attacked enemy positions at Buthedaung.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 4-5 December, Allied surface units effectively shelled enemy positions at Tarekakeri (Choiseul Bay area) and the Mawaraka area near Empress Augusta Bay. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 December, in the Finschhafen sector, heavy fighting was reported along the trail 900 yards S of Wareo. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 2 December, Greenwich Island was bombed by an Allied plane. On 5 December, 9 enemy planes bombed Tarawa. Solomons Area: On the evening of 3 December, 20 to 25 enemy dive and torpedo bombers attacked an Allied convoy off southwest Bougainville. A few enemy

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planes were shot down. Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively bombed enemy concentrations on south Bougainville and near Tonolei Harbor. Allied heavy bombers damaged Bonis airfield, and on the next day large formations of dive and torpedo bombers heavily attacked enemy camps and buildings at Mosigetta (Bougainville). Chabal was attacked by Allied heavy and medium bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 December an Allied fighter patrol shot down 4 of 24 enemy fighters engaged over Wewak. Allied light bombers raided enemy areas near the Masaweng River (Huon Peninsula), while heavy and medium bombers severely damaged enemy installations and camps on Cape Gloucester. On 4 December large formations of Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy shipping at Rein Bay and at Sio. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 3 December, Allied heavy bombers effectively attacked Waingapoe (Sumba Island).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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4 Dec 43

ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 3 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 4 December 1943 4 December 1943.

No. 251.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Mud and rain hamper operations in the Ukraine while freezing weather is hardening the ground in the Smolensk area. Southern Front: Local fighting resulted in slight gains by the Soviets W and S of Kremenchug. Enemy counterattacks neutralized Soviet pressure S of Cherkassy. In the Zhlobin area the Soviets have occupied a point 9 miles SE of that town and have reached several points on the Dnepr River 20 miles to the north. Central Front: East of Orsha, Soviet activity is developing as the weather grows colder and the ground harder. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: After a heavy Allied bombardment concentrated on a narrow front, enemy mountain positions between Monte Camino and Monte Maggiore were attacked on 3 December. A wedge nearly 2 miles deep was driven into the enemy line. Eighth Army Front: In the Adriatic sector stubborn enemy opposition, mines, and demolitions failed to halt Allied progress. Units of the Eighth Army reached the area of Guardiagrele, where particularly fierce fighting continues. The hill town of Orsogna was captured, extending the Allied bridgehead to a depth of 8 miles. Lanciano, Treglia, and San Vito (on the coast) are in Allied hands. Balkans: Germans are successfully operating against Partisans in Yugoslavia near the Albanian frontier NE of Tirana. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 December, RAF planes bombed the rail yards at Pontassieve (just E of Florence). On 2 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the submarine yards at Marseilles; about 35 enemy planes were encountered. The rail bridge at Chieti was attacked by medium bombers, and enemy shipping off the coast of Yugoslavia, by fighter bombers. Enemy planes made 5 attacks on Allied positions on the Italian front.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 2 December, Japanese aircraft dropped delayed action bombs on Allied airfields at Suichwan and Namyung, 120 miles SE of Hengyang. U.S. fighters bombed Japanese positions NE of Changteh. French Indo-China: Buildings at Hagiang airfield were strafed, and the tin mines at Nguyen Binh (20 miles W of Caobang) were bombed by U.S. fighters. Burma: On 2 December a large force of U.S. heavy bombers attacking the Insein engine sheds (N of Rangoon) was intercepted by enemy fighters which pressed their attacks for 70 minutes; 9 of these planes were shot down. Akyab was also hit by U.S. heavy bombers. Fair results were achieved by both missions. On 1 December the RAF attacked at various points in Burma: an enemy dump in Maungdaw was hit, 9 tons were dropped on Japanese-occupied Fort White (in the Chin Hills), and the oil refinery at Indaw (W of Mawlaik) was bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied ground troops, with tank support, continue to advance in the Finschhafen sector. Enemy strong points along the Bonga--Wareo track are being reduced. Photographs of Aitape (80 miles W of Wewak), made on 1 December, show 2 new airfields under construction. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 2 December, Ocean Island (W of the Gilberts) was lightly raided by Allied planes without opposition; there was no sign of enemy activity. Solomons Area: On 1 December, Allied medium bombers attacked Maliai (Morgusaia Island) and the Sarime Plantation (north Bougainville). On 2 December they repeated their attack at Maliai, also raiding the Porro River area (south Bougainville). AA fire was encountered at Maliai. On 3 December, Allied medium units effectively bombed the Kieta supply area without opposition; heavy bombers attacked Korovo (Shortland Island). Photographs reveal no major enemy airfield in the Solomons as serviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of 1 December showed 105 enemy planes on 4 fields at Wewak. Besides the medium bombers involved in the Borgen Bay attack on 1 December, previously reported, Allied light bombers participated, and also raided the Cape Hoskins area. On 2 December, Allied medium bombers again successfully attacked the Borgen Bay area, the Anwek River area near Gasmata, and other enemy targets on the north New Britain coast. No enemy air opposition was encountered. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 2 December, Allied planes raided the Toetal waterfront (Kei Islands).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 21 November a British cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft 475 miles NW of Cape Finisterre (Spain). On 29 November a Greek cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 3 December one was reported off Guantanamo Bay (Cuba).

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 2 December 1943
To : 1200 Z, 3 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
3 December 1943.

No. 250.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Sleet, rain, and mud held activity to a minimum. Southern Front: Soviet pressure was exerted in the Kremenchug and Cherkassy areas, with slight Soviet gains being made toward the rail junctions of Znamenka and Smela, both of which are now within artillery range. Central Front: Slight Soviet gains were made in local fighting in the Pripet marshes and NE of Zhlobin. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 2 December the GAF supported counterattacks in the sectors near Cherkassy and W of Gomel. Over in the Black Sea, Soviet air attacks were made on enemy transport.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 1 December, U.S. heavy bombers made a 775-ton attack on Solingen. Three formations of U.S. medium bombers attacked airdromes at Lille and Cambrai. In the Bay of Biscay, RAF fighter-bombers destroyed 3 Ju-88's. On the night of 1-2 December, 2 enemy planes were active over southeast England, but only 1 dropped bombs.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 2 December, Allied troops, slowly advancing in the mountains 4 miles SW of Mignano, encountered machine-gun fire and Werfer elements. Eighth Army Front: Enemy demolitions and mines delayed operations. Castelfrentano, in the center of the expanding Sangro River bridgehead, was captured and held by Allied troops despite heavy counterattacks. In the coastal sector progress continued in the direction of San Vito. Balkans: Partisans counterattacked German forces in the area of Travnik (Croatia). Naval Activity: During the night of 30 November - 1 December, Allied destroyers bombarded Durazzo (Albania), starting a large fire. Return fire was ineffective. Air Activity: In Italy, on 1 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked ball-bearing works at Turin, dropping over 350 tons. About 40 enemy planes were encountered, including some fighters of Italian design. Allied fighters continued bombing and strafing attacks on enemy targets along the Albanian coast.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 1 December, U.S. medium bombers with fighter escort carried out 2 successful missions against enemy shipping in Hongkong Harbor; vessels at Taikoo and Kowloon docks were hit; a 320-foot freighter was sunk while a 520-foot cargo vessel and dock facilities, including machine shops, were seriously damaged. Fires were started in Kowloon; following the bombing run more than 10 Japanese fighters attempted interception. In the Changteh sector, 50 of 200 small enemy boats were sunk by strafing. In western Yunnan enemy troop movements and a truck convoy were successfully strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 30 November, Allied ground forces in the Finschhafen sector captured a bridge 3 miles NE of Sattelberg and occupied Wareo. Ten to 12 large ships were sighted W of Kavieng on an easterly course. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 30 November, Allied medium bombers with fighter escort attacked Malaita (S of Shortland), causing fires. Light bombers attacked Ballale and Kara. AA fire was encountered at both places. Enemy areas in northwest Bougainville were raided and positions near the Jaba River bombed with good results. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 December, Allied heavy bombers with fighter escort successfully attacked Wewak, destroying dumps and starting fires. Of 40 intercepting enemy fighters, 10 were shot down. Borgen Bay was raided by Allied medium bombers, and at least 4 enemy vessels damaged in attacks by Allied search planes northwest of New Britain.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire A. E. Schrader

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 1 December 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 2 December 1943 2 December 1943.

No. 249.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Nowhere on the front was there any large-scale fighting. Little change took place due to rain, sleet, and mud, especially in the Kiev area. Air Activity: On 30 November both the GAF and the SAF supported operations in the Cherkassy sector. That night, SW of Krivoi-Rog, Soviet bombing attacks were continued against the Apostolovo rail junction.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 1 December heavy enemy artillery activity was reported SW of Venafro. In the mountains 5 miles NW of Venafro the enemy counterattacked and regained ground, but after 2 hours of fighting the situation was under control. Immediately to the north, American troops continued their advance W of the Falconara Ridge and on the 5,500-foot heights of Monte Marrone. Roads behind Allied lines were heavily shelled from enemy positions in the Meta and Mainardi ridges. Eighth Army Front: The enemy continues to resist fiercely in the coastal sector, counterattacking and using all available forms of artillery. However, slow Allied progress was maintained. Approximately 1,000 German prisoners were taken. Allied troops captured Rocca San Giovanni on the coastal road. Naval Activity: On the night of 29-30 November, U.S. torpedo boats engaged 5 enemy torpedo boats off Bastia (Corsica). One enemy boat was damaged and others probably damaged in a brief action. Air Activity: On the night of 29-30 November, U.S. light bombers attacked road and rail junctions between Pescara and Ancona. On 30 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail installations along the west coast of Italy. U.S. heavy bombers made a light attack on Fiume. Allied fighters and light bombers made almost continuous attacks on enemy positions in the battle line in Italy. Three formations of enemy planes were intercepted by Allied fighters over the battle area.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: On 29 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked Sagaing rail yards, near Mandalay. Results were excellent; hits were scored on tracks and railroad cars, starting several fires. In the Hukawng Valley, N of Kamaing, U.S. planes bombed and strafed specific targets for the support of ground operations. The Kamaing barracks area, motor pool, and gasoline supply dump were bombed; river and road traffic near Ningbyen was attacked.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: In the early morning of 29 November a force of U.S. Marines landed 6 miles SE of the U.S. perimeter defense at Torokina. On 30 November, after having encountered large Japanese forces, and destroyed supply dumps, the force was successfully withdrawn. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 November, Allied naval units shelled Sio and on the next night bombarded Madang and Gasmata. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 30 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed the Jakohina Mission area and gun positions at Kangu Hill (south Bougainville). Allied fighters attacked the Tonolei Harbor installations and camps at Kieta. Chabai was bombed and strafed by Allied light bombers. South of Empress Augusta Bay other Allied light units effectively raided enemy concentrations, while medium bombers made a similar raid on north Choiseul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Enemy planes ineffectively attacked Allied warships off Sio on 30 November. On 1 December, Allied light and medium bombers attacked Kalasa and the trail at Lakona near Finschhafen. Alexishafen and Cape Gloucester were bombed; 2 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. On the west coast of New Britain, Allied medium bombers encountered AA fire consisting of 19-inch parachutes with 6 to 8-inch cartridges suspended. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 30 November, Allied bombers started fires along the Langgoer wharfs (Kei Islands) and on the Eiman Island runway (off the west tip of Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire A. E. Schrader

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 30 November 1943

To : 1200 Z, 1 December 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington 25, D. C.,

1 December 1943.

No. 248.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There is little change in any area. Southern Front: Soviet pressure continues at Perekop, S of Nikopol, N of Krivoi-Rog, S of Kremenchug, and at Cherkassy. In the Kiev salient the enemy recaptured Korosten; heavy enemy pressure in the Chernyakov and Brusilov areas continues. Central Front: The Soviets are attacking near the lower Pripet River with slight gains. The Red Army continues to press the enemy withdrawal NW of Gomel in the area of the enemy-held rail junction of Zhlobin, which now is under artillery fire. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 29-30 November the SAF bombed Znamenka, attacking rail targets and supply concentrations.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 29 November, despite adverse weather, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Bremen. Intense AA fire was encountered over the target, and strong fighter reaction continued throughout the time the bombers were over the continent; 35 enemy planes were destroyed in combat. U.S. medium bombers attacked the Chievres airdrome (S of Brussels) where fighter opposition was stronger than usual. On 30 November heavy bombers made a heavy attack on the steel center of Solingen (E of Duesseldorf); moderate AA fire and weak air opposition were encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 30 November, Allied positions in the mountains S of Mignano were heavily shelled. American troops advanced NW of Venafro across 3500-foot heights, where the enemy had made extensive use of mines and wire. On the right flank Allied progress continued to a point 1 mile W of Castelnuovo. Eighth Army Front: The battle at the Sangro River bridgehead continues with undiminished violence, the enemy counterattacking heavily. Allied troops occupied the high ridge which dominates the Sangro Valley in the coastal sector. Romagnoli and Fossacesia, on the ridge, are in Allied hands. Balkans: Yugoslav Partisans report cooperation by Rumanian patriots in attacking

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railroads used by the Germans on the Rumanian frontier. Naval Activity: On the night of 28-29 November, British destroyers and motor gunboats carried out a diversionary bombardment on the east coast of Italy in support of the Eighth Army's attack across the Sangro River. Air Activity: On the night of 28-29 November, Allied planes bombed the Ciampino--Rome airdrome and the harbor and railroad at Pescara. On 29 November, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Grosseto airfield and roads and rail targets S of Civitavecchia and at Gullianova. In Yugoslavia other medium bombers attacked an explosives factory and barracks at Sarajevo, and fighters attacked communications in the Dubrovnik area and the Mostar airdrome where 7 enemy fighters were encountered. Off Benghazi about 15 enemy bombers made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping.

6. ASIA--China: On 29 November, Allied planes were active in support of Chinese ground operations near Changteh. Enemy positions were attacked and ammunition and supplies were dropped in Changteh city. The Chinese Air Force reports destruction of 4 of 21 enemy aircraft in combat W of Tungting Lake. On offensive sweeps off the south China coast, U.S. medium bombers shelled and destroyed 2 lighthouses and 1 radio station; Swatow town and airdrome were also attacked, direct hits being scored on warehouses and oil storage tanks. Japanese planes bombed targets 8 miles NW of Changsha. Burma: On 28 November, 2 heavy raids were made in the Rangoon area by U.S. bombers, 1 flight with a fighter escort. Both missions were intercepted, 1 before reaching the target area, and the other after the bombing run. Four of approximately 16 enemy fighters were destroyed. A total of 84 tons was dropped with good results. Akyab also was hit and fires were started.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 29 November, 40 Japanese barges and landing boats were sighted NE of Torokina. Scouts report 5,000 Japanese on Choiseul, nearly all of whom are said to be on the northwest tip of the island. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 29 November a single enemy bomber ineffectively attacked Allied shipping off Cape Torokina. Photographs on the same date show the enemy strip at Ballale is serviceable. Allied dive and medium bombers, with fighters, bombed and strafed enemy areas in the Jaba River area and near Tinputs Harbor while heavy units attacked Kieta. South of Empress Augusta Bay torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, started fires in enemy camps. Enemy planes appeared over Treasury Island; 7 bombs were dropped on Allied troops near Cape Torokina. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 29 November, Cape Gloucester

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was successfully bombed by Allied medium units. Northwest Australia--
Banda Sea Area: On 29 November, Allied heavy bombers raided Mana-
kwari, encountering AA fire.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat
Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By AUTH: 102150-3-72
30 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 29 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 30 November 1943 30 November 1943.

No. 247.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Sleet and rain prevail all along the front.
Southern Front: Soviet pressure continues at key points on the lower Dnepr with only slight gains recorded against the enemy. In the Kiev salient the enemy still has the initiative, but there is little change in the line. The Germans have encircled a Soviet force near Korosten, and attempts by Soviet divisions to relieve it have failed. Central Front: Along the lower Pripet, slight Soviet gains were made. In the Gomel area enemy evacuation continues successfully in spite of Soviet pressure. Elsewhere attacks by Red Army forces were of local character only. Northern Front: No change
Air Activity: On 30 November, air forces of both sides were actively engaged in the Dnepr Bend area. The Soviet Air Force bombed supply and rail concentrations at Apostolovo and supported ground operations in the Kiev salient.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 28-29 November, 5 enemy planes bombed scattered points in southeast England.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Enemy demolitions are increasingly thorough, and include the destruction of buildings suitable for billets.
Fifth Army Front: Enemy defensive preparations continue. On 29 November artillery activity increased. Near the right flank, American troops occupied another hill in the Falconara ridge. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops extended the Sangro River bridgehead in the coastal sector to a width of 12 miles and a depth, at one point, of 4 miles. Enemy resistance was vigorous. Mozzagrogna, 4-1/2 miles from the Adriatic, is in Allied hands, and the ridge running NE to Fossacesia is being cleared of the enemy. Balkans: German attacks in Dalmatia and western Bosnia continue with success. In Herzegovina, Partisans reported repulsing German forces. Fighting continues near Uzice with reinforced German troops. Air Activity:

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Regraded Unclassified

On the night of 27-28 November, U.S. light bombers attacked communications N of Rome. On 28 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the railway viaduct and tunnel at Dogna, N of Trieste. Medium bombers attacked shipping and harbor installations at Zara, Dubrovnik and Sibenik, in Yugoslavia. Formations of medium and light bombers and fighters bombed and strafed enemy strong-points in the battle line. Although the enemy provided no air defense for his ground troops, 3 formations of his fighter-bombers attacked Allied positions in the Sangro River bridgehead.

6. ASIA.--China: On 28 November, a 175-foot freighter was sunk in the Tongking Gulf by U.S. medium bombers. Japanese artillery positions on the west bank of the Salween near Litsaoho were successfully bombed and strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 November, Allied ground forces in the Finschhafen area continued to push north along the coast and reached a point 500 yards S of Bonga. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: During ineffective enemy air attacks on Allied vessels in the Gilberts area, at least 12 enemy planes were shot down in the period 26-29 November. On 27 November, Allied heavy bombers raided Mille and on the next day effectively bombed Nauru. AA fire was met at both targets. Solomons Area: On 28 November, Allied fighters strafed enemy regions S of Empress Augusta Bay. On the evening of 29 November a patrol plane illuminated enemy barges along the south Bougainville coast, enabling Allied torpedo boats to shell them. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 November, Allied medium bombers scored a shell hit on an enemy freighter at Wewak. On 28 November heavy bombers, with fighter escort, effectively raided Wewak. Enemy roads and areas around Bonga, near the Song River, were attacked by Allied medium units and Kalasa was bombed by Allied light bombers. On the evening of 28 November, 4 enemy planes ineffectively bombed Finschhafen. The enemy strip at Gasmata has been rendered unserviceable. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 November, Allied bombers started fires at Ambon.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

H.S.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
29 November 1943.

No. 246.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Bolivian Congress on 27 November passed a resolution adhering to the United Nations pact.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Dnepr's Big Bend, SW of Dnepropetrovsk, the enemy fell back slightly, while Soviet pressure continues in other areas from Nikopol to Cherkassy. In the Kiev salient, amid rain, snow, and mud, heavy fighting continues in the Brusilov, Chernyakov, and Korosten areas with the enemy making slight gains at Korosten. Near the lower Pripet slight gains were made by the Soviets. Central Front: The enemy continues to evacuate the Gomel salient under strong Soviet pressure from the south, where the Soviets have crossed the Berezhina River and reached a point 13 miles from German-held Zhlobin. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 27 November the GAF was active in support of ground activities SE of Perekop and SE of Kerch. On 28 November heavy Soviet bombers attacked Apostolovo, road junction near Krivoi-Rog; fuel and ammunition dumps and enemy communications in the Dnepr's Big Bend were also bombed. The GAF actively supported enemy defensive operations along the fronts S of Kiev.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 26-27 November, 7 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Kent and London areas. Strong formations of RAF planes attacked Berlin and Stuttgart. Moderate fighter reaction was encountered in the Frankfurt area by the formation attacking Berlin, but there was no air opposition over the target. Few fighters were seen at Stuttgart.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Both enemy and Allied activity increased on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: On 27 November the enemy was encountered E of the Garigliano River and N of the coastal highway. In the Monte Camino area enemy shelling increased. Allied troops were in contact with the Germans 2 miles NW of Mignano in the pass into the valley

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of the Liri. Following a heavy concentration of enemy artillery fire, American units were attacked in the mountains SW of Venafro and again shelled during the night. Along the Falconara ridge, 7 miles N of Venafro, American units advanced 1 mile. Enemy artillery was active on the Fifth Army's right flank. Eighth Army Front: On the night of 27 November, Allied troops launched a strong attack against the enemy's main defenses on high ground overlooking the Sangro River bridgehead in the Adriatic sector. The enemy resisted fiercely, counterattacking with Mark IV tanks and flame-throwers. The battle continues with heavy fighting on both sides. Balkans: Partisan units, fighting against Germans and Chetniks, report the capture of a village in the heart of the Mihailovic territory in Serbia. In east Bosnia the Sarajevo--Visegrad RR was extensively damaged, according to a Partisan communique. Aegean: The Island of Santorin (Cyclades) was reported captured by the Germans on the night of 27-28 November. Naval Activity: On the night of 25-26 November, British destroyers bombarded the small port of Civitanova, about 20 miles S of Ancona. On 26 November a cruiser and destroyers successfully shelled enemy positions in the Minturno area, N of the Garigliano River on the Italian west coast. That night motor gunboats on patrol in the Adriatic bombarded Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia). Air Activity: On 26 November about 12 enemy planes attacked Naples; about 14 hostile aircraft were active over the battle area. On 27 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked railroad bridges and lines at Rimini and Grizzana (20 miles SW of Bologna). About 40 enemy fighters were encountered at Rimini. Allied fighters in numerous sorties attacked enemy positions throughout the battle area. Porto Civitanova was attacked by U.S. medium bombers.

6. ASIA--China: Severe fighting continues in the Changteh area; the city was reported still in Chinese hands on 27 November. Burma: On 26 November enemy positions in the Hukawng Valley were dive bombed and strafed. On 27 November, 52 tons were dropped on Rangoon by a large force of U.S. heavy bombers; 8 of 20 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Insein, 9 miles N of Rangoon, was also attacked with excellent results, and 4 of 15 intercepting fighters were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: In the Torokina area, Allied ground forces have extended their positions against increasing opposition. It is estimated that over 1000 Japanese have been killed by infantry and artillery fire in the northeast sector alone since 19 November. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 November, Allied PT boats sank 5 enemy barges carrying 200

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Japanese off Cape Gloucester. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 28 November, Allied heavy bombers attacked Mille with success, encountering 1 enemy plane and some AA fire. Solomons Area: On 26 November enemy planes appeared near Stirling Island and later 1 bomb was dropped. On 27 November strong forces of Allied dive and torpedo bombers heavily attacked enemy positions S of Empress Augusta Bay, and on the next day Allied medium bombers raided the same area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 November, Allied fighters destroyed 8 of 17 intercepting enemy planes at Finschhafen; on 27 November, Allied medium units attacked Wewak, destroying 5 of 25 grounded enemy aircraft. An enemy cruiser was seriously damaged and possibly sunk by an Allied plane W of the Gazelle Peninsula (east New Britain).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 23 November a U.S. tanker was torpedoed and is presumed sunk approximately 100 miles N of Cristobal (Canal Zone). On 26 November a British cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft off Bougle (Algeria). About 27 November a small British cargo vessel was sunk by mine off the east coast of England. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
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A. E. Schrader

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Captain, U. S. N.,
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OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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By AUTH C. of S. 8-72
28 Nov 43

ARMY-NAVY DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
28 November 1943.

No. 245.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet pressure continues in the Dnepr's Big Bend and at Cherkassy, with no apparent change in the situation. The focal point of the fighting continues in the Kiev salient with no change. Central Front: The enemy continues to withdraw his troops from the Gomel area in the face of Soviet pressure from the southwest and northeast. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 25-26 November, 16 enemy aircraft, attacking in 3 waves, dropped 10 bombs on southeast England. Frankfurt was heavily bombed by RAF planes which encountered light AA fire but no air opposition. On 26 November, Bremen was attacked in force by escorted U.S. heavy bombers which encountered intense AA fire and strong fighter reaction; at least 47 enemy fighters were destroyed. Another large formation of escorted U.S. heavy bombers on a mission over northern France also encountered strong fighter opposition; 9 enemy fighters were destroyed. Medium bombers attacking targets in France encountered weak to moderate AA fire but no fighter opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--No significant change occurred in Italy. Bad weather continued to delay operations. Fifth Army Front: Allied units occupied Castelnuovo. There was some increase of artillery activity on the extreme left. Some movement by enemy motor transport was noted at intervals along the whole front of the Fifth Army and in the north sector of the Eighth Army front. Eighth Army Front: Enemy artillery was active near Sant' Angelo on the night of 28-27 November. Many demolitions and fires were observed north of the Sangro River. The villages of Borello and Villa Santa Maria were burning. Patrols reached Roccacinquemiglia, and Rosello was reported clear of the enemy. Balkans: Partisans claim to have

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captured the village of Kosyeric, near Uzice. Vigorous defense continues against German units operating offensively toward Skoplje. The Lim River bridge near Visegrad in eastern Bosnia has been wrecked, and the Sarajevo--Visegrad railway line has been largely destroyed. Partisan operations continue in Slovenia and Croatia and particularly in the islands of Krk, Cres, and Losinj. Air Activity: On 26 November, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked marshalling yards and other rail targets in northeast and northwest Italy. There was little opposition. Fighter bombers attacked the docks at Civitavecchia.

6. ASIA.--China: On 26 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked and probably sank a 200-foot freighter off Tsai Su Island (80 miles E of Hong-kong). Burma: On 25 November, U.S. medium bombers dropped 10 tons of bombs on Mingaladon airport (Rangoon area); 2 Japanese planes were hit on the ground and hits were scored on buildings near the runway. After their bombing run the U.S. planes were intercepted by 10 Japanese fighters, 1 of which was probably shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 24 November, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 20 tons on Taroa (Maloelop Atoll), causing many fires and probably sinking a freighter in the harbor. Photographs disclose many planes on the landing field. Solomons Area: On 26 November, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Buka and Bonis airfields with good results; 75 tons were dropped on Buka. Dive and torpedo bombers heavily attacked Kara. All major enemy airfields in the northern Solomons appeared to be unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 November, 10 enemy bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, attacked Finschhafen. Photographs taken on 26 November show 221 planes at Rabaul, including float planes in the harbor. Enemy installations at Rabaul and Lindenhafen (near Gasmata) were bombed by Allied planes. Medium bombers started fires in the enemy barge area near Sio, and fighters strafed Madang.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

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Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. of S. G-2
27 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
27 November 1943.

No. 244.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Colombian Senate on 27 November, according to press dispatches, approved a cabinet declaration of a "state of belligerency" with Germany, following the sinking of a Colombian schooner by a German submarine on 17 November in the Caribbean with a loss of 4 lives.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet attacks in the Dnepr's Big Bend continue with no important changes. In the Kiev salient the enemy maintains the initiative under adverse weather conditions, making heavy attacks in the Korosten, Chernyakhov, and Brusilov areas in the direction of Kiev. Central Front: In the Gomel area the enemy is strongly resisting Soviet pressure on both shoulders of the 40-mile wide and 50-mile deep corridor of evacuation NW of Gomel. The enemy holds the east bank of the Berezina River, which in this area runs generally parallel to the Minsk--Gomel railway. The Soviets have occupied points 75 miles W of Gomel on the Gomel--Pinsk RR. Some Soviet gains were made on the north shoulder of the enemy's Gomel salient toward the rail junction of Zhlobin, 42 miles NW of Gomel. Soviet pressure continues from Mogilev to Nevel with no great change. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 November, U.S. fighter bombers attacked 2 airfields at St. Omer. A formation of escorting P-38's encountered about 50 enemy fighters, but there was no other air opposition; AA fire was intense.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Swollen streams restricted operations in Italy, and there was no significant change on either front on 26 November. Fifth Army Front: Considerable enemy activity was reported in the area of Monte Camino. On 25 November, 2 enemy counterattacks W of Venafro were repulsed. Eighth Army Front: Clashes with the enemy occurred along the left flank. In the Adriatic sector the Sangro River bridgehead was extended despite a 2-1/2 foot rise in the river. Balkans: The airport at Zagreb is reported in German hands. Partisans continued

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to destroy German lines of communication in widely scattered areas. A force of Chetniks, armed with Bulgarian machine guns, was captured by Partisans near Uzice (west Serbia). Air Activity: On 25 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked Ancona Harbor. On 28 November about 30 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping off Bougie (Algeria); 8 hostile aircraft were destroyed.

6. ASIA--Formosa: On 25 November, Shinchiku airdrome (northwest Formosa) was successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers with fighter escort. The Japanese were taken by surprise; 13 of the many planes caught on the ground were destroyed. Twenty-four additional aircraft-- 15 fighters, 7 bombers, and 2 transport planes--were shot down. Photo reconnaissance showed extensive damage to the airdrome installations; large fires were started. China: West of Tungting Lake, 50 boats carrying troops and supplies were heavily strafed by U.S. fighters. Approximately 20 of the craft were sunk, and many casualties were inflicted. Burma: Japanese airdromes in the Rangoon area were bombed; enemy fighters twice attempted interception, 2 of which were shot down. U.S. heavy bombers which hit Akyab with good results were attacked by a small number of enemy fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: The northeast sector of the Allied beachhead at Torokina was advanced 800 yards despite stiff enemy resistance. The west side of Kara airstrip is believed serviceable for 3,100 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen sector Allied ground troops repulsed enemy counterattacks and, according to a communique, occupied Sattelberg together with the high ground to the north and west. Photographs of Rabaul taken on 24 November show 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers, 1 destroyer tender, and 19 merchant ships totalling 97,000 tons in the harbor, or an increase of about 25,000 tons in merchant shipping in that harbor. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: Partial reports of recent operations in the Gilberts state Allied carrier-based planes intercepted at least 2 formations of attacking enemy planes and destroyed a total of 48 enemy aircraft. Solomons Area: On 24 November, Allied heavy bombers effectively raided Chabai and Buks, encountering no opposition. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 November, 74 fighters and 11 bombers were seen on the Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, and 20 float planes were in the harbor; that evening at least 1 enemy warship was damaged by Allied search planes NW of Rabaul. On 25 November, Allied fighters and light bombers attacked buildings and camp areas along the Bogadjim Road and near Kiari. Other fighters destroyed an enemy plane at Wewak; near Finschhafen, Allied search planes damaged 3 of 5 intercepting enemy fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied heavy bombers raided the Halong float plane base on Ambon.

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REF ID: A67114
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 26 November a submarine was reported approximately 50 miles NW of Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
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Captain, U. S. N.,
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REF ID: A67114
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By auth. A. C. of S. G.
26 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
26 November 1943.

No. 243.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Despite alternating freezes and mud, large-scale fighting continues, particularly in the Kiev salient. Soviet pressure continues at the enemy-held Kherson and Nikopol bridgeheads and in the Dnepr's Big Bend. Slight Soviet gains were made in the Znamenka area SW of Kremenchug, with heavy fighting taking place. The enemy is successfully resisting Soviet attacks at Cherkassy. In the Kiev salient the enemy is heavily attacking W and S of the rail junction of Fastov and in the Chernyakhov area, with no apparent change in the situation. Enemy attacks are increasing W of Soviet-held Korosten. Minor gains were made by the Soviets in the Pripet marshes on the lower Pripet River. Central Front: West of Rechitsa the Vitebsk--Odessa RR was again cut by the Soviets. The long-held enemy stronghold of Gomel was evacuated by the Germans. The enemy continues to halt Soviet pressure E of Orsha, E of Vitebsk, and in the Nevel area. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 23 November, RAF planes scored 2 torpedo hits on an 8,000 to 10,000-ton enemy tanker off Texel (Holland). A strong force of Allied fighter-bombers attacked military targets near Gris Nez; considerable AA fire was encountered but no air opposition. On the night of 23-24 November, RAF planes again attacked Berlin, dropping over 1,200 tons of bombs; AA fire was moderate, and enemy fighters were active.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--No significant change was reported on the Italian front. Fifth Army Front: The Germans continue to organize their defenses. On 25 November, besides severe weather, Allied troops encountered increasingly accurate enemy artillery fire and generally more vigorous resistance. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank, high ground immediately SW of Alfedena was clear of the enemy. At the Sangro River bridgehead, W of Archi, Allied positions were improved; more high ground was occupied. Shelling of river crossings was the only enemy activity at

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the coastal bridgehead. Mud hampered communications. Air Activity: In southern France, on 24 November, U.S. heavy bombers made a 315-ton attack on the enemy submarine base at Toulon; there was no air opposition. A light attack was made on the Antheor viaduct near Cannes, where about 15 hostile fighters were encountered. In Bulgaria, U.S. bombers attacked the rail yards at Sofia; about 18 enemy planes were engaged in combat, and 4 were shot down. In Italy, 10 enemy fighters were observed over the combat area during the day. About 25 hostile bombers attacked Maddalena (Sardinia); 4 were shot down.

6. ASIA.--China: On 24 November, 2 bombing raids were made near Ninghsiang, 30 miles W of Changsha, by Japanese aircraft. Shipping in Amoy Harbor was attacked by U.S. medium bombers; direct hits were made on a 375-foot freighter, which was believed sunk. The town of Amoy was strafed. West of Tungting Lake, U.S. planes continued attacks against enemy concentrations; Hanshow was bombed and several fires were started. Enemy water traffic in this sector was heavily strafed. Approximately 40 boats were attacked, and it is estimated more than 200 Japanese were killed. Burma: On 22 November, Japanese troops attacked and occupied Chinese positions at Yupbang, 18 miles SE of Shibwiyang. U.S. fighter-bombers, covered by fighters, continued to support ground troops in this area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 November, 12 freighter transports, of 500 to 4,000 tons, were reported in Kaeo Bay (Halmahera). Photographs taken on 23 November show a new 4,500-foot strip 5 miles E of Koepang. Photographs taken on 19 November show 2 new strips under construction in the same area. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 22 November, Allied carrier-based planes dropped 200 tons of bombs on Mille, and on 24 November, Emidj (adjacent to Jaluit) and Taroa (in the Maleolap Atoll) were successfully attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Several enemy planes were seen at Taroa. On 25 November, an Allied heavy bomber damaged a radio station, some grounded planes, and AA positions on Greenwich Island. Solomons Area: On 23 November, Allied heavy bombers effectively attacked Bonis, Buka, and Chabai; some AA fire was encountered at all targets. Allied medium bombers strafed enemy villages on the east coast of Bougainville and enemy positions S of Empress Augusta Bay. On the following day, Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, heavily attacked Chabai causing fires and explosions and knocking out several gun positions. Medium bombers successfully bombed Kahili. Buka and Bonis airfields were possibly serviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 November, 29 enemy planes ineffectively bombed Heldsbach, near Finschhafen. The village of Kalasa, SE of Sio, was bombed and destroyed. Gasmata was hit with 53 tons of bombs by Allied heavy bombers with fighter escort; AA fire was light. Photographs of 19 November show 85 planes on the enemy

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field at Hollandia and 2 new strips under construction. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 November, Allied heavy bombers destroyed an enemy vessel in Wasile Bay at Halmahera and shot down 1 of 6 intercepting enemy fighters. Other Allied bombers damaged an 8,000-ton freighter in Weda Bay.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 24 November one was reported about 120 miles N of Cristobal (Canal Zone).

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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Regraded Unclassified

26 Nov 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 242.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet pressure continues in the Big Bend SW of Dnepropetrovsk, N of Krivoi Rog, S of Kremenchug, W of Cherkassy, and in the Soviet's Pereslav bridgehead. In the Kiev salient, in the areas of Chernyakov and Brusilov, the progress of the heavy German counterattacks has been slowed down. The focal point of fighting on the eastern front continues to be in this area. German pressure toward Soviet-held Korosten is threatening Soviet positions on the Zhitomir--Vitebsk RR. In the lower reaches of the Pripet some Soviet gains were made. Central Front: West of Rechitsa and N of Gomel heavy Soviet pressure continues with no apparent change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 22-23 November, a large force of RAF planes dropped 2342 tons of bombs on Berlin. AA fire was moderate to intense and few enemy fighters were observed. On 24 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked airdromes at St. Omer and at Berck-sur-Mer. Intense AA fire was encountered at St. Omer but no air opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: No change. Eighth Army Front: Adverse weather continued on 24 November. The villages of Pizzone and Omero on the left flank were cleared of the enemy. The Germans held immediately W and S of Alfedena, and offered stiff opposition from the heights N of Castel di Sangro. The bridgehead W of Archi was enlarged in heavy fighting, Allied troops occupying the area of Sant' Angelo near the confluence of the Sangro and Aventino rivers. Balkans: Fighting for the islands off Fiume continued on 23 November. Partisans still claim three of the islands. The Trieste-Ljubljana-Zagreb RR linking Italy and the Balkans was reported cut. Fighting between Partisans and Germans aided by Mihailovic forces continues in Bosnia. In the area N of Valona Albanian Partisans were in conflict with German units. Near Debar, in Macedonia, German troops attempting to break through toward Skoplje were fiercely opposed by Partisan forces. On 20 November at Fanarion Magoulas, near

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Karditsa, Greece, a force of 250 Germans was repelled by a troop of Elas cavalry. Air Activity: On the night of 22-23 November, RAF bombers made an attack on the Clampino airdrome and railroad junction at Rome, dropping 84 tons of bombs. On 23 November, Allied fighters bombed and strafed motor transport in Albania. Adverse weather prevented further air action.

6. ASIA.--China: On 23 November, warehouses and buildings in the Yochow dock area were bombed by U.S. mediums. Many fires and explosions resulted. In the Hanshow sector, W of Tungting Lake, enemy troop concentrations were strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: Resistance on Betio Island (Tarawa Atoll) ceased about noon 24 November (east longitude time). At Abemama Atoll a small enemy garrison on 23 November was still entrenched but isolated at a point near the SE end of the atoll. A reconnaissance of Maiiana Atoll between Abemama and Tarawa revealed no signs of enemy activity. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 25 November (east longitude time) U.S. destroyers engaged 6 Japanese warships, believed to have been destroyers, 55 miles SE of Cape St. George. The enemy was contacted in 2 groups, and in a running fight 4 of the enemy ships were sunk and 1 damaged. In the Finschhafen sector, on 23 November, an enemy attack down the Song River was repulsed. Allied ground troops are now 400 yards S and 400 yards E of Sattelberg. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 23 November, Allied medium and dive bombers escorted by fighters, raided enemy positions near Empress Augusta Bay and Kieta without opposition. Near the Laruma River the enemy dropped 14 bombs on small buildings. Enemy bombers appeared over the Kara area in the evening but caused no damage. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of 21 November showed at least 82 planes on 4 enemy airfields at Wewak. On 23 November, 9 enemy planes bombed the Sisi River area and 1 plane attacked Finschhafen but no damage was reported. Allied fighters destroyed 2 of 18 enemy planes N of Saidor. Allied medium and light bombers raided enemy-held villages N and W of Sattelberg. Other units attacked shipping and installations N of Rabaul, at Gasmata, and on New Ireland. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 November, Allied heavy bombers sank an 8,000 ton freighter in Galela Bay at Halmahera.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 24 November a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 75 miles N of Cristobal, Canal Zone. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 23 November two U-boat

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sightings were reported: one 75 miles E of Puerto Rico and one NE of Georgetown, British Guiana.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. AEE 5523-72
24 Nov 73

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 23 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 24 November 1943 24 November 1943.

No. 241.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Dnepr's Big Bend SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog heavy fighting continues with no change. The enemy has abandoned several towns S and SW of Kremenchug. In the Cherkassy and Pereslav bridgeheads Soviet pressure continues, but no change has occurred. In the Kiev salient enemy counterattacks have forced back the Soviets to the vicinity of Brusilov. In the vicinity of Chernyakhov large-scale fighting continues. In the area of the lower Dnepr minor Soviet gains have been made. Central Front: West of Rechitsa and N of Gomel heavy Soviet pressure further threatened the enemy positions at Gomel. East of Orsha and Vitebsk heavy fighting continues without change.
Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: No change. Heavy enemy artillery fire was centered on the Venafro area. Eighth Army Front: Allied patrols crossed the Sangro River at 4 points along the front, meeting reduced opposition. On the left flank Allied troops occupied a 3500-foot height commanding the road junction at Alfedena. The enemy still occupies high ground E and N of Castel-di-Sangro. Allied troops established a small bridgehead across the Sangro 3 miles to the northeast of Castel-di-Sangro and were in contact with the enemy. Another crossing was made 14 miles from the river's mouth, where Allied troops captured high ground. Balkans: In west Serbia a Bulgarian force was reported defeated by Partisans. German attacks against Partisans continue in the Croatian coastal region and in the Drava Valley. The Aegean: German forces have occupied Samos. Naval Activity: South of Leghorn, on the night of 21-22 November, Allied coastal craft sank a lighter loaded with gasoline. Air Activity: On 22 November about 25 enemy planes were encountered by RAF fighters in the

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Gaeta area; and 18 additional enemy aircraft were observed over the Italian battle line during the day. Details as to their activity and type have not been received. U.S. medium and light bombers attacked rail targets at Folligno and Cecina and the harbor area at Civitavecchia.

6. ASIA.--China: On 22 November, U.S. fighter planes strafed enemy troops being transported by river craft in the Changteh area; at least 30 boats and 200 Japanese were put out of action.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 23 November, Makin Atoll, 95 miles N of Tarawa, was captured. At Tarawa on the same date, except for isolated resistance points, enemy forces were driven from the west half of Betio Island; operations continued in the east half against stubborn resistance. At Abemama Atoll, 84 miles SE of Tarawa, a communique reports a landing and the situation under control. Solomons Area: The perimeter of the U.S. beachhead on Empress Augusta Bay was extended despite considerable enemy resistance on the northeast front. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Rabaul taken on 22 November show 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers (1 damaged), and 10 merchant ships totaling 72,000 tons in the harbor. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 23 November, Allied heavy bombers dropped 13 tons of bombs on Mille. Of 12 intercepting enemy fighters, 2 were destroyed and 2 probably destroyed. Solomons Area: On the night of 21-22 November enemy planes dropped 30 to 35 bombs on Allied positions at Cape Torokina. On 22 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, effectively attacked Kahili; AA fire was accurate. Allied medium bombers and fighters attacked Buka, encountering moderate AA fire. Over Bougainville, Allied fighters destroyed 5 of 30 to 40 enemy fighters; enemy AA fire was noticed for the first time from the Empress Augusta Bay area. Allied fighters strafed Chabal, and on 23 November, Allied medium bombers and fighters raided the same area, encountering intense AA fire. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 22 November, 13 enemy planes bombed Finschhafen in 2 attacks. Allied medium and light bombers bombed and strafed trails, camps, and supply areas from Wareo to Sattelberg. Gasmata was again attacked by large formations of Allied heavy and medium bombers; good results were observed; some AA fire was encountered. Other Allied heavy units, with fighters, attacked the enemy runway at Cape Gloucester, damaging 5 grounded planes and meeting only light AA fire. An Allied search plane bombed an enemy medium freighter and left it settling 132 miles N of Mussau Island. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 November an enemy plane was seen over Broome (northwest Australia). Some activity was noted on the enemy airdrome at Nabire (Dutch New Guinea). Allied bombers damaged enemy installations at Ambon, encounter-

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ing light AA fire.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence;

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.


A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. of etc. etc.
10 Nov 43, 5-3-78

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 22 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 23 November 1943 23 November 1943.

No. 240.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula only weak Soviet attacks took place. In the Dnepr's Big Bend SW of Dnepropetrovsk local fighting occurred with no change; fighting of local significance also took place in the Soviets' Cherkassy and Pereslav bridgeheads. In the Kiev salient heavy enemy attacks continue, particularly at Chernyakhov and Korostyshev, with no apparent change. Slight gains were made by the Soviets in the lower reaches of the Pripet. Central Front: Heavy Soviet pressure resulted in some advance W of Rechitsa. North of Gomel heavy fighting continues for the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Sozh. The Soviets captured a town 8 miles from the Gomel--Minsk RR. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 21 November the GAF made harassing attacks against Soviet attempts to widen the Kerch bridgeheads and reinforce them by sea. On 22 November the SAF attacked rail targets in the Chernyakhov sector N of Zhitomir.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 November enemy bombers (Heinkel 177's) attacked Allied shipping about 600 miles off Brest.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In the area of La Meta, a 7,000-foot mountain W of the junction of the Fifth and Eighth Armies, the enemy is reported preparing artillery positions to cover movement around the Mainarde and Meta ridges. Fifth Army Front: No change. Eighth Army Front: Vigorous patrolling took place. On the left flank Allied units advancing under shellfire occupied mountain positions N of Pizzone. Allied troops entered Castel-di-Sangro but later withdrew. Allied patrols crossed the central Sangro River at 2 points. After making a strong attack on Sant' Angelo-del-Isesco, the Germans were forced to retire but continued to dominate the Sangro bridge at that point. The enemy is mining areas W of the river. In the coastal sector the enemy was unable to prevent penetrations. Balkans: German troops are receiving supplies by air. The enemy

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is meeting opposition in Macedonia. Air Activity: On the night of 20-21 November, RAF light bombers attacked roads and railways along the east Italian coast. On 21 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail yards and bridges at Chiusi (near Lake Trasimeno) and Fano (N of Ancona), and the harbor at Civitavecchia. A total of 12 hostile defensive fighters was encountered at Chiusi and Fano. Other Allied planes bombed and strafed gun positions at Gaeta and on the Eighth Army front. Fighters attacked transport, roads, and gun positions in Albania. On the night of 21-22 November, RAF heavy bombers attacked the Heraklion airdrome (Crete).

6. ASIA.--China: On 21 November, U.S. fighters, in support of Chinese ground troops west of Tungting Lake, repeatedly strafed junks and barges transporting Japanese troops and supplies on small streams flowing into the lake. More than 150 boats were attacked, and heavy casualties were inflicted. Troops concentrated at ferry crossings were effectively machine-gunned. U.S. medium bombers probably sank one 200-foot freighter in the South China Sea; several buildings were demolished when Fort Bayard airdrome and barracks in Kwangchowwan were bombed. Burma: Promé was hit with 7-1/2 tons, and fires were started in Akyab by U.S. heavy bombers. Siam: On 20 November enemy airdromes in northern Siam were successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers; 12 tons were dropped on Chiengmai, and 8 aircraft were believed destroyed on the ground. At Lam-pang direct hits were scored on the runway; 3 enemy planes on the field were probably destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea.--New Britain Area: A preliminary study of photographs of Rabaul taken on 20 November shows 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers, and 97,000 tons of merchant shipping in the harbor. That night 6 unidentified enemy vessels were reported approaching Rabaul from the northwest. In the Finschhafen sector Allied ground troops, with tank support, have advanced to a point 800 yards S of Sattelberg. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 21 November, some ineffective attacks were made by enemy torpedo planes against an Allied task force off Tarawa. The Allied landings on Tarawa and Makin took place on 21 November instead of 20 November as previously reported. Solomons Area: On 21 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, heavily attacked the enemy airfield at Kara and gun positions at Kangu Hill. AA fire was encountered from Malabita near these targets. Other Allied units strafed Kieta. An Allied fighter patrol encountered 7 enemy fighters over Bougainville and destroyed all of them. Enemy barges at Chabai were set afire; the enemy airdrome at Buka was damaged by Allied medium bombers and fighters. Some AA fire was encountered at Buka. On the night of 22 November, 21 bombs were dropped on Allied

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positions at Puruata Island. Buka and Bonis airfields were possibly serviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 November, Allied light bombers bombed and strafed enemy areas N of Sattelberg. Allied heavy bombers and fighters attacked Gasmata and nearby Ring Ring with good results; some AA fire was encountered. Shipping on the north and south coasts of New Britain was harassed by Allied planes; an enemy medium freighter NW of New Hanover was left burning after an attack by an Allied bomber in which 1 of 8 intercepting enemy fighters was shot down. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: An enemy 4,500-ton freighter was sunk, and 2 enemy fighters were destroyed by Allied heavy bombers in an attack on Manokwari (Dutch New Guinea). At Taberfane other Allied heavy units sank a sea truck and shot down 1 of 4 enemy float planes. Allied medium and light planes sank an enemy 2,000-ton vessel and shot down 3 of 8 enemy fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 11 November a small Panamanian cargo vessel was presumably sunk by submarine 250 miles NE of Panama. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 November one 200 miles NE of Puerto Rico. On 22 November one 120 miles NE of Cayenne (French Guiana).

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. of S. G. 5-3-72

22 Nov 43
N.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 21 November 1943
To : 1200 Z, 22 November 1943
War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
22 November 1943.

No. 239.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Revolutionary action by members of the nationalistic, pro-Nazi MNR (National Revolutionary) party in Bolivia was suppressed on 19 November by Bolivian authorities, who arrested a number of persons in Cochabamba, La Paz, and Oruru, including some Army officers.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Northeast of Kerch the Soviets renewed their attacks but were checked by Axis troops. Local attacks on the enemy bridgehead opposite Nikopol resulted in no gain. In the Dnepr's Big Bend large-scale Soviet attacks met with slight success SW of Dnepropetrovsk, while N and NW of Krivoi-Rog very heavy fighting is taking place, with no apparent change in the situation. In the Kremenchug area the Soviets somewhat widened the northern portion of their Kremenchug salient. The Soviets are shelling the enemy in Cherkassy from their newly established bridgehead NW of that city. In the Kiev salient very heavy enemy attacks in the area from Korosten to Fastov, especially at Korostyshev, continue undiminished but with little progress. Central Front: Northwest of Rechitsa the Soviets, in a determined attack, occupied several enemy strong points. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 20 November the GAF supported defensive operations NE of Kerch; the SAF supported attacks on enemy positions S of Nikopol, S of Dnepropetrovsk, and N of Krivoi-Rog.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19-20 November, 5 enemy aircraft bombed points in southeast England; 1 reached London. RAF planes made a 612-ton attack on Leverkusen, near Cologne; no enemy fighters were seen, but AA fire was moderate to intense in barrage form and searchlights were active. On 20 November, RAF Typhoons attacked military targets SE of Gris Nez. During the night of 20-21 November about 10 hostile aircraft dropped bombs in southeast England; 2 of 4 which reached London were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Heavy rains and flood conditions continue to hamper operations. Fifth Army Front: Allied activity was limited to

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patrolling and consolidation. The enemy is digging in. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank Allied troops advanced 2 miles over mountainous terrain and captured a 4,000-foot height 9 miles W of Forli. Allied units captured a segment of the enemy's lateral supply road along the Sangro, 10 miles from its mouth, including the junction with 2 main roads to the west. Strong patrol clashes continue W of the Sangro in the coastal sector. Balkans: A German drive in the Travnik--Sarajevo area was reported checked by Partisans. Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 November, RAF light bombers attacked rail trains in the Padua--Ferrana area (SE of Verona). In Italy, on 20 November, no enemy air activity was observed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 19 and 20 November, U.S. fighters and medium bombers attacked specific targets W of Tungting Lake in support of Chinese ground operations. Offensive sweeps against enemy shipping off the South China coast continued; 1 enemy transport plane, which had a fighter escort, was shot down off Nanpeng Island SW of Hongkong. Warehouses on Nanpeng were bombed and destroyed. Burma: On 18 November, Japanese troops in the Chin Hills sector advanced 20 miles W of Haka. On 20 November, in the Hukawng Valley, U.S. fighter-bombers successfully attacked enemy troop concentrations on the east bank of the Tarung Hka, inflicting many casualties. South of Myitkyina, Namkwin railroad bridge and Namti were targets for U.S. fighters. One span of the bridge is in the river; at Namti, warehouses, barracks areas, and the rail junction were hit.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 19 November (East Longitude Date) Tarawa and Makin in the northern Gilberts were heavily attacked by U.S. aircraft with good results. On 20 November, U.S. forces landed on Butaritari Island of Makin Atoll encountering moderate enemy opposition, which continues in the eastern half of the island. U.S. forces also landed on Tarawa Atoll in the face of strong enemy resistance. The landings were made under cover of very effective bombardment from surface vessels and aircraft. On 21 November, Nauru was heavily raided by U.S. planes which encountered intense AA fire but no enemy air opposition. Solomons Area: Photographs taken on 21 November show Kahili airfield to be serviceable. It is also reported that the west side of Kara airfield is under repair. Normal enemy barge activity continues in the Buin--Kahili area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 November heavy fighting was reported S and E of Sattelberg. On the south coast of New Britain motor transport bridges are reported under construction; however, the runway at Gasmata appears to be unused. Japanese merchant shipping continues active in the entire area. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On the night of 19 November enemy planes lightly raided Allied positions in Bougainville. On 20 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively bombed and strafed camps and roads along the southwest Bougainville coast. New

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Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 November a single enemy plane bombed Langemak Bay and Gusap. Allied planes raided enemy shipping and gun positions in the Hansa Bay area. An Allied search plane set a large enemy cargo vessel on fire NW of Rabaul. Allied heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, heavily attacked the enemy-occupied area around Gasmata with good results.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 17 November a small Colombian schooner was shelled and sunk by submarine 150 miles N of Colon. On 18 November a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the toe of Italy. On 18 November a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 20 November one was reported 250 miles S of Newfoundland. On 21 November one was reported off the north coast of Brazil.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
21 November 1943.

H. E. M.

No. 238.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and NW of Cherkassy fighting of only local significance took place. In the Kiev salient the enemy continues to exert heavy pressure from the southwest, making gains on a 90-mile front between Korosten and Fastov, although the Soviets are bitterly resisting. Near the lower Pripet the Soviets somewhat improved their positions to the west along the Chernigov--Ovruch RR. Central Front: In the Rechitsa area and SW of Gomel the Soviets are attacking with undiminished vigor. In the area E of Orsha and Vitebsk the enemy has halted new Soviet attacks. North of Nevel the enemy gave way slightly under heavy Soviet attacks. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 19 November, U.S. heavy bombers made a 275-ton attack on targets in the Ruhr Valley. Enemy reaction was slight.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Weather conditions were exceptionally bad in Italy. Fifth Army Front: No change. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank Allied troops occupied the mountain village of San Vincenzo. In the left central sector enemy patrols were engaged in the Sangro valley. Tornareccio, 15 miles from the Adriatic, was again clear of Germans. Archi and the surrounding high ground, overlooking the Sangro River 13 miles from its mouth, were captured by Allied troops. In the coastal sector there was contact with the enemy W of the Sangro. Balkans: Heavy fighting was reported at Split. The enemy is making a series of swift thrusts designed to clear the Dalmatian coast and prevent the Partisans from grouping their forces. Naval Activity: On the night of 19-20 November, Allied destroyers intercepted a convoy of small enemy craft off San Benedetto (about midway between Pescara and Ancona) and sank 1 F-boat (tank landing craft). Another F-boat was believed sunk; a

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tug was also damaged. Air Activity: On 19 November enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping S of the island of Castelrosso, which was also attacked by enemy aircraft. Areas near Split (Yugoslavia) and S of Metkovic were harassed by Allied fighters; rail equipment and enemy vehicles were destroyed. In Italy, a bridge NE of Cassino and another near Pontecorvo were attacked by U.S. aircraft. Enemy concentrations and communications in the eastern and the western battle areas were attacked by Allied planes. Twelve Me-109's were encountered over the western area; 2 were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 19 November, Japanese shipping off the south coast of China, between Hongkong and Hainan, was under repeated attack by U.S. medium bombers. One 175-foot freighter and one 150-foot gunboat were sunk; two 300-foot and one 225-foot freighters were severely damaged, and two smaller freighters were strafed with unknown results. Over Klungshan, 2 enemy fighters ineffectually attempted interception. Burma: On 18 November, Mogaung town and several villages were attacked by U.S. fighter bombers. Direct hits were scored, starting many fires and causing large explosions. Rolling stock between Myitkyina and Shwebo was damaged; 2 locomotives were destroyed. Offensive reconnaissance continued against enemy-occupied areas in the Hukawng Valley.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: In the attack on Nauru on 19 November, U.S. carrier-based planes dropped 90 tons on runways, revetment areas, and radio station. A 100-foot cargo ship was set afire, and 3 or 4 grounded medium bombers were wrecked. Of 7 enemy fighters which intercepted 2 were destroyed; AA fire was fairly intense and accurate. Solomons Area: On 17 November an undisclosed number of Japanese planes attacked Torokina; 3 were destroyed. Three of 12 Japanese planes were shot down while attacking Allied vessels near Cape Torokina; 1 of 2 enemy planes which attacked an Allied vessel near Treasury Island was also shot down. On 18 November, Kara and Buka were heavily attacked by U.S. planes; Buka runway was heavily damaged. On 19 November enemy planes bombed Puruata Island (Empress Augusta Bay area). On 21 November, U.S. planes heavily attacked Bonis, scoring 15 hits on the runway and starting many fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 November, 12 Japanese bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, were intercepted in the Finschhafen area and forced

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to jettison their bombs in the sea. U.S. planes attacked Japanese small boats and AA positions in the Rein Bay area. Enemy positions in the Sattelberg area and the barge-staging area N of Finschhafen were also bombed and strafed by U.S. planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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was captured by Allied troops in the face of bitter opposition. Balkans: Tuzla, 50 miles N of Sarajevo, was reported captured by the Germans. German troops attacked the islands of Krk and Cherso in the Gulf of Fiume. Trogir and the island of Drvenik, W of Split, were reported in German hands. Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 November, U.S. light bombers attacked enemy communications and transport along the Eighth Army front. On 18 November, Allied fighters bombed and strafed enemy gun positions, troops, and transport in the combat area of Italy; medium bombers dropped 35 tons on the rail yards at Grosseto. In Greece, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked the airfields at Athens and Larissa; only 6 enemy fighters were encountered. Enemy shipping and transport near Sebenik (Yugoslavia) were also attacked by fighters. Enemy planes made heavy raids on Samos.

6. ASIA.--China: On 18 November enemy positions on the west bank of the Salween near Tabei Ferry and at Pingka village were heavily strafed. In central China, Japanese cavalry crossing the Lin River at Shihmen was attacked by U.S. fighters, which sank 1 barge and killed about 80 men and 40 horses. Burma: Excellent results were achieved when 50 tons were dropped on rail facilities at Pynmana, 60 miles N of Toungoo. The yards were extensively hit and large explosions resulted. Ywataung landing ground was also attacked. On 17 November rail targets N of Shwebo were bombed; these included bridges at Wuntho, Tantabin, and Zigon.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On Bougainville, Japanese activity is increasing on the east flank of Allied positions. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Hansa Bay, taken on 16 November, show 9 luggers, 6 barges, and 8 to 12 vessels, ranging from sea-trucks to medium merchant ships, in the harbor. Allied ground troops continue to advance on Sateberg. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: A communique states the enemy base at Nauru, W of the Gilberts, was heavily attacked by U.S. carrier and land-based planes on 17 and 18 November. Opposition was light. On 18 November, Allied medium bombers raided the enemy base at Greenwich Island. Solomons Area: On 18 November, 11 enemy planes were seen on 5 major airdromes in the Bougainville area; the 5 airdromes were unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of 16 November showed no enemy planes on the Nubia strip. Allied medium bombers again struck at enemy dumps and installations near Sateberg. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 17 November, Allied planes successfully bombed Babo. On 18 November, Fak Fak, W of Babo, was attacked; some AA fire was encountered. Iworap, 80 miles E of Timika (southwest Dutch New Guinea), was strafed by a formation of Allied fighters; light AA was encountered. Allied heavy bombers raided enemy areas at Soerabaja, starting fires.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By 1047/A.C. of S. 02
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
19 November 1943.

No. 236.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Rain and fog hindered operations in the Crimea. In the Dnepr's Big Bend heavy fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog, with no apparent change. In the Kiev salient heavy enemy counterattacks SE of Fastov and in the areas of Korostyshev and Zhitomir continue, with little change in the line. The Soviet drive on Korosten succeeded in capturing that important rail junction. The Soviets slightly improved the northern portion of the Kiev salient near the lower Pripet. In the Gomel area the enemy was forced to give up Rechitsa, 35 miles W of Gomel on the west bank of the Dnepr; the Soviets extended their hold westward along the Gomel--Pinsk RR to Vasilevichi, 25 miles W of Rechitsa. North of Gomel heavy Soviet pressure continues, with no important changes as yet. Gomel's position is very critical. Central Front: Considerable fighting continues W of Smolensk, W of Demidov, and in the Nevel area, but with no important changes. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 November the SAF participated in operations which led to the capture of Rechitsa. On 18 November an enemy transport in the Baltic Sea and light naval craft in the Black Sea were attacked by the SAF.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 18 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked airplane engine and fuselage repair factories at Oslo (Norway).
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: No change. Eighth Army Front: Slight advances were made in 3 sectors despite adverse weather and flooding of rivers. On the left flank Monte Sitacclaro, 7 miles W of Forlì, is clear of the enemy. Allied troops were in contact with the Germans 6 miles to the northeast. In the left central sector Vastogirardi, 6 miles SW of Agnone, was occupied by Allied troops. Advancing from Atessa, other Allied units occupied Monte Torella, 2 miles W of the town.

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Balkans: According to a Yugoslav communique, Partisans were in combat with reinforced German units in widely scattered areas. The Germans continued to gain in their drive to clear the Dalmatian coastal regions.

Air Activity: On 17 November enemy aircraft made heavy attacks on Samos, concentrating on port facilities and communications. U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Eleusis and Kalamaki airdromes (Athens); about 12 hostile fighters were encountered. In Italy, Allied fighters bombed and strafed enemy positions in the battle area.

6. ASIA.--China: Approximately 1,000 Japanese troops have crossed the Salween River at Tahel Ferry and at Chihtaoho, but an attempted crossing at Mengku was repulsed. Fighting continues on the east bank of the river. Pingka and Kengtung were successfully strafed by U.S. fighters, operating in conjunction with Chinese troops in the Salween sector. In the China Sea one direct hit and several near-hits were made on a 300-foot enemy tanker, which was left sinking. Swatow airdrome and dock area, and barracks and docking facilities at Nanping Island were bombed. Burma: On 16 November offensive sweeps were made by U.S. fighter-bombers against enemy-occupied villages in the Hukawng Valley. Fires were started in barracks and warehouse areas.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomon Area: Before dawn on 17 November, Allied naval units bombarded the runway and revetment areas at Buka. The force was harassed by enemy planes, one of which was shot down. Native police successfully attacked a small Japanese party on Choiseul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 16 November, Allied aircraft reported 1 enemy destroyer and 8 merchant vessels in Hansa Bay. The following day 1 enemy light cruiser and 4 merchant ships were sighted in the same harbor. In the Sattelberg area Allied ground troops, with tank and artillery support, advanced against strong enemy resistance, reaching points 1 mile S and 1 mile E of the village. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 16 November, Allied heavy bombers attacked Jaluit and Maloelap (Marshall Islands), encountering 7 to 15 enemy fighters over Maloelap, 1 of which was probably destroyed. On 17 November, Maloelap was again attacked, U.S. aircraft encountering moderate AA fire and an unreported number of enemy fighters. U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed the airfield at Tarawa, encountering slight AA and observing no aircraft or shipping. U.S. aircraft bombed the runway and barracks at Mili, encountering intense AA fire but no enemy air interception. Solomon Area: On 17 November, over Bougainville, Allied fighters intercepted 37 enemy planes; 16 were destroyed. Other enemy planes attacked Allied shipping in the area. Enemy airdromes at Buka and Bonis were raided effectively by Allied dive, torpedo, medium, and heavy bombers along with formations of fighters. Opposition was limited to 4 enemy planes, 2 of

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which were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of 15 November disclosed 112 planes in the Wewak area. On 16 November, Allied fighters engaged 30 of 60 to 70 airborne enemy fighters at Wewak; 6 were destroyed. Satelberg was bombed by Allied dive bombers; Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul was attacked by medium bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied light and medium planes sank an enemy corvette in the Banda Sea and attacked enemy installations at Kaimana (Dutch New Guinea); some AA fire was encountered.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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SECRET 13-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
18 November 1943.

No. 235.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 16 November the Colombian Senate voted un-
animously to grant President Lopez' requests for a leave of absence and
for permission to spend 90 days in the United States.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Crimea there is little
activity. In the Dnepr's Big Bend the Soviets made gains W of Zaporozhe;
large-scale fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog
with no apparent change. In the Kiev salient strong enemy counterattacks
SE of Zhitomir, in the Korostyshev area 15 miles ENE of Zhitomir, and in
the Fastov area forced the Soviets to fall back slightly. The Soviets' drive
NW of Kiev reached a point 5 miles from the important rail junction of
Korosten. On the lower Pripet the Soviets recaptured several towns includ-
ing Chernobyl, 15 miles from the river's mouth. Central Front: West of
Rechitsa the Soviets extended their hold eastward along the Gomel--Pinsk
RR and are now fighting in the western outskirts of Rechitsa. North of
Gomel the enemy is counterattacking to relieve the threat on the German-
held Gomel--Minsk RR. West of Smolensk heavy fighting continues with no
important change. In the Nevel area the enemy fell back slightly to the
south under heavy Soviet pressure but is holding to the W and NW of the
town. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 16 November strong formations of U.S.
heavy bombers attacked a molybdenum mine at Knaben (50 miles NW of
Christensand) and a power plant at Rjukan (W of Oslo); AA fire was slight.
A total of 35 enemy fighters in small formations was observed; 6 were
destroyed. RAF light bombers attacked an airfield and seaplane base at
Brest.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Except for enemy
shelling there was little activity on 17 November. Eighth Army Front: Bad
weather continues; many rivers are now at flood stage. Patrols operated
N and NW of Isernia. Enemy counterattacks, repulsed NW of Atessa, con-

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stituted the only conspicuous action. Yugoslavia: Germans have occupied the entire Peljesac Peninsula along the Dalmatian coast. A German attempt to move S from Brcko, on the Sava River 85 miles W of Belgorod, was blocked by Partisans. In Serbia clashes between Chetniks and Partisans continue. Air Activity: On 16 November, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked the airfields at Istres and Salon near Marseilles. About 35 enemy fighters were encountered at Istres; 12 were destroyed. At Salon about 15 fighters attempted interception. Other U.S. medium bombers attacked the Eleusis airfield (Athens) and the harbor at Sebenico (Yugoslavia). Allied fighters bombed and strafed gun positions, troop concentrations, and motor transport on the Eighth Army front and also attacked light shipping in the Adriatic and targets at Split and Sinj (Yugoslavia). In the Aegean, RAF fighter-bombers attacked a ferry convoy off Callinos. During the night of 16-17 November, British medium and heavy bombers attacked the Calato and Maritza airfields (Rhodes).

6. ASIA.--China: On 16 November ocean shipping near Hongkong was successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers resulting in the sinking of one 520-foot and two 200-foot freighters. Only 2 enemy fighters intercepted; these were driven off. One medium bomber and 12 fighters attacking river shipping and Japanese cavalry crossing the Lin River near Shihmen, inflicted heavy damage. One barge loaded with troops and 30 to 50 sampans were sunk. Thirteen enemy planes bombed Linli (W of Tungting Lake). Burma: On 15 November offensive reconnaissance against enemy-occupied points in the Hukawng Valley was continued; Kamaing town appears to be completely destroyed by fire. The enemy barracks area at Meiktila was hit with 19 tons on 16 November; 2 of 3 intercepting fighters were shot down. In the Chin Hills, British troops have evacuated Fort White. French Indo-China: The railway station at Yenbay and the airport and barracks area at Dong Cuong were successfully strafed by U.S. fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Japanese casualties on Bougainville to date as a result of ground action are as follows: dead 812; prisoners 6. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Rabaul Harbor taken on 15 November show 4 destroyers, 1 tender, 5 submarines, and 19 merchant ships totaling 83,400 tons. That night 1 destroyer, 2 escort vessels, and 2 cargo ships were observed leaving Rabaul on a northwesterly course. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 15 November, Allied heavy bombers raided Mille (Marshall Islands) and Makin (Gilbert Islands). On 17 November, 9 to 12 enemy bombers attacked the Allied base at Funafuti. Solomons Area: On 16 November, Bonis airfield was serviceable, and on the following day 5 planes were seen on the air-drome. Enemy positions on Empress Augusta Bay were attacked by Allied dive bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 November,

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Allied fighters destroyed 5 of 15 to 20 enemy fighters over Wewak, and an Allied medium unit shot down 2 enemy planes over Gusap. On 16 November, Allied light planes strafed the Bogadjim road, and medium bombers raided enemy lines near Kiari (W of Sic); 5 small enemy vessels were sunk in the area. A lone enemy plane bombed Finschhafen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of 16 November revealed some enemy activity on airdromes in the Aroe and Kei Islands.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD BY: [unclear] A.C. of [unclear]
5-3-78

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
17 November 1943.

No. 234.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 13 November provision was made by the Argentine Government for stricter supervision of interned sailors from the Graf Spee, under direct control of military authorities.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula heavy storms prevented full-scale activity. In the Dnepr's Big Bend heavy fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog, with the Germans violently counterattacking; as yet no important change in the line has taken place. In the Kiev salient heavy German counterattacks in the Fastov area and SE of Zhitomir continue to hold the Soviets' southern and southwestern drives. The Soviets improved the point of their salient by moving north along the Zhitomir--Korosten RR to within 14 miles of the latter town. West of Rechitsa the Soviets, by capture of Babichi, extended their hold on the Gomel--Pinsk RR to a 9-mile segment. A strong Soviet attack N of Gomel resulted in some improvement of the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Sozh River. Central Front: Heavy fighting continues E of Orsha with no important change. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 18 November the SAF attacked enemy supply columns and troop concentrations in the Fastov--Zhitomir area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 15-16 November, 15 enemy planes bombed points in southern England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Stormy weather hampered operations on the entire front in Italy. Fifth Army Front: The enemy gained ground in 3 areas, recovering all of Monte Camino (SW of Mignano), some ground between Mignano and Venafro, and the heights N of Venafro. On the right flank of the Fifth Army, Castelnuovo was reported clear, but strong enemy resistance was encountered immediately to the northeast. Eighth Army Front: In the right central sector Tornareccio was reoccupied by the enemy. Fossacesia, W of the Sangro, earlier reported abandoned by the Germans, is still in enemy hands. Dodecanese: The island of Leros has

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capitulated to German invaders, according to a communique of 17 November. Air Activity: In the Aegean area, on 15 November, enemy planes flew 280 sorties in heavy bombing and strafing attacks on British positions on Leros, prior to its capitulation. RAF planes carried out a sweep over Crete, scoring cannon strikes on 1 of 2 enemy destroyers escorted by Ju-88's and Arado-196's W of Calinos. In Greece, U.S. heavy bombers made a 60-ton attack on Eleusis airfield (Athens); medium bombers dropped about 40 tons on Kalamaki airfield (Athens). Adverse weather hampered Allied operations in Italy, but enemy transport was attacked in the battle area; a number of trucks was destroyed near Ancona on the east coast. Allied fighters also bombed and strafed an oil storage depot and motor transport at Durazzo (Albania).

6. ASIA--China: On 15 November shipping and dock installations at Kowloon were attacked by a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers. The Burma Road near Lungling is still obstructed as a result of the attack of 11 November. Burma: On 14 November, U.S. heavy bombers en route to Pakkoku were determinedly attacked by 16 Japanese fighters; 5 of these were shot down. In the Mogaung area heavy attacks were made on roads and bridges; in the Hukawng Valley fires were started in enemy-occupied villages which were strafed. South of Kawlin a rail bridge was demolished; 2 locomotives were destroyed at Tantabin. In the Chin Hills continuing Japanese pressure forced the evacuation of Haka, 20 miles S of Falam.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 15 November, 35 Japanese barges were sighted in the Buin--Kahili area, 8 at Buka, and 4 at Chabai. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 14 November, an Allied search plane attacked the enemy base at Greenwich Island reporting the bivouac area deserted. On 15 November, U.S. heavy bombers raided Jaluit in the southern Marshall Islands, starting fires in the target area and leaving an enemy cargo vessel afire. Light AA was encountered. Solomons Area: On 15 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers raided Kara airfield, scoring hits on buildings and AA positions. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 November, 6 enemy planes ineffectually bombed Dobadura. The Allied base at Gusap was attacked by 45 enemy planes of which 20 were shot down by Allied fighters. At Rabaul, 2 merchant ships and a cargo vessel were damaged by Allied bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 15 November, Babo and Kaimana (Dutch New Guinea) were raided by Allied bombers. Some AA fire was encountered.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 7 November a French cargo vessel was sunk by mine off Cape Bone (Tunisia). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 16 November a sighting was reported 90 miles NW of Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By AUTH: A. C. of S. G-2
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
16 November 1943.

No. 233.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula heavy fighting continues at the Soviet bridgeheads. On the Perekop Isthmus there was fighting of local importance only. In the Dnepr's Big Bend large scale fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk and in the Kremenchug salient; despite heavy German counterattacks the Soviets made slight gains N of Krivoi Rog. In the snow-covered Kiev salient the Soviets' southern and southwestern drives met with violent German counterattacks W of Fastov and S of Zhitomir and were halted, but the Soviets broadened the northern shoulder of their salient in the Korosten area. Central Front: The heavy drive NW of Chernigov has captured the town of Demekhi on the Gomel--Pinsk RR 9 miles W of Rechitsa, cutting one of the two German east-west rail lines out of Gomel and placing that town in a critical position. East of Orsha there is an increase of Soviet pressure particularly along the Smolensk--Minsk highway. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 15 November, the SAF attacked enemy concentrations and rail targets in the Fastov-Zhitomir area. Both air forces supported ground operations in this area, where there was some adverse weather, and were active over the Kerch bridgeheads. Southwest and NE of Gomel, the SAF supported offensive thrusts.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Bad weather limited operations and there was no significant change on the front in Italy. Fifth Army Front: Patrols and artillery were active. After an enemy counterattack American troops withdrew from a hill 2 miles NW of Venafro. Eighth Army Front: The enemy withdrew slightly N of Rionero. German patrols were active N of Agnone and in contact with Allied units at Montazzoli in the right central sector. Allied troops occupied high ground N of Atessa. Fossacesia, 3 miles W of

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the Sangro's mouth, has been abandoned by the enemy. Dodecanese: Hard fighting continues on Leros, where the Allies have improved their position somewhat. The Balkans: The Germans are attempting to solidify their positions along the Dalmatian Coast in continued fighting with Yugoslav Partisans. Air Activity: On the night of 13-14 November the rail bridge over the Var River near Nice and the Antheor viaduct near Cannes were attacked by RAF planes. U.S. light bombers attacked Civitavecchia Harbor. On 14 November, Allied fighters bombed and strafed rail targets, camps, and motor transport at Metkovic, Marina (near Split) and Sarajevo (Yugoslavia). Other fighters made offensive sweeps over the battle line in Italy. About 40 enemy fighters were observed during the day. In the Aegean hostile bombers made almost continuous attacks on Leros. During the night of 14-15 November, RAF light and heavy bombers attacked Heraklion and Maritza airdromes.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: In the Empress Augusta Bay sector, prepared Japanese positions have been encountered 3000 yards N of Piva. Photographs taken 14 November show 3 small boats and 11 barges in Tonolei Harbor. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied artillery continues to shell small enemy concentrations in the Sattelberg area. PT boats sank 3 Japanese barges and damaged another off the north coast of Finschhafen. Three small enemy convoys were sighted NW of Rabaul. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 13 and 14 November, Allied heavy bombers attacked the enemy airfield at Tarawa (Gilberts). Fires were started and some AA fire was encountered. Solomons Area: On the night of 11-12 November, 7 enemy planes bombed Allied positions near Cape Torekina. On 13 November, Allied escorted torpedo and dive bombers struck successfully at Ballale. Other Allied units strafed enemy concentrations N of Empress Augusta Bay and along the Bougainville coast. Photographs of 15 November revealed 9 enemy planes on 5 fields and indicated that only Bonis airfield was serviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Seven enemy planes ineffectively bombed Finschhafen on 14 November. A large number of enemy planes was observed over Long Island. Allied medium bombers attacked the bivouac area at Sio. An enemy cruiser and a large cargo vessel were damaged by Allied bombers NW of Rabaul. Explosions and flashes were observed; AA fire was intense. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied bombers started fires at Boela (Ceram) and at Sorong (Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 13 November a small

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British cargo vessel was sunk by mine off the east coast of England. On 11 November a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk SE of the Fiji Islands.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 14 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 15 November 1943 15 November 1943.

No. 232.

1. NORTH AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.-- Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula the Soviets, in the face of enemy counterattacks, made slight gains NE of Kerch. Soviet attempts to cross the Dnepr at Kherson and in the Cherkassy area were repelled. In the Dnepr's Big Bend, Soviet pressure has been renewed; heavy fighting is taking place SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog, with little change in the situation. In the Kiev salient S of Fastov heavy enemy counterattacks prevented Soviet gains. In the Zhitomir area, however, the Soviets have extended their hold along the Vitebsk--Odessa RR 12 miles to the N and 5 miles to the S, and the column driving NW of Kiev is within 15 miles of the important rail junction of Korosten. Central Front: South of Rechitsa, after heavy fighting, the Soviets somewhat improved their positions. In the Nevel-area heavy fighting continued with no change. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.-- On 13 November, U.S. heavy bombers made a 315-ton attack on the naval yards at Bremen. About 300 enemy fighters were encountered; 43 of them were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.-- The situation remained virtually unchanged on the entire front in Italy. Fifth Army Front: Allied positions in the mountains SW of Mignano were shelled intermittently all day. The enemy counterattacked 3 miles SW and 4 miles NW of Venafro. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops occupied the 4,000-foot Monte Curvale, 5 miles W of Forlì, and another mountain 3 miles NW of Rionero. Enemy patrols are still active N of Agnone in the central sector. Tornareccio, SW of Atessa, is clear of Germans. Allied patrols again engaged the enemy across the Sangro River near its mouth. Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 November, RAF planes bombed the rail yards at Pontassieve (E of Florence) and a railroad bridge at Cecina (S of Leghorn). British light

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bombers attacked 12 trains while intruding over the Venice--Milan--Verona area. U.S. light bombers attacked the rail yards at Arezzo (SE of Florence) and strafed motor transport along the east coast of Italy. On 13 November, U.S. light bombers attacked rail lines and road junctions at Palena (W of Vasto) and at Atina (N of Cassino). Strong formations of U.S. fighter-bombers and fighters attacked communications in advance of the Fifth Army front. A total of about 75 enemy aircraft was active over the battle zone; 9 were destroyed in combat. On 14 November a strong force of U.S. medium bombers made a 125-ton attack on the rail yards at Sofia. In aerial combat 9 enemy fighters were shot down.

6. ASIA--China: On 13 November substantial support was given by U.S. fighters and bombers to Chinese ground forces operating in the Yochow area. Buildings and warehouses in Yochow were demolished. Puchi waterfront was skip-bombed and strafed with excellent results, loaded sampans and barges being attacked, and at least 6 being sunk. Waiyyeung (E of Canton) was bombed by 3 Japanese aircraft. Burma: On 10, 11, and 12 November, U.S. medium and fighter-bombers, with fighter escorts, repeatedly attacked enemy concentration points in the Hukawng Valley and northern Burma, in support of ground operations. In addition, enemy airfields at Heho, Mingu, and Katha were bombed; 3 of 10 fighters attempting interception at Heho were shot down. Enemy rail facilities were successfully hit; warehouses and rail yards at Naba Junction were set on fire; and locomotives and rolling stock on the main line S of Katha were strafed and bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 13 November, 22 Japanese barges were observed in the Buin area. All runways in the Buin area were unserviceable. In the Empress Augusta Bay area, Allied patrols contacted enemy troops 3,000 yards N of the Piva River's mouth. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 November, 2 Japanese convoys were sighted approaching Rabaul from the northwest: one consisting of 2 destroyers and 3 large merchant ships, the other of 1 tanker, 1 8000-ton transport, and 2 merchant ships. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 13 November, 6 enemy bombers raided the Allied base at Funafuti (Ellice Islands). An Allied search plane destroyed 5 enemy aircraft at Greenwich Island. Solomons Area: On 11 November, 7 enemy planes ineffectively attacked an Allied task force S of Ganonga Island; 1 enemy plane was shot down. On 13 November enemy torpedo bombers raided the same Allied task force SW of Empress Augusta Bay. An enemy plane was shot down. On 12 and 13 November, Allied fighters strafed Bonis airdrome, destroying 4 enemy aircraft. On 13 November, Allied fighters strafed buildings at Tarlena and Chabai, and medium bombers raided Buka airfield. Allied heavy bombers effectively attacked Bonis air-

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field. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 November, Alexishafen was successfully attacked by strong formations of Allied heavy and medium bombers and fighters; 4 grounded enemy planes were destroyed. Light AA fire was encountered. Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed Gasmata airdrome, encountering medium AA fire. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied planes attacking the enemy landing-strip at Timika and shipping off Kaimana (Dutch New Guinea) encountered light AA fire.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 14 November a sighting was reported 50 miles NW of Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schradet
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By Auth. A. C. of 58-72
Nov 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 13 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.;
To : 1200 Z, 14 November 1943 14 November 1943.

No. 231.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Retired Admiral Scasso, an extreme Nationalist and a former Argentine diplomat, reportedly has been appointed interventor of the Argentine Province of Cordoba; a relative of the Nationalistic and anti-Semitic Minister of Justice was named interventor of Santa Fe Province.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula the enemy continues to counterattack the Soviet bridgehead to the northeast, with no change in the situation. In the Kiev salient enemy counterattacks S of Fastov are holding the Soviet southwest drive to no gain, but the Soviets' western drive astride the Kiev--Zhitomir highway has captured the important town of Zhitomir; thus cutting the Odessa--Vitebsk RR. Northwest of Kiev, Soviet forces advanced about 10 miles to capture Malin. Central Front: South of Rechitsa the enemy, under heavy Soviet attacks, was forced out of several strong points. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 12 November the SAF strongly supported offensive thrusts NW of Chernigov and harassed enemy concentrations in the Kiev salient. The GAF actively supported its ground forces along these fronts.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Within the last 2 weeks 3,347 men of the Blue Division have reached Spain: Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 November there were light attacks by a small number of RAF bombers on Duesseldorf and on steel plants at Essen and Krefeld. Slight to moderate AA fire was encountered, but there was no fighter reaction.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Fifth Army continued small advances against vigorous German resistance. The enemy made a counterattack near San Pietro. Eighth Army Front: The town of Atessa was captured and several German counterattacks were driven off. Enemy demolitions were observed at Rocca Cinque Miglea and Alfedena. A British patrol entered Vastogirardi.

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Dodecanese: Although the Germans approaching Leros between Arcangelo and Tripiti Islands have been driven off, the enemy retains 2 main bridgeheads; German paratroops hold an inland position S of the island's center. All German forces are being reinforced. They control from a line connecting Gurna and Alinda Bays N to Della Palma Bay. Air Activity: On the night of 11-12 November, RAF heavy bombers attacked the Prato rail yards (N of Florence), and light bombers attacked Civitavecchia harbor and shipping. On 12 November rail targets at Montalto di Castro and Orbetello (N of Rome) and similar objectives on the east coast near Ancona were attacked by Allied aircraft. U.S. light bombers attacked artillery positions, troop concentrations, billeting locations, and communications in the battle area. In Yugoslavia, on 12 November, U.S. aircraft attacked the Mostar airdrome and rail targets near Opuzen. In Greece, U.S. heavy bombers attacked airdromes and a refinery in the Athens area. Allied aircraft attacked an 8-ship enemy convoy, escorted by Arado 196's, off Antikythera Island, northwest of Crete. Hits were scored on 2 vessels; 2 enemy aircraft were damaged. Over Leros, Allied fighters made sweeps, and more than 100 enemy bomber sorties were reported. The enemy's air superiority continues. On the night of 12-13 November airfields on Cos Island and Maritza airdrome (Rhodes) were attacked by Allied bombers.

6. ASIA--China: On 12 November, Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Yochow on the middle Yangtze without opposition. Allied fighters raided Lungling, encountering machine gun fire.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: Allied ground troops on Bougainville advanced 800 yards to the north. Patrols found an abandoned bivouac area, supplies, and ammunition along the Piva--Numa Numa cross-island trail. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 November, 2 enemy convoys were sighted W of Kavieng. Convoy No. 1 consisted of 3 destroyers, 1 large transport, and 3 freighter transports. Allied aircraft attacked the large transport; 2 near-hits left the ship smoking and stationary. Convoy No. 2, sighted 2 miles S of Convoy No. 1, consisted of 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, and 4 destroyers. Both convoys were making 10 knots; No. 1 was on a course of 120 degrees, and No. 2, on a course of 300 degrees. Photographs, taken at approximately the same time the sightings were made, show 2 convoys in the same area, consisting of 15 vessels, including 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 4 destroyers, 1 subchaser, and 4 merchant ships (1 carrying 10 landing craft). Late that night 11 vessels were reported anchored off the south coast of Kavieng. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: During the evening of 11 November,

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12 enemy bombers raided Nanomea in the Ellice Islands, causing slight damage. One enemy plane was destroyed by AA fire. Solomons Area: On 12 November, Kara and Bonis airdromes were attacked by Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort. Photographs of the same date show Bonis to be the only serviceable enemy strip in the Bougainville area. Allied medium bombers swept the Matchin Bay area and damaged enemy installations. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied light bombers and fighters strafed villages and enemy barge areas along the north coast of Huon Peninsula, and medium bombers started fires in the enemy area at Kiari, 15 miles W of Sio. Photographs of 12 November show 90 planes on 4 enemy fields at Rabaul and 26 floatplanes in the harbor. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Nine enemy planes ineffectively bombed Darwin on 12 November; 2 were shot down by intercepting Allied fighters. Allied heavy planes attacked the enemy naval base at Soerabaja, and other units raided Ambon and Namlea airdrome (Boeroe Island). No air opposition and only light AA fire were encountered.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

11.7 1944
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.



A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. of S. G-2
13 Nov 43
H.Z.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 12 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 13 November 1943 13 November 1943.

No. 230.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula the Soviets, under cover of fog, continue to improve their bridgeheads, particularly NE of Kerch. On the lower Dnepr the enemy is holding against determined Soviet attempts to cross the river at Kherson and Bereslav. In the Kiev salient heavy enemy counterattacks S and E of Fastov are holding the Soviet southwesterly drive. The enemy gave way slightly before the Soviet western drive, the line now being less than 15 miles from Zhitomir. Zhitomir and the RR to the N are within artillery range. The enemy has yielded practically all the low flat terrain immediately to the W of Kiev and now occupies the foothills of the commanding high ground to the west. Central Front: Heavy fighting continues S of Rechitsa, with no change. West of Smolensk and S of Nevel the enemy is containing heavy Soviet pressure. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 12 November air activity was concentrated in the Rechitsa, Kiev, and Kerch areas; where the SAF actively supported ground operations.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 November, Muenster was heavily attacked by escorted U.S. bombers. Intense AA fire was encountered and 1 group met strong fighter opposition. Allied medium bombers and fighters attacked military installations SW of Griz Nez and in the Cherbourg area. Moderate AA fire was encountered; there was no enemy fighter reaction. On the night of 11-12 November the rail yards at Cannes and the nearby Antheor viaduct were attacked by RAF heavy bombers; light attacks were made on Berlin, Duesseldorf, Hanover, and Bochum. Enemy opposition was negligible.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Fifth Army continued to consolidate its positions and made slight advances in the face of strong enemy activity. Allied artillery broke up a counterattack in the hills E of the bend of the Garigliano River, but the enemy regained ground on the

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slopes of Monte Camino, 3-1/2 miles SW of Mignano. Seven miles N of Venafro, Allied troops occupied positions on the 3,000-foot ridge of la Falconara. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank Allied progress continued 1-1/2 miles along the highway NW of Rionero. Pagliarone, 4 miles NE of Forli, and Agnone, 9 miles farther to the northeast on the highway to Castiglione, were cleared of Germans. Demolitions delayed progress against the enemy in the area of Atessa. Dodecanese: German units landed in 4 places on Leros and are in combat with the island garrison. Naval Activity: On the night of 8-9 November and on 9 November, Allied destroyers, in support of the Fifth Army, bombarded enemy positions in the Gulf of Gaeta. In the Aegean, highways on Cos and the port of Kalymnos were shelled by Allied destroyers on the night of 10-11 November. Air Activity: On 10 November, 25 to 30 enemy aircraft raided Naples. U.S. heavy bombers made a 61-ton attack on the ball-bearing works at Villa Perosa (W of Turin); medium bombers attacked the harbors at Split and Durazzo. On the night of 10-11 November the Recco viaduct was bombed by RAF planes. On 11 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Antheor viaduct and the Annecy ball-bearing works. Allied fighters and bombers supported ground troops and patrolled the battle area throughout the day; 25 enemy aircraft were encountered. West of Oran about 10 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping. In the Aegean, on 11 November, about 20 JU-88's attacked Leros in 3 waves. That night Antimachia (Cos) and Maritza (Rhodes) airdromes were bombed by RAF planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On 11 November, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 9 tons on the Burma Road, 3 miles W of Lungling, apparently blocking the road to traffic. U.S. fighters continued offensive sweeps on the middle Yangtze sinking 1 river boat, 1 motorboat, and several small craft loaded with enemy supplies. Enemy troops were successfully strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Allied ground forces on Bougainville moved out from the consolidated area and killed 300 Japanese. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 November an enemy convoy, consisting of three destroyers, two 8000-ton transports, and one 5000-ton cargo vessel, was sighted 60 miles N of Mussau Island, on a SE course. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On 10 November, Allied medium bombers sank an enemy cargo ship off southwest Bougainville and on the following day attacked enemy installations at Matchin Bay. Photographs of 11 November disclosed Buks, Ballale, and Kahili airfields as unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 November, 18 enemy fighters were in the air over Degua field at Wewak; on the next day 2 enemy fighters attacked an Allied search plane 50 miles SE of Gasmata. Allied aircraft raided Alexishafen on 10 and 11 November, destroying 2 enemy planes. Allied medium bombers attacked Vunakanau airfield at Rabaul on 10

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November. On 11 November a strong formation of U.S. carrier-based torpedo and dive bombers, with fighter escort, heavily attacked enemy naval vessels in Rabaul Harbor, sinking 3 warships, damaging 11 others, and destroying 31 intercepting enemy planes. Four ineffective raids on the Allied task force were made by enemy torpedo and dive bombers, with fighter escort; 85 enemy planes were shot down by Allied land and ship-based fighters. In addition, Allied heavy bombers attacked shipping and the Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, destroying 5 intercepting enemy fighters. An Allied search plane scored a near-hit on an enemy cruiser near Kavieng. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 November, Allied light bombers raided the enemy airdrome at Selaru (Tanimbars).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 11 November, 4 merchant ships were sunk by aircraft off Oran. On 10 November a British cargo vessel was sunk by mine in the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 11 November 1943 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 12 November 1943 12 November 1943.

No. 229.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula battles at the Soviet bridgeheads continue, with the Soviets' improving their positions slightly to the northeast. In the Kiev salient the enemy held the heavy Soviet drive to the southwest to a small gain, but he fell back, under pressure to the west, to a point within 16 miles of the Zhitomir--Korosten RR. In the area about 40 miles NW of Kiev the Soviets consolidated their positions along the Teterev River, which flows northeast.
Central Front: The enemy fell back slightly, under a heavy Soviet drive to the NW of Chernigov, to a point 28 miles from the Gomel--Pinsk RR.
Northern Front: West and NW of Nevel enemy counterattacks held local Soviet attacks to little gain. Air Activity: On 11 November both the GAF and the SAF supported ground operations in the Nevel and Kiev areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 10 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked airdromes at Lille and Chieures (France). RAF light bombers attacked targets in the Calais and Gris Nez area. During the night of 10-11 November a strong force of RAF bombers attacked the rail yards at Modane. There was no air opposition to these Allied operations.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Generally strong enemy activity and bad weather on the entire Italian front prevented any major change in the line.
Fifth Army Front: Enemy patrols operated S of the Garigliano River in the coastal sector and harassed Allied troops attempting to consolidate positions there. In the hills SW of Mignano enemy counterattacks were beaten off and prisoners taken. Allied troops also repulsed sharp counterattacks NW of Mignano on both sides of the main pass into the Cassino--Frosinone plain and the valley of the Liri. Scattered enemy artillery fire continued W of Venafro, but to the north the Germans hastily withdrew, leaving ammunition stores and unburied dead. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank, despite an enemy counterattack, high ground 3 miles W of Forli

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was cleared. Allied patrols were active in the central sector. Fighting is in progress 4-1/2 miles E of the Sangro River in the area of Atessa. Allied patrols continue to operate across that river in the Adriatic sector. Dodecanese: The Germans have commenced the invasion of Leros. Air Activity: On 10 November about 70 sorties were flown by enemy bombers and dive-bombers attacking Leros. RAF planes bombed and strafed Stampalia and Crete. On the night of 10-11 November, British planes bombed Antimachia and Maritza airfields. In Italy, on the night of 9-10 November, Allied planes attacked Pontassieve (E of Florence) and targets in the Pisa and Orbetello areas. About 10 enemy planes attacked La Maddalena Harbor (Sardinia). On 10 November, U.S. heavy bombers made a 148-ton attack at Bolzano, seriously damaging rails and rolling stock. Lighter attacks were made at Genoa, Alessandria, and Savona. About 25 enemy planes were encountered in the Bolzano area; about 15 hostile aircraft were active over the battle line during the day.

6. ASIA--China: U.S. fighter planes which sank 3 motor boats on the middle Yangtze were intercepted by new-type Japanese fighters. On a second offensive sweep 15 small boats and 1 barge were sunk. Burma: On 9 November enemy positions in the Hukawng Valley were dive-bombed and strafed; rail facilities at Mogaung and Ywataung were successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers. On the night of 9-10 November, Mingaladon airdrome near Rangoon was heavily bombed by a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers, which was intercepted by enemy night fighters. Press reports state that on 12 November, 1 enemy plane was shot down by antiaircraft fire off Ceylon.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 9 November a 9-ship Japanese convoy was reported 30 miles SE of Kavieng, course southeast. Air Activity: Solomons Area: On the evenings of 8 and 10 November an Allied LCT and some PT boats, respectively, were unsuccessfully bombed in the vicinity of Treasury Island. On 9 November, Allied medium bombers strafed enemy positions along the Laruma River and bivouac areas near Buka airfield. On 10 November, 7 of 30 to 40 enemy torpedo planes attacking Allied shipping near Empress Augusta Bay were destroyed. Strong forces of Allied dive and torpedo bombers attacked the Buka and Bonis airfields and enemy concentrations along the Piva and Jaba rivers near Empress Augusta Bay. Allied medium bombers attacked the enemy airfields at Ballale and Kara. All enemy airfields in the Buka and Bougainville areas were unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 November, Allied light surface craft off Finschhafen were ineffectively bombed. Twelve enemy fighters were engaged over Lae by Allied fighters; 3 were shot down. Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and shelled the Alexishafen

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strip and AA positions. A large force of Allied dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, attacked 5 enemy destroyers outside of Rabaul Harbor, scoring 2 hits on a large destroyer and probable hits on others. Of 30 to 40 intercepting enemy fighters, 2 were shot down. Allied medium bombers attacked Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes while heavy bombers raided Lakunai airfield at Rabaul. Dump areas at Gasmata were set afire by Allied fighters, and an enemy destroyer was sunk by heavy bombers 47 miles SW of Kavieng. Photographs on 9 November showed 16 fighters, 34 bombers, and 7 floatplanes at Kavieng and on 10 November, 147 fighters and 41 bombers on 2 fields at Rabaul with 32 floatplanes in Simpson Harbor. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied heavy bombers attacked Soerabaja with unobserved results.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 2 November a British cargo vessel was presumably sunk by submarine 450 miles NW of Ascension Island. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 11 November a sighting was reported 180 miles S of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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11 Nov 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
11 November 1943.

No. 228.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula, German and Rumanian troops counterattacked against the Soviets' attempts to enlarge their bridgeheads. The Soviets continued reinforcement across the Kerch Strait with no change in the line. Soviet pressure continues in the Big Bend SW of Dnepropetrovsk and N of Krivoi-Rog. The Soviets launched an attack to the southwest from their bridgehead S of Pereslov with no important change. The focal point of the heavy fighting continues in the Kiev area amid fog and rain, with the Soviets expanding the head and base of their salient to the W of Kiev. The point of a heavily armored Soviet column driving SW from Kiev was pinched off by a strong German counterattack. Central and Northern Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On 10 November, the SAF attacked enemy naval units in Kerch Strait which were attempting to halt Soviet reinforcements for the Kerch bridgeheads. There was little air activity on other fronts.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 9-10 November, RAF light bombers made a 15-ton attack on the armament works at Bochum. A smaller raid was made on Duisburg. AA fire was slight to moderate; no searchlights were in operation. No enemy air action was reported over England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Germans continue to fight with determination, while preparing defensive positions in the high ground W of the Garigliano River. In the south central sector, numerous enemy counterattacks were launched and repulsed in the hills SW of Mignano which guard the valley of the Liri. West of Mignano, U.S. troops drove the enemy from the southeastern slopes of Monte Maggiore and captured Monte Rotondo. N of the center enemy pressure was lighter than on the previous day. In the hills W and NW of Venafro enemy strength was

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reported diminishing. Eighth Army Front: Bad weather, with snow in the mountain areas, hindered operations. On the left flank, however, Allied troops captured Rionero, midway between Forli and the lateral road along the Sangro River to the Adriatic. In the Adriatic sector Allied patrols crossed the Sangro and penetrated 2 miles farther without contact. Fossacesia, on the coast road 3 miles W of the mouth of the river, is still in enemy hands. Naval Activity: During the night of 9-10 November, Allied destroyers operating S of Valona (Albania) sank an enemy Siebel ferry loaded with gasoline and ammunition. Of its escorting motor launches, one was destroyed and another damaged. Air Activity: On 9 November, RAF planes attacked enemy shipping and a jetty at Suda Bay. A medium-sized merchant vessel off Stampalia Island was strafed with cannon fire by RAF fighters which shot down 1 of 2 escorting seaplanes. In Italy, on the night of 8-9 November, Allied planes bombed enemy targets on the Fifth Army front. On 9 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked ball-bearing and steel works at Genoa and at Villa Perosa (W of Turin). There was no opposition to the Genoa attack, but about 25 fighters were observed by the planes attacking Villa Perosa. Allied fighters attacked targets at Split and Durazzo. On the Fifth Army front about 15 enemy planes were active and a few more were observed over the battle line during the day.

6. ASIA.--Burma: British and Japanese patrols are active in the Chin Hills. On 7 November contact was made near Falam where the enemy was ambushed. A communique states that Allied airfields in the Imphal area were attacked on 9 November by Japanese bombers with fighter escort. Little damage resulted and two enemy planes were shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: One half of the estimated 300 Japanese who landed on Bougainville, N of Empress Augusta Bay, on either 6 or 7 November from 21 barges were killed by U.S. forces on 7 and 8 November. Air Activity: Central Pacific Area: On 9 November an Allied search plane shot down 1 of 5 intercepting enemy float-planes over Greenwich Island. Solomons Area: On 9 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers effectively attacked enemy airfields at Ballale and Kara. Photographs of the same date show Bonis to be the only enemy airfield serviceable. No enemy contacts were made by Allied aircraft during the day. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 9 November, 12 enemy fighters were intercepted over Nadzab by Allied fighters and 3 enemy planes were shot down. Escorted Allied light and medium bombers successfully attacked Alexishafen, damaging buildings and scoring hits in fuel dumps. Twenty-one grounded aircraft were reported destroyed and 14 of 25 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Formations of Allied medium bombers raided the Vunakanau airfield at Rabaul with good results, and swept the north coast of New Britain, damaging enemy light shipping. An

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✓ Allied search plane sank an enemy 10,000-ton merchant vessel 8 miles W of Mussau Island. On the evening of 9 November an enemy 7-ship convoy, heading southeast, was reported 40 miles SE of Kavieng.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 10 November a sighting was reported 150 miles S of Newfoundland.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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By auth. A. 8845 5-3-72
10 Nov 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
10 November 1943.

No. 227.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula battles to the N and S of the town of Kerch and in the Genichesk and Perekop areas continue with no change in the situation. In the Big Bend, Soviet pressure is being renewed against the enemy SW of Dnepropetrovsk and in the Kremenchug salient. The focal point of the heavy fighting continues to be in the Kiev area where the enemy fell back slightly to the W and NW of the city. Central Front: Soviet pressure has been renewed to the NW of Smolensk with no change. Northern Front: In the area W and NW of Nevel local battles of gradually increasing importance took place, but there was little change. Air Activity: On 9 November adverse weather restricted air activity on both sides.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 8 November, U.S. medium and light bombers made a 103-ton attack on targets near Calais. AA fire was intense, but no enemy aircraft were encountered. During the night of 8-9 November 10 hostile planes dropped bombs in southeast England; 3 of the 4 which reached London were destroyed by RAF night-fighters.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Germans responded energetically along the front on 9 November. Their flank remained firm on the Garigliano River. Concentrations of their artillery, emplaced in the rocky slopes of Monte Camino, Monte Maggiore, and nearby hills, barred Allied entrance into the Liri Valley. Infiltrations into Allied positions, though later withdrawn, were evidence of the strong resistance. A series of counterattacks W and N of Venafro climaxed the enemy effort; they were repulsed with heavy losses. On the right flank, patrols were in contact at Cerró, 5 miles SW of Forli. Acquaviva, midway between Cerro and Forli, is clear of enemy troops. Eighth Army Front: Despite violent enemy demolitions, Allied positions were generally improved though with only slight advances. Allied troops captured Forli on the left flank, and

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entered Carovilli, 6 miles to the east, which had been evacuated. Demolitions rendered impassable routes leading to Carovilli from the east. In the central sector, Castiglione was cleared of the enemy. Allied troops captured high ground 4 miles W of Gissi and improved their positions overlooking the Sangro River: Air Activity: During the night of 7-8 November, U.S. light bombers attacked the harbor area at Durazzo (Albania). On 8 November, RAF fighter-bombers attacked enemy shipping at Suda Bay (Crete) and off Amorgos Island (Cyclades); 10 Arado-196's (German float-planes) defended an enemy convoy in the latter area. In Italy, U.S. heavy bombers dropped over 200 tons of bombs on aircraft factories and ball-bearing works at Turin. Only 7 enemy planes were observed; they made no attempt at interception. Allied light bombers and fighters attacked enemy gun positions and transport on the Eighth Army front.

6. ASIA--China: On 8 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked Kiungshan airdrome (Hainan). At least 3 of 25 aircraft on the ground were destroyed and others were damaged; direct hits were scored on hangars. U.S. planes also attacked targets in the Tengchung area. Burma: U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked rail targets throughout northern and central Burma on 6, 7, and 8 November. Enemy concentrations in the Hukawng Valley were attacked by dive bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On the night of 6-7 November, 50 bombs were dropped on Allied positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area. On 7 November, Allied medium, dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, made several effective sweeps against enemy bivouac and barge areas along southwest Bougainville. On 8 November, Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Kieta airfield; Allied heavy bombers, unescorted, raided Buka airdrome. An Allied fighter patrol over Bougainville intercepted 61 enemy planes; 22 were destroyed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 7 November, 16 enemy planes were seen over Nadzab. That evening 2 small ineffective raids were made by the enemy at Lae. On 7 November an Allied search plane attacked an enemy 5-ship convoy and was intercepted by 2 float planes about 110 miles N of Mussau Island. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 7 November, Allied bombers attacked Ambon starting fires in the waterfront area. Two enemy planes unsuccessfully attempted interception of an Allied plane near Kaimana (northwest Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 9 November a sighting was reported 50 miles N of Georgetown (British Guiana).

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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9 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

War and Navy Departments,
Washington, 25, D. C.,
9 November 1943.

No. 226.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Control of all Argentine radio and wire communications facilities has reportedly been placed under the Minister of War by a decree which also directs replacement of foreign employees by Argentine citizens.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Kerch Peninsula enemy counterattacks failed to prevent a steady enlargement of Soviet bridgeheads. Soviet attempts to break through the Perekop Isthmus into the Crimea are meeting stiff Axis resistance. The center of gravity of fighting along the entire eastern front is now in the Kiev area. Three Soviet columns moving NW, W, and SW from Kiev are now about 45 miles from that city. The points of these attacks cover an 80-mile front and are about 45 miles from the important north-south RR running through Zhitomir, thus threatening the last remaining enemy lateral rail line of communication in the Ukraine. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: West and SW of Nevel fighting of only local importance took place. Air Activity: On 7 November a number of grounded enemy aircraft was captured by the Soviets on an airfield in the Fastov--Vasilkov area. Air activity by both the GAF and the SAF was on a greatly diminished scale on the Central and Southern fronts.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 7 November, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 114 tons each on Duren and Wesel. Air opposition and AA fire were weak. The Bernay airdrome (France) was attacked by U.S. light bombers. During the night of 7-8 November, 6 enemy planes bombed southeast England; 3 reached London.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Heavy rains hampered operations. There was no change in the Garigliano sector, where patrols are in contact along the river 6 miles from the coast. Allied progress was made in the heights 6 miles SW of Mignano, but the enemy turned back an attack on Monte Maggiore, where his positions on the crest are strongly

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held. The enemy is stubbornly opposing Allied entrance into the broad valley of the Liri leading to Rome; his stand continues firm W and N of Venafro. Enemy resistance on the right flank slackened, and Allied troops moved to the foot of Montaquila on the right bank of the Volturno, W of Isernia. Eighth Army Front: Advances averaging 4 miles were made all along the front despite many demolitions. In the left center Pescolaniano and Pietrabbondante were captured. Allied troops are in contact with the enemy 4 miles W of Gissi. With the capture of Paglieta and Torino, both 2 miles from the right bank of the Sangro near the Adriatic, the Allies now hold positions dominating the Sangro. Air Activity: On 7 November a total of 8 enemy planes made 2 attacks on Leros. U.S. medium bombers attacked Split Harbor and Ulcinj (Yugoslavia). In Italy medium bombers attacked Ancona Harbor; light bombers and fighters supported ground troops by attacking gun positions, roads, and railways on the western and eastern parts of the battle line.

6. ASIA.--Burma: Japanese patrols have been aggressive both in the Chin Hills and Arakan areas since 7 November. Several unsuccessful attacks were made against British positions NE of Maungdaw. China: In an offensive sweep by U.S. medium bombers against enemy shipping off the south China coast on 7 November, 5 of 7 craft anchored in Amoy Harbor were sunk, including a 250-foot destroyer.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: In the Empress Augusta Bay area, U.S. ground forces advanced the center of their perimeter 500 yards. On either 6 or 7 November, Japanese troops from 21 barges landed in the vicinity of Laruma River and Atsinima Bay; this enemy force is now being engaged by U.S. troops. On 5 November, 12 enemy dive bombers attacked an Allied landing craft and a PT boat near Treasury Island; 5 enemy planes were shot down. Two enemy planes ineffectively bombed Munda and Arundel. Photographs of 6 November show the 5 principal enemy airfields in the Bougainville area to be unserviceable. On 6 and 7 November, Allied medium bombers in sweeps along the north Bougainville coast sank 5 small enemy cargo vessels and a corvette. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen sector Allied artillery is shelling enemy rear areas. Finschhafen and Bena Bena were ineffectively bombed by 4 enemy planes on 6 and 7 November respectively. A subsequent report on the enemy raid at Nadzab on 6 November states that 13 enemy planes were destroyed. Photographs on 6 November revealed 65 fighters and 31 bombers in the Wewak area. On the same date, in 2 sorties near Alexishafen, Allied fighters destroyed 7 of 26 to 31 enemy fighters. Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, were twice turned back from a Wewak strike by enemy aircraft over Nadzab. On 7 November, Allied heavy

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bombers, with a strong fighter escort, attacked Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul starting large fires in the dispersal and barracks areas and destroying 12 grounded aircraft. Of 50 to 60 intercepting enemy fighters 23 were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 6 November a medium-sized U.S. vessel and a large Dutch vessel were sunk by aircraft off Philippeville, Algeria. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 8 November, 3 sightings were reported: 350 miles E of Labrador; 100 miles W of Cuba; and off the north coast of Brazil.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire
H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

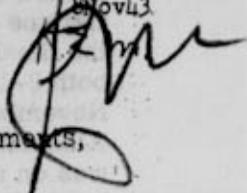
A. E. Schrader
A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A.C. 015, 03-72
8 Nov 43



ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 225.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Crimea the enemy heavily resisted by counterattacks the Soviets' efforts to improve their beachhead NE of Kerch; in the beachhead S of Kerch there was little activity. In the Kiev area the enemy fell back under a heavy Soviet attack and was forced to give up the important rail junction of Fastov, 36 miles SW of Kiev. The capture of Fastov cuts the enemy's important lateral line of communication Krivoi-Rog--Zhitomir. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: In the Nevel area slight Soviet gains to the W of the town were made after fighting of local importance. The line here is about 50 miles from the old Polish border. Air Activity: On 6 November both the GAF and the SAF strongly supported ground operations in the Kiev salient. Enemy close-support air units were active near Nevel.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 6-7 November, 24 enemy planes in 3 formations attacked East Anglia and southeast England; 3 planes were destroyed. RAF light bombers made 5 to 10 ton raids on Duesseldorf, Duisburg, and Bochum. Enemy AA fire was moderate to intense; searchlights were inactive.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Determined enemy resistance was met in the central sector and on the right flank of this front. Allied troops captured Mignano and advanced 2 miles farther on the highway to Cassino. Allied positions were consolidated W and NW of Venafro despite heavy opposition. An enemy counterattack 4 miles NE of Venafro was repulsed. On the right flank Allied troops advanced N of Fornelli, 5 miles W of Isernia. Eighth Army Front: Abandonment of the Trigno River position by the enemy was evident, withdrawal of his units toward the Sangro River continuing with some rapidity. Contact was generally light on 7 November. Allied troops entered Chiauci, Bagnoli, and Salcito, towns in the left center of the front, and continued active patrolling

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toward Castiglione. Torrebruna and Carunchio, on the highway from Castiglione to Vasto, are clear of the enemy. Gissi, near the right bank of the Sinello River, is in Allied hands, as well as Scerni and Casalbardino, both 3-1/2 miles W of the Sinello. Naval Activity: On the night of 2-3 November, Allied destroyers bombarded the harbor of Durazzo on the Albanian coast. Air Activity: On 6 November enemy air effort in Italy was on an increased scale. About 60 sorties were observed over the west battle front; 30 of these were in the Venafro area. Enemy torpedo planes attacked Allied shipping off Philippeville, and a British hospital ship was attacked off Termoli in the Adriatic. U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail and road bridges at Orbetello and Fiora; fighters bombed similar targets at Monte Molino and Orvieto. Allied fighters bombed and strafed tanks and motor transport along the battle line. At Metkovic (Yugoslavia), U.S. fighters destroyed or damaged 90 of 200 parked motor vehicles. In the Aegean, RAF fighters attacked light shipping at Paros Island, encountering 3 fighters and 6 Arado-196's (seaplanes).

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: During the night 4-5 November enemy planes attacked Treasury Island, and on the following night bombed Allied forces in the Empress Augusta Bay area. On 6 November the enemy made 5 more raids on Treasury Island. Allied medium, dive, and torpedo bombers, with fighter escorts, dropped over 71 tons of explosives on Kara airfield. Bonis airfield was attacked by heavy bombers. Sightings on 5 and 6 November disclosed 3 groups of enemy ships in the Buka area and 2 groups NW of Rabaul. Among these were 5 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 2 subchasers, and 6 cargo vessels. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 November enemy planes dropped incendiaries on Dumpu and ineffectually bombed Finschhafen. On 6 November, 10 Japanese bombers and 10 fighters bombed Nadzab airfield; four enemy fighters strafed the Allied airstrip at Gusap (20 miles E of Dumpu); and Allied fighters attacked the dump area at Gasmata. On 7 November, 2 enemy destroyers and 3 tankers were sighted 120 miles N of Kavieng, course southwest. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied bombers attacked buildings at Ambon on the night of 5 November. RAAF fighter-bombers bombed and strafed enemy-occupied villages and the runway on Selaru Island (Tanimbars).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 7 November a sighting was reported 100 miles SE of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 224.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The enemy fell back before Soviet attacks at the Kerch beachheads. Soviet attempts to advance on Nikopol were beaten off by German counterattacks. West and SW of Kiev, after their capture of the city, the Soviets consolidated their newly-won positions. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: The enemy gave way slightly before moderate Soviet pressure in the Nevel area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 3-4 November, RAF planes dropped 2,180 tons of bombs on Duesseldorf. AA fire was moderate, but night-fighters were active in coordination with searchlights. Other RAF aircraft attacked Cologne and Rheinhausen. On the night of 4-5 November, 5 enemy planes attacked points in East Anglia; RAF planes bombed Leverkusen and Duesseldorf. On 5 November, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 667 tons of bombs on Gelsenkirchen and 275 tons on Muenster. Strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered by the Allied escort. Medium bombers made a 331-ton attack on a target in the Calais area. On the night of 5-6 November about 6 hostile bombers attacked southeast England; 2 reached London. RAF light bombers attacked Bochum, Hamburg, and 3 other German cities.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 6 November the Fifth Army made considerable progress on its left flank in the Garigliano Valley, which was occupied by Allied troops up to the river from its mouth to a point 8 miles inland. The enemy offered considerable resistance, and mines were encountered in the area between Venafro and Isernia. Allied troops occupied the high ground 3 miles NW of Isernia, from which point patrols were operating to the NW, N, and northeast. There was scattered enemy motor transport and tank movement toward the north on this front during the day. Eighth Army Front: Allied patrols reached an important road junction about 6 miles NW of Isernia. The enemy was reported to be in Forli, just N of this junction. The enemy

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was driven from the area between Isernia and Carpinone, 5 miles NNE to the east. The region between Bagnoli and San Biase, some 20 miles NE of Isernia, was cleared of the enemy. The town of Celenza, 3 miles W of Montefalcone across the Trigno River, was captured. Palmoli, 5 miles N of Celenza, was taken. West of Vasto, Allied patrols crossed the Sinello River. Air Activity: On the night of 4-5 November, RAF bombers made a 75-ton attack on the rail yards at Orte; U.S. light bombers attacked roads and motor transport SE of Rome. On 5 November heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Falconara Marettima (N of Ancona); U.S. medium bombers attacked the airfield at Berat (Albania) where about 10 enemy fighters were encountered. More than 20 hostile bombers attacked Naples Harbor; 3 enemy planes bombed Allied troops in the battle line. In the Aegean, RAF planes attacked light shipping.

6. ASIA.--China: Nothing to report. Burma: A communique states that on 4 November Allied fighter bombers attacked enemy installations in north Burma. Several buildings were demolished and fires started. On the following day Akyab was successfully attacked by Allied heavy and medium units, which dropped 250 tons of explosives on buildings and jetties, causing much damage.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 5 November, Allied medium bombers blew up an enemy cargo vessel near northeast Bougainville and damaged another. Several fires were started in the camp area at Kieta. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 November, Allied heavy bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 82 tons of bombs on waterfront buildings and stores at Rabaul, causing large fires. Only 20 enemy fighters intercepted; 2 of these were destroyed. Allied medium bombers scored a probable torpedo hit on a heavy cruiser in Rabaul Harbor on the evening of 5 November. Allied heavy bombers attacked an enemy destroyer leader 20 miles NW of Cape St. George. In the Finschhafen area the enemy was forced to withdraw from positions NW of the Song River by artillery fire. Allied medium bombers effectively raided the enemy areas along the upper Faria River near Taddets, S of Bogadjim. Allied fighters report interception by 20 enemy fighters at Wewak; 6 enemy planes were destroyed. About 160 miles NE of Mussau Island a 6-ship enemy convoy was reported heading NW, and some 50 miles farther north 9 enemy warships were seen heading N on 5 November. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: An enemy aircraft appeared over Onslow (Australia) on 5 November.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A. C. of S. 6-3-72
6 Nov 43

M.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 223.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: No change in the Crimea. The Soviets have completed occupation of the west tip of the Noga Steppe. In the Big Bend fighting has lessened in intensity and only local engagements took place on the 5th. A heavy drive by the Soviets, begun 2 days ago, captured suburbs within 4 miles to the N and W of Kiev, and the enemy evacuated the city. Central and Northern Fronts: West and SW of Nevel battles of local importance continue with the enemy falling back slightly. On 2 November an engagement occurred between Soviet and German light naval units in Narva Bay off Estonia. Air Activity: On 4 November a German supply convoy in the Arctic was attacked by the SAF.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 3 November, British naval units attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast; 1 enemy trawler was sunk and 1 cargo ship, 1 trawler, and 2 motor torpedo boats were damaged.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 5 November the enemy avoided contact on the entire front. Forward elements of the Fifth Army crossed the Garigliano in the coast sector. Allied troops advanced along the slopes of Monte Sammucro to 6-1/2 miles W of the upper bend of the Volturno. Mignano and Venafro and the high ground to the north are in Allied hands. Eighth Army Front: There was no major contact on the left flank. Enemy rearguards held Sessano all day, but later were withdrawn. Allied troops have occupied Duronia, 7 miles to the east. Near Tufillo strong enemy resistance is being encountered. The Trigno bridgehead on the Adriatic coast was extended to a depth of more than 6 miles with the capture of Cupello and Vasto. The highway between these towns and the high ground to the west are occupied by Allied troops. Air Activity: On the night of 4-5 November, RAF planes bombed the Heraklion and Antimachia airfields. Except for reconnaissance no enemy air action was observed in the Aegean on 4 November. In Italy, U.S. heavy bombers attacked

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rail targets along the west coast at Montaldo di Castro, Orbetello, Cecina and Vincenzo. U.S. fighter-bombers made direct hits on a rail viaduct at Terni, and other Allied fighters attacked transport and troop concentrations in and near the battle area. A total of about 30 enemy planes was active over the battle line. A few hostile fighters were encountered north of Rome.

6. ASIA.--China: Enemy shipping at Swatow was successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers; one 400-foot freighter was sunk, one 200-foot freighter was probably sunk, and aircraft on the airdrome were strafed. Burma: On 3 November, U.S. fighters and dive bombers again effectively attacked enemy forward airfields at Myitkyina. Enemy concentration points in the Hukawng Valley were dive-bombed, and direct hits were made on buildings in Mingon.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: Eight enemy floatplanes intercepted an Allied bomber attacking a tanker near Greenwich Island. Solomons Area: Of an estimated 100 Japanese who unsuccessfully attacked U.S. troops on Treasury Island 4 November, 60 were killed. On 4 November Allied fighters set fire to an enemy cargo vessel and two schooners off Mabiri (northeast Bougainville) and burned two small vessels in Matchin Bay near Buka Passage. U.S. heavy bombers dropped 92 tons on Buka field with excellent results. Photographs of 4 November showed a total of 7 enemy fighters on 5 fields and 5 floatplanes in the Bougainville area. Kahili, Ballale, and Buka airdromes were unserviceable, Bonis was serviceable, and Kara apparently was being repaired. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A large enemy naval force consisting of 5 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 3 medium freighters, 2 corvettes, and a large unidentified 16,000-ton, 2-stack vessel was sighted 80 miles SW of Kavieng on the night of 4 November, apparently headed for Rabaul. On 5 November a strong force of U.S. carrier-based torpedo and dive bombers, with fighter escort, surprised what is believed to be the same enemy task force in Rabaul harbor and inflicted heavy damages on at least 10 warships. Five of 8 heavy cruisers were hit by bombs and torpedoes, and the 8th was torpedoed. One heavy cruiser blew up. Two light cruisers were hit, 1 with torpedoes and bombs, and the other by bombs. Most of the 15 to 20 destroyers were strafed, and 2 were torpedoed. Of 100 enemy fighters in the air, 23 were shot down. Ten to 20 Japanese merchant ships were observed in the harbor. Two formations of Allied fighter-bombers raided enemy buildings and camps along the southeast New Britain coast. An Allied bomber sank an enemy vessel 47 miles NE of Cape Gloucester on 4 November. Allied search planes report hits on a tanker 188 miles N of Kavieng, and on a large cargo vessel 115 miles NE of Mussa Island. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs show

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a new dispersal lane at Boela (Ceram).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 5 November a possible sighting was reported off Portland, Maine.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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1943

ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 October 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 November 1943

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

No. 7.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--Sightings and other indications of enemy aircraft during October made it evident that the Japanese not only were maintaining patrols over the North Pacific, but also extending reconnaissance more often to the western Aleutians. Although positive verification of the few submarine sightings and contacts reported during the month is lacking, the enemy's capability to patrol Aleutian waters with submarines remains. That the aerial reconnaissance was offensive as well as defensive in purpose was demonstrated on 13 October, when 8 land-based bombers of "Betty" type raided Attu, dropping bombs from 18,000 feet in the vicinity of Alexai Point. No material damage resulted, but attempted interception of the enemy planes failed in the gathering darkness.

Whether this first raid was merely a reconnaissance in force or designed to test the island's defenses as a precursor of attacks to come is not known, but it is noted that patrols by single enemy aircraft of the same type have been bolder and more frequent in the latter part of the month. On both 21 and 24 October, Japanese "Bettys" were engaged by U.S. search planes about 200 miles west-northwest and west-southwest of Attu. Previous contacts of this kind have occurred without engagement much farther away and to the southwest, or nearer to the Kuriles than to the Aleutians, and the enemy has formerly pursued only evasive tactics.

Recent information, lacking details, indicates considerable reallocation of enemy land-based naval combat planes. On the possibility that the Kurile bases have received important additions of offensive aircraft, the enemy capability of heavy attack by air or combined force against the Aleutians becomes more pronounced. In this connection the increased Japanese patrol activity may be significant.

b. Domestic Situation.--Evidence has accumulated that German intelligence is still active in operations aimed at the United States. An indictment charging conspiracy to transmit military information to Germany has been brought against 7 naturalized individuals, 2 of whom are now serving in the U.S. Army. While occasional activity of subversive German groups remains at a minimum, it is reported that the belief among German-Americans that the present struggle between Germany and Russia is a "phony war," together with hope of political rifts among the United Nations, has stiffened the morale

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of pro-German elements in this country.

The exchange of Americans for Japanese nationals was completed on 19 October in Portuguese West India, and approximately 1,000 Americans are expected to arrive in this country in early December. Argentina is indicated as a key position of Japanese espionage directed at the United States. The Japanese language press in the United States carries further Japanese nationalistic propaganda. A prominent current theme of radio propaganda is the alleged liberation of the Philippines, while a continuing device is the use of alleged messages from American prisoners of war in Japan to friends and relatives in the United States. The absence of any enemy-directed sabotage continued. Danger to industrial and military facilities from accidental causes was normal.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Focal point of political unrest in Latin America continues to be Argentina. Strengthening the totalitarian element in his regime, Ramirez appointed War Minister Farrell as Vice President; included a known pro-Nazi among the 3 new cabinet ministers appointed when the Ministers of Public Works, Finance, and Justice resigned; named ultra-Nationalist Gilbert pro-tem Foreign Minister to that post permanently; and gave the Interior Ministry, formerly headed by Gilbert, to pro-Nazi General Luis Perlinger. In protest against the resignation of able Finance Minister Santamarina, a number of leading financiers resigned. The dismissal of government employees, including several university professors, who signed a democratic manifesto, caused general unrest in university groups, culminating in a student strike which threatens to become general. A rapidly developing revolutionary movement includes military elements favoring a break with the Axis, and is reported to have the support of student and labor groups. A number of high-ranking naval officers, some army officers, and the Buenos Aires police are also reported to be anti-Ramirez.

Although strong military measures and the appointment of a Liberal coalition cabinet enabled the Colombian Government to weather a severe political crisis aggravated by a strike of transportation workers, attacks on President Lopez and his family for allegedly irregular business deals continued; Lopez insists that he may shortly take a vacation as a possible preface to resigning. In Costa Rica the first violence in the campaign for the 1944 presidential elections occurred in a clash between the administration's Communist supporters and the Opposition. The new Surinam legislature voted to inform the Netherlands Queen that cooperation with Governor Kielstra was impossible and that it would not convene again until higher authority decided the dispute.

Paraguayan authorities are examining the accounts of the German bank for possible subversive connections. Completing the exchange of diplomats, which began with the departure of a Colombian representative for Russia last August, the Colombian Government approved the Minister named by Soviet Russia. In view of Italy's unconditional surrender, Italians in Bolivia have requested that Government to aid in their removal from the United States' pro-claimed list.

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Most probable line of enemy activity appears to be encouragement and support of the extremely Nationalist Argentine Government, and utilization of this Government to sow dissension in neighboring states.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

During October enemy defenses along the Eastern Front were seriously penetrated only in the south, after severe fighting. German evacuation of the Kuban was completed on 8 October. Soviet efforts to follow through with amphibious operations against the Crimea met with temporary success at Yalta, and at present Soviet forces are attempting to land at Kerch. The enemy has withdrawn almost all German divisions from the Crimea.

After bitter fighting by 3 Soviet armies on the Noga defense line the enemy was forced out of Melitopol, and Soviet forces broke through to cut off the Crimea from the mainland and are now on the lower reaches of the Dnepr on about a 60-mile front above and below Kakhova. German troops are stubbornly holding the Soviets in the northern part of the Noga Steppe, about 14 miles from Nikopol. The city of Zaporozhe was evacuated by the enemy on 15 October. Along the middle reaches of the Dnepr the Soviets established about 6 bridgeheads, the most extensive of which was southwest of Kremenchug, where a salient was developed, and a force of 20 Soviet divisions was thrown into the breach, penetrating to the outskirts of the important iron town of Krivoi Rog. Under heavy Soviet pressure German forces in the tip of the Big Bend withdrew from Dnepropetrovsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk and at present are holding a line extending in a general westerly direction from a point about 30 miles south of these cities. The line of communication for enemy units in this area is restricted to a 45-mile corridor, including one railroad leading to the southwest. A newly-developed Soviet bridgehead northwest of Kremenchug is being contained by German counterattacks.

Soviet attempts to exploit their bridgeheads at Kanev, north and south of Kiev, at the mouth of the Pripet, and south of Rechitsa have failed. The enemy continues to withstand heavy Soviet attacks on Gomel and in the areas east of Mogilev, Orsha, and Vitebsk. On 8 October, Soviet forces captured the town and rail-highway junction of Nevel, southwest of Velikie Luki, and on the same day forced the enemy from the rail junction and town of Kirishi in the Leningrad area.

The enemy's continued withdrawal under Soviet pressure on the Southern Front, including the Crimea, indicates an intention to shorten his lines in order to make forces available for use elsewhere. However, this withdrawal may be for the purpose of lengthening the Soviets' line of communication, thereby increasing the latter's logistical problems to such an extent that a state of equilibrium can be reached between the opposing forces. In this withdrawal it can be expected that the Germans will take full advantage of the defense possibilities of all river lines and other terrain obstacles, in expectation of winter warfare.

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Since the beginning of October the scale of effort by the opposing air forces has been substantially increased. The GAF made its main effort in the lower Dnepr area, covering withdrawals and aiding counterattacks. Enemy air support was sufficient to slow the Soviet advance at some points, but was not adequate for any large-scale counterattacks. Although early in the month air activity was on the increase on the Central Front from Gomel to Nevel, this activity diminished later. There was little air activity on the Far Northern fronts. The SAF continued to maintain air superiority at all points of Soviet offensives.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

During October the Germans considerably strengthened their forces in the west. There are now believed to be 41 German divisions in France and the Low Countries of which 15 are offensive, including 6 Panzer divisions; 20 are defensive; 4 are Luftwaffe field divisions; and 2 are unidentified. This represents an increase of 5 divisions during October as compared with a prior decrease of 1 division in September and of 7 divisions in August. The October increase was necessitated by extensive withdrawals of forces during the summer months to reinforce Italy. The October increase is composed of both new divisions being formed and destroyed divisions being rebuilt.

The internal situation in France is growing difficult for the Germans with a big increase in sabotage and resistance activities. German attempts to mobilize French manpower have resulted largely in a number of able-bodied men taking refuge in the mountains of central France, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. These groups are carrying on small-scale guerrilla warfare.

The trend of the Iberian countries away from the Axis was accelerated. On 1 October, Franco redefined Spain's position as one of "vigilant neutrality" in contrast with her previous non-belligerency. An agreement between Portugal and Great Britain was officially announced, pursuant to which Portugal granted Great Britain bases in the Azores, and the British agreed to supply Portugal with certain military and civilian supplies and to withdraw from the bases upon the termination of hostilities. Spanish reaction was a reaffirmation of neutrality. Shortly thereafter it was reported that the Spanish Blue Division in Russia was to be withdrawn, except for such volunteers as might wish to stay on secretly. However, Spanish policy appeared somewhat confused with the so far unexplained cable of congratulations to the so-called President of the Japanese Philippine puppet republic.

In Western Europe the enemy will continue on the strategic defensive, improving and consolidating his position.

The Admiralty announced that midget submarines entered Altenfjord on 22 September and carried out a successful attack on the Tirpitz. Subsequent photographic reconnaissance disclosed that the battleship, which had not moved her anchorage, was surrounded by thick oil extending more than 2 miles from her berth. On 4 October units of the Home Fleet covered a U.S. carrier in an

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attack on enemy shipping in the Bodo area of Norway. Planes obtained hits on 9 merchant ships, including an 8,000-ton tanker. There was no fighter interception, but 2 enemy planes, which subsequently attempted to shadow the force, were destroyed. On the night of 24 October about 30 torpedo boats (S-boats) attacked a British coastal convoy off East Anglia. Four were destroyed and 7 damaged. This was the first instance of U-boat "wolf pack" tactics being applied to light surface vessel attacks on convoys. Possibly in order to make up for a dearth of U-boat successes, the unofficial publication *Kriegsmarine* has been featuring S-boat activities. Construction of S-boats now reportedly enjoys a high priority. This recent attack might be a dress rehearsal for S-boat operations in the event of Allied landing on the continent. Throughout October, there were frequent successful attacks by naval and air units against enemy shipping off the Dutch coast and in the Channel. With the exception of the *Tirpitz* and the *Scharnhorst*, which are still in *Altenfjord*, and the *Köln*, at *Kiel*, all major units of the German Navy are in the Baltic.

During October enemy offensive air action against England increased. Approximately 275 sorties were flown, chiefly over southeast England; however, this action was principally by fast fighter-bombers which operated in small flights with little or no coordination. Raids were scattered and did not exceed a harassing level; losses were about 4 percent. Day and night defensive reaction over Europe ranged from weak in northern France to very strong over Germany. Probably the Germans' supreme effort to counteract daylight bombing was encountered by U.S. planes on a mission to Schweinfurt on 14 October. Some 300 to 400 enemy planes of all types, from modern to obsolescent, were active. The defense involved both twin- and single-engine fighters firing rocket guns, the fire of which approached barrage form. Other heavily defended points were Frankfurt, Munich, Hanover, and Bremen; however, U.S. attacks in the Danzig--Marienburg area met opposition over Denmark rather than at the targets.

During October the RAF made 13 major attacks on enemy targets. About 4,200 heavy-bomber sorties were flown and approximately 14,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Kassel, Leipzig, Hanover, Munich, Frankfurt, and other major cities. Somewhat increased, especially in formation strength, RAF light-bomber raids on German cities were almost a nightly occurrence, equaling in strength the enemy effort against England.

U.S. bombers made about 25 major attacks and dropped over 5,000 tons on continental targets; 12 attacks were made on airfields in France. More than 1,600 tons of bombs were dropped on ports, harbors, and shipyards; about 1,000 tons were dropped on aircraft factories; and railroads were subjected to attacks in which more than 400 tons of bombs were dropped. Probably the most important offensive air operations were those against Schweinfurt, Marienburg, Danzig, Anklam, and Gdynia.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

a. Italy.--While the Fifth Army occupied Naples on 1 October, the Eighth Army continued its advance along the Adriatic coast and, with the aid of landings

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at Termoli, captured that port on 3 October. Increasing enemy pressure temporarily prevented any further substantial progress in that area. The important town of Benevento, near the center of the line where 6 main roads converge, was captured on 5 October. Allied troops continued the advance to the northwest, while the Fifth Army moved north from Naples, taking Aversa and Santa Maria Capua Vetere, 2 important communications centers.

On 6 October the enemy made a determined stand along the entire front in Italy and counterattacked, cutting the road south of Termoli. The counterattacks continued the following day, but slight gains were made by the Allies in the region of the headwaters of the Fortore River to a point 22 miles west of Lucera. Units of the Fifth Army occupied the city of Capua on the Volturno River. A strong German defense had been anticipated along the northern bank of this river, and heavy rains, swelling the stream, increased the effectiveness of the enemy's preparations for a stand. Rains on the Eighth Army's front added to the difficulty of movement caused by demolitions, which the enemy continued to use extensively to cover his retreat. During the night of 12-13 October, Fifth Army units launched powerful attacks across the Volturno River and gained several bridgeheads.

On 13 October the Badoglio Government declared war on Germany and was accepted by the Allied as a co-belligerent.

Meanwhile, slow progress was made on the Eighth Army's front, and on 14 October, Penacolano on the Adriatic coast road fell to the Allies. After a period of stiff resistance, the key mountain town of Campobasso in the central sector was captured, and by occupying Viocchiaturo, 6 miles to the southwest, the Allies cleared the whole highway from that point to the Adriatic at Termoli. In the Volturno River sector, Allied troops beat off several counterattacks and by 19 October had cleared the river of the enemy from its confluence with the Calore to the sea.

Entrance to the upper Volturno Valley was gained with the capture of Amoroso and Gioia Sanvitola on 19 October; by 27 October the advance had continued up the river as far as its upper bend at Patella. On the Eighth Army front, the Trigno River proved another obstacle to the Allies. On the night of 22 October a bridgehead was established across the river at a point 12 miles W of Termoli. Meanwhile, the Fifth Army advanced 10 miles northwest from Capua to high ground dominating the rail-road to Rome.

On 29 October, Allied forces captured Mondragone and subsequently placed the southern end of the enemy's so-called Barbara Line as far north as Venafro. This line extended from Mondragone 25 miles northeast through the mountains to the valley of the upper Volturno, thence across the Apennines and along the Sangro River to the Adriatic. It is believed that the enemy's withdrawal will continue slowly to the remainder of this line. A stubborn defense of Rome is likely; mines and demolitions will continue to assist in exploitation of the many natural defense lines along the way. An enemy counteroffensive from such an advantageous position as the Barbara Line is a possibility.

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Allied naval vessels shelled enemy positions in the battle areas on both coasts of the Italian peninsula and also assisted in 2 amphibious landings: one at Termoli on the night of 2-3 October; the other north of the Volturno River on 13 October. PT boats carried out successful operations against enemy convoys off the west coast, and destroyers sank and captured several vessels in the Adriatic. About 30 German E-boats (torpedo boats) are reported to be operating in the western Mediterranean, and about 10 in the eastern Mediterranean. On the night of 25-26 October, E-boats made an unsuccessful attack on Naples Harbor; the following night U.S. PT boats drove off enemy E-boats which appeared near Bastia.

Enemy offensive air action in the western Mediterranean area was limited to 2 torpedo attacks on shipping, 2 attacks on Naples Harbor, and a few fighter-bomber raids along the battle line. One attack was made at Ajaccio (Corsica). Only 2 brief flare-ups in defensive air action were noted: beginning about 17 October, and again about 22 October, some 80 to 100 fighter sorties per day were observed. During the rest of the month enemy fighter activity was on a small scale. Allied air forces were extremely active during the month. The chief targets were roads, bridges, railroads, transport, and airdromes; many medium, light, and fighter-bomber attacks were made on enemy positions and on lines of communication. A total of more than 6,600 bombers dropped approximately 9,000 tons on enemy targets; about 7,500 fighter sorties were flown, including those by fighter-bombers which dropped about 400 tons of bombs.

b. The Aegean and Dodecanese Islands.--The enemy is making a determined effort to gain control of the Dodecanese. The Islands of Kalymnos, Levita, Stampalia, Pharmaki, and Kharki have been occupied by the Germans. Naxos, Paros, and Mykonos, as well as most of the islands in the vicinity of Leros, in the Aegean, are also in German hands.

In the Aegean enemy offensive air action was on a fairly strong scale; Leros Island was attacked on about 20 days and toward the end of the month these attacks became heavier. Samos and Castelrosso were bombed at least twice each. On 3 October, after being bombed for several days, Cos Island was captured by enemy paratroops. For the first time since the Tunisian campaign, Stuka dive-bombers were used by the enemy in attacks, both on shipping and against ground positions.

Allied planes were active nearly every day and night of the month, attacking airdromes and harbors on Crete, Rhodes, and Cos, as well as light shipping throughout the southern Aegean. In Greece and the Balkans, U.S. bombers carried out successful attacks against enemy airdromes at Athens, Larissa, Argos, and Salonika.

British naval units, assisted by units of the Greek Navy, operated in the Dodecanese Islands, destroying several vessels and bombarding enemy-occupied island bases and harbors. Allied submarines continued to inflict losses on enemy shipping in the Aegean as well as in Italian coastal waters.

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c. The Balkans.--In Yugoslavia warfare continues unabated between the Germans and Tito's Partisans. In Montenegro around Andrijevic, Germans, aided by Albanian bands and Mihallovich Chetniks, have engaged a Partisan unit commanded by Peter Dapevic. The Dalmatian coast, with the exception of the area between the Peljesac Peninsula and Split, is now in enemy hands. German forces, aided by Chetniks, are attempting to surround and destroy Italian and Partisan groups in eastern Montenegro. Allied planes attacked airdromes at Tirana (Albania), Podgorica (Yugoslavia), and Garitza (Corfu), and rail lines at Skoplje and Nis (Yugoslavia).

6. ASIA

a. China.--After some months of inactivity, fighting occurred in October on the Salween front--between Burma and China--and in Chekiang in Central China. The Salween action began about 13 October, when at least 2 Japanese columns, probably based at Myitkyina and Tengchung, moved east and north toward Lushui and compelled the retirement of the majority of the Chinese forces holding the west bank of the Salween; minor guerrilla fighting continues in this area. At Kunlong, northeast of Lashio, the Japanese have reportedly crossed in force; the enemy strength committed in these actions is estimated at 1 division and 1 regiment. In Central China, Japanese troops, operating west from Hangchow and east from Wuhu, proceeded through northern Chekiang apparently on foraging expeditions and to eliminate Chinese guerrillas. Current reports state the enemy is now withdrawing to his original positions. Because of improved weather the Japanese Air Force was active. Allied forward airfields were bombed, large formations being twice used against Kweilin where little damage resulted; 3 Japanese planes were shot down. Enemy shipping off the China coast and Hainan, and river shipping on the Yangtze were repeatedly attacked by U.S. bombers. Of the ocean shipping, 5 freighters, 3 tankers, and 1 transport were sunk; 6 other vessels were damaged or set on fire. In the middle Yangtze, 1 small gun boat was sunk at Kiuklang; dock facilities there and at Shihhweiyao were severely damaged by U.S. fighter-bombers.

b. Burma.--Enemy ground action was limited to patrol activity in the Chin Hills and the Arakan. U.S. ferry planes flying from India to China were attacked for the first time on 13 October by Japanese fighters. Other attacks occurred on 23 and 27 October, when a total of 16 Japanese fighters intercepted, 8 of which were shot down. Elsewhere air opposition to Allied missions was on a small scale. During the month, U.S. and RAF planes concentrated their attacks on railway targets throughout Burma. More important railway targets included the bridges at Mu, Lolkaw, and Meza, and yards at Toungoo, Mandalay, Prome, Naba Junction, and Rangoon. Important enemy air facilities at Myitkyina, Heho, Kawlin, and Bhamo were also attacked. On 27 October, 21 tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese headquarters at Toungoo with excellent results. Estimates of the date of the completion of the Moulmein--Bangkok railroad are revised to show possible completion as early as April 1944 instead of 1945.

c. French Indo-China.--U.S. heavy bombers attacked Haiphong power plant and dock areas on 1 October, and the cement works on 7 October. Both

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missions were successful; the cement plant is not operating. On both occasions, Japanese interception was determined and in force. On 1 October, 30 of 42 enemy fighters were destroyed, and 4 of 12 fighters which rose on 7 October were shot down. The river near Haiphong was mined by U.S. heavy bombers, which sank 3 of 5 small boats there on 25 October and damaged a 150-foot freighter. Barracks areas near Hanoi were also bombed.

d. India.--On 11 October, Madras was bombed by enemy 4-engine boat-planes; little damage was caused. A plane approaching Ceylon was shot down. On 21 October, Chittagong was ineffectually attacked by 24 Japanese bombers with an escort of 18 fighters. On 25 October other enemy aircraft bombed Cox's Bazar, 90 miles south of Chittagong. There was no military damage. A newly organized Government of "Free India," formed in Singapore, is headed by Subas Chandra Bose as Prime Minister. Its aim is to destroy the British Empire in India, and it has directed all Indians to support it. There was no declaration of war against the United States.

e. Siam.--There appears to be a strengthening of military collaboration between Siam and Japan. But Premier Pibun has had difficulty forming a cabinet. The Malay States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, besides the 2 Shan States of Kengtung and Mongpan, were formally incorporated into Japan proper.

f. Afghanistan.--The German diplomatic staff has been forced to leave Afghanistan. The Italian Minister is expected to leave soon. The Afghan and Chinese Governments have made a treaty of friendship.

g. Summary.--On the Salween front, the enemy's intention is to clear the west bank of all Chinese troops and to establish a natural barrier to any Allied drive from Yunnan to northern Burma. Action in Central China is sporadic, mainly being anti-guerrilla and foraging expeditions in Free China. There are no indications, as yet, that action in the Chin Hills and Arakan will develop beyond patrol clashes in the near future; however, enemy reinforcements are arriving in Burma, and greater activity may be expected in this dry season than in that of 1942-43.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--Enemy installations at Wake Island were heavily damaged on 5 and 6 October (West Longitude Time) in an attack by a combined force of U.S. warships, carrier-based and land-based aircraft. Makin and Tarawa (Gilbert Islands) were subjected to light raids by U.S. aircraft on 13 and 19 October, respectively. Enemy air patrols were active between the Gilberts and the New Hebrides, and enemy submarine reconnaissance was reported near Hawaii, Baker Island, and New Caledonia. Enemy aircraft losses during the month in this theater are reported to be 72 planes, all but 1 at Wake.

b. Solomons Area.--Early in October Japanese forces completed the evacuation of Kolombangara and Vella Lavella Islands (central Solomons). The

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evacuation was interrupted by U.S. warships patrolling north of Kolombangara during the nights of 1 and 2 October. More than 40 enemy barges and at least 1 PT boat engaged in evacuating personnel were sunk. The final phase of the evacuation was interrupted on 6 October when a U.S. destroyer force, operating off northwest Vella Lavella, sank a Japanese light cruiser or destroyer leader, and 2 destroyers, of an enemy task force comprising 8 or 9 destroyers and many small craft. On 26 and 27 October, respectively, Allied ground troops landed on Treasury Island and on the northwest coast of Choiseul. Ground opposition was negligible. At the end of the month Allied forces landed on southwest Bougainville on the north shore of Empress Augusta Bay, 60 miles northwest of Buin. The enemy reduced his aerial reconnaissance. Except for a few harassing raids on New Georgia and Vella Lavella, early in the month, and light attacks on Allied PT boats, enemy offensive action was lacking.

Toward the end of the month the scale of enemy interception decreased noticeably, as a result of large plane losses, neutralizing of airfields on Bougainville and Buka, and heavy attacks on airfields in the Rabaul area. Japanese naval forces offered no opposition to movements of U.S. naval craft in the Solomons area during October. The only enemy operation involved efforts to remove personnel from the central Solomon Islands and the convoying of merchant ships to and from the Buin area (Bougainville Island). There has been no indication so far that the Japanese Navy intends to challenge Allied progress in the Solomons, though it seems highly unlikely that the enemy will continue to refuse decisive action, with Rabaul so clearly menaced by recent Allied moves.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Enemy resistance was overcome at Finschhafen on 2 October, but substantial Japanese elements continue to hold out in the Sattelberg area. The Japanese are believed to be reinforcing the Sattelberg area. Headquarters of the Japanese 20th Division is now reported at Sio instead of south of Madang. In the Ramu Valley enemy forces are reported to be preparing positions north of Dumpu. Enemy aircraft bombed Allied positions near Finschhafen several times; light raids were made on Oro Bay and Kiriwina, Woodlark and Goodenough Islands. Allied aircraft made 4 highly successful air attacks during the month; 1 on airdromes at Wewak and 3 on Rabaul. In the Wewak attack, at the first of the month, in addition to destroying 58 aircraft, Allied planes sank or destroyed 3 tankers and 4 merchant vessels in the harbor. In the 3 attacks on Rabaul a total of 583 tons of explosives was dropped on airfields, installations, and harbor shipping. A large number of enemy planes was destroyed and more than 100 surface craft were sunk or destroyed including 3 destroyers, 3 medium cargo vessels, 43 small cargo vessels, and a large number of harbor craft. Allied planes also bombed other bases including Cape Gloucester, Cape Hoskins, and Gasmata.

No Allied naval activity was reported in this area during October, except routine patrols. Japanese naval forces were relatively inactive, engaging almost exclusively in convoy work. Several enemy light cruisers and destroyers were attacked along the coast of New Britain and New Ireland by Allied aircraft, which scored damaging hits or near-misses. Japanese naval strength at Rabaul remained relatively constant throughout the month, averaging 1 to 2 light

(Continued on page 12)

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, NOVEMBER 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)

German, Total (O, 235; D, 63; A, 43; L, 21; U, 2)	364	Axis Satellite, Total	114
Located in: Russia (O, 171; D, 20; L, 14) 205 Germany (O, 3; D, 6; A, 38) 47 France & Lowlands (O, 15; D, 20; L, 4; U, 2) 41 Italy (O, 19**) 19 Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 14; D, 5; L, 1) 20 Norway (O, 5; D, 5; L, 1) 11 Poland (O, 1; D, 3; A, 5) 9 Finland (O, 7) 7 Denmark (D, 4; L, 1) 5		Roumanian (in Russia O, 8; D, 2; in Roumania O, 17; D, 2) 29 Hungarian (in Hungary O, 30*; D, 2; in Russia D, 4*) 36 Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. Cav Div and excl. 1 Armd and 1 Mtn Brigs) 21 Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Inf Brigs) 13 Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Mtn Div) 8 Slovak (in Slovakia O, 4; in Russia O, 2) 6 Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 Div) 1	
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; L=Luftwaffe*; U=Unidentified) *Estimated to contain from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with relatively high firepower. **A total of 19 German divisions are identified in Italy. Based on recent movements into Italy, it is, however, estimated that there are a total of 22 to 25 German divisions in Italy.		*Brigade strength. Japanese, Total (excludes 15 Depot Divs, 1 Brig, 20 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 18 Ind mixed Brigs, 13 Border Garrisons, and 17 Ind Garrisons) 65	
AIR FORCES			
Nationality		Combat Planes	
German		5250	
Japanese		4200	
NAVAL FORCES			
Type	German	Italian††	Japanese
Battleships	3 (1)	2 (2)	11
Carriers	1 (1)		7
Aux. Carriers	0		5
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	14
Light Cruisers	4	1 (1)	18
Destroyers	43*	69 (4)**	78
Submarines	435	36	89
Figures in parenthesis are scuttled, damaged, obsolete or incompleated vessels and are included in the totals. *Includes 1 ex-French destroyer and 3 ex-French torpedo boats. ††Italian vessels under enemy control. **Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats and destroyer escorts.			
		*Not included in Garrison Troops total.	

cruisers, 5 to 7 submarines, 7 to 10 destroyers, and 6 to 8 auxiliaries. Apparently Japanese naval forces contemplate only holding action in the area and are engaged largely in protecting convoys of merchant ships, which were seen almost daily north of Rabaul. However, at the end of the month a Japanese task force consisting of 10 to 12 ships made a sortie into the northern Solomons, but hastily retired in the direction of Rabaul.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--There was no offensive enemy air action reported though at least 2 new enemy runways were photographed on Trangan Island (Aroes) and 3 serviceable strips were seen on Halmahera Island (Moluccas). Allied airmen thrice raided the nickel mining center at Pomelaa (Celebes) and attacked enemy bases at Macassar (Celebes) and Manokwari (Dutch New Guinea) and on Trangan and Selaru Islands.

e. General.--The enemy lost a total of 899 planes in the entire area this month. This fact, together with the widespread destruction caused by the heavy Allied air attacks and Japanese shipping losses, has undoubtedly diminished the enemy's ability to resist. The enemy will undoubtedly continue to make extensive air reconnaissance in the central Pacific, and will probably make a determined defense at Bougainville. He will possibly withdraw some of his scattered garrisons from the islands south of Bougainville (Ballale excepted) in order to marshal his forces for the defense of the Buin--Kahili area. Although the enemy has consistently shown numerically strong fighter opposition at Rabaul, the ineffectiveness of his interception will soon impair his resistance at Bougainville, in particular his ability to supply and reinforce that area. In New Guinea the enemy will undoubtedly continue to resist stubbornly, however; the disposition of his forces does not indicate an immediate offensive in this area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

Losses of Allied merchant shipping in October totaled 36 ships of approximately 137,000 tons, according to preliminary figures. Of this total 12 ships (23,000 tons) were sunk from ordinary perils of the sea and 24 ships (114,000 tons) were sunk as the result of enemy action. The October losses were at about the same level as those of August and September. Of the vessels destroyed by enemy action 15 were sunk by submarine, 5 by aircraft, and 4 by mine. Enemy submarines sank 7 ships in the Atlantic, 2 in the Mediterranean, and 6 in the Indian Ocean. Enemy mining operations were believed to be continuing in American coastal waters. Recently several mines were swept near Colon, and mining is suspected in the vicinity of Trinidad.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Chief, Theater Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By auth. A.C. of 6-82-78
5 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 4 November 1943
To : 1200 Z, 5 November 1943

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

No. 222.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Crimea enemy counter-attacks continue against newly reinforced Soviet bridgeheads N and S of Kerch. Despite increasing Soviet attacks the enemy is holding S of Perekop. The Soviet advance across the Noga Steppe reached the mouth of the Dnepr River, the Soviets now holding the entire steppe except for the west tip. The Soviets now occupy the east bank of the lower Dnepr from its mouth to the Sozh River. Soviet attempts on 4 November to force the river near Berislav were halted by the enemy. In the Big Bend renewed Soviet attacks met with some success in an attempt to seize the initiative from the enemy. North of Kiev heavy attacks by the Soviets made slight gains. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: Southwest of Nevel, Soviet local attacks gained the town of Shvedy, thus placing the Nevel salient halfway between Nevel and Polotsk. Air Activity: On 3 November the GAF attacked Soviet naval units and landing craft in the Kerch Strait. On 4 November the SAF attacked enemy concentrations and artillery positions on the lower Dnepr and bombed Kotka Harbor in the Gulf of Finland.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Allied troops advanced along the Tyrrhenian coast to within 2 miles of the Garigliano River's mouth. The lowland immediately ahead is reported to have been flooded by the enemy. Allied troops advanced from Sessa Aurunca, capturing Sipicclano, 6 miles to the north. Other units of the Fifth Army reached a point 1-1/2 miles N of Mignano and are within 1 mile of Venafro. Northeast of Venafro, Allied units cut a highway forming the enemy's principal lateral line of communication. On the right flank Allied troops advanced 2 miles NW from Sant'Agapito. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank units

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of the Eighth Army advanced 7 miles and entered Isernia, junction of important highways in the center of the Italian front; Isernia had been abandoned. Strong enemy resistance is being met at the mountain town of Sessano, 5-1/2 miles NE of Isernia. Acquaviva and Pietracupa, NE of Isernia, are clear of the enemy, but Allied patrols are in contact with Germans between these 2 towns. The new bridgehead across the Trigno was extended into the mountains NW of Tuffillo. After heavy fighting, Allied troops are now established N of San Salvo and in the RR station on the Adriatic coast, their advance continuing over high ground in the direction of Vasto. **Naval Activity:** On 3 November, 2 British destroyers successfully bombarded enemy positions near the Italian east coast, N of San Salvo, in support of land forces. **Air Activity:** On the night of 2-3 November, RAF planes made light attacks on Heraklion airdrome and Syros Harbor. Lerós was bombed by 2 enemy planes. On the night of 3-4 November, the RAF made raids on Syros, Seriphos, and Cos. U.S. light bombers attacked Zara Harbor and Penna Point on the Dalmatian coast. In Italy, on the night of 2-3 November, RAF bombers made a 52-ton attack on the Flano-Romano airdrome (NW of Rome). On 3 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Araxos airdrome (W of Athens) destroying 5 planes on the ground; about 9 enemy planes were encountered. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers gave strong support to ground units from Isernia to the east coast and attacked landing grounds at Falconara, Cisternia, and Iesi (Vasto-Pescara area). About 20 enemy planes were observed over the battle area, and a similar number near Termoli.

6. **ASIA.--China:** On 3 November, 30 Japanese fighters intercepted U.S. heavy bombers returning from a mission against Hong Kong; 4 enemy fighters were destroyed. Fires were started when Owchihkow, Hwajung, and Shihow in the middle Yangtze were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Ansiang, near Tungting Lake, was bombed by the Japanese. Enemy patrols are active on the west bank of the Salween between Lameng and Lushui. **Burma:** Patrol activity continues in the Arakan and Chin Hills. Japanese troops attacking a British position N of Maungdaw were repulsed. On 1 and 2 November enemy concentrations in the Hukawng Valley were successfully attacked. Lailaw railroad bridge is now unserviceable from direct hits scored on 2 November, when other rail targets N of Mandalay were attacked. Enemy forward air bases were successfully raided on 3 November. Shwebo airdrome and its satellites were hit. Lashio was bombed by U.S. fighters, and 30 tons were dropped on Loiwing with direct hits on the runway.

7. **SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--South Pacific Area:** An Allied search plane sank an enemy cargo vessel 30 miles SW of Ocean Island on 3 November. **Solomons Area:** Enemy opposition in the Empress Augusta Bay area (Bougainville) has weakened. In the naval engagement on the night

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of 1 November, U.S. naval units intercepted 12 Japanese warships 40 miles NW of Empress Augusta Bay; 1 enemy cruiser and 4 destroyers were sunk, and 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers were damaged. On 4 November, Allied dive and torpedo bombers dropped over 40 tons on Kahili airfield; there was no interception. Photographs showed a total of fewer than 10 enemy planes at Kahili, Ballale, Buka, and Bonis. All of these fields were unserviceable. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 November, Allied medium bombers strafed and shelled enemy-held coastal areas near Alexishafen. Allied dive and light bombers attacked Sio and barge hideout areas. Allied heavy bombers attacked an enemy convoy of 3 destroyers and 3 cargo ships 135 miles NE of Kavieng, leaving 1 cargo vessel settling and scoring a hit on another; 4 of 10-12 attacking enemy fighters were destroyed. Allied fighter-bombers raided Tobera field (Rabaul) on the evening of 2 November. Patrolling Allied bombers sank an enemy cruiser S of Kavieng, a cargo vessel 70 miles SE of Cape St. George, and an 8,000-ton merchant vessel NW of Gazelle Peninsula. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 4 November, 19 Japanese ships including 5 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, and 5 destroyers were sighted 180 miles NNW of Hollandia on a SW course. Reconnaissance revealed several enemy planes on the strip at Efman Island (near Sorong, Dutch New Guinea). Allied heavy bombers attacked Boela (Ceram).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

H. E. MAGUIRE,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
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For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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11/2/48
A.E.M.

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

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

No. 221.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, the enemy is counterattacking strongly against several Soviet bridgeheads; the outcome is still undetermined. The Soviet westward advance across the Noga Steppe reached several points due S of Kherson, one of which is 13 miles from the city. The enemy continues to resist Soviet pressure in the area S of Nikopol. In the Big Bend of the Dnepr the enemy retired slightly in the northern sector of the pocket. At Krivoi-Rog violent enemy counterattacks continue, with no change in the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes. Air Activity: On 3 November the GAF was active in the Nikopol--Perekop area, where air combats occurred. The SAF harassed enemy troops withdrawing over the lower Dnepr and attacked motor transport and gun positions in the Dnepr's Big Bend.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 31 October a small enemy raid by approximately 70 men took place on Capraia Island near Bastia (Corsica). The raiders destroyed a telegraph and radio office. Air Activity: On 2 November, RAF fighter bombers attacked shipping along the Brest Peninsula and rail targets in northern France. On the night of 2-3 November, 9 enemy planes were active over southeast England; 2 reached London. On 3 November the largest daylight bomber operation of the war was carried out by U.S. planes, which attacked the port of Wilhelmshafen and 3 airdromes in France and Holland. AA fire over Wilhelmshafen was moderate; strong air opposition deteriorated as the attack continued. Enemy losses here were 34 planes destroyed, 14 probably destroyed, and 17 damaged. There was little air opposition or AA fire over St. Andre de L'Eure and Tricqueville airdromes, but intense AA fire was encountered over the Amsterdam airdrome.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: A general advance, averaging 2 miles, was made along the whole of this front. On the left flank

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Allied troops moved down the west slope of the Massico Ridge toward the flat valley of the Garigliano. Their progress was hampered by demolitions. Allied patrols entered Sessa Aurunca, 7 miles from the Tyrrhenian coast. Having captured the 3,000-foot heights of Monte Santa Croce, which dominate the lower Garigliano Valley from the east, Fifth Army units continued their westward advance as far as Sipicciano, 2-1/2 miles from the Garigliano River. In the upper bend of the Volturno, Allied troops moved farther up the valley and reached a point on the RR and highway 5-1/2 miles SE of Venafro. Monte Cesaiavutti, rising directly from the Volturno River above the bend, is now in Allied hands. The Fifth Army's right flank has been extended to Sant'Agapito, 3 miles S of Isernia. Eighth Army Front: The southern flank of the Eighth Army was moved forward to Castelpizzo, 4 miles SE of the Fifth Army's right flank at Sant'Agapito. Castelpetroso, a road junction 6 miles SE of Isernia, was captured. No change was reported in the central sector. On the right flank, however, the original bridgehead across the Trigno was extended to a depth of more than 3 miles from the river. San Salvo, in the hills overlooking the valley, was captured. Enemy counterattacks from lower ground NE of the town are being repulsed; fighting is in progress at the San Salvo station on the coast 1 mile W of the mouth of the river. The advance in this area is continuing. Balkans: Throughout Yugoslavia, from Montenegro to Slovenia, the Germans are attacking the Partisans at many points but are meeting stiff resistance. Heavy fighting also continues on the Peljesac Peninsula, where the Partisans have recaptured Trpanj. On the morning of 3 November a 4,000-ton enemy tanker, under escort E of Elba, was sunk by U.S. PT boats. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 November, RAF planes bombed rail targets at Viareggio (N of Leghorn) and U.S. light bombers attacked motor transport along the central and eastern battle line. On 2 November, 2 enemy fighter-bomber attacks were made on the Fifth Army front, and a few hostile fighters were active S of Rome and N of Cassino. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets near Marscianno (S of Perugia) and at Ancona, and the harbor at Civitavecchia. Allied light bombers and fighters were active throughout the battle area bombing and strafing enemy troops, gun positions, and transport. Italian fighters damaged about 35 enemy planes on Podgorica (Yugoslavia) airdrome.

6. ASIA.--China: On 2 November, U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked Shasi on the middle Yangtze, scoring hits on warehouses and docks; a 100-foot tug was left beached. Burma: On 7 November, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail yards at Shwebo and Sagaing; results were excellent at the latter point. On 2 November, Kalewa, on the Chindwin, was attacked 4 times by U.S. heavy and medium bombers; more than 15 tons were dropped with good results. Heavy bombers also attacked Ye-U and

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Monywa rail yards.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On Bougainville, Allied ground troops in the Empress Augusta Bay area are advancing against enemy opposition. On 1 November single-plane enemy attacks on Allied surface vessels off northwest Bougainville proved ineffective. Of 70 enemy planes bombing an Allied task force 40 miles W of Empress Augusta Bay, 18 were destroyed. On 2 November enemy planes attacked Allied surface vessels in the southwest Bougainville area; a total of 19 enemy planes was destroyed by intercepting Allied fighters. On 1 and 2 November, U.S. heavy bombers dropped a total of 142 tons of bombs on Kahili airdrome, rendering the strip unserviceable; heavy AA fire was encountered. Buka and Bonis airfields were bombed, and Kahili and Kara were heavily hit by Allied dive and torpedo bombers. On 2 November photographs showed fewer than 10 enemy planes on the 4 Bougainville airfields; at least 3 of the airfields were inoperative. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 2 November a large force of Allied medium bombers, with strong fighter escort, made a highly successful low-level attack on enemy shipping in Simpson Harbor (Rabaul). Lakunai airdrome was also attacked. A total of 15 vessels, including 1 destroyer leader, 2 destroyers, and 8 medium merchant vessels, was sunk. Thirteen ships, including 2 heavy cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 2 tankers were damaged. One of the heavy cruisers may have been sunk. In addition, 18 aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and 67 enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 2 November Allied medium bombers attacked Trangan (Aroe) Island.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 2 November, 2 small British cargo vessels were sunk by E-boat off the SE coast of England. On 3 November a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 50 miles W of Algiers. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 3 November, a sighting was reported off Fortaleza, Brazil.

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

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3 Nov 43

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 2 November 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 3 November 1943 3 November 1943.

No. 220

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The Soviets established a bridgehead on the Kerch Peninsula, which the enemy is counterattacking. The Soviet advance across the Noga Steppe reached Skadovsk, 36 miles W of Perekop, and the line now extends along the lower reaches of the Dnepr on a 50-mile front above and below Kakhovka. In the Big Bend, the enemy continued his retreat. Fierce enemy counterattacks continued N and NW of Krivoi-Rog. Fighting of local character took place SE of Kiev. Central and Northern Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 November and on 2 November the SAF harassed the enemy in the lower Dnepr--Karkinitzki Bay area. On the latter date enemy supply columns and ammunition dumps in the Dnepr's Big Bend were attacked. Air action on both sides continued on a diminished scale.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 1-2 November, 14 enemy aircraft bombed scattered points in south and southeast England. Hostile long-range bombers continue active over the Bay of Biscay.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Gains on their left flank brought Allied troops nearly to the summit of Monte Massico. In the central sector, advancing across the Massico Ridge, they occupied San Pietro, 6 miles NW of Teano. From this and other Allied-held mountain positions in that area, observation of enemy movements across the Garigliano River is afforded. On the right flank the advance toward Venafro continued against slight opposition to a point 1-1/2 miles from the upper Volturno bend, where tanks were encountered. Eighth Army Front: On the left flank progress was made against heavy resistance. However, the enemy still holds the railway station of Sant' Angelo in Grotte and is offering strong opposition in the high ground N of the town. In the area of Montefalcone and Montemitro, Allied troops established a second bridgehead across the Trigno River. Tuffillo, on the mountain slope 1 mile from the left bank

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of the river, is clear of the enemy. Enemy artillery activity increased in the area of Mafalda, midway between the Allied bridgeheads. No change was reported in the Adriatic sector. Air Activity: On 1 November, U.S. heavy bombers attacked railroads and bridges at Vezzano (NE of Spezia) and Rimini (NW of Ancona). Medium bombers dropped 73 tons of explosives on Ancona Harbor, scoring hits on a 5000-ton merchant vessel and other smaller shipping. Light bombers attacked shipping in Split Harbor (Yugoslavia). Enemy troops, gun positions, and transport throughout the Italian battle area were bombed and strafed by U.S. light and fighter-bomber bombers. No enemy air action was reported. On 2 November a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers attacked industrial targets at Wiener-Neustadt (Austria).

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On Treasury Island, Allied ground forces have reached the north coast at Malsi without contacting the enemy. An estimated 100 Japanese are in the jungle. Enemy air activity over Bougainville increased on 1 November. Several formations of enemy aircraft were successfully intercepted by U.S. fighter patrols; at least 12 enemy planes were shot down. Photographs on 1 November indicate that Kara and Bonis runways are serviceable, Kahili is possibly serviceable, and Kieta runway is under repair. Ballale runway is unserviceable and Buka partly so. On 30 October, U.S. aircraft heavily bombed Sangigai on Choleseul, and on that day and the day following heavily bombed Kara field. On 1 November the seaplane base at Falsi was bombed and strafed by U.S. medium bombers; installations and 1 float plane were destroyed. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On the evening of 31 October, Allied bombers attacked Kavieng. One enemy transport was sunk by an Allied search plane 30 miles W of New Hanover. Northwest Australia - Banda Sea Area: Pomelaa (Celebes) was attacked by Allied heavy bombers; hits were made on the wharf area and the nickel plant.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 31 October a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 150 miles SE of Lagos, Nigeria. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire A. E. Schrader

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 219.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet forces sealed off the the Crimea and continued to advance rapidly W and NW across the Noga Steppe. Soviet forces attained the lower reaches of the Dnepr above the important river crossing of Kakhovka on an approximate 10-mile front. The enemy resisted stubbornly in the north part of the Noga Steppe S of Nikopol and fought a delaying action in the Big Bend SW of Dnepropetrovsk. The heavy German counterattack continued unabated against the Kremenchug salient at Krivoi-Rog, with no change in the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On 31 October activity by both the SAF and the GAF was on a greatly decreased scale.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 31 October - 1 November, 12 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Kent--Sussex--Essex areas of England; 4 reached the suburbs of London. RAF light planes bombed Emden, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and the steel works at Oberhausen.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The enemy continued withdrawal under pressure along the whole front. On the Tyrrhenian coast Allied troops advanced 2 miles to Bagni Minerali. Casanova, on the east slope of the Massico Ridge, was captured. Allied units are advancing NW of Teano. The junction of the highways and railroads from Cassino and Venafro to Naples, 5 miles NE of Teano, is in Allied hands. Mountain positions in the upper bend of the Volturno River were occupied; Fontegreca and Gallo Matese, 7 and 9 miles respectively E of Venafro, were taken after light resistance. Eighth Army Front: Allied positions on the left flank of this front have been protected. At the Trigno River bridgehead, work on the crossing continues despite strong enemy pressure. Elaborate defenses of the Sangro River, 18 miles NW of the Trigno, are reported being prepared by the Germans. Balkans: Priboj, in northeast Montenegro, is occupied by Chetniks. Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast, is in German hands. Four German landings on the island of Brac, occupied by Partisans, have been

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repulsed. Sipan is held by the Germans, who also control two-thirds of the Peljesac Peninsula. Air Activity: On the night of 30-31 October, RAF bombers attacked the Perugia airdrome. On 31 October, U.S. heavy bombers made a 108-ton attack on the Antheor viaduct (10 miles SW of Cannes, France), rendering it unserviceable. There was no air or ground opposition. Medium bombers attacked the harbors and shipping at Civitavecchia and Anzio. U.S. fighters bombed and strafed the Tirana (Albania) airdrome; 5 enemy fighters were encountered. Other U.S. fighters bombed and strafed shipping at Split Harbor, setting fire to a tanker. In the Aegean about 35 enemy bombers made attacks on shipping; Castelrosso and Leros were also bombed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 1 November U.S. medium bombers, fighter-escorted, dropped 9 tons of demolition bombs on Yochow rail yards, damaging warehouses and starting a large oil fire. Burma: On 31 October, Meiktila barracks area was twice effectively attacked by U.S. medium bombers. U.S. heavy bombers, repeating the previous day's raid, dropped 7 1/2 tons on Lashio airdrome and 4 1/2 tons on Onbauk landing ground, 8 miles east of Shwebo. The business district of Kalewa on the Chindwin was hit with 4 1/2 tons of demolition bombs. On 31 October direct hits were made on the Zigon and Meza railroad bridges, S of Naba Junction, during attacks by U.S. medium bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 1 November, while Allied surface vessels heavily pounded coastal positions and enemy airdromes, Allied troops successfully landed on southwest Bougainville along the north shore of Empress Augusta Bay. Return fire was encountered from Shortland Island, and during the operation flares were dropped on the Allied surface vessels, without material damage. On 30 October, Allied dive and torpedo-bombers, under fighter escort, bombed and strafed the enemy airdrome at Kara, scoring hits on the runway and AA positions. On the following day strong forces of Allied medium, dive, and torpedo-bombers, with fighter escort, twice struck the Kara area with excellent results. The enemy airdrome at Kieta was also twice subjected to Allied attacks, and three enemy cargo vessels were set on fire in Arawa Bay. In Tonolei Harbor, Allied fighters made a shipping sweep, sinking a merchant ship and damaging several barges. Enemy airdromes in the south Bougainville area are reported inoperative; there has been no effective enemy air opposition for several days. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen sector Allied ground forces surrounded an enemy position 2 miles W of Heldsbach. Allied dive-bombers attacked enemy supply dumps at Wareo, 4 miles N of Sattelberg. On the night of 30 October, Allied aircraft started fires on the enemy airdromes at Kavieng and Panapat (New Ireland). An enemy heavy cruiser and 3 destroyers were reported 175 miles N of Mussau Island heading southeast.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 24 October a Norwegian cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 300 miles NE of Natal. On 31 October a Norwegian cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 500 miles NE of the Azores. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 31 October, 3 sightings were reported: 60 miles NE of Cape Race, Newfoundland; 30 miles W of Puerto Rico; and 60 miles SE of Rio de Janeiro. On the same date a possible sighting was reported 550 miles S of Greenland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

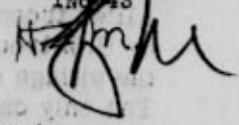
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By auth. A. G. 5-3-72
1 Nov 43



ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 31 October 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 1 November 1943 1 November 1943

No. 218.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet forces advanced southward on a 50-mile front across the Noga Steppe to within a few miles of the Sivash Sea. The point of the main drive to cut the Perekop Isthmus reached Chaplinka, 14 miles N-NW of Perekop, thus cutting one of the two remaining roads out of the Crimea and bringing the Perekop--Kherson RR under artillery fire. In the middle and north part of the Noga Steppe the Germans have been forced back to within a few miles of the lower reaches of the Dnepr; Soviet forces are now less than 14 miles SE of Nikopol. In the Big Bend, after bitter fighting SW of Dnepropetrovsk, the enemy fell back from 3 to 5 miles. Heavy German counterattacks continue N and NW of Krivoi-Rog and on the west flank of the Kremenchug salient, with no change in the situation. Enemy counterattacks narrowed a Soviet bridge-head NW of Kremenchug. Central and Northern Fronts: No change. Air Activity: On 31 October both the GAF and the USAF actively supported ground operations from the Dnepr's Big Bend to the Azov Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 30 October, RAF fighters and light bombers attacked the docks and an airdrome at Cherbourg. There was no air opposition; AA fire was moderate. On the night of 30-31 October, 7 enemy planes dropped bombs at scattered points in Kent and Sussex; 3 reached London, and 1 was shot down by intercepting Allied planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Generally bad weather continued to hamper operations along the whole front, there being no major change on 31 October. Fifth Army Front: Allied troops advanced to Santa Croce, 7-1/2 miles from the Tyrrhenian coast. After occupying the important road junction of Teano, 12 miles NW of Capua, units of the Fifth Army continued their progress into the hills which form the southern sector of the enemy's Barbara Line, taking the village of Gloriani. In the central sector

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Allied troops advanced slightly along a 5-mile front. Progress was made by U.S. troops in the northern sector, where the road N of Pratella and the village of Valle Agricola were freed of the enemy. Eighth Army Front: The only change reported on the Eighth Army Front was on the left flank, where Allied troops advanced approximately 3 miles and captured Cantalupo del Sannio, 5 miles from Boiano near the highway to Isernia, and Macchiagodena, in the mountains 3 miles N of Cantalupo. At the Trigno bridge-head enemy shellfire hindered work on the river crossing. On 30 October a road and rail crossing N of the Volturno was shelled by Allied naval guns. Air Activity: On the night of 29-30 October, RAF planes dropped about 60 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Grosseto. On the 30th, U.S. heavy bombers attacked steel works and rail yards at Genoa; other U.S. planes made attacks at Savona, Imperia, and Porto Maurizio (on the coast S of Genoa). U.S. fighters and light bombers attacked enemy guns, troops, transport, and roads throughout the battle area. No enemy air action was reported. In the Aegean area enemy planes attacked Castelrosso and also bombed shipping S of that island.

6. ASIA.--China: On 30 October river shipping and the dock area at Kiukiang on the middle Yangtze were successfully attacked by U.S. fighter-bombers; large fires were started. Approximately 25 Japanese fighters intercepted; 2 were destroyed. Direct hits were scored on the barracks area and motor pool at Shayang, 35 miles NE of Shasi, during an attack by U.S. medium bombers. Burma: On 29 and 30 October, Myitkyina airdrome and town were attacked by U.S. fighters and dive bombers with excellent results. Warehouses in the storage area and buildings alongside the airdrome were set on fire. Direct hits were made on storage buildings and warehouses in Myingyan during an attack by U.S. medium bombers, which also dropped incendiaries starting large fires. U.S. dive bombers supported ground troops in action against Japanese concentrations near Taro in the Hukawng Valley.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 28-29 October enemy planes ineffectively bombed Allied troops on Treasury Island. On 29 and 30 October airfields at Buka and Bonis (north Bougainville) were bombed. Ballale and Kahili airfields remain unserviceable while repairs on Kara are almost complete. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Long Island, in Vitiaz Strait, is reported completely evacuated by the enemy. In the Ramu Valley, Japanese defensive positions have been encountered 3 miles S of Daumoina. On 29 October, Allied heavy bombers, with strong fighter escort, dropped 115 tons of bombs on Vunakanau (Rabaul) dispersal areas, exploding an ammunition dump and destroying 20 grounded aircraft. Of approximately 50 enemy fighters which intercepted, 25 were

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shot down. Tobera airfield was subjected to a light attack. Allied medium bombers strafed and bombed enemy installations at the mouth of the Gogol River, S of Madang. A light attack on Kavieng caused fires and explosions. An Allied reconnaissance bomber scored 2 direct hits on an enemy destroyer at Mundua Island (Witu Islands, NE of Cape Gloucester).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 30 October 2 sightings were reported: 350 miles E of Natal and 150 miles E of Rio de Janeiro. On 31 October a sighting was reported off Cape Race, Newfoundland. On 30 October 2 possible sightings were reported: off the SW coast of Haiti and 350 miles E of the Amazon River's mouth. On 31 October a possible sighting was reported off Colon, Canal Zone.

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

H. E. Maguire
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