

MR 203(6) Sec. 10 - DAILY G-2 SUMMARIES

MR 203(6) Sec. 10 -- DAILY G-2 SUMMARIES

January thru March, 1944

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January thru March, 1944

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By auth. A.C. 101-72
31 Mar 44

TW.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 30 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 31 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.;
31 March 1944.

No. 339.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No weather changes were reported along the Northern or Central fronts. Fog and frost were reported on the Southern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: The Soviets have renewed their attacks SE of Vitebsk and E of Mogilev. Southern Front: Strong Soviet attacks continue at Kovel and Brody. The city of Tarnopol remains encircled by the Soviets. Northwest of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Soviets have penetrated into the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. After capturing Chernovitsy the Soviets continued their penetration S of the city to the upper Seret River. The German salient E of Kamenets - Podolsk has been liquidated. Along the rest of the Southern Front from Beltsy to Nikolayev the Soviets have maintained their advance as the Germans continue to withdraw. Air Activity: On 29 March operations by the GAF and the SAF were on a considerable scale along the Eastern Front. The SAF supported Soviet attacks E of Mogilev and attacked German shipping in the Gulf of Finland.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Delayed reports state that U.S. bombers on the 29 March mission to Brunswick encountered about 90 German fighters. The U.S. fighter escort observed 220 German fighters in the air and 145 on the ground. German losses were 68 planes, 13 of which were destroyed on the ground by strafing. On 29 March, RAF torpedo planes scored hits on 5 of a convoy of 16 German vessels off Borkum (Norway). On the night of 29-30 March, RAF planes attacked rail yards near Paris and an aircraft engine works at Lyon. There was negligible AA fire at Paris, and a few German fighters were active. RAF light bombers attacked Kiel, Krefeld, and Lachen; AA fire was light to moderate.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 30 March there was little activity. Patrols were active 5 miles SW of Crtona; a patrol clash occurred 5 miles N-NE of Cassino. The Germans occupied 2 positions on Monastery Hill after an Allied withdrawal but failed in 2 attacks in Cassino, suffering

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casualties. The lower Garigliano sector remained generally quiet. In the Anzio beachhead patrols were active; harassing artillery fire continued. Balkans: German forces have been cleared from the western three-fourths of Hvar Island (southern Dalmatian group). Air Activity: On the night of 28-29 March, RAF planes made a 104-ton attack on the rail yards at Milan; in the Verona area the RAF formation met intense AA fire, coordinated with about 80 searchlights. Many German aircraft were observed, but there was no interception. On 29 March, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 306 tons on the Turin rail yards, encountering about 20 German fighters, 3 of which were destroyed. A 410-ton attack was made on the rail yards at Bolzano by other heavy bombers; about 80 German sorties were flown in opposition to this attack, and 10 German planes were destroyed. At Milan, 328 tons were dropped by a U.S. heavy bomber formation without opposition. In central Italy, U.S. medium bombers destroyed 6 German planes on the ground in an attack on the Viterbo airdrome. Other Allied planes bombed rail and motor transport, gun positions, and supply depots, encountering about 40 German defensive aircraft. Another 40 German sorties were flown over the battle areas below Rome. During the day 23 German aircraft were destroyed.

6. ASIA--China: On 27 March, 2 Japanese planes bombed Kienow, and on 29 March an unknown number of Japanese planes bombed Kaoyao. On 27 and 29 March successful attacks were made by U.S. fighters on the Nanchang airdrome and rail yards; 18 tons were dropped, and 1 of 15 Japanese fighters which attempted interception was shot down. Bridges at Anyi, Puchi, and Kienchang also were damaged by Allied aircraft. Burma: On 28 and 29 March the Japanese continued to advance toward Imphal from Ukhrui despite determined British resistance; heavy casualties were suffered by 1 Japanese battalion 15 miles N-NE of Imphal when subjected to both artillery and air attacks; some progress has been made in British efforts to clear the Imphal--Tiddim road blocks approximately 50 miles N of Tiddim. In the Hukawng Valley, Japanese counterattacks N of Shaduzup continued; Japanese reinforcements arriving from the south were intercepted by U.S. troops, and 325 Japanese were believed killed in a road block engagement 3 miles S of Shaduzup. Farther east 9 Japanese were killed in an ambush 30 miles NE of Myitkyina. In the Arakan, Japanese positions 3 miles SE of Sinzweya were reduced in tank-supported attacks by the British, and a Japanese counterattack against Kanbyin (1 mile SW of Buthidaung) was dispersed by artillery fire. In the raid on Digboi (Assam) on 27 March, U.S. fighters intercepted 18 Japanese bombers with an escort of 20 fighters and shot down 11 bombers and 13 fighters. On 28 March escorted Japanese bombers attacked Allied forces in the Tamu area and bombed an Allied landing field; 2 Japanese planes were destroyed. On 27 March, Japanese concentrations, storage buildings, and forward positions along the Chindwin and in the lower Hukawng Valley were attacked by Allied fighters and fighter bombers. Four of the Japanese planes attempting interception were shot down; more than 30 tons were dropped with good

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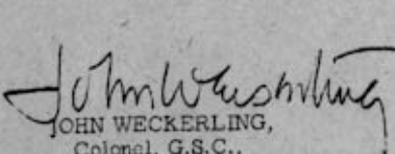
results on the various targets areas, which were well covered.

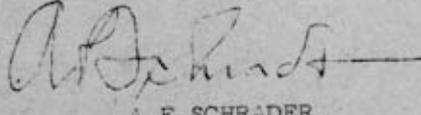
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 24 March an Allied ground patrol landed on Ebon Atoll (Marshalls, approximately 90 miles S-SW of Jaluit), killing 18 and capturing 3 Japanese. Four Japanese were captured when Allied forces landed on Namu Atoll (approximately 150 miles N-NW of Jaluit). On 29 March, Jaluit and Wotje were bombed by Allied aircraft; weak AA fire was encountered. In the Carolines on 28 March, 10 Japanese fighters intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane over Satawan (Nomoi group). Allied naval units bombarded Japanese installations on Greenwich Island (500 miles S-SE of Truk), destroying many buildings, no AA fire was encountered. Allied communiques state that on 29 March (West Longitude time) Allied aircraft attacked Eten and Moen Islands (Truk group), destroying 45 grounded Japanese planes. According to a Navy announcement Allied naval units began an attack on the Japanese base at Palau (western Carolines). Solomons Area: On 28 March there were indications that Japanese forces were withdrawing from the Allied perimeter at Torokina. In the Empress Augusta Bay area, Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese supply and bivouac areas; Allied naval units shelled and started fires in Japanese coastal positions on 28 March and during the night of 28-29 March. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 March, Allied bombers and fighters heavily attacked the supply area, the town, and 1 airfield at Rabaul. Allied light bombers bombed and strafed Japanese bivouacs and buildings near Open Bay and Jacquinot Bay. On 29 March in New Guinea, Allied aircraft effectively bombed Japanese shore installations at Dagua and Wewak. A communique states that in an Allied air attack on Hollandia, 10 Japanese aircraft were shot down, and 108 grounded planes were destroyed or severely damaged.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING---Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 30 March one was reported 10 miles off the Delaware coast.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S.
30 Mar 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 29 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 30 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
30 March 1944.

No. 368.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the entire Eastern Front no sharp weather changes were reported. Northern and Central Fronts: Only local fighting took place. Southern Front: Intense fighting for the towns of Kovel and Tarnopol continues. Northwest of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Soviets thrust forward 10 miles to cut the Lvov--Chernovitsy rail line, while N of Chernovitsy itself Soviet advance elements crossed the Pruth River and reached the outskirts of that city. The base of the German salient E of Kamenets - Podolsk was reduced to a width of 12 miles by Soviet penetration from the southeast. There was a slight Soviet advance SE of Beltsy, but official reports of the Soviets crossing the Pruth River in this area are lacking. The Balta--Pervomaisk rail line has been cleared; on the remainder of the Southern Front the Soviets continued to advance, as the Germans appear to be withdrawing. Air Activity: On 28 March the GAF opposed Soviet air-supported attacks on German positions near Vitebsk; the SAF supported attacks on Tarnopol. On 29 March the SAF attacked German shipping in Narva Harbor and a 60-plane German airbase far behind the lines on the Baltic Front. On the latter mission the SAF encountered German air opposition and claim destruction of German planes in the air and on the ground.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 28 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked airfields at Chartres, Chateaudun, and Dijon (France). About 930 tons were dropped without air opposition. AA fire was generally moderate in the target areas. Escorting U.S. fighters destroyed 30 German planes on the ground in strafing attacks and damaged another 30. U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked military targets in the Channel coast area. On 29 March, U.S. heavy bombers again attacked Brunswick and the Calais area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 29 March the situation remained generally unchanged. A German patrol was driven off 1-1/2 miles

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NE of Orsogna. Montenerodomo and Colledimacine are reported clear of Germans. A German patrol was repulsed 9 miles NE of Cassino. In the town German snipers were active; near the Continental Hotel, German tanks were engaged by artillery. Immediately S of Cassino a German patrol was repulsed. In the Anzio beachhead, 2 German raids were repulsed 3 miles SW of Carroceto. On the night of 28-29 March, German movement was reported S on all roads N of Rome except the coast road. Balkans: German pressure on Partisan units in the Majevica area is being firmly resisted, and the Partisans are launching a counterattack. Grahavo (30 miles E of the Dalmatian port of Dubrovnik) has been captured by the Partisans. Air Activity: On 28 March, U.S. heavy bombers made strong attacks against the rail yards at Verona and at Mestre (near Venice). AA fire was intense; about 125 German sorties were flown in opposition to the bombers. Twelve German planes were destroyed. In central Italy, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail bridges and lines at 4 points; lighter aircraft attacked gun and troop positions and supply dumps in the battle areas. There was no German air opposition to these operations, but about 40 German offensive sorties were flown in the battle zone during the day.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 27 and 28 March the spearheads of 2 Japanese forces directed against Kohima were repulsed at Jessami and Kharasom (25 miles to the southeast). Japanese pressure toward Imphal from the northeast forced the British evacuation of Sangshak at a cost of 135 Japanese casualties. The Tamu--Imphal road is now blocked about 9 miles SE of Palel; this is the first interference with this road since the Japanese offensive began. In the Hukawng Valley 25 miles E of Shaduzup, Japanese reinforcements are said to be arriving probably from the Salween Front. They also are reported moving toward Manpin (10 miles N of Kamaing). Contact has been made with the Japanese at Warong and Manpin (N of Kamaing). In the Htindaw tunnel area (Arakan) bitter fighting continues; E of the Kalapanzin River a Japanese force (estimated at 1 company) which had infiltrated 3 miles E of Taung Bazar has been engaged by British forces. French Indo-China: On 28 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Vinh Yen barracks, scoring hits on 4 buildings. China: On 27 March, U.S. fighters attacked troops and buildings in the Anyi and Sienning areas.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: In the Marshalls, prior to 22 March, Allied ground forces landed on Ailinglapalap Atoll (65 miles NW of Jaluit Atoll), killing 38 and capturing 3 Japanese. On 27 and 28 March, Allied planes attacked Jaluit, Wotje, and Maloelap, and on 28 March also bombed Mille. AA fire was absent at Mille and meager elsewhere. In the Carolines on 28 March, Ponape was bombed; 9 of 15 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down. Pakin Atoll (20 miles NW of Ponape) was also bombed. On the night of 28-29 March, Woleai (western Carolines approximately 550 miles W of Truk) was bombed; many explosions

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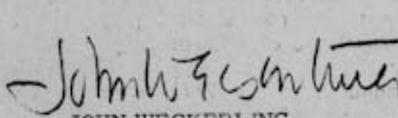
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and fires were started, and intense AA fire was encountered. Solomons Area: On 27 March in the Empress Augusta Bay area, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese supply dumps near the Reini River and a fuel dump near the Tekessi River, starting fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces occupied Lonlu (southwest coast of Los Negros); Allied ground patrols, advancing S from Lombrum Point to Lonlu, made no contact with Japanese forces. On New Guinea, Allied ground forces reached the Guabe River (40 miles W of Saidor) and reported the area clear of Japanese. On New Britain between 18 and 28 March, more than 3,000 Japanese troops were reported to have passed eastward through the Cape Hoskins area. On 27 March, U.S. planes heavily bombed supply areas at Rabaul, starting large fires and receiving intense AA fire. Japanese positions at Garove Island, Uligan, and the Cape Moem area (Wewak) were attacked by U.S. light bombers. On 28 March, Japanese positions on the north coast of New Britain were attacked by Allied fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 March, Allied aircraft bombed Penfoel airfield (Timor), starting many small fires. Babo airfield (western Dutch New Guinea) was also bombed with resultant large explosions and fires.

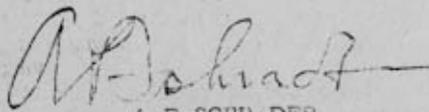
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.



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

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CSD Letter 15-8-78
By Auth A. C. 31
29Mar44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

TW

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 28 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 29 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
29 March 1944.

No. 367.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the entire Eastern Front temperatures fell sharply with a resultant hardening of the ground. Temperatures by fronts are as follows: Finnish Front, - 22° (F); Northern Front, - 4° (F), Southern, +5° to +14° (F); and in the Crimea, freezing weather and heavy snows. Northern and Central Fronts: Only local fighting took place. Southern Front: Fierce fighting occurred in the Kovel and Brody areas, with Soviet attacks encountering strong German counterattacks. The Soviets advanced approximately 20 miles NW of Chernovitsy (Cernauti). Northeast of Kamenets - Podolsk the German salient has been reduced further, but a 20-mile wide escape corridor is still open SE of the town. From Beltsy E to Pervomaisk, Soviet pressure toward the south resulted in short advances. The Soviets advanced approximately 20 miles after crossing the Bug River N of Voznesensk. Nikolayev was captured by the Soviets. Air Activity: in an unusually heavy raid, 80 German bombers attacked targets in the Sarny area several days ago and encountered strong SAF opposition. On 28 March, German bombers and fighters were opposed by SAF fighters in the Leningrad area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked 9 widely separated German airfields in France. A total of 1,855 tons of bombs was dropped; 42 German aircraft were destroyed, mostly on the ground, as the result of U.S. fighter attacks. German air opposition was almost nil; AA fire was generally moderate. U.S. medium bombers attacked targets along the Channel coast. On the night of 27-28 March about 100 German planes bombed various targets in west and southwest England; 11 of the attacking planes were shot down.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 28 March the situation remained unchanged. A German patrol 1/2 mile S of Orsogna was dispersed by direct fire. The Germans are still holding Pissevini (7-1/2 miles SW

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of Orsogna). In the Cassino area a German patrol was driven off. In the Adriatic sector the weather was cold with occasional showers, and snow fell in the central mountain sector. In the Anzio beachhead a German company forming for an attack was dispersed 3-1/2 miles W of Cisterna by artillery fire. Air Activity: On the night of 26-27 March, RAF bombers made a 140-ton attack on the rail yards at Vicenza. On 27 March, U.S. medium and light bombers attacked rail and road bridges in central Italy, striking at Poggibonsi, Perugia, Grosseto, Rome, and other points. RAF fighters set fire to 12 German planes on the ground at Rimini and Forli (NE of Rimini). About 80 German sorties were flown over the Anzio battle area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 25 March, U.S. heavy bombers caused severe damage to fuel and transportation targets in an attack at Mangshih on the Burma Road. Burma--India: On 27 March the Japanese mounted a strong attack against British positions at Sangshak (28 miles NE of Imphal), and 250 Japanese casualties resulted from heavy fighting at Laniket (24 miles N-NE of Tiddim). Additional Japanese reinforcements are reportedly crossing the Chindwin at Paungbyin. In the Arakan the Japanese concentration 3 miles SE of Sinzweya has been dispersed; in general, however, the Japanese in the Arakan are defending their forward positions as long as possible. No significant change has occurred in the Hukawng Valley; the Japanese are still resisting 3 miles N of Shaduzup. On 25 March about 8 Japanese planes bombed the Chiringa airfield. On 26 March, 11 Japanese aircraft attacked Allied positions on the Tiddim road. On 27 March, 18 Japanese planes attacked Dighol (northern Assam); leaflets were dropped in this raid. Allied planes effectively attacked dump areas in the Mogaung Valley and troop concentrations in the upper Chindwin; in addition, supply areas at Proma were bombed. On 28 March, Allied planes continued intensive support of ground troops, making attacks throughout all the battle areas without aerial opposition. The Myitkyina, Mogaung, and Kamaing areas (Hukawng Valley) were raided, and damage was caused to bridge approaches, roads, railway installations, and the Myitkyina airfield. The Mayu--Kaladan sectors in the Arakan were attacked; river craft and buildings were destroyed. In the Kalamyo--Kalewa area dumps and occupied zones were effectively bombed.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 28 March, Maloenap, Wotje, and Jaluit were attacked by Allied aircraft, AA fire being encountered at each atoll. In the Carolines, Japanese installations on Ponape were heavily bombed, and 4 of 15 intercepting fighters were shot down by Allied planes. Pulusak Island (120 miles SW of Truk) was also bombed. On the night of 26-27 March, Allied aerial reconnaissance reported more than 300,000 tons of Japanese shipping in the Palau area. Solomons Area: On the night of 25-26 March in the Empress Augusta Bay area, Allied

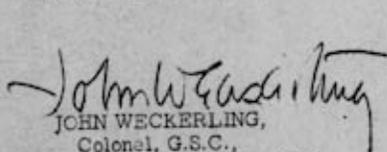
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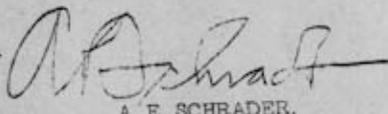
naval units bombarded Japanese installations and sank or damaged 4 Japanese barges. On 26 March, Allied planes continued effective attacks on Japanese positions at Empress Augusta Bay and bombed Monoitu Mission (southwest Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 March in the Admiralties, a total of 2,504 Japanese dead had been counted. Off the south coast of New Britain, a lone Japanese float plane unsuccessfully bombed Allied PT-boats. On 26 March, Allied planes heavily attacked Kavieng and Japanese installations in the Rabaul area; the Bangula Bay area (northwest coast New Britain) was also bombed. In New Guinea, on 27 March, Allied planes bombed Kairiru Island (Wawak), starting large fires in the bivouac area. Japanese installations on Manam Island and in the Nubia area (Hansa Bay) were also effectively bombed by Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 27 March, Allied planes bombed Kaimann (southwestern Dutch New Guinea) and Langgoer and Faan in the Kai Islands (S 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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OSD Letter 628-78
By auth. A. C. 28Mar44

T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 27 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 28 March 1944 28 March 1944.

No. 386.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Nothing to report.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--Venezuela: The government has ordered the dissolution of 105 labor unions and the National Labor Convention, accused of Communist affiliations. Costa Rica: Discovery of a plot to assassinate Teodoro Picado, President-elect of Costa Rica, has been reported from Nicaragua.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--Northern and Central Fronts: Small-scale Soviet attacks were reported at Narva and Cstrov. Southern Front: South of Tarnopol the Soviets extended their lines a distance of 10 miles up the left bank of the Dnestr River. At Chernovitz (Cernauti) the Soviets have advanced to within 4 miles of the city and may be expected to push on across the Pruth River in an attempt to reach their 1941 boundary along the Carpathians. South of Proskurov the Germans are withdrawing across the Dnestr River. South of Balti the Soviets advanced to within 10 miles of Jassy. There is no indication that they have crossed the Pruth River in this vicinity. West of Pervomaisk the Soviets have made slight progress. At Nikolayev they have advanced to the outskirts of the city, which the Germans are expected to abandon shortly. Air Activity: On 26 March the GAF supported ground operations in the Narva area and attacked troop concentrations in the Pripet Marshes area of old Poland between the Styr and Horyn rivers. In the Middle Dnestr area the GAF strongly attacked Soviet concentrations.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On 26 March, U.S. heavy bombers made strong attacks on targets along the Channel coast from Abbeville to Cherbourg; 1,350 tons of bombs were dropped. AA fire was intense, but there was no air opposition, although German fighters were active in the area. Allied fighters and light bombers attacked the rail yards at Criel and Beauvais. At IJmuiden (Netherlands) U.S. medium bombers made a 720-ton attack on the port area. AA fire was intense; there was no German fighter opposition. On the night of 26-27 March, RAF planes dropped 3,035 tons of bombs on Essen. AA fire was light to moderate, and moderate fighter action was encountered. Two German planes were shot down, and a Ju-88 was damaged.

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Other RAF planes bombed Hanover, and made a 520-ton attack on the rail yards at Courtrai (Belgium). There was no opposition at the latter target.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: On 27 March there was little or no change in the situation. Between Orsogna and the sea a small German raid and several patrol clashes occurred. Twelve miles NE of Cassino there was a patrol clash, and along the road from Terolle to Cassino a German attack was repulsed by artillery fire. Patrols continued active in the lower Garigliano sector. In the Anzio beachhead, a German patrol was repulsed W of the main road running N from Anzio. On the afternoon of 26 March in the area SW of Carroceto, 3 German platoon attacks were repulsed. Naval Activity: On the night of 26-27 March, Allied motor torpedo boats intercepted 4 German F-boats and inflicted damage by gunfire. Air Activity: On 26 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Maniago airdrome (Udine area), encountering 14 German fighters. Other heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Rimini and Flume, encountering 10 German aircraft. The U.S. fighter escort observed about 90 German fighters, but only 25 engaged in combat; 5 were shot down. In central Italy, U.S. medium bombers and fighters bombed German troop concentrations and rail lines and maintained patrols. Two German planes were shot down by AA fire in a bombing attack at Anzio. About 10 German planes were active over the Anzio beachhead during the day. Allied fighters continued to attack shipping and targets along the Yugoslavian coast.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 25 March, 4 Japanese tanks were destroyed in an action on the Imphal--Tiddim road, near Tonzang (18 miles N. of Tiddim). Some 60 miles nearer Imphal, 2 Japanese companies are defending a recently destroyed bridge at mile stone 72. A Japanese column, estimated at battalion strength, is moving from Khantang towards Kohima (35 miles to the NW). In the Arakan, 450-500 Japanese, carrying antitank mines, who had infiltrated into the Sinzweya area N of Hindaw on the east side of the Mayu range, were driven back; the remainder of this force is now 3 miles SE of Sinzweya. In the Hukawng Valley heavy fighting is going on N and S of Shaduzup, and the Japanese retreating from Sumprabum are expected to defend Nsozup (40 miles N of Myitkyina). On 25 March approximately 35 Japanese aircraft conducted attacks on Allied airfields at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar and on light river vessels in the Arakan. Allied fighters destroyed 9 Japanese planes over the Anisakan airdrome (NE of Mandalay). On 24 and 25 March the Allied Tactical Air Force carried out attacks against river and road transportation in the Arakan and Chindwin, destroying or damaging over 65 river craft, 7 locomotives, 28 pieces of rolling stock, and 6 trucks. In addition, scattered targets in the Hukawng Valley and Chin Hills were attacked without aerial opposition. China: On 20 March, U.S. medium bombers sank one 200-foot and one 150-foot vessel in Bakil Bay (Gulf of Tongking).

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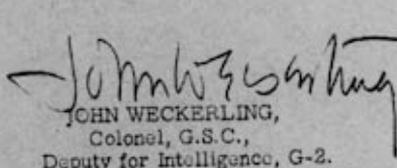
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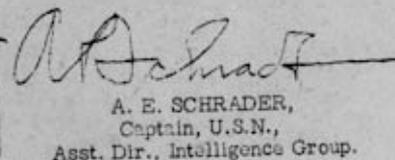
7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 25 March, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese installations on Pingelap, Ant Island, and Ponape and sank 2 small freighters near Ponape. AA fire was moderate. In the Marshalls, Japanese installations on Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit were bombed. Solomons Area: On 25 March in the Torokina area, Allied naval and air units continued the bombardment of Japanese ground positions, starting many fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces reached a point 800 yards S of Rossun (1 mile S of Lorongau); on Los Negros, Allied ground forces, which hold a line 2 miles W of Papitalai and 2,400 yards S of Lombrum Point, advanced 500 yards westward against slight Japanese opposition. Allied naval ground patrols reached San Remo Plantation (20 miles SE of Talasea), killing 15 Japanese, and at Linga Linga Plantation (30 miles SW of Talasea) captured 28 Japanese. On 25 March, Allied aircraft attacked Kavieng and again heavily bombed targets in the Rabaul area, starting many fires. On 25 and 26 March, Japanese bases at Pondo Point and Cape Hoskins (northwest coast New Britain) were effectively attacked. On 26 March on New Guinea, Allied planes bombed Aitape and in attacks on But and Dagan silenced 6 heavy guns and started large fires in fuel and supply dumps. Other air attacks were made on Japanese coastal positions and shipping between Hansa Bay and Aitape.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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08D Letter 16-8-78
By AUTH A. C. 913
27 Mar 44

ARMY-NAVY

TW

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 26 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 27 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
27 March 1944.

No. 365.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Chile: Several high-ranking Chilean Army officers have been implicated in the recently disclosed Nazi espionage ring, and the Foreign Minister has assured the U.S. Ambassador they will be relieved from active duty.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Muddy roads continue to hamper operations in the South. Northern and Central Fronts: Soviet pressure SE of Vitebsk has decreased. Southern Front: German counterattacks in the Kovel area have forced the Soviets to retire slightly, but the Germans report that the Soviets are concentrating troops in this area. At Brody the Soviets are again renewing their effort with strong attacks. The Soviets extended their lines W and SW of Tarnopol, encircling the town. The Germans have withdrawn S of Proskurov. The Soviets have reached the city of Kamenets-Podolsk and are exerting pressure to the east. South of Mogilov - Podolsk the Soviets have reached the Pruth River on a 50-mile front. There is no substantial change on the rest of the front, although the Soviets are vigorously attacking Nikolayev against stubborn German resistance. Air Activity: On 26 March the SAF continued attacks on German shipping in the Baltic--Gulf of Finland area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 24-25 March, 120 German bombers and fighter bombers, in 2 phases, attacked London and points in southeast England. Five German aircraft were shot down over England, and 2 were destroyed over the Continent. A strong force of RAF planes attacked Berlin; heavy AA fire was moderate, but light fire was intense. Adverse weather hampered air activity on 25 March.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 26 March there was no change in the situation. The main front continued quiet. A German patrol attempting to force a penetration 13 miles NE of Cassino was driven off. The Anzio beachhead remained generally quiet, although there was considerable movement behind the German lines and on the roads in the area. There

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was heavy German artillery activity in the sector SW of Carroceto. Air Activity: On the night of 24-25 March, Allied planes made a 107-ton attack on Sofia; searchlights were encountered at the target. In central Italy, U.S. light bombers attacked motor vehicles in the Cassino area and fighters patrolled the battle lines. On 25 March, U.S. light bombers attacked Leghorn Harbor, and fighters bombed German gun positions opposite the Anzio beachhead and maintained patrols in the beachhead area.

6. ASIA--Burma: On the Chindwin front there were no significant developments; the Japanese continue their attempts to infiltrate behind British positions along the line of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road. Four miles N of Shaduzup (Hukawng Valley) heavy fighting is in progress. On 23 March the Bangkok--Moulmein RR was heavily attacked for the first time; 2 bridges were destroyed, 5 others were probably rendered unserviceable, and 1 train was derailed. Other rail targets were hit at Ye-U, Pyingang, and Shwebo (central Burma). On 23 and 24 March, Japanese lines of communication, storage dumps, and warehouses on the Chindwin and Arakan fronts were repeatedly attacked by Allied fighters and fighter bombers; 34 river craft were sunk, and truck convoys were successfully strafed; warehouses and storage areas in Kalewa and oil dumps at Indaw were set on fire.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 24 March, U.S. aircraft bombed Wake Island, encountering heavy AA fire. In the Marshalls, Rongelap, Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit were effectively bombed. In the Carolines, Pohnpe and Ant islands were attacked by U.S. planes. There was no Japanese aerial opposition to any of these attacks. Solomons Area: Between 9 and 24 March in the Torokina area, a total of 2188 Japanese dead has been counted. On 24 March, Allied bombers effectively attacked Japanese gun positions and supply areas in the Empress Augusta Bay area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 25 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces forced Japanese troops back to a point 200 yards S of Rossun (1 mile S of Lorengau). Allied ground patrols at Kall Bay and Amor Island (west end Manus Island) reported no Japanese contacts; additional islands S and E of Manus were occupied by Allied ground patrols without Japanese opposition. Allied naval units destroyed Lollu and Mataan villages (southwest coast Los Negros) and bombarded Lenkau village (southwest tip Rambutyo Island). In the Talasea area no Japanese were encountered by Allied ground patrols which reached Numundo Plantation and Kulu River (approximately 16 miles S of Talasea). On 24 March, Allied planes bombed Garove Island (40 miles NW of Willaumez Peninsula) and heavily attacked the Rabaul airfields, starting fires. On 25 March the Wewak--Boram area was heavily bombed, and explosions and fires were started in the supply and bivouac areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 25 March, Allied aircraft bombed the Kaimana and Babo airfields (western Dutch New Guinea).

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 18 March a medium-sized American freighter was torpedoed and sunk 360 miles SW of Bombay. U-boat Sightings in American Waters; On 25 March one was reported 60 miles SE of Trinidad; on 26 March another was reported 400 miles SE of Cape Race.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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.
26Mar44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 25 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 26 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
26 March 1944.

No. 364.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the Buenos Aires office of All-America Cables has been closed for 24 hours and fined 500 pesos by the Argentine Government for delivering uncensored cables to the United Press, and Pan-American Airways has been fined 1,000 pesos for transmitting private messages through its airport radio.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There was no significant change in the weather on the entire front. Northern and Central Fronts: Southeast of Vitebsk continued Soviet attacks failed to change the situation. Southern Front: At Kovel, German counterattacks continued to neutralize Soviet pressure. The Soviets made substantial gains SW of Tarnopol and, in a break-through SE of that city, reached the Dnestr River on a 50-mile front, penetrating to the outskirts of Kamenets - Podolsk at the most eastern point. Following the capture of Proskurov the Soviets advanced E, clearing all of the Proskurov -- Zhmerinka rail line. The Soviets advanced W and SW of Mogilov - Podolsk; to the SW they reached a point about 10 miles from the Pruth River, and advance elements cut the Balti--Yassi rail line S of Balti. The Soviets extended their lines W of Pervomaisk and continued to close in on Nikolayev, small gains being made SE of that city. Air Activity: On 24 March the SAF attacked a German convoy in the Gulf of Finland and shipping and harbor installations at Azeri (Estonia), between Narva and Tallinn.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 23-24 March, 17 German planes attacked scattered points in southeast England; 1 was destroyed. On 24 March, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Schweinfurt and Frankfurt, dropping 512 tons. German air opposition was very weak, only 34 aircraft being observed by U. S. crews; AA fire was meager to moderate. Other U. S. bombers attacked airdromes at St. Dizier, Nancy, and Bernay (near Le Havre); there was no air opposition.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 25 March the situation remained generally quiet. German patrols were active 4 miles NW and 2-1/2 miles W of Ortona. German troop movement was observed 7 miles SW of Ortona. Germans clashed with Allied units 2 miles S of Orsogna. During the night of 24-25 March the Germans occupied 2 heights immediately W-SW of Cassino after the withdrawal of Allied elements. The Anzio beachhead continued generally quiet.
- Naval Activity: On 24 March, Allied destroyers provided fire support at the Anzio beachhead. On the night of 24-25 March an Allied destroyer sank an E-boat, taking 6 prisoners. Air Activity: On the night of 23-24 March, RAF planes again bombed the rail yards at Padua. On 24 March, U. S. heavy bombers made a 335-ton attack on rail targets at Rimini. About 28 German planes of 4 types, including Ju-88's, were encountered; 10 were shot down. Allied medium bombers and fighters attacked rail targets in central Italy and the harbors at Leghorn and at Falconara (above Pescara). Fighters also bombed German troop and gun positions on the Cassino battle front. Allied air patrols destroyed 7 of some 75 German planes over the battle areas, 30 of which were operating in the Cassino area. Off Bougie (Algeria) a Ju-88 bomber-reconnaissance plane was shot down by an RAF fighter.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 24 March the Japanese penetration at various points in the Chin Hills still continued. A party of about 40 Japanese has infiltrated to within 4 miles of Imphal, and contact has been made 20 miles to the NE with a Japanese force estimated as 1 battalion. Near Tamu heavy fighting is in progress, and a determined Japanese assault W of the town has been repulsed, but the nearby landing field has been evacuated by the British. Five miles SE of Maungdaw, 200 Japanese attempting to infiltrate farther north were driven back approximately 2 miles. In the Hukawng Valley fighting continues 4 miles N of Shaduzup, and to the E a Japanese platoon was successfully ambushed 15 miles S-SW of Sumprabum. On 20, 21, and 22 March, Japanese supply dumps, warehouses, and barracks areas in the Myitkyina--Mogaung area were heavily attacked by Allied fighter bombers. Many buildings were destroyed, large fires were started, and the Hopin rail bridge was put out of commission. Kuriles: On the night of 25-26 March target areas in Shimushu, Paramushiru, and Onkotan were bombed.
7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 21 March in the Carolines, Allied aircraft attacked Ant Island (8 miles SW of Ponape). On 23 March in the Marshalls, Japanese installations on Wotje, Maloelap, Jaluit, and Mille were effectively bombed by Allied planes. There

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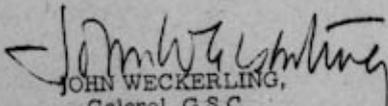
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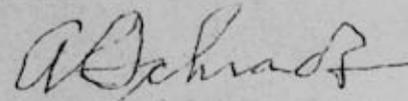
was no aerial opposition to any of these attacks, and no AA fire was received at Mille. Solomons Area: On 24 March in the Torokina area, an attack by Japanese ground forces on the northwest sector of the Allied perimeter was repulsed; an estimated 300 Japanese dead were left inside Allied lines. Japanese guns shelled Allied positions, causing no damage. On 23 March, Allied aircraft effectively attacked Japanese gun positions near the Allied perimeter and also heavily bombed the Buka and Kahili areas. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 March, on Manus Island (Admiralties), Allied ground forces, advancing to within 100 yards of Rossun (1 mile S of Lorengau), encountered prepared Japanese positions. Allied ground patrols, advancing from Lorengau via Salestia Plantation (1-1/2 miles E of Rossun), reached Drawa (2 miles S of Rossun). Allied ground patrols also reached Drano (13 miles SW of Lorengau). To date, there are 2,323 known Japanese dead in the Admiralties area. Allied naval surface units effectively shelled Japanese installations on Pitylu Island (4 miles N-NW of Lorengau) and also destroyed a fuel dump on Mussau Island (St. Matthias group, 80 miles NW Kavieng). On the night of 22-23 March, Allied aircraft bombed Kavieng and Namatanal. On 23 March, Allied planes heavily bombed the Rataval supply area (NW of Rabaul) and bombed and strafed Japanese bivouacs and installations at Bangula Bay (northwest coast New Britain). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 March a lone Japanese plane flew over the Broome area (northwest Australia).

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. 1018-8-78
25Mar 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 24 March 1944
To: 1200 Z, 25 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
25 March 1944.

No. 363.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Twenty-one leading Argentine generals called on President Farrell and acting War Minister Peron on 22 March and presented a written statement signed by 16 of them recommending immediate free elections, re-establishment of constitutional guarantees, relief of officers from civilian positions, and return of the army to garrisons. According to press reports, all army and civilian aviation in Argentina was incorporated into an independent military air force under the direct supervision of the Minister of War on March 23. Colombia: On 23 March the Colombian Government interned about 50 Germans at Fusagasaga.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Although rather unfavorable weather is curtailing air operations to some extent, ground conditions are improving in the northern part of the Southern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Southeast of Vitebsk unabated Soviet attacks continued without changing the situation. Southern Front: German counterattacks have checked Soviet initiative at Kovel. In a rapid advance S of Tarnopol, Soviet forces reached the Dnestr River at another point; German troops in the salient to the northeast in this area are threatened. In the Mogilov'-Podolsk area the Soviets have substantially extended their lines NW and southeast. The city of Voznesensk. (on the Novo-Ukrainka--Odessa RR) has fallen to the Red Army, which now has a small bridgehead on the right bank of the Bug River, N of the city. Soviet forces are closing in on Nikolayev from 3 directions, with the strongest effort being made from the north. In the Crimea, Soviet pressure continues near the Sivash crossings and against Kerch, without producing any change in the situation. Air Activity: On 23 March the SAF attacked a convoy in the far north off Finland and on 24 March attacked German transports in the Baltic and shipping in the Black Sea.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 23 March, U.S. heavy bombers made widespread attacks on industrial installations and airdromes at Brunswick, Hamm, Osnabruck, and other points in northwest Germany. AA fire was moderate to intense; German fighter opposition was generally moderate, although the Germans lost 61 aircraft. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail

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yards at Criel and Haine St. Pierre and 2 airdromes in northern France; there was no German air opposition, and AA fire was weak.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 24 March the general situation remained unchanged. There were patrol clashes and German artillery fire 2 miles W of Ortona. The area 7 miles S-SW of Ortona was reported heavily mined by the Germans. Fighting continues in the Cassino area. There was an easterly German movement to the road junction 3 miles NW of Cassino and thence northward. German activity was observed at Aquino (7 miles NW of Cassino). Seven miles S of Carroceto (in the Anzio beachhead), German artillery was active. Several German tanks were reported destroyed 2 miles S-SW and 5 miles NE of Carroceto. Balkans: During the 18-19 March commando raid on Soita Island (southern Dalmatian group) the entire German garrison was either killed or captured. By 22 March, Hvar Island in the same group was largely evacuated by the Germans, and the remaining garrison is being liquidated. Air Activity: On the night of 22-23 March, RAF planes bombed the rail yards at Padua. On 23 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets at Florence and Pontassieve. Allied fighters attacked German gun and troop positions in the Cassino area and maintained patrols over the battle fronts. German shipping and dock facilities along the east coast of Italy and the coast of Yugoslavia were bombed and strafed by U.S. fighters. On the night of 22-23 March, 8 German bombers attacked the island of Vis (S of Split, Dalmatian coast). On 23 March, Allied fighters destroyed 2 Italian-type transport aircraft and a German single-engine plane at the Zemonico airfield (E of Zara).

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 23 March, Japanese pressure forced the British to withdraw from Sangjing (30 miles NE of Imphal). Near Tantu, 2 Japanese tanks were destroyed, and N of Tiddim the Japanese still have the road to Imphal blocked. In the Hukawng Valley, Allied troops have occupied Shaduzup and are liquidating Japanese resistance 4 miles N of that village. Strong patrol action continues both in the Arakan and Kaladan sectors. On 22 and 23 March, Japanese road, rail, and river transportation facilities, storage dumps, and warehouses in the Hukawng Valley, on the Chindwin, and in the Arakan were under constant attack by Allied fighter bombers; 13 river boats and 4 trucks were destroyed, and more than 50 river craft were damaged. Heaviest of these raids on a particular target was on 23 March, when 14 tons were dropped in the Myitkyina storage area, causing large explosions and several ammunition fires.

7. PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 23 March, Japanese ground forces in considerable strength were encountered by Allied ground patrols on the east and northwest sectors of the Torokina perimeter. On 22 March, Allied aircraft made heavy attacks on Japanese positions and supply areas near the Laruma and Reini rivers. Japanese airfields on Buka and southern

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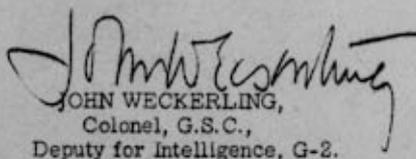
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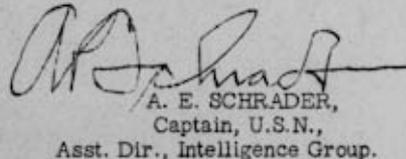
Bougainville were also bombed. On the east coast of Fauro Island (off southern Bougainville), 50 Japanese barges were sighted by Allied aircraft. On the night of 22-23 March, Allied naval units shelled a Japanese gun position near the mouth of the Tekessi River (Empress Augusta Bay area). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 March in the Admiralties, Japanese ground forces on Los Negros were reported completely surrounded; on Manus Island, Japanese resistance continued in the Rossun area (S of Lorengau). Allied ground patrols landed on Ndrova and Rambutyo Islands (SE of Manus Island). In the St. Matthias group (80 miles NW of Kavieng), Allied naval units bombarded Japanese positions at Nai Plantation (southeast tip of Mussau Island) and on Eloaue Island (off southwest coast Mussau Island). On New Guinea, Allied ground patrols reported no contact with Japanese forces at Bogadjim Plantation (15 miles S of Madang). On 22 March, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese positions on the Bogadjim Road and at Alexishafen and also heavily bombed the Rabaul airfields, starting fires and explosions. On 23 March, Allied planes effectively bombed Japanese installations in the Wewak area, at Hansa Bay, and along the northwest coast of New Britain. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 March, Babo air-drome (northwest Dutch New Guinea) was attacked by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 21 March a medium-sized Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk in the Indian Ocean near the Gulf of Oman. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 24 March one was reported off Halifax.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S.
24 MAR 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 23 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 24 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
24 March 1944.

No. 362.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Winter conditions prevail on the Northern Finnish Front. With temperatures ranging from freezing to +27° (F), Lake Pskov is still firmly covered with ice. In the south, temperatures remain near +50° (F); despite occasional rain, the period of deep mud is ending. Northern and Central Fronts: Renewed Soviet attacks SW of Vitebsk have resulted in no change in the situation. Southern Front: Soviet attacks continue N and S of Kovel. Soviet penetrations S and SE of Tarnopol, which resulted in capture of 30 miles of the Tarnopol--Chernovitsy (Cernauti) RR, cut the last rail connections of the Proskurov--Bar--Kamenets Podolsk salient. West and SW of Vinnitsa the German salient has been reduced by a 6-mile withdrawal. South of Mogilov--Podolsk the Soviet penetration has been deepened to within 18 miles of the Pruth River. Southwest of Uman the Soviets have pressed forward on a 40-mile front E of Kodyma to within 8 miles of the Kotovsk--Pervomaisk RR, the only remaining line of communication N of the Odessa--Voznesensk railroad. Soviet pressure continues at Voznesensk and Nikolayev.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 March a strong force of U.S. bombers made a 1,430-ton attack on Berlin. AA fire enroute and at the target was intense, but air opposition was negligible. Only 45 German aircraft were observed, and 30 of these avoided combat; 1 German plane was destroyed. On the night of 22-23 March strong formations of RAF bombers attacked Frankfurt. Twenty German planes attacked southeast England; 1 was destroyed, and 4 reached London.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 23 March the situation remained generally unchanged. Patrolling in the Adriatic sector was normal. In the central mountain sector activity was hampered by bad weather. On the morning of 22 March an unsuccessful German attack was launched on the southwestern edge of Cassino. Very severe fighting in the town continued on 23 March. There was little activity in the Anzio beachhead; at a point 2-1/2 miles SW of Carroceto a German raid was repulsed.

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Balkans: During a commando raid on the night of 18-19 March the town of Grohote (on the Dalmatian Island of Solta) was captured, and 82 Germans were taken prisoner. **Air Activity:** On 22 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail yards in northern Italy, dropping 264 tons of bombs at Verona and 220 tons at Bologna. A light attack was also made at Rimini. About 18 German planes were encountered at Verona, 2 of which were shot down. AA fire was intense and accurate at Verona and Bologna. U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked bridges at Poggibonsi, Arezzo, and the harbor at Leghorn. Fighters patrolled the battle areas and attacked German gun positions and depots at Cassino, Gaeta, and S of Rome. During the day about 60 German sorties were flown over the battle areas, 50 being over Cassino. Allied planes attacked shipping, transport, and troops along the Yugoslavian coast and shipping and transport in the Aegean Sea.

6. **ASIA.--Burma:** On 22 March, Japanese forces estimated at 1 regiment were located at Ukhrul (33 miles NE of Imphal); on 21 March the forward elements of another Japanese force were advancing on Khanjana (35 miles SE of Kohima). The Imphal--Tiddim road is blocked at 2 points, 9 and 14 miles NW of Tonzang respectively. The Japanese are strongly resisting Chinese pressure 4 miles N of Shaduzup (Hukawng Valley). No significant change occurred in either the Arakan or Kaladan sectors. **French-Indo-China:** On 22 and 23 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets and bridges in northeast Indo-China; 6 locomotives and 13 cars were destroyed, and 3 125-foot steamers were damaged.

7. **PACIFIC.--Solomons Area:** On 22 March in the Torokina area, Allied ground patrols in the eastern sector killed 33 Japanese. Japanese positions E of Empress Augusta Bay were bombarded by Allied naval units. On 21 March, Allied aircraft bombed the Numa Numa area (east coast of Bougainville) and Monoitu (southwest Bougainville), starting fires. **New Guinea--New Britain Area:** On 21 March unopposed Allied ground forces completed the occupation of Emirau Island (St. Matthias Group). On 22 March in the Admiralties, a counterattack by Japanese ground forces S of Lombrum Point (Western Los Negros) was repulsed; increasing Japanese resistance was encountered S of Rossun (Manus Island). On 21 March, Allied aircraft attacked airfields at Rabaul, encountering intense AA fire. Japanese gun positions N of Daumoina (Ramu Valley area) were effectively attacked by Allied planes. On 22 March, Allied planes heavily bombed the Wewak area and, in a sweep along the coast between Wewak and Aitape, sank 2 small freighters and more than 20 barges and luggers. **Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area:** On 22 March, 2 Japanese aircraft were reported near Kaukenau and 1 over Princess Marianne Strait (south coast of Dutch New Guinea).

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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:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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By auth. A. C. Pol. 5-8-78
23Mar44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 22 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 23 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
23 March 1944.

No. 361.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Bolivia: The junta has announced elections for 2 July, granted amnesty to political prisoners, and authorized press freedom. La Razon, suppressed by the junta, has resumed publication. Leftist PIR leader Jose Antonio Arce and other political prisoners have been released. Paraguay: Weak but pro-Allied figureheads have been appointed to the Paraguayan cabinet posts of Foreign Affairs and Education.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy rains and mud prevail in the south, where continued Soviet progress is explained by the use of wooden sledges for hauling supplies, by extensive employment of horse cavalry, and by the fact that Soviet tanks have exceptionally wide tracks and high ground clearance. Northern and Central Fronts: Renewed small-scale Soviet attacks SE of Vitebsk failed to change the situation. Southern Front: The Soviets attacked N and S of Kovel after having been driven out of that city. The Soviets reached the outskirts of Brody from the NW and northeast. Southeast of Tarnopol the Soviets renewed strong tank attacks in a westerly direction. North of Mogilov-Podolsk the Soviets advanced westward, clearing the RR and securing direct rail communications from Kiev to the Dneestr River. The Germans have withdrawn across the Bug River, except for small areas around Voznesensk and Nikolayev, both on the east bank. In the Crimea a Soviet landing attempt at the Sivash crossing failed, while at Kerch a small Soviet penetration was made from the north. Air Activity: According to a Finnish communique, the Finnish Air Force attacked an unidentified Soviet base on 22 March. The SAF attacked German shipping in the Gulf of Finland.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 March, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 214 tons on military targets at Watten (near Calais). Meager to moderate AA fire was encountered, but there was no air opposition. U.S. fighters in a sweep over the Bordeaux area destroyed 12 of 14 German fighters engaged; 9 other German planes were destroyed on the ground. RAF planes in a sweep over airdromes in northern France and the Netherlands des-

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stroyed 3 German planes in combat and 3 on the ground; 21 on the ground were damaged. On the night of 21-22 March, RAF light bombers attacked Cologne, encountering moderate AA fire coordinated with searchlights. Only slight AA fire was met at Aachen, where searchlights were ineffective in spite of clear weather. At Oberhausen intense AA fire and about 50 searchlights were encountered. About 95 German planes of several types made a 2-phase approach to southeast England with London as the apparent target. A large proportion of the bombs were incendiary. At least 8 of the attacking planes were shot down by RAF fighters.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 22 March there was little change on the main front despite considerable activity. New German positions were constructed 3 miles SW of Ortona. At other points in the Adriatic sector both German and Allied patrols were active. A German patrol withdrew after a clash 4 miles NE of Capracotta in the central mountain sector. The Alfedena area was found clear of Germans; bridges in that area had been destroyed. In the Cassino area German artillery fire was concentrated on Portella, Vallerotondo, and San Michele (N of Cassino). Two strong German attacks on Mt. Castellone (3 miles NW of Cassino) were repulsed. There was little progress in bitter house-to-house fighting in Cassino. The lower Garigliano sector was generally quiet. There was no report of German activity in the Anzio beachhead. Air Activity: On 21 March, despite adverse weather, U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked German ground positions in the Anzio and Cassino areas and transport in the Rome area, and bombed rail targets at Arezzo, Tarquina, and Poggibonsi. About 40 German planes were active over the battle areas during the day; 4 were shot down. Allied planes attacked shipping and transport along the Italian east coast and the Yugoslavian coast. Near Banja Luka (Yugoslavia, SE of Zagreb) a German plane was shot down by Partisan forces. Allied aircraft continue to attack shipping in the Aegean on an almost daily schedule.

6. ASIA.--China: On 18 March, U.S. fighters downed 1 of 6 to 8 intercepting Japanese fighters over Kiukiang. At Suichwan an attacking Japanese plane was destroyed by U.S. aircraft. On 19 March, U.S. aircraft damaged 5 small river craft in a sweep along the middle Yangtze. On 21 March, U.S. heavy bombers destroyed another 4-engine flying boat off Formosa. Two Japanese planes bombed Waiyeung. Burma: On 20 March, in the Kabaw Valley, 4 Japanese tanks were destroyed at Manmaw (6 miles S of Tamu). Japanese infiltration continues W from Homalin and Tamanthi, and contact with their forward elements has been made about 45 miles SE of Kohima (near Ukhral). Fighting is in progress at several points on the Imphal--Tiddim road, which is still blocked; in the Arakan, Japanese reinforcements are reported to be arriving E of the Mayu Range, but action along the Kaladan River is limited to patrol activity. On 19, 20, and 21 March, Allied planes supported ground troops

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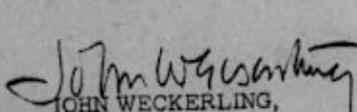
in extensive attacks throughout the Hukawng Valley, upper Chindwin, and in the Arakan. Small river craft, gun positions, troop concentrations, supply dumps, and transportation units constituted some of the targets. In particular, the Mogaung area was effectively attacked; the rail bridge was heavily damaged, and several dump areas were set on fire. Near Katha, U.S. fighters damaged rolling stock and motor trucks. In the Kaladan--Ramree area, 22 launches and small river vessels were destroyed by Allied aircraft. Throughout central Burma additional transportation facilities were attacked and more than 200 river craft, trucks, and units of rolling stock were damaged. On 18 March, 15 escorted Japanese bombers attacked the Broadway strip (SE of Hopin), and on 19 March unidentified aircraft were seen near Silchar; no Allied contact was made against either of these sorties.

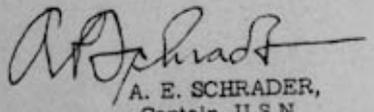
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 20 March, in the Carolines, Japanese installations on Satawan Island (Nomoi Group, SE of Truk) were effectively bombed by Allied planes. On 21 March, Maloelap, Wotje, Jaluit, and Mille (in the Marshalls) were bombed. There was no Japanese AA fire at Mille and it was meager or moderate elsewhere. Solomons Area: On 21 March in the Torokina area, Japanese ground forces were present in force on the northern sector of the Allied perimeter. On 20 March, Japanese ground positions near the Allied perimeter were bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 March, in the Admiralties, Japanese positions 2 miles SW of Lombrum Point (western Los Negros) and on the southeast tip of Manus Island were shelled by Allied naval units. Japanese ground forces continued to resist near Rossun (1 mile S of Lorengau) and S of Lombrum Point. Allied ground forces occupied Rara Island (Seeadler Harbor, N-NE of Lorengau). On New Guinea, 200 dead Japanese were found by Allied ground patrols in the Sindaman--Yoga Yoga area (SW of Saldor). On 20 March, Allied planes effectively bombed Japanese gun positions, a supply area, and 2 airdromes at Rabaul and sank 1 Japanese destroyer and 2 small freighters off Wewak. On the night of 20-21 March, Allied planes bombed Kavieng and Namatani and on 21 March effectively bombed the barge depot and a supply dump at Wewak, causing fires and explosions.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING-- On 18 March a small British freighter was torpedoed and sunk 300 miles SW of Ceylon. On 22 March a small British freighter sank following an explosion off Halifax. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 22 March one was reported in the Windward Passage.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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OSD Letter 16-3-73
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By auth. A. C. of S. O.
22 Mar 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 21 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 22 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
22 March 1944.

No. 360.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--In an apparently pro-Argentine move, the Paraguayan Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Finance have been removed.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather and ground conditions in the Nikolayev sector are reported as unfavorable; no other details are available. Field Marshal von Kleist is now in command of German forces on the Southern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Nothing of importance was reported. Southern Front: South of Kovel strong Soviet pressure resulted in only slight gains. The Red Army made substantial progress to the west between Vinnitsa and Mogilov - Podolsk. It appears that the Germans are withdrawing from this area. South of Mogilov - Podolsk and W of the Dnestr River the Soviets advanced to within 30 miles of the Pruth River and have cut the RR running NW from Balti. Northwest of Nikolayev the Germans continue their slow withdrawal to the Bug River; Soviet pressure in this sector does not appear to be heavy. The city of Nikolayev is under strong Soviet pressure but remains in German hands. Air Activity: On 20 March strong formations of German fighters and bombers attacked Soviet columns advancing toward the Dnestr River near Zhmerinka. The SAF aided in the capture of Vinnitsa.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19-20 March, RAF light bombers attacked Berlin, Duesseldorf, and Aachen, encountering slight to moderate AA fire; many searchlights were in operation including several hundred in the Berlin area. On 20 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt, Mannheim, and nearby targets of opportunity. Adverse weather conditions prevailed; only 35 German fighters were seen. AA fire in the Abbeville area was intense. U.S. medium and dive bombers attacked the Criel rail yards, 3 airdromes in France, and targets along the Channel coast. No German aircraft were encountered, but there was localized intense AA fire. RAF fighter bombers attacked German shipping along the Netherlands coast, damaging a 7,000-ton merchant vessel and 4 other craft.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 21 March the situation remained generally unchanged. In the Adriatic sector tank movement is now possible on roads and tracks. The Germans repulsed a platoon attack 3-1/2 miles W-SW of Ortona. German movements 5 miles SW of Ortona and the same distance SW of Orsogna were subjected to artillery fire. Near Lanciano there was intermittent German shelling during the day and patrolling at night. German patrol activity continued in the central mountain sector. In the Cassino area house-to-house fighting in the town continues, with heavy German artillery and mortar fire holding up Allied progress and compelling a slight withdrawal of Allied tanks supporting the infantry. On the western edge of the town German infiltration forced a slight Allied withdrawal. The Anzio beachhead was generally quiet. Balkans: Fighting between the Partisans and a large German force 70 miles E of Zagreb continued. Naval Activity: On the night of 19-20 March a German E-boat near Anzio was driven off by a U.S. destroyer. Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 March, RAF planes attacked the submarine base at Monfalcone (near Trieste), and U.S. light bombers struck at motor transport S of Rome. On 20 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets at Poggibonsi, Terni, and Orvieto; dock installations at Piombino and San Stefano were also bombed. On the Cassino and Anzio beachhead fronts, Allied fighters strongly attacked German troop and gun positions and patrolled the battle areas, destroying 4 German planes. During the day about 50 German planes were active over the battle areas, including about 40 dive bombers which attacked Anzio. On the night of 19-20 March off Bougie about 25 German bombers unsuccessfully attacked Allied shipping.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 19 and 20 March the Japanese sustained heavy casualties in resisting British attempts to re-establish the Imphal--Tiddim line of communication; 135 Japanese dead were counted following an engagement about 40 miles N of Tiddim; this road is still blocked. Tank-supported Japanese infantry have occupied Witok 15 miles S-SW of Tama and are advancing northward. The Japanese strength W of the Chindwin between Thaugdut and Tamanthi is estimated at 2 regiments. In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese are retreating on Snadazup; to the east Samprabum has been occupied by the British. In the Arakan the Japanese are resisting stubbornly in the tunnel area SW of Htindaw, and their present disposition on this front indicates that little opportunity remains for them to launch a counter-offensive action without reinforcements. On 17 and 18 March, Japanese supply dumps, concentration points, and transport facilities in the Kalowa--Kalemyo area on the Chindwin were repeatedly attacked by Allied fighter bombers; 81 tons were dropped. Kamaing, to the north, was also bombed, with several fires being started in the target areas. On 19 March substantial Allied air support was given ground operations in the Chindwin and Arakan, and railway targets near Mandalay, at Katha, and at Wuntho (on the main line to Myitkyina) were successfully bombed. French Indo-China: On 18 and 20 March, U.S. fighter bombers carried out offensive sweeps against light shipping units and other

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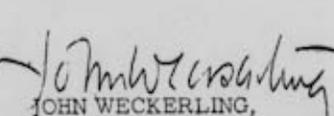
widely separated targets along the northeast coast; buildings, bridges, and rail facilities were attacked without opposition. In addition, a 150-foot vessel, a 200-foot barge, and 2 100-foot junks were sunk; 5 smaller barges and junks were damaged.

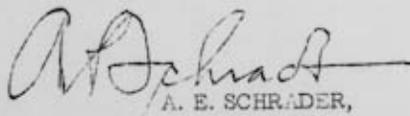
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 19 March, Japanese installations on Mille Atoll were effectively bombarded by Allied aircraft and naval surface units. On 20 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations at Wotje, Jaluit, Maloslap, and Mille. Wake Island was also attacked by Allied aircraft. There was no air opposition to any of the attacks on 19 and 20 March. Solomons Area: On 19 and 20 March in the Torokina area Allied ground patrols maintained contact with Japanese forces, particularly on the northern sector of the Allied perimeter. On 19 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions near the Allied perimeter. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 March, Allied ground forces made an unopposed landing on Emirau Island in the St. Matthias Group (80 miles NW of Kavieng). A landing was also made on Elomusao Island (off southeastern coast of Emirau) against slight Japanese opposition. Allied ground forces on Manus Island (Admiralties) were in contact with Japanese units at points 3 miles SW and 1-1/2 miles S of Loringau. On Los Negros Island, Allied ground patrols raided Lonlu Village (south coast, 6 miles W of Momote airfield), destroying coastal craft, ammunition, and stores. Allied naval units, in support of ground forces, shelled the Lonlu area, destroying ammunition dumps. On 19 March, Allied aircraft again attacked supply and dump areas at Rabaul and heavily bombed Panapai airfield (Kavieng). On 20 March the Tadjil airfield (Altape) was attacked by Allied planes which destroyed several grounded Japanese aircraft. Other Japanese positions on the coast of northeast New Guinea were also bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 9 March a medium-sized U.S. freighter broke in two and sank after striking a mine off Tunisia. On 20 March a small British tanker was torpedoed and sunk off Nigeria. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 21 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
21 March 1944.

No. 359.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet advances in the south have slowed down. There are no changes in weather. Northern Front: At Narva, local fighting is in progress. Central Front: The situation remains unchanged. Southern Front: The Soviets have enlarged their penetration S of Kovel, advancing 14 miles toward Lvov on the Zdolbunov--Lvov railroad. Northwest of Vinnitsa the German salient has been reduced following Soviet capture of the town. The loss of Mogilov--Podolsk and the enlargement of the Soviet bridgehead W of the Dneestr have seriously affected German communications in the Kamenets-Podolsk--Proskurov--Zhmerinka salient. The nearest rail crossing of the Dneestr that remains intact is at Zaleshchiki (100 miles to the west). At Voznesensk, German withdrawal toward the Bug River continues. At Nikolayev, German defenses have checked further Soviet advances. The situation at Kerch is unchanged. Air Activity: On 20 March the SAF attacked a large, Crimea-bound German convoy in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 19 March, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked targets in the Calais area, and fighter bombers attacked 3 airdromes in northern France and Belgium. There was no German air opposition, but intense AA fire was encountered. On the night of 19-20 March, about 50 German planes attacked points in the eastern coastal areas of England; 8 of the attacking planes were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 20 March the situation remained unchanged. In the Adriatic area patrolling was active; the Germans repulsed an Allied raid 3 miles SW of Ortona. The Germans were still holding Colledimacine (15 miles S of Orsogna). In the Cassino sector German pockets resisted tenaciously SW and NW of the town. Three strong German counterattacks on a hill on the northwestern outskirts of Cassino were repulsed, but the Germans gained a height slightly NW of the town. Monastery Hill is still in German possession. There are

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no indications of German withdrawal from present positions in the Gustav line. However, a general impression prevails that the Piedimonte--Aquino--Pontecorvo--Pico sector of the Adolf Hitler line is now being manned by the Germans. In the Anzio beachhead heavy German casualties resulted from an Allied raid 8 miles SW of Carroceto. The general attitude of the Germans in this area continues defensive. Balkans: Fighting between a strong German force and Partisan elements took place in the area 75 miles E of Zagreb. Air Activity: On the night of 18-19 March, RAF planes attacked the rail yards at Plovdiv (70 miles SE of Sofia, on the main railroad to Turkey). On 19 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards, airdrome, and factories at Klagenfurt and a factory at Graz. AA fire was intense; about 80 German fighters were encountered, 30 of which were shot down. In Italy, U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers made numerous attacks on communications, gun and troop positions from Cassino to Rome, and harbors along the west coast. Rail targets at Orte and Fabriano were also bombed. About 105 sorties were flown by German aircraft in central Italy, including fighter bomber attacks at Cassino and the Anzio beachhead. Total German losses were 32 planes. Along the Dalmatian coast U.S. heavy bombers attacked Metkovic and Knin, and fighters bombed and strafed transport.

6. ASIA.--China: On 18 March, U.S. fighters carried out offensive reconnaissance of the middle Yangtze, damaging Japanese light shipping units near Yochow and destroying a locomotive near Sienning. Burma: In the Arakan the Japanese still hold the tunnels 6 miles E of Maungdaw on the road to Buthidaung. The Japanese advance continues in the south Chin Hills, the Kabaw Valley and west from Homalin, and their forward elements are now some 10 miles inside Manipur State. On the night of 16-17 March, Japanese forces, estimated at 1 regiment, crossed the Chindwin River between Homalin and Tamanthi. The Japanese retreated from Jambubum (10 miles N of Shaduzup in the Hukawng Valley), and heavy fighting is in progress 7 miles N-NE of this point. On 17 March, 2 of 12 attacking Japanese fighters were shot down by RAF fighters over an Allied airfield S of Katha; on 17, 18, and 19 March the Allied Strategic Air Force conducted bombings of bridges, dumps, and oil facilities in north-central Burma. Over the same period the Allied Tactical Air Force carried out extensive and sustained attacks in support of ground troops throughout the critical battle areas.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 18 March in the Marshalls, Allied planes bombed Wotje, Maloelap, Jaluit, and Mille; in the Carolines, Ponape and Kusale were bombed. No Japanese aerial opposition was encountered in any of these attacks. Solomons Area: During the night of 18-19 March and on 19 March in the Torokina area, Japanese artillery shelled Allied positions. On 18 March, Allied aircraft attacked the Choiseul Bay area, and on 19 March, Allied planes bombed enemy positions

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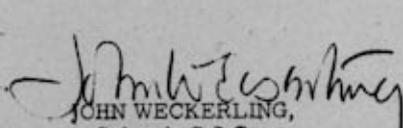
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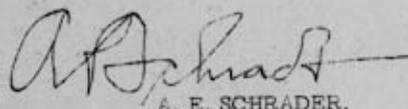
in the Empress Augusta Bay area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 18-19 March in the Wewak area Allied naval units shelled Kairiru and Muschu Islands, silenced Japanese shore batteries, and destroyed a number of small Japanese vessels. On 19 March in the Astrolabe Bay area Allied ground patrols were active near Kalliko (6 miles SE of Bogadjim). Strong Japanese resistance was encountered in the Papitalai area (Los Negros Island) by Allied ground forces. On 20 March, Allied naval surface units and aircraft heavily bombarded Kavieng for 3-1/2 hours. Japanese return fire was ineffective. On 18 March, Allied aircraft effectively bombed widely separated targets in the Rabaul area. Allied fighters attacked Garove Island (60 miles N of western New Britain). On 19 March, Allied planes bombed the Cape Moem area (Wewak). A Japanese convoy off Wewak was also attacked by Allied aircraft which destroyed 2 freighters, 3 corvettes, and 1 barge and shot down 2 Japanese fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 18 March a Japanese auxiliary aircraft carrier and 2 destroyers were seen moving SW in Macassar Strait. On 19 March, Allied bombers attacked Babo (western 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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20 Mar 44 6-3-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 19 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 20 March 1944 20 March 1944.

No. 358.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather conditions were generally favorable during the last 24 hours; in the south ground conditions are improving slowly. North and Central Fronts: The Soviets maintained pressure at Narva, Ostrov, and Nevel without changing the situation. The German news agency DNB reports that Estonian and Latvian volunteers are fighting in the German Army in these areas. Southern Front: According to German reports Soviet forces have reached the outskirts of Kovel after making considerable gains to the west along the southern edge of the Pripet Marshes. Soviet lines SW of Dubno were extended. The Germans have been driven out of most of Vinnitsa, and all German rail communications leading into the Proskurov--Vinnitsa area have been cut. The Soviets made very important advances in the Yampol area, occupying Soroca on the west bank of the Dneestr River. Soroca is not a railroad town, but Mogilov - Podolsk to the northwest, an important railroad crossing of the river, is under direct Soviet attack. Soviet progress is slow SW of Kirovograd, and E of Nikolayev, Soviet pressure continues without change. No change occurred at Kerch.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 17-18 March, RAF light bombers made a 32-ton attack on Cologne.. Searchlights were rendered ineffective by clouds, and AA fire was slight to moderate. On 18 March strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft factories at Oberpfaffenhofen, Friedrichshafen, and Munich and 3 airdromes in the Friedrichshafen area. About 185 German fighters were seen by the U.S. crews as contrasted with 272 sighted in the attack on this area of 16 March. Most of the German fighter opposition was in the target areas. AA fire was generally moderate to intense. The Germans lost 82 fighters in combat. U.S. medium bombers attacked military targets in the Calais area; there was no air opposition. On the night of 18-19 March a strong force of RAF planes attacked Frankfurt. AA fire was slight to moderate, and German fighter opposition was weak.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 19 March there was no major change in the situation. A determined German patrol attack was repulsed

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16 miles S of Orsogna. In Cassino severe fighting continued, with the Germans offering tenacious resistance. German patrols were very active in the lower Garigliano sector, and there were numerous patrol clashes. The Germans were cleared from an area approximately 3-1/2 miles E-SE of Carroceto. German positions in the Littoria sector were subjected to Allied naval gunfire. Large-scale vehicle movements to the south on the coast road from Orbetello to Vaccina (20 miles E of Rome) and from Avezzano to Arce were reported. Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 March, Allied planes destroyed 2 German bombers over the Anzio beachhead. On 18 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the air-dromes at Udine, Villaorba, Gorizia, Lavariano, and Maniago, all in the Udine area. Prior to the attack U.S. fighters swept the area, encountering 80 German planes. About 70 German fighters opposed the bombers. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail yards at Foligno, Orvieto, and Poggibonsi; fighters attacked communications, gun positions, troops, and transport from Cassino to an area N of Rome. The docks and shipping at Leghorn and shipping and industrial installations at Orbetello, Giglio Island (off Orbetello), and Pisa were attacked. German planes flew about 80 sorties over the battle areas during the day, including 3 fighter bomber and 1 bomber missions. A German bomber was destroyed off northwest Africa. Total German losses during the day were 58 planes shot down and 16 definitely destroyed on the ground; an additional 50 aircraft were estimated damaged or destroyed on the ground.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 16 March about 30 Japanese fighters were engaged by RAF fighters near Imphal; other Japanese air activity was observed in the same area. Kuriles: On the night of 17-18 March, U.S. planes bombed widely separated points in the Paramushiru--Shimushu area.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 17 March in the Marshalls, Japanese installations at Wotje, Maloelap, Jaluit, and Mille were effectively bombed by U.S. planes. On 18 March, Jaluit and Maloelap were again attacked without air opposition; in the Carolines, Ponape and Kusale were effectively bombed. Solomons Area: On the night of 17-18 March, 2 Japanese barges were destroyed by Allied PT-boats E of Buka Passage. On 18 March in the Torokina area, Japanese artillery ineffectively shelled Allied installations. Allied counterbattery fire destroyed 1 Japanese gun; Allied air and naval bombardment of Japanese installations and positions continued. A lone Japanese plane ineffectively bombed Allied installations. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 March, Allied ground patrols landed at Gasmata (New Britain), encountering no Japanese and finding 30 wrecked Japanese planes near the airfield, which was reported in fair condition. On 18 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces occupied

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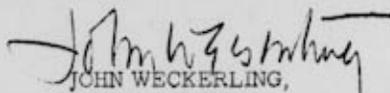
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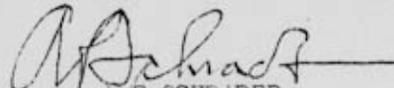
Lorengau town. Two Japanese counterattacks on the heights 2,300 yards W of Papitalai (Los Negros) were repulsed. On the night of 18-19 March, Allied naval units sank a small Japanese freighter off Wewak. On 17 March, Allied aircraft attacked supply areas at Rabaul and effectively bombed Namatanai airfield (New Ireland). On 18 March, Allied bombers heavily attacked the Wewak area, starting fires and explosions. Three Japanese planes bombed the Saldor area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 17-18 March, Allied bombers attacked the naval base at Soerabaja, starting fires and explosions.

3. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 13 March a medium-sized American tanker was torpedoed and sunk 350 miles NW of Bombay. On 17 March a large American tanker was sunk by a U-boat 400 miles W of Fastnat (Irish Free State). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 19 March one was reported off Martinique.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 18 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 19 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
19 March 1944.

No. 357.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--All communications facilities of the United Press and its Argentine subsidiary, Prensa Unida, have been indefinitely suspended by the Argentine Government. President Lopez of Colombia has been granted a 60-day extension of his current leave of absence by the Colombian Supreme Court.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The main action continues centered on the Southern Front. Northern Front: Soviet attacks at Narva, N of Pskov, and NW of Nevel failed to change the situation. Central Front: Only local action took place on this front. Southern Front: Southwest of Dubno the Red Army made slight advances. The situation remains unchanged at Tarnopol, with the Germans again in possession of the town; Soviet forces were also checked at Proskurov. The important rail junction and town of Zhmerinka fell to the Soviets. Loss of this junction denies rail communications to the Germans between Vinnitsa and Proskurov. Southeast of Zhmerinka the Soviets advanced and took Yampol, thus reaching the east bank of the Dnestr River and the 1939 border of Rumania. South and SW of Novo-Ukrainka the Soviets continue their advance as the Germans withdraw from this area. The Red Army is rapidly approaching Nikolayev from 3 directions (south, east, and north); at one point they are only 9 miles from the city. At Kerch the Germans checked Soviet attacks. Air Activity: On 18 March the SAF attacked heavy German shipping bound for Ochakov from Nikolayev.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Delayed and corrected reports of the U.S. mission to Friedrichshafen, Ulm, Augsburg, and Gessertshausen, on 16 March, state that approximately 250 German fighters opposed the U.S. bombers, and approximately 270 were observed by the U.S. fighters. Both day and night fighters, 25 percent of which were twin-engine aircraft, and about 80 Me-410's and Ju-88's (bomber types) were included. Many rockets were fired by German aircraft, and ground rockets in groups of 6 were encountered; an effective smoke screen was in operation at Augsburg. AA fire was generally meager to moderate, but it was moderate

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

to intense in a belt extending about 50 miles inland from Abbeville; 125 German planes were destroyed. During the night of 16-17 March, RAF planes made a 102-ton attack on the rubber tire factory at Clermont-Ferrand (W of Lyon). On 17 March, U.S. fighters bombed and strafed 4 German airdromes in France and Belgium, destroying 3 planes on the ground. In the Beauvais area 35 to 40 German aircraft were airborne without encounters. Heavy AA fire was encountered at Abbeville, but no German aircraft were sighted. U.S. medium bombers dropped 122 tons on the rail yards at Criel (N of Paris), encountering 11 German fighters; AA fire was generally slight to moderate. On the night of 17-18 March, 20 German aircraft attacked southeast England, 12 reaching the London area, where there were 5 incidents in London and 5 in the suburbs. Allied fighters were airborne without interception.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 18 March there was little change in the situation. The Germans forced withdrawal of an Allied patrol 5 miles W of Ortona. The area 5-1/2 miles NW of Orsogna was mined by the Germans. German patrols were repulsed at the following points: 1 mile S, 10 miles SW-S, and 15 miles S of Orsogna; the latter action occurred during the night of 17-18 March. There was slight German artillery and patrol activity 15 miles NE of Cassino. In Cassino and on Monastery Hill strong German resistance was being overcome by the Allies. The Germans yielded the railroad station 1 mile S of Cassino but recaptured the castle ruins NW of the town. North of Castelforte there was unusual German alertness. At points 12 and 16 miles SE of Frosinone a large number of well camouflaged vehicles was observed. Normal German artillery activity continued in the Anzio beachhead. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the German drive on Ljubija from Prijedor (65 miles S-SE of Zagreb) was unsuccessful, and the Germans were forced to withdraw toward Bos Novi; the Partisans claim many German casualties. Between Cevo and Danilov Grad (western Montenegro) there was a sharp engagement between Partisans and a German force estimated at 2,000 men. Air Activity: On the night of 16-17 March an RAF plane scored a hit on a merchant vessel in the central Aegean. On 17 March an estimated 75 German sorties were flown over the Anzio-Cassino battle area; these included an attack on Anzio by 19 aircraft and an attack on Cassino by 25 aircraft. On 17 March escorted U.S. heavy bombers attacked targets in the Vienna area, encountering 40 German aircraft of which 5 were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 17 March, Japanese aircraft bombed Hengyang. Burma: On the night of 15-16 March, Japanese forces made an unsuccessful attack on Puttha (10 miles S of Tamu) in the Chindwin area. In the Chin Hills, Allied forces effected a road block 5 miles S of Tiddim.

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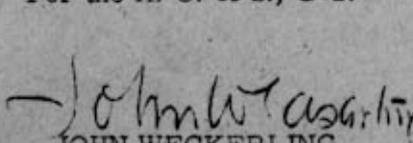
Japanese forces attempted an outflanking movement of the road at a point 89 miles S of Imphal. The Japanese continued to harass British forces S of the Buthidaung--Maungdaw road. East of the Mayu Range both sides continued patrol activity. During 16 and 17 March the Allied tactical air force engaged in widespread offensive ground support operations throughout the Hukawng Valley, Kaladan, Chindwin, Chin Hills, and Arakan, destroying and damaging supply areas, river craft, and buildings. India: On 17 March, 3 Japanese planes bombed the Imphal area; later, 2 formations totaling 12 planes strafed 2 Allied airfields in the same area. Indian Ocean: On 16 March a Japanese flying boat was over Cocos Island. Kuriles: On the night of 16-17 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked widely separated points on Paramushiru and Shmushu; moderate AA fire was encountered, and searchlights were moderately active.

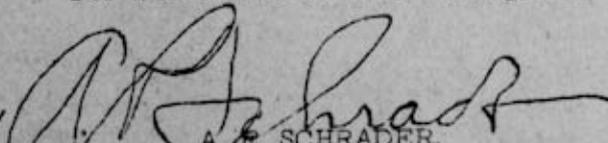
7. PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 17 March, Japanese ground forces in a pre-dawn attack on the northern sector of the Allied perimeter in the Torokina area were repulsed. On 16 March, Allied aircraft effectively attacked Japanese supply dumps NE of the Torokina area and positions in southwest Bougainville. There was no aerial opposition to these attacks; AA fire was moderate. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces were fighting Japanese troops along the road SW of the Lorengau airfield and had entered the outskirts of Lorengau town. Allied artillery and naval units shelled the Lorengau area; Allied naval units also shelled Warembu and Drawa villages (approximately 3 miles S of Lorengau). On 16 March, Allied aircraft bombed gun positions and an ammunition dump in the Kavieng area, scoring hits. The Rabaul harbor area and airfields were also heavily bombed by Allied planes. On 17 March, Allied aircraft effectively bombed Japanese installations at Kalai Plantation on Wide Bay (northeast coast New Britain). On New Guinea, Allied aircraft effectively attacked Boram and installations at Cape Moem (Wewak) and raided the Alexishafen airfield, starting fires. There was no air opposition to any of these attacks; however, 1 Japanese plane was shot down over Rabaul. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 March a lone Japanese reconnaissance plane was reported in the Merauke area (south coast 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By 161446-3-78

ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

JW

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 17 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 18 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
18 March 1944

No. 356.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Enrique Baldivieso, former confidential agent of the Bolivian Junta in Brazil, has replaced Jose Tamayo as foreign minister in the Junta Government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the south the fact that the ground is beginning to dry is facilitating movement. Northern Front: Renewed Soviet pressure against Narva, Ostrov, and the area W of Nevel was on a small scale and effected no change. Central Front: Only reconnaissance activity was reported. Southern Front: Strong German counterattacks have forced the Soviets to withdraw from Tarnopol and have checked further Soviet advance in the vicinity of Proskurov. Northwest of this general area the Soviets made some progress and captured Dubno, but this advance is not yet significant. There were no substantial changes around Vinnitsa or Zhmerinka. Southeast of Zhmerinka, however, the Soviets continued their advance and are now 25 miles from the Dnestr River near Yampol. South and SW of Kirovograd fighting is much less intense, and the German withdrawal toward the Bug River continues orderly. German resistance stiffened considerably E of Nikolayev, and the Soviets made no gain. Although fighting in the Crimea has been resumed after a prolonged lull, with the Soviets launching strong attacks against Kerch under cover of a smoke screen, the situation remains unchanged. Air Activity: On 16 March in the Gaivoron area along the Bug River the GAF attacked Soviet river crossings. On 17 March in the Varanger Fjord (near Vardoe, northern Norway) a German convoy was attacked 3 times by the SAF; the Germans claim effective resistance was made. In the Nikolayev area the SAF attacked a German airfield.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 16 March a hostile plane, believed to be German, was active over the east coast of Iceland.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 13 March the Germans forced withdrawal of Allied patrol thrusts 3 miles SW of Ortona. The Germans yielded points 1 mile SW and 1/2 mile NW of Cassino but offered strong resistance at the rail station 1 mile S of Cassino. German patrols were active in the lower Garigliano sector, and German artillery and mortar fire increased near Mt. Juga (2 miles N-NE of Castelforte). A German combat

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patrol thrust was broken up by artillery and small arms fire 9 miles E-SE of Nettuno. Motor transport movements in both directions were observed at Meifa (10 miles NW of Cassino); the westbound vehicles appeared to be loaded. Heavy motor transport movement southeast from Rome to Ferentino was observed. There were transport movements in both directions between Rome and Frosinone. Air Activity: On 16 March, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers made heavy and widespread attacks on German gun and troop positions on both the Cassino and Anzio fronts. Attacks were also made on shipping and harbor areas at Ancona and along the west coast from Tarquina (N of Rome) to Sestri Levante (S of Genoa). Hits were scored on a schooner off Orbetello and on a destroyer off Spezia. An aircraft factory at Marina-di-Pisa (near Pisa) was bombed; shipyards and docks at Via Reggio were also attacked. About 10 German fighters opposed a U.S. medium bomber formation over the Cassino front; about 25 German planes bombed roads and bridges in the Cassino and Anzio areas. On the night of 16-17 March, German planes made several attacks, including one of 70 minutes duration, on Allied positions in the Anzio beachhead. On 16 March shipping and rail transport along the Dalmatian coast were attacked by Allied fighters.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 15 March, Japanese forces, estimated at 2 battalions, crossed the Chindwin at 2 places immediately N of Thaugdut. This movement is the third against the British line of communication in the Kohima--Imphal--Tiddim sector; 16 miles N of the latter town the Japanese are already astride the Tiddim road and are resisting British attempts to reopen this line of communication. In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese have retreated to Tasubum (20 miles S-SE of Taro), and the Chinese have advanced to Kawnglawyang (16 miles S of Walabum on the road to Kamaing). In the Arakan, St. Martin's Island (8 miles W of Alethangyaw) has been occupied by the British. Kuriles: On the night of 15-16 March, U.S. medium bombers made light attacks at various points on Paramushiru and Shimushu; AA fire and searchlights were encountered.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 15 March, Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations at Jaluit and Wotje (Marshalls), starting fires. Small-scale Allied air attacks were made on Pingelap and Oroluk (Carolines). On 16 March, Wotje, Mille, and Maloelap (Marshalls) were effectively bombed by Allied aircraft. Solomons Area: On 15 and 16 March, Japanese artillery intermittently shelled Allied positions in the Torokina area. On 15 March a small-scale Japanese attack on the northern sector of the Allied perimeter was repulsed. Allied aircraft effectively attacked Japanese bivouac areas in the Reini River Valley (Empress Augusta Bay area). Japanese positions in southwestern

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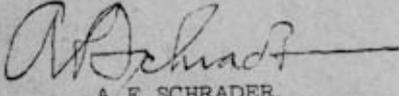
Bougainville were also attacked by Allied aircraft. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On the night of 15-16 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces on Manus Island, advancing eastward from Lugos in 2 columns, captured the Lorengau airfield and advanced to within 800 yards of the town. Strong Japanese pillbox positions were encountered in this area, and 2 miles W-SW of Lorengau, Japanese machine-gun and mortar fire was encountered. The report of an Allied landing on the eastern end of Manus Island on 14 March is now believed to be incorrect. On 16 March on Los Negros Island, Allied ground forces encountered strong Japanese resistance in advancing to a point 2,300 yards W of Papitalai village. In New Britain on 16 March, Allied ground patrols W of Linga Linga Plantation (30 miles SW of Talasea) killed 21 Japanese. On 15 March, Allied bombers effectively attacked the Rabaul area. On the night of 15-16 March, Allied aircraft bombed the Ubill area (New Britain). In New Guinea on 16 March the Wewak area was heavily bombed, and Japanese positions at Nubia were attacked. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On the night of 15-16 March, Allied aircraft bombed Soerabaya (Java), scoring hits in the factory area and starting fires and explosions at the naval base.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 March a small British freighter was torpedoed and sunk 60 miles S of Calcutta. On 17 March a large Dutch freighter was torpedoed and sunk off Bougie (Algeria). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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YK/FU

TELEPHONE EXT. NO. 7284

FROM SECNAV TO: ALSTACON

RELEASED BY FRANK KNOX

MAILGRAM

DATE 18 MARCH 1944

-D- A- SNOW 181035 REAM GR 63 BT

BUPERS CIRCULAR LETTER 59-44 OUTLINES VARIOUS ENLISTED
PERSONNEL SHORE REPLACEMENT PROGRAMS X IN MAKING SELECTIONS
FOR SEA DUTY AND OVERSEAS SERVICE TO MEET TRANSFER
DIRECTIVES AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAMS PRIORITY CONSIDERATION
SHALL BE GIVEN MEN UNDER TWENTY SIX YEARS OF AGE X MEN IN
THIS AGE BRACKET ARE CONSIDERED MORE SUITABLE FOR
RIGOROUS DUTY AT SEA AND AT ADVANCED BASES UNDER PRESENT
WAR CONDITIONS BT181035

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COMDT MARINE CORP - COMDT COAST GUARD
(LESS ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS U.S.)

ATTENTION

THIS IS THE ACTION COPY OF AN
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COMMUNICATION WATCH OFFICER, DATE 18 MARCH 1944 TIME 1030

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By auth. 28 Oct 1988, GS-8-78
17 Mar 44

T.W.

ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 16 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 17 March 1944 17 March 1944

No. 355.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The main action continues centered on the Southern Front. North and Central Fronts: Renewal of small-scale attacks by the Soviets SW of Narva and W of Nevel failed to change the situation. Southern Front: From the area N of Dubno the Soviets launched new attacks toward Lvov in an effort to extend their lines west and south-west and thus break German resistance in the Tarnopol--Proskurov area. South of Vinnitsa the Soviets cut the Odessa--Lvov RR at another point and are now 8 miles from the rail junction of Zhmerinka. This thrust is important because it may force the Germans back to the Dneestr River. South of Kirovograd the Germans continue to withdraw without offering much resistance. The Soviets have reached the Bug River N of Nikolayev, but in this area heavy pressure is encountering strong German resistance. Air Activity: On 15 March the SAF supported offensive thrusts in the Narva area and W of Nevel.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 15-16 March, 15 German planes bombed widely separated points in southeast England; 5 penetrated to London. A strong force of RAF heavy bombers attacked Stuttgart; other RAF planes attacked the rail yards at Amiens. On 16 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft component and assembly plants at Friedrichshafen, Oberpfaffenhofen (near Munich), and Augsburg; at least 59 German fighters were shot down by U.S. fighters alone. There were no reports of the opposition to other operations.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 16 March the situation remained static. There was slight German shelling and patrol activity in the Adriatic sector. In the north end of Orsogna there was some German movement and machine gun fire; German patrols were active in the central mountain sector. The sector NE of Cassino remained generally quiet, but there is bitter fighting in the southwest part of Cassino. German patrols were active in the lower Garigliano sector. The entire Anzio beachhead front and port area were subjected to harassing German artillery fire; 4

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miles E-SE of Carroceto a small-scale German attack was repulsed.

Air Activity: On 15 March, U.S. planes of all types made heavy and concentrated attacks on German positions in and around Cassino. About 30 German fighter planes were encountered by the Allied fighter escort. Other U.S. fighters and medium bombers attacked rail targets at Terni, the airfield at Rieti, and the harbors at San Benedetto (N of Pescara) and Fallonica (N of Rome). About 40 German planes, including the 30 at Cassino, were active over the Italian battle areas during the day. On the night of 15-16 March, Allied bombers made a 180-ton attack on the rail yards at Sofia (Bulgaria).

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 13 March, U.S. fighters and fighter bombers actively supported ground troops in attacks on supply and troop concentration areas in the Hukawng Valley. During 13 and 14 March, RAF aircraft carried out similar operations in the Chin Hills and Arakan. One hundred twenty Japanese were killed in fierce hand-to-hand fighting N-NW of Buthidaung; several Japanese officers committed suicide.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 14 March in the Marshalls, Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations at Jaluit, Wotje, and Mille, starting fires and explosions. In the Carolines, Ponape and Kusaie were also bombed. On the night of 15-16 March, Allied heavy units bombed Dublon and Eten Islands of the Truk group, starting many fires; searchlights were active, and AA fire was intense. Solomons Area: On 14 March in the Torokina area Japanese ground forces attacked the northern sector of the Allied perimeter, achieving a slight penetration. Allied ground forces counterattacked, restoring the lines and killing many Japanese. On the night of 12-13 March, a lone Japanese floatplane was downed over the Torokina area by an Allied plane. On 14 March, Allied fighters attacked the Kieta area, and light bombers made heavy attacks on Japanese ground positions in southwestern Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces landed near Lugos Mission (Manus Island 1-1/2 miles W of Lorengau airfield) under cover of heavy artillery shelling and naval and air bombardment. On New Britain, Allied ground forces at Patanga (8 miles S of Talasea) were in contact with Japanese forces. On the night of 12-13 March, 2 Japanese planes ineffectively bombed Yalau (W of Saidor). On 15 March, 3 Japanese planes bombed Saidor, causing slight damage. On 14 March, Allied aircraft effectively bombed targets in the Rabaul area. On 15 March the Wewak area was heavily bombed; 5 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 15 March a small

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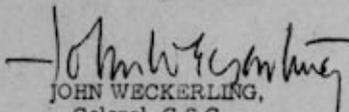
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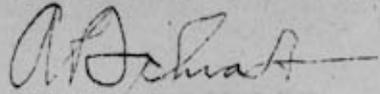
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British tug was sunk by an air attack in Naples Harbor. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 16 March 2 were reported: one off Cristobal and the other 150 miles N of the Windward Passage.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A.C. 16Mar44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 15 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 16 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
16 March 1944

No. 354.

POST

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The weather remains generally unchanged. Northern and Central Fronts: Little fighting was reported on the northern and central fronts. The Germans report Soviet troop concentrations W of Smolensk and between the Berezina River and the Pripet Marshes. Southern Front: Strong German counterattacks prevented further Soviet advances in the Tarnopol--Proskurov area. Southwest of Uman the Red Army made important progress and is now 20 miles W of the Bug River; the Soviets report encountering newly-built fixed defenses on the west bank of this river. Southwest and S of Kirovograd the Soviets continue to advance as the Germans withdraw; fighting in these areas is light. East of Nikolayev heavy fighting is reported by both sides. An encirclement of a sizeable German force is claimed by the Soviets in this sector; however, it is believed that the trapped group does not exceed 3,000 men.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 14-15 March, 140 German planes of various types attacked widely separated points in southeast England. Approaching in 4 waves, the attacking planes converged on London, but their bombs, a majority of which were incendiary, fell over a wide area. It was the largest German operation over the United Kingdom since the beginning of reprisal attacks on 21 January; 9 German planes were destroyed. RAF light bombers made a 30-ton attack on Duesseldorf, encountering moderate to intense AA fire. On 15 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Brunswick, encountering moderate to intense AA fire and light air opposition. The U.S. fighter escort destroyed 36 of the 60 intercepting German planes. U.S. medium bombers attacked 2 rail yards and 2 airdromes in northern France and Belgium.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 15 March, German artillery fire increased slightly near Orsogna. The Germans attacked Colle Abbate (approximately 4-1/2 miles N-NW of Cassino), meeting strong resistance; just N of Cassino, German formations were dispersed by

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artillery fire. In Cassino the Germans were subjected to a heavy artillery barrage following a heavy Allied air attack. In the Anzio beach-head the Germans yielded 2 strongpoints approximately 3 miles S-SW of Carroceto and counterattacked unsuccessfully. On the night of 14-15 March heavy German vehicle movement eastward from Rome through Avezzano to Sora was observed. On the afternoon of 15 March a large motor transport movement southeastward from Frosinone toward Cassino was seen. Air Activity: On 14 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail yards at Terni, Orte, and Prenestina (near Rome). The only air opposition was offered by 10 German aircraft, 1 of which was shot down. Other U.S. planes continued heavy and widespread attacks on gun positions, transport, concentrations, and shipping in the Anzio--Rome area and along the west coast of Italy. About 40 German aircraft were active over the Anzio battle area and harbor during the day. On the night of 14 -15 March about 30 German planes attacked Naples Harbor; 2 of the attacking planes were shot down.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 15 March in the Chin Hills area the Japanese intentions to isolate the British divisions in the Tiddim area became more apparent; road communication from Imphal has been cut; 2 separate Japanese forces, one W of the Manipur, estimated at regimental strength, and the other E of the Manipur a battalion strong, have infiltrated behind the British. Approximately 50 miles to the northeast at Minthami (W of Pantha) considerable movement of Japanese troops, with 5 light tanks, has been noted, compelling the withdrawal of forward British elements. In the Hukawng Valley a strong defensive Japanese position 16 miles S-SE of Taro is impeding the Chinese advance; in the Arakan, Japanese pockets of resistance NW of Buthidaung are being liquidated, and most of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road is in British hands. On the night of 11-12 March and on 12 March over 40 Japanese aircraft carried out sweeps in the upper Chin Hills and central Burma; RAF fighters shot down 3 planes, and AA fire accounted for 2 others. On 12 and 13 March, U.S. and RAF fighters engaged in intensive ground support operations, attacking troop and supply areas in the Hukawng Valley, the Chin Hills, and the Arakan; 20 Japanese fighters were engaged by RAF fighters over the battle areas. On the night of 12-13 March, Allied bombers dropped 20 tons on the Shwebo rail station. China: On 14 March, Japanese bombers in night attacks on Allied bases at Hengyang, Suichwan, and Kweilin caused little damage; in addition a lone Japanese plane attacked Wuchow. Later information on the Kiungshan (Hainan) raid of 13 March states that 4 Japanese fighters were shot down in attempting interception of the escorted U.S. medium bombers.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 13 March, Allied aircraft attacked Oroluk, Pingelap, and Kusale atolls (eastern Carolines), starting fires; Mille, Maloelap, Jaluit, and Wotje (Marshalls) were also

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Letter, 8-5-72

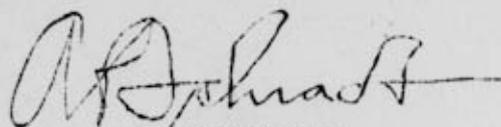
bombed. There was no air opposition to any of these attacks. Solomons Area: On 14 March, Allied naval units shelled Japanese beach defenses near Mawaraka (southern Empress Augusta Bay). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 March, Allied ground forces landed on the eastern end of Manus Island (Admiralties) and advanced westward toward Lorengau airfield. On Los Negros Island, Allied ground forces reached the high ground 800 yards SW of Papitalai, meeting slight Japanese opposition. On New Guinea, Allied ground patrols occupied Saga Saga (E of the Kambara River and 5 miles inland); in the Mintjim Valley area an Allied ground patrol made contact with Japanese forces 400 yards N-NW of Daumoina. On 13 March, Allied bombers again attacked Rabaul, causing damage to buildings, supply areas, and the Tobera airfield. On 14 March the Boram area was heavily bombed by Allied aircraft; 8 of 30 intercepting fighters were shot down. Tadji and other Japanese bases on northeast New Guinea were attacked without aerial opposition.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S.
15 Mar 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 14 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 15 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
15 March 1944.

No. 353.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviets have reached the Bug River on a broad front. There is no information on the weather. Northern and Central Fronts: Little activity took place N of the Pripet Marshes. Southern Front: In the Tarnopol--Proskurov area the Germans have brought up additional forces and launched strong counterattacks to check further Soviet advances. Southeast of Vinnitsa a new Soviet offensive has been launched. Southwest of Uman the Soviets have reached the Bug River on a 40-mile front (from Gubnik to Galvoron) and succeeded in establishing several small bridgeheads on the west bank. Soviet pressure from Kirovograd has ironed out the German salient N of Perwomaisk. Soviet attacks E of Nikolayev and N of Kherson have endangered German forces in that locality; these forces are counterattacking strongly to prevent encirclement.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 12-13 March, 5 German aircraft dropped bombs at points in southeast England. On 13 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked military objectives in the Rouen--Calais area; despite adverse weather, 77 tons of bombs were dropped. One group of the bombers encountered moderate, inaccurate AA fire in the area S of Boulogne; a second group met generally moderate AA fire at unspecified points; there was no air opposition. On the night of 13-14 March, RAF planes dropped 1,050 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Le Mans; some AA fire was experienced, and 1 German plane was damaged in combat. RAF light bombers attacked Frankfurt, encountering slight to moderate heavy AA fire; 150 German searchlights were in operation in the target area. About 6 German planes dropped 8 bombs in the coastal area of southeast England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 14 March the situation continued generally quiet. In the Adriatic sector 5 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare the Germans made a small-scale raid. In the central mountain sector

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weather conditions made the roads SW of Torricella impassable. North-east and S of Cassino and in the lower Garigliano area there was normal German patrol activity. In the Anzio beachhead German machine gun fire neutralized a small Allied advance 2 miles SW of Carroceto. On the night of 13-14 March considerable motor vehicle movement was observed southeastward into and out of Rome. Air Activity: On 13 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail bridges and yards at Sarzana and Via Reggio (N of Pisa), and at Perugia, Spoleto, Fabriano, and Pedaso, the latter four in the Florence--Perugia--Ancona triangle. Fighters attacked German gun positions N of the Anzio beachhead. About 45 German aircraft were active in the Anzio--Rome area during the day, including 24 fighters which attacked a small formation of U.S. fighter bombers. In the Aegean, 3 German transport aircraft were intercepted by an RAF fighter; 2 were destroyed.

6. ASIA--China: On 13 March escorted U.S. medium bombers effectively attacked installations and buildings on Kiungshan airdrome and the seaplane anchorage in northern Hainan; 12 Japanese fighters intercepted, and intense AA fire was encountered; several buildings in both target areas were set on fire. Four tons were dropped on a rail bridge at Puchi (NE of Yochow), with direct hits being made on both approaches. Burma: On 11 and 12 March the Japanese retreated from Dodan and Kanyindan (9 miles S of Maungdaw) following attacks by British forces. In the southern Chin Hills area Japanese forward elements are infiltrating W and N of Tiddim; considerable Japanese transport activity has been noted at Htinzin (30 miles W of Pantha on the Chindwin).

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 12 March, Allied ground forces made unopposed reconnaissances of Lib Island and Ujae Atoll (approximately 30 miles SW and 60 miles W of Kwajalein Atoll, respectively). Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations on Nauru, Pingelap, and Maloelap (eastern Carolines--Marshalls area) without aerial opposition; Wake Island was also bombed and fires started. On 13 March, Wotje was bombed by Allied planes. Two airborne Japanese fighters were damaged by Allied aircraft 30 miles NW of Ponape. Solomons Area: On 13 March in the Torokina area, 109 Japanese were killed in an unsuccessful attack on the northeast sector of the Allied perimeter. Three Allied counterattacks in the same area restored the lines and resulted in the killing of more than 100 additional Japanese. Allied naval and air units continued effective bombardment of Japanese installations. On the night of 11-12 March, 2 Japanese planes ineffectively bombed Green (Nissan) Island; on the night of 12-13 March, Japanese aircraft bombed Allied PT-boats off southwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces completed the occupation of Hauwei Island (N of Lorengau), killing 42 Japanese. On Los Negros Island, Japanese positions 800 yards SW of

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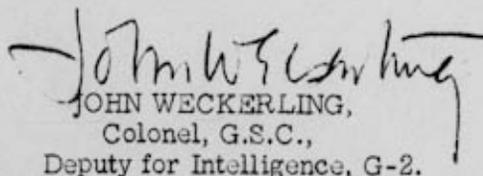
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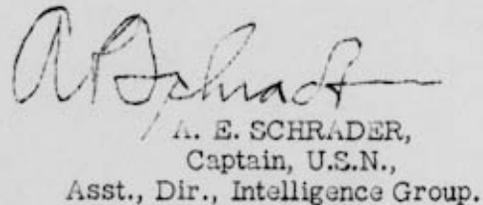
Papitalai were shelled by Allied mortars and artillery. On New Britain, Allied ground forces made contact with Japanese outposts at Garilli (5 miles S of Talasea). At Linga Plantation (northwest coast of New Britain, 30 miles SW of Talasea), Allied ground troops killed 55 and captured 12 Japanese. On 11 and 12 March, Allied PT-boats downed 1 attacking Japanese floatplane in Jaquinot Bay and another E of Cape St. George. Japanese aircraft on the nights of 11-12 and 12-13 March ineffectively raided the Momote area (Los Negros) and on the latter night also raided the Saidor area (New Guinea), causing no damage. On 12 March, Allied aircraft made heavy attacks on Japanese installations in the Rabaul area; 4 of 7 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down. On 12 March, Allied bombers attacked gun positions and stores in the Wewak area, starting fires and causing explosions. Of 30 intercepting Japanese fighters, 8 were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 9 March a medium-sized U.S. freighter was torpedoed and sunk 35 miles N of Palermo. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 14 March one was reported N of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 13 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 14 March 1944 14 March 1944.

No. 352.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather: Near freezing in the north, light snowfall in the center, and unfavorable ground conditions in the south. North and Central Fronts: There was no important action. Southern Front The Soviets made slight gains SE of Tarnopol while expected German counterattacks failed to develop. Further Soviet advances here would threaten German positions along the high ground between the Bug and Dneestr rivers. The terrain south of Tarnopol and Proskurov is well drained and therefore favors the Soviets. Southeast of Vinnitsa, W of Kirovograd, and W of Krivoi Rog the Soviets also made gains. East of Nikolayev the German withdrawal was hastened by the Soviet crossing of the Dnepr River and capture of Kherson. Air Activity: On 11 March the GAF supported ground operations near Tarnopol. On 13 March the SAF aided in the capture of Berislav and Kherson. The SAF bombed rail targets and other objectives at Tallinn (Estonia).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 11-12 March, 2 German aircraft bombed points on the southeast coast of England. RAF light bombers attacked Hamburg, Muenchen Gladbach, Krefeld, Aachen, and Duisburg, dropping from 5 to 19 tons on each target. On 12 March, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 178 tons on targets along the Channel coast.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 13 March the situation remained unchanged. In the Adriatic coastal sector German patrols were normally active, but there was little German artillery fire. On the night of 12-13 March in the Orsogna area several German attacks were driven off. In the Torricella area (23 miles S of Orsogna) and in the central mountain sector, operations were hampered by heavy snow. Northeast of Cassino, however, there was normal German patrol activity. The ground was drying S of Cassino. In the lower Garigliano sector German patrols were active. In the Anzio beachhead there was considerable German patrolling, but the front remained generally quiet. In this area the German attitude

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is, on the whole, defensive. There is no evidence of the arrival of fresh German units, although replacements are apparently arriving at a fairly regular rate. Air Activity: On the night of 11-12 March, Allied heavy bombers attacked the Genoa rail yards with 84 tons of bombs. U.S. light bombers attacked roads and transport from the Anzio beachhead to Rome. On 12 March adverse weather limited air activity in the battle areas to reconnaissance and patrols. RAF planes damaged 2 merchant vessels off the Spanish coast. In the Aegean, RAF planes damaged or destroyed 3 small vessels.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 11 and 12 March in the Chin Hills area a Japanese force estimated at 1 battalion crossed the Manipur River 10 miles SW of Fort White, moved north, and occupied Mualnuam (9 miles W of Tiddim). In the Arakan, Razabil and Buthidaung are now in British hands, and Japanese pockets of resistance NW of Buthidaung have been liquidated; Japanese troops are reported to have reoccupied Kaladan village on the west bank of the river. In the Hukawng Valley the retreating Japanese suffered heavy casualties 3 miles S of Walawbum and lost considerable ammunition and 2 British-made armored cars. On 10 and 11 March, Japanese troop concentrations, supply dumps, and road facilities in the Hukawng Valley from Kamaing to Shaduzup were repeatedly attacked by Allied fighters and bombers. Mogaung was again raided; 8-1/2 tons were dropped and an ammunition dump was probably destroyed. The RAF knocked the Mu River bridge (W of Mandalay) into the river and provided excellent ground support against Japanese positions in the Arakan.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 11 March, Japanese installations at Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje were bombed; no AA fire was encountered over Wotje. Solomons Area: During 11 and 12 March in the Torokina area 3 major Japanese attacks were repulsed with heavy losses on the eastern sector of the Allied perimeter. The previously reported action of 10 March on Hill 260 resulted in 152 Japanese killed and the occupation of the hill by Allied ground forces. On the night of 11-12 March a lone Japanese plane ineffectively attacked Allied PT-boats off southwest Bougainville. On 12 March Allied destroyers shelled Japanese barges at Moli Point (10 miles SE of Choiseul Bay). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces landed on Butjoluo and Hauwel Islands (Seeadler Harbor, 3 miles E and 4-1/2 miles N-NE of Lorengau, respectively). Japanese ground forces, holding the high ground W of Papitalai (Los Negros), were routed. In the Saidor area, Allied ground forces encountered Japanese opposition at the mouth of the Kambara River (12 miles W of Yalau). On the night of 10-11 March, Allied PT-boats destroyed 5 Japanese barges and another vessel E of Cape St. George. On 11 March, Allied planes bombed the Rabaul area, destroying buildings and starting fires. On the night of 11-12 March a lone

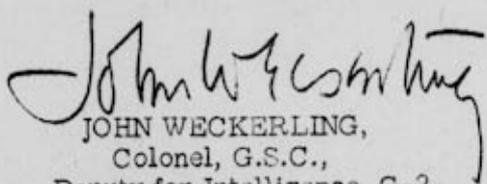
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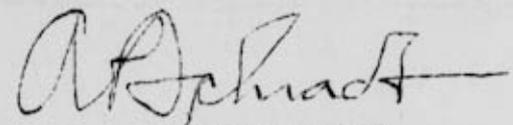
Japanese plane was shot down by Allied aircraft E of Cape St. George. On 12 March, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed roads in the Lorengau area. Enemy AA positions and supply areas at Boram (near Wewak) were heavily attacked by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Three medium-sized freighters have been torpedoed and sunk: 1 British, on 29 February, 750 miles NE of Madagascar; 1 British, on 4 March, off northern Norway; and 1 Norwegian, on 7 March, in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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ON 12/15/72
By auth. AFB of 648-72
13Mar44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 12 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 13 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
13 March 1944.

No. 351.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Spring thaws continue in the north; heavy mud conditions prevail in the south. Northern Front: No important changes were reported. Central Front: Conditions remain unchanged. Southern Front: At Tarnopol, German forces have checked further Soviet advances. South of Proskurov the Soviets extended their lines, cutting the RR which runs S from that city. Southwest of Uman, Red Army forces have reached the Bug River. On the rest of this front Soviet advances continue as the Germans withdraw westward. Air Activity: On 12 March the SAF attacked a German transport in the Barents Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 12 March the situation remained generally unchanged. Rain fell in the Adriatic sector, causing movement to be further impeded. German patrols were active, suffering casualties between Orsogna and the Adriatic Sea. Immediately N of Orsogna the Germans formed 3 times for attack but were dispersed each time by artillery fire. In the central mountain sector heavy snow fell on the night of 11-12 March. In the sector NE of Cassino, German artillery and mortars fired intermittently on the forward areas. A German raid on a hill 4 miles N-NW of Cassino was repulsed. The lower Garigliano sector was quiet, with reduced German artillery action. The Anzio beachhead remained generally quiet. Balkans: In Yugoslavia a battle 65 miles SE of Zagreb continued; the Germans were reinforcing their troops. The Germans lost 3 killed and 7 captured in a commando raid against Brac Island (off the coast S of Split). Approximately 12 miles NE of Dubrovnik the Partisans claim 35 killed and 89 captured in fighting against Croatian puppet government forces. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 March, German aircraft attacked Anzio Harbor; 1 torpedo plane manned by Italians was shot down. The Germans also dropped photo flares over Naples. On 11 March, U.S. heavy bombers made a 313-ton attack on the rail yards at Padua. About

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40 German aircraft were encountered, 19 of which were shot down. Other U.S. heavy bombers dropped 289 tons at Toulon, encountering 20 German fighters, 13 of which were shot down. U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Florence, Pontassieve, Prato, and at points in the Rome area. Support was rendered ground troops in the beachhead; patrols were also maintained. About 50 German planes, including 22 fighter bombers, were active over the beachhead during the day. German planes attacked Anzio during the day and again on the night of 11-12 March, without causing damage.

6. ASIA.--China: On 10 March, 15 Japanese fighters intercepted U.S. planes engaged in offensive sweeps over the middle Yangtze River. Burma: In the Hukawng Valley, 400 Japanese were estimated to have been killed N of Walawbum in a tank-supported attack by Chinese troops; in the Arakan, Japanese positions S of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road on both sides of the Mayu Range are being relinquished under British pressure. On 10 March, Mogaung and Kamaing, Japanese-occupied towns in the Hukawng Valley, were heavily attacked by Allied planes, which also bombed and strafed villages and storage points on the road leading N from Kamaing to Walawbum. Seventy-two tons were dropped, causing widespread destruction in Kamaing; direct hits were made in the center of Mogaung, causing numerous explosions and starting large fires. On 11 March, Heho and satellite fields were attacked by U.S. fighters; 6 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, and 9 were shot down in attempting interception. On 10 and 11 March, RAF heavy and fighter bombers attacked varied targets throughout Burma including the Bassein railway station and Mogaung town. Numerous Japanese-occupied points between Katha and Homalin were successfully attacked, with 30 tons falling on Japanese headquarters in Leu (E of Mansi); ground support was given in the Arakan and Chin Hills. French Indo-China: On 10 March, 1 200-foot freighter anchored at Hongay was sunk by U.S. medium bombers; rail facilities and Japanese barracks were strafed, and 1 barracks was destroyed by fire.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: A communique of 12 March reports that Wotho Atoll (approximately 60 miles NW of Kwajalein in the Marshalls) has been occupied by Allied forces. On 10 March, U.S. aircraft bombed Wotje, Jaluit, and Maloelap (Marshalls) and Ponape and Kusaie (Carolines), without encountering Japanese air opposition. Solomons Area: On 10 March in the Torokina area a force of approximately 250 Japanese was located on the southeast slope of Hill 260 (E of the Allied perimeter in the upper Torokina River area); intensive fighting ensued. The Torokina airfield was lightly shelled by the Japanese. On the morning of 11 March, Japanese ground forces attacked the northeast sector of the Allied perimeter but were repulsed. Allied ground forces counterattacked, while Allied naval units shelled Japanese installations along the supply road E of the Saua River. Allied aircraft heavily bombed Japanese positions NE of the Allied perimeter, starting

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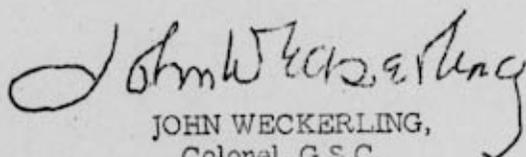
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fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 March on Los Negros (Admiralties), Japanese resistance was encountered by Allied ground forces on the high ground W of the Papitalai area. Japanese gun positions on Hauwei Island (Seeadler Harbor) were shelled by Allied naval units. On 10 March, Allied aircraft effectively attacked the Rabaul area. Dump areas at Gasmata were also bombed. On 11 March, Allied medium units attacked the Lorengau area. In a heavy Allied attack on Boram airfield 26 of a large number of intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down by Allied aircraft.

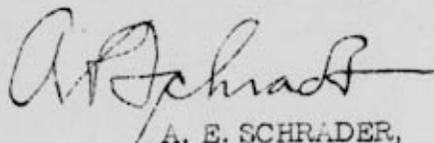
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British freighter is presumed to have been sunk on 7 February after straggling from a convoy SE of Iceland. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.



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

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By auth. A. C. of S
12 Mar 44

ARMY-NAVY

T.W.

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 11 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 12 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
12 March 1944.

No. 350.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Despite unfavorable ground and road conditions, German withdrawal under heavy Soviet pressure is under way in the south. Northern Front: At Narva the Germans have launched strong attacks to liquidate the bridgehead on the west bank of the Narova River, but thus far without success. Near Ostrov the Soviets renewed their attacks in an effort to cut 1 of the 2 remaining railroads leading out of Pskov. Central Front: Northeast of Orsha continued Soviet attacks on a narrow front along the Smolensk -- Minsk highway made no progress. Southern Front: From Tarnopol to Vinnitsa stiffened German resistance held the Soviets to slight gains. German counterattacks have been launched NE of Proskurov. On the rest of the Southern Front a rapid, forced German withdrawal is under way. Soviet pressure is concentrated E of Uman, W of Kirovograd, NW and SW of Krivoi Rog, and SW of Nikopol. Southwest of Uman the Soviets are within 17 miles of the Bug River. Southwest of Krivoi Rog they are within 19 miles of the great ship-building center of Nikolayev, which is on the east bank of the Bug River. German salients remain N and E of Pervomaisk and E of Nikolayev; their reduction appears to be orderly. Air Activity: On 10 March the SAF supported ground operations NW of Nevel and in the Uman area. On 11 March, Soviet naval aircraft attacked German shipping in the Gulf of Finland.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 10 March off Cape Penas (northern Spain), British light bombers and later Allied heavy bombers attacked a large submarine, probably Japanese, escorted by 4 destroyers and 8 to 10 Ju-88's. One destroyer was hit and damage was inflicted on the German aircraft. A British heavy bomber attacked 2 German destroyers 100 miles W-SW of La Pallice (France). On 11 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Muenster; other U.S. heavy bombers attacked military objectives in northern France. Both missions were carried out through overcast and with little opposition. Naval Activity: On the night of 9-10 March a German convoy was attacked by British motor torpedo boats off Terschelling. An antiaircraft trawler was set on fire, and a small tanker torpedoed.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 11 March the situation in Italy remained unchanged. The weather cleared in the Adriatic sector. The Germans suffered casualties in a clash with an Allied unit 3 miles NE of Orsogna. A small German attack 5 miles SW of Orsogna was repulsed. In the Cassino sector strong German patrols on 2 heights 5 miles N-NW of Cassino were broken up by Allied artillery. Balkans: Considerable shifting of German garrison troops between various northern Adriatic islands was reported. Air Activity: On the night of 9-10 March, RAF planes patrolled the Anzio area; in the Aegean an attack was made on German shipping in Pegadia Bay (Scarpanto Island). On 10 March bad weather restricted heavy bomber missions, but medium bombers attacked rail targets N of Rome and areas near the beachhead. Allied fighters attacked gun positions and troop concentrations and patrolled the battle area. An estimated total of 25 German sorties was flown in the Anzio area, but only 1 light attack was made.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 7 March, U.S. fighters damaged 1 of 5 Japanese planes which were taking off at Anisakan airfield (near Mandalay). On 9 March, U.S. heavy bombers raided Mogaung, dropping 24 tons and causing fires; Kamaing was hit with 30 tons by escorted heavy bombers, with good results. Allied fighter-bombers supported ground troops in the Hukawng Valley, attacking dumps and troop concentrations. The rail bridge at Namkwin and the road bridge at Kamaing were damaged. Medium bombers dropped 25 tons on the strips at Indaw and Katha. RAF aircraft heavily bombed the road between Mogaung and Kamaing, knocking out a bridge. Light air units supported ground troops in the Arakan. There was no air opposition to any of these missions. China: On the night of 9-10 March, 3 Japanese bombers attacked the Kweilin area, causing slight damage. On the night of 10-11 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the docks at Kowloon (near Hong Kong); the Japanese offered no aerial opposition to this attack. French Indo-China: On 9 March, U.S. fighters engaged in widespread offensive sweeps along the northeast coast, damaging 3 250-foot vessels as well as installations on the airdromes at Weichow Tao and Mon Cay. Other U.S. aircraft, without air opposition effectively bombed and strafed the barracks at Luc Nam.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 8 March, Mille, Wotje (Marshalls), and Kusale (Carolines) were attacked by Allied aircraft; there was no AA fire at Wotje or Kusale. On 9 March, Allied planes bombed Jalut, Maloelap (Marshalls), and Ponape (Carolines); there was no AA fire at Maloelap. There was no air opposition to any of these missions. Solomons Area: On 9 March in the Torokina area, Japanese ground forces made a second attack on the northeast sector of the Allied perimeter and were again repulsed. Allied naval vessels silenced a Japanese gun position on Motupena Point and shelled Japanese positions

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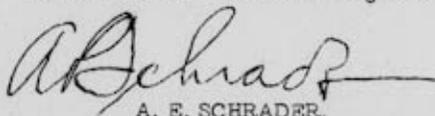
E of Torokina Point. One Japanese plane unsuccessfully attacked Allied PT-boats off southern Bougainville. On 10 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations NE of the Allied perimeter in the Torokina area. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: By 8 March at Los Negros (Admiralties), 1,579 Japanese casualties had been counted. On 10 March, off Cape Hollman (north tip of Willaumez Peninsula), a barge with 75 Japanese aboard was sunk. On 9 March, Allied aircraft bombed wharf areas at Rabaul, starting fires; Japanese airfields at Rapopo and Vunakanau were also attacked. Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese ground positions and shipping in the Gasmata area and along the coast of northeastern New Guinea. At Gasmata fires were started in storage areas. On 10 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations at Lorengau (Admiralties) and westward along the north coast of Manus Island. There was no air opposition to any of these missions. On the night of 9-10 March, at Saidor, 2 Japanese planes ineffectively attacked Allied positions.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 10 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 11 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
11 March 1944.

No. 349.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 10 March the Argentine Council of Ministers accepted President Pedro Ramirez' resignation and authorized publication of a decree naming Vice President Edelmiro Farrell as president, according to press reports.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Eastern Front there was no marked change in the weather during the last 24 hours; there is very heavy mud in the south. Northern and Central Fronts: In the Narva area the Germans continue their efforts to reduce the Soviet bridgehead. There was little activity between Lake Pskov and the Pripet Marshes. Southern Front: Fighting continues in the city of Tarnopol; in this sector generally, the Germans are resisting stubbornly. North of the Proskurov--Vinnitsa area the Soviets made short gains along a wide front. North of Uman the Soviets made substantial gains; the Germans evacuated the city of Uman. West and SW of Krivol Rog the German withdrawal continues under Soviet pressure. Air Activity: On 9 March S of Pskov, the SAF supported ground operations. On the night of 9-10 March, German naval and other aircraft and AA fire opposed an SAF attack on Tallinn (Revel), Estonia.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 9 March strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers again attacked Berlin, dropping 775 tons; the Hanover area was also bombed. German fighter opposition was exceptionally weak; only 23 German fighters were seen, of which 1 Me-109 attacked and was shot down. Ceiling and visibility were so low that German fighter opposition would have been very hazardous. This was one of the lightest reactions to date against a major operation. At both Berlin and Hanover, AA fire was moderate to intense.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 10 March the situation in Italy was generally quiet. Heavy rain hampered operations in the Adriatic sector. The Germans engaged 2 strong Allied patrols at Pissavini (6-1/2 miles S-SW of Orsogna). Some artillery fire and patrol activity were reported N of Cassino; movement of German tracked vehicles into Cassino

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was observed. In the lower Garigliano River sector German patrolling continued. Germans heavily shelled Anzio Harbor and a point 1-1/4 miles E of Anzio. Light scattered movement by the Germans on roads leading to the Anzio--Nettuno beachhead and on all roads in the Rome area was observed. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the Partisans have been extremely active in the area from Prijedor.W to Bos Novi (55 miles S-SE of Zagreb). The Germans are reported to be exerting strong pressure eastward from Prijedor in the direction of Kozarac. Air Activity: On the night of 8-9 March, RAF planes carried out offensive sweeps over southern France and northwest Italy and patrolled the Anzio battle area; there was no enemy air activity. On 9 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked a bridge at Montalto-di-Castro (S of Orbetello), continued attacks on San Stefano, and bombed coastal shipping bases, tank repair depots, and other targets in the Rome area. An estimated 30 German aircraft were active over the battle area. Naval Activity: On the night of 7-8 March a small German convoy in the Aegean was intercepted by Allied warships near Niseros. One lighter and 1 caique were damaged. On the night of 8-9 March, 2 towns on Korcula Island (off the Yugoslavian coast) were bombarded by Allied destroyers.

6. ASIA.--China: On 9 March the dock area and foundry works at Shihhwelyao (on the middle Yangtze) were hit with 17-1/2 tons by escorted Allied medium bombers, and 1 Japanese gunboat was probably sunk; 10 Japanese fighters intercepted the bombers over the target, while 9 others later engaged the Allied fighter escort. Burma: On 8 March, U.S. fighter bombers engaged in highly successful low-level bombing and strafing attacks on the airfields at Anisakan, Shwebo, and Onbauk (Mandalay area); 32 grounded and 1 airborne Japanese aircraft were destroyed, and airfield facilities were damaged. Later, U.S. medium bombers attacked Shwebo, leaving 12 grounded aircraft afire. In the Hukawng Valley; U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked bridges and targets of opportunity; the Warazup bridge was destroyed. RAF fighters supported ground troops during sharp attacks in the Chin Hills. On 9 March an office building area S of Tavoy was effectively attacked by U.S. heavy bombers.

7. PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 8 March in the Torokina area, Japanese ground forces launched an attack against the northeast sector of the Allied perimeter. After making a small penetration during the night of 8-9 March, the Japanese forces were repulsed with a loss of more than 100 killed. During the action Allied artillery, naval units, and aircraft effectively shelled and bombarded Japanese positions in the upper Torokina River and Empress Augusta Bay areas. On 8 March, Allied fighters also attacked the Buka airfield. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 March, Mokerang Plantation (north end of Los Negros) was reported clear

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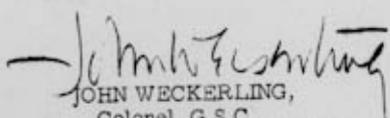
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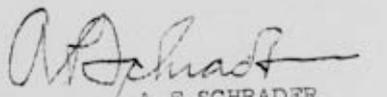
of the enemy; elsewhere on the island mopping-up of Japanese pockets of resistance progressed. Allied surface vessels entered Seeadler Harbor unopposed. On 8 and 9 March, Allied planes continued to bomb and strafe Japanese positions in the Lorengau area. On the night of 8-9 March a lone Japanese plane ineffectively strafed the Momote airfield area. Allied PT-boats sank 3 troop-laden Japanese barges off Cape Hollman (north tip of Willaumez Peninsula). On 9 March, Allied ground forces occupied Talasea town and airfield and Waru Village (1-1/2 miles W of Talasea). In the Saidor area Allied ground patrols advanced through Bau Plantation (10 miles W of Yalau), encountering only slight Japanese opposition. On 8 March, U.S. heavy and medium bombers effectively attacked the town and wharf area at Rabaul. Allied fighters supported ground troops near Talasea. U.S. light bombers, with fighters, raided Japanese-held villages W of Madang. Other targets on western New Britain and along the northeast coast of New Guinea were bombed and strafed by Allied planes without air opposition on 8 and 9 March. On the night of 8-9 March, 3 Japanese planes attacked Saidor.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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88D 100001, 503-72
By auth A. C. of S
10MAR44

T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 9 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 10 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
10 March 1944.

No. 348.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, Paraguay has informed Argentina that it intends to continue cordial relations, taking the view that relations have never been interrupted. The Argentine Government reportedly has partially restored to the Associated Press and the United Press communications facilities denied to them by recent decrees. President Ramirez of Argentina is reliably reported to have submitted his resignation on 9 March to the President of the Supreme Court.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet forces registered new gains in the south. The weather remains generally unchanged. Northern Front: South of Narva the Germans are counterattacking and have succeeded in reducing the size of the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Narova River. In the area between Lake Pskov and Nevel only local action took place. Central Front: Southeast of Vitebsk and E of Orsha the Germans counterattacked to check Soviet pressure. East of Mogilev the Red Army launched new attacks, without changing the situation. Southern Front: Soviet forces reached Tarnopol, and fighting within the city is reported. The German salient around Proskurov is being reduced by Soviet pressure in the direction of that city. Soviet advances along the rest of the southern front, particularly W and SW of Krivoi Rog, indicate that the Germans are withdrawing to the Bug River. Air Activity: On 8 March, GAF and SAF air activity continued on a considerable scale, especially in the north. On 9 March in the Ingulets River area (SW of Krivoi Rog) the SAF aided Soviet offensives.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 8 March strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers again attacked Berlin, dropping 1,083 tons of bombs on a ball-bearing factory and other targets. German fighter reaction was generally weaker than on 6 March, but 1 bomber formation met aggressive opposition in the target area. The Germans lost 125 aircraft. U.S. medium bombers made heavy attacks on 2 airdromes in the Netherlands: one at Soesterberg (35 miles NE of Rotterdam) and the other at Volkel (15 miles from the German border). No German fighters were encountered. On the night of

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8-9 March, 3 German planes bombed points in southeast England.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 9 March the situation in Italy remained generally quiet. Heavy rain fell in the Adriatic coastal sector. Between Orsogna and Lanciano there was heavy and continuous German artillery fire. German patrols were active 5 miles SW of Orsogna, Colledimacine (15 miles S-SW of Orsogna) was found to be clear of Germans. The sector NE of Cassino remained quiet except for some German artillery fire. In the Anzio beachhead there was only normal patrolling and artillery fire. Air Activity: On the night of 7-8 March, RAF planes bombed San Stefano Harbor. On 8 March, San Stefano was again attacked by U.S. medium bombers; other medium bombers attacked rail targets at Rome and at Orte. Allied fighters continued their attacks on German troops and on gun positions on the Anzio front; they also destroyed many motor vehicles S of Rome. About 15 German aircraft were active on patrols during the day. In the Aegean area on the night of 7-8 March, RAF planes attacked German shipping at Santorin Island and off the east coast of Greece. Two German transport aircraft were shot down NW of Crete.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 7 and 8 March in the Hukawng Valley, 300 Japanese were estimated to have been killed in an artillery-supported attack on U.S. positions NE of Walawbum. Japanese positions E of the Mayu Range and S of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road were captured after bitter fighting. On the Kaladan River, Japanese pressure, with resulting heavy casualties to the attackers, has forced the British to withdraw W of the river. On 7 March, U.S. fighter bombers struck at targets of opportunity in support of ground troops in the Walawbum--Shaduzup area (Hukawng Valley). On the night of 7-8 March, RAF bombers dropped 21 tons on the Antsakan airfield near Mandalay. Siam: On 7 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked shipping in the Gulf of Siam near Sichang Island, sinking a 200-foot freighter and damaging 2 350-foot vessels as well as oil installations on nearby Prong Island.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 7 March in the Marshalls, U.S. light bombers attacked Mille and Jaluit; medium units bombed Wotje and Maloelap. Japanese installations at Ponape (Carolines) were also bombed. On 8 March, U.S. aircraft again attacked Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje. Japanese aircraft, in a pre-dawn attack, bombed Allied installations at Eniwetok Atoll (northwest Marshalls). Solomons Area: On 8 March in the Torokina area, Japanese artillery continued firing on Allied ground positions. On 7 March, Allied planes bombed Japanese installations and bivouac areas in the Empress Augusta Bay area and in southwest Bougainville, scoring hits and starting fires. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Los Negros (Admiralties) on the night

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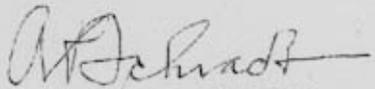
of 7-8 March, Japanese positions at Papitalai (2,000 yards W of Memote airfield and 2,000 yards SE of Papitalai Mission, reported captured on 7 March) were shelled by Allied artillery. On 8 March, Allied ground forces occupied Lombrum Point (west side of Los Negros, 2,500 yards W of the Papitalai Mission area). On the night of 7-8 March in the Talasea area (New Britain), Allied ground forces reached Bitokara (east coast Willaumez Peninsula, 1 mile NW of Talasea), killing 75 Japanese. On 7 March, Allied medium bombers attacked villages in the Talasea area, starting fires. U.S. medium and light bombers, with fighters, attacked various targets at Rabaul, destroying 5 grounded planes and damaging small vessels and barges. Heavy bombers attacked Panapai airfield, starting fires. On 8 March in New Guinea, U.S. heavy bombers downed 17 of approximately 40 intercepting Japanese fighters over Wewak. Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese-held coastal villages on northeast New Guinea. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 8 March, Allied aircraft bombed Saumlaki (Tanimbars), Babo, and other coastal points in southwest 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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9/11/82, 6-8-72

T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 8 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 9 March 1944 9 March 1944.

No. 347.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 7 March S of Agattu, U.S. aircraft attacked a target, identified as a possible Japanese submarine. A search plane, identified as probably Japanese, was sighted W of Attu.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The high command of the Ecuadoran Army and Carabinero Corps is reliably reported to have made an unsuccessful attempt, on the night of 6-7 March, to place Colonel Hector Salgado, Chief of the Carabinero Corps, in power by coup d'etat.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Thaws continue in the north. In the south heavy rains have washed away the snow; mud is hampering operations. Northern Front: The situation is quiet, except for local actions at Narva. Central Front: Minor operations at Vitebsk and Soviet pressure at Orsha and N of Rogachev have effected no substantial changes. Southern Front: East of Tarnopol the Soviets are consolidating their gains. The German salient around Starokonstantinov is being reduced by Soviet pressure from the north, east, and west. West of Zvenigorodka, German counterattacks have prevented a Soviet advance. West and SW of Krivoi Rog there is no indication of German withdrawal, despite continuous Soviet pressure. Air Activity: On 7 March the GAF supported ground operations near Orsha. Both GAF and SAF air activity along the fronts, especially in the north, was on a considerable scale. On 8 March the SAF attacked light German shipping in the Baltic Sea.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 6-7 March, RAF planes dropped 1,256 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Trappes (SW of Paris). Light bombers made small-scale attacks at Hanover and Kiel. On 7 March, Allied medium and light bombers attacked the Conches airdrome (W of Paris) and targets along the Channel coast. About 20 German fighters were observed at Le Treport. A German reconnaissance plane flew over Iceland. On the night of 7-8 March, RAF planes made a 1016-ton attack on the rail yards at Le Mans (110 miles SW of Paris).

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 8 March the situation remained generally quiet on both fronts. In the Adriatic sector 2 patrol clashes

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occurred 3 miles SW of Ortona. German artillery fire increased slightly 5 miles S of Ortona but was light in the sector N of Cassino and in the lower Garigliano sector. In the Anzio beachhead 2 small German attacks were repulsed 3-1/2 miles SE of Carroceto; German patrols were active along the entire front. Continuous heavy vehicle movement southward was observed between Velletri and Cisterna. Air Activity: On 7 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Toulon Harbor, encountering about 25 German fighters, 2 of which were destroyed. Other U.S. heavy and medium bombers made heavy attacks on 4 rail centers in the Florence area and at Rome. Airdromes at Orvieto, Viterbo, and Rome were also heavily bombed; about 20 German fighters offered opposition. U.S. medium and light aircraft carried out widespread attacks on communications, transport, and guns between the beachhead and Terni. San Stefano Harbor was also attacked. More than 25 German planes were active against Allied troops in the Anzio beachhead. On 8 March off Algiers, about 25 German planes made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping; 4 of the attackers were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 5 and 6 March, Japanese troops attempted to infiltrate behind British positions N of the confluence of the Kaladan and Pichaung rivers. On the night of 4-5 March, Damankali (6 miles S of Maungdaw) was again raided by a British regiment, which inflicted casualties on the Japanese.

7. PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: In the Torokina area Japanese ground forces have been observed constructing defenses in the Laruma River Valley, 500 yards N of the Allied perimeter. On 7 March, Japanese medium and light artillery shelled ground installations in the Allied perimeter. Counterbattery fire was reported to have silenced some of the Japanese guns; there are indications that a general ground attack may be developing. On 6 March, U.S. fighters attacked Japanese bivouac areas in southwest Bougainville. On the night of 7-8 March a lone Japanese floatplane bombed PT-boats. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 7 March at Los Negros (Admiralties), Allied ground forces captured Papitalai Mission (west side of Los Negros, 3,400 yards NW of Momote airfield), encountering Japanese resistance. Allied naval units shelled Japanese gun positions at Seeadler Harbor. In the Talasea area Allied ground forces encountered Japanese resistance and artillery fire, but in the Saidor area Allied ground patrols encountered no Japanese resistance between Mindiri and Kumisango (24 and 34 miles W of Saidor, respectively). On 4 March in the upper Ramu Valley area, 4 Japanese fighters strafed the airfield at Gusap. On the night of 5-6 March, Japanese fighters ineffectively intercepted a U.S. bomber at Rabaul. On 6 March, U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, effectively attacked the Kavlang area. Medium bombers attacked Tobera airfield (Rabaul), starting fires and scoring hits in the revetment area. On the night of 7-8 March, Japanese aircraft dropped bombs on the Moriote airfield. On New Guinea, Japanese bivouac

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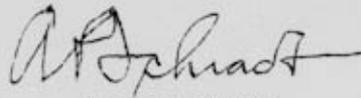
areas in the Mintjim Valley were attacked by U.S. fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 5 March a medium-sized British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off Nigeria. On 7 March a Panamanian tanker was torpedoed and sunk 175 miles NE of Cristobal (Panama). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter 5-8-78
By auth. A. C. Tol
8 Mar 44

T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 7 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 8 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D.C.,
8 March 1944.

No. 346.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President Lopez of Colombia has agreed to submit his resignation to a special session of the Colombian Congress.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the south, Soviet aggressiveness was extended with the intention of forcing German withdrawal. There was no reported change in the weather during the last 24 hours. Northern Front: There was no change in the situation either at Narva or Pskov. Central Front: Fighting has subsided considerably at Vitebsk, but new Soviet attacks were launched NE of Orsha, without causing any significant change. North of Rogachev the Soviets made slight progress and established a small bridgehead across the Drut River, which flows S into the Dnepr River at Rogachev. Southern Front: The Soviets extended their pressure and made new gains SE of Shepetovka. Northwest of Zvenigorodka the Soviets attacked in a southeasterly direction but with no apparent gain. Against continuing German resistance the Soviets maintained strong pressure N and S of Krivoi Rog; slight progress was made by the Soviets across the Ingulets River. Air Activity: On 6 March in the Orsha area, the SAF supported ground operations. In the Narva--Pskov area the GAF used numerous aircraft in support of defensive operations. There was considerable air activity by both the GAF and the SAF along the entire Eastern Front. On 7 March air activity by both sides continued in crucial areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 6 March strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked Berlin; a light attack was also made at Wittenberg (midway between Berlin and Hamburg) and at targets of opportunity. AA fire was intense, and about 600 German fighter sorties were flown in aggressive opposition to the U.S. planes. Preliminary compilations show German losses to be 175 planes destroyed. U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Hirson (100 miles NE of Paris), the Beauvais airdrome at Tille, and targets along the Channel coast. These planes met no air opposition; AA fire was moderate. Naval Activity: On the morning of 7 March off IJmuiden (Netherlands), British light coastal forces attacked a German coastal defense vessel, 8 or 9 R-boats, and 4 armed trawlers. Hits were

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made on the coastal defense vessel, a trawler, and an R-boat, all of which burst into flames. Later an attack was made on 2 small German supply vessels escorted by 5 R-boats; 1 supply ship was blown up. In this action, as in the previous one, German shore batteries joined, firing cannon-shell rockets and star shells.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy:** On 7 March there was no change in the situation. Bad weather continued in the Adriatic and central mountain sectors. In the area NE of Cassino, German artillery fire continued; the Rapido River is falling. In Cassino, German machine guns and mortars were active. In the lower Garigliano sector, German activity indicates local aggressive intentions. The entire Anzio beachhead front was quiet, and German shelling of the Anzio port area was on a reduced scale. The Germans facing the beachhead perimeter were seen digging in, mining, and wiring in various sectors, and for the moment their intentions in this area appear generally defensive. **Balkans:** German troops are reported to be concentrated on the north Yugoslavian coast, presumably for an attack on Partisan-held islands in the northern Dalmatian group. In the Split--Sibenik area another German concentration has been observed, which may be in preparation for an assault on the islands of Vis or Lagosta. **Air Activity:** On 6 March continued bad weather curtailed air activity in Italy, but U.S. fighters and fighter bombers attacked German positions N of the Anzio beachhead and bombed roads and railroads NE of Rome. Allied fighters attacked shipping and transport on the coast of Yugoslavia. In the Aegean on 6 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked German shipping at Santorin Island, encountering 12 German fighters, 4 of which were shot down. RAF planes attacked airfields on Crete, destroying 1 German bomber and 2 transport aircraft.

6. **ASIA.--Burma:** On 4 March, Walawbum (S of Maingkwan) was captured by U.S. forces; on 5 March, Maingkwan was occupied by the Chinese. A Japanese force, apparently retreating from Maingkwan and attempting to cross the Nambyu River at Ningku Ga (SE of Maingkwan), was successfully repulsed with heavy casualties. On 3 March, U.S. escorted medium bombers carried out effective attacks on rail facilities at Kyaikthin (70 miles N of Shwebo) and on the air field at Shwebo. On 4 and 5 March, Allied fighter bombers raided stores and camps in the Chin Hills and the Hukawng Valley with good results. RAF bombers attacked Bhamo, while in the Arakan, RAF fighter bombers supported ground troops in sorties around Buthidaung and Kyauktaw. **Kuriles:** On the night of 5-6 March, U.S. medium bombers raided scattered points in the Paramushiru--Shimushu area, encountering AA fire.

7. **PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area:** On 6 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked Maloelap, Wotje, and Mille, and light bombers raided Jaluit and Mille. Heavy units effectively bombed Ponape. No air opposition was

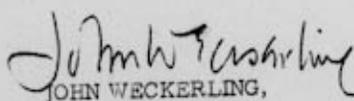
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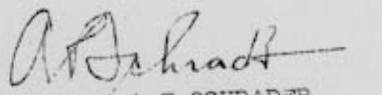
met in any of these attacks. Solomons Area: On 5 March, U.S. fighters heavily attacked Japanese concentrations and positions in the Torokina area and in the Kuraio and Monoitu Mission areas (central and southwest Bougainville). On the night of 6-7 March a Japanese floatplane bombed U.S. PT-boats off the southwest coast of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 March at Los Negros (Admiralties), Allied ground forces advanced N to Salami Plantation Landing Beach (west shore of Los Negros, approximately 4,000 yards N of Momote airfield) and also advanced westward, capturing Porlaka Village (west shore of Los Negros, 1,000 yards W of Momote airfield). To date the total of Japanese killed is 1,179. Allied naval units shelled and silenced 2 Japanese 4-inch gun positions at the Seeadler Harbor entrance (W of Los Negros). On New Britain, Allied ground forces landed at Volupai Plantation (west side of Willaumez Peninsula and 5 miles NW of Talasea) against slight Japanese opposition. In the Arawe area Allied ground patrols reached Amgoring (28 miles E of Arawe). On 5 March, Allied aircraft, without air opposition, effectively attacked the town and waterfront at Rabaul and the Tobera airfield, starting fires on the airdrome; moderately accurate medium and heavy AA fire was encountered. Borpop was effectively raided by Allied fighters; medium bombers attacked Japanese positions at Gasmata and Cape Hoskins. On 6 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions at Los Negros in support of attacking ground forces. Other Allied bombers raided Talasea. On New Guinea, Nubia and Bogia were bombed by escorted Allied heavy units. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 6 March, Allied medium bombers attacked Toel (Kal Islands), starting fires.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 7 March one was reported in the Windward Passage.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. 5-8-78
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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 6 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 7 March 1944 7 March 1944.

No. 345.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Press dispatches report that United Press communications between Argentina and Uruguay were cut off and Associated Press news transmission by radio from New York to Buenos Aires was stopped 6 March by governmental order. Colombia: On 6 March all cabinet ministers resigned, according to press dispatches, and Acting President Echandia reappointed all except Ministers Restrepo and Gaitan, potential presidential candidates.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviet offensive in the south continues to develop. Northern Front: Soviet attacks in the direction of Narva are continuing on a reduced scale. Fierce fighting is taking place around the city of Pskov, the heaviest pressure being exerted from the north. In an effort to outflank German positions around the city the Soviets sent troops across the ice of Lake Pskov, without, however, changing the situation. Central Front: Only local action took place around Vitebsk and N of Rogachev. Southern Front: South of the Pripet Marshes the Red Army advanced to cut the Odessa--Lvov RR and extended the shoulders of its salient. Forward elements of the Soviets are now 10 miles from Tarnopol and 14 miles from Proskurov. Seizure of both of these cities would reduce German rail supply channels to 3 single track lines from Rumania, which, with the water route to Odessa, are sufficient to supply German troops in the Dnepr River Bend. It has been reliably reported that the Germans have recently improved the rail net in Rumania. Soviet pressure continues around Krivoi Rog, but there are no indications of German withdrawal from the eastern tip of the salient south of this city. Air Activity: On 6 March, Finnish fighter planes opposed a Soviet bombing attack against Kotka; Soviet losses are claimed.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 5 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked air-dromes at Bergerac, Cognac, and Landes-Bussac (all in the Bordeaux area). AA fire was moderate, but about 50 German fighters made aggressive attacks. U.S. medium bombers attacked several targets in the Calais area without fighter opposition; intense AA fire was encountered at Boulogne and St. Omer.

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5. ... MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 6 March, German artillery and mortars were active in the Adriatic coastal sector. Throughout this area the weather became worse, with heavy snow on the high ground. Northeast of Orsogna two attacks by German platoons were repulsed. In the central mountain sector German artillery fire was heavy NE of Rionero and increased in intensity 10 miles NE of Cassino. In the Cassino area there were sharp clashes and fighting. The Rapido River has risen 3 feet in the past few days. In the lower Garigliano sector German patrols were active; an outpost 4 miles NE of Minturno was attacked by a German platoon and withdrew slightly under heavy artillery and mortar fire. At midday heavy vehicular movement both N and S was reported in the area 10 miles SW of Cassino. Off the Anzio beachhead high winds and a heavy swell continued. There was aggressive German patrolling along the entire beachhead, but artillery fire was reduced. Air Activity: On 5 March adverse weather limited Allied offensive air operations to attacks by light aircraft on German communications at Formia and shipping S of Leghorn. Shipping at Split was also attacked by Allied fighters. On the night of 4-5 March off Crete, RAF planes attacked a German merchant vessel with 2 escorting craft and shot down a Ju-52 transport.

6. ASIA.--China: On 4 March, Japanese aircraft carried out coordinated night attacks against U.S. forward airfields; Suichwan and Hengyang were attacked, and lone Japanese planes bombed other points in the vicinity of Changsha and Hengyang. Lungchow (50 miles NW of Nanning) was bombed by Japanese aircraft. Seventeen grounded Japanese planes were destroyed when escorted U.S. medium bombers successfully bombed and strafed Klungshan Airrome in northern Hainan; in addition, nearby hangars and barracks areas were damaged. On the Yangtze a 200-foot tanker near Wuhu was sunk by U.S. medium bombers, and 3 of 10 intercepting fighters were shot down by the U.S. fighter escort. In another attempted interception a Japanese fighter was destroyed. Siam: On 5 March, 9 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed when U.S. medium bombers attacked the Chiengmai airrome. Burma: On 3, 4, and 5 March the Allied tactical and strategic air forces carried out extensive raids against Japanese airfields, supply facilities, and ground positions throughout Burma. In the Rangoon area Japanese fighters attempted interception; heavy AA fire was encountered, and searchlights were effective. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers were active in the Arakan, Chin Hills, and Hukawng Valley sectors in support of ground operations.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 5 March, U.S. medium bombers attacked Japanese bases at Wotje and Maloelap, while light bombers raided Jaluit. There was no AA fire at Wotje and only moderate fire elsewhere. Solomons Area: On the night of 3-4 March, Japanese positions on northwest Choiseul Island were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft. On 4 March, Allied planes attacked the Monoitu Mission area (SW Bougainville), destroying

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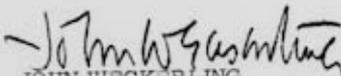
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

AA gun positions. Japanese concentrations near the Saua River (Empress Augusta Bay area) and pillboxes near the Jaba River were likewise bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 March in the Admiralties, Japanese ground forces made an unsuccessful attack on the Allied perimeter on Los Negros Island. Allied ground forces established a beachhead N of the native canoe skidway (narrow isthmus 800 yards N of Momote airfield). Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Salami Plantation (1-1/2 miles N of Momote airfield), where a concentration was reported. In the New Guinea area Allied ground forces made an unopposed landing at Yalau Plantation (29 miles W of Saidor); Allied ground patrols as far W as Bibi (33 miles W of Saidor) made no contacts. Allied aircraft bombarded Yalau Plantation in support of landing operations; the airfield at Alexishafen was bombed and strafed. On 4 March the Rabaul area was attacked, fires were started in the town and waterfront, and hits were scored on gun positions SE of the town. There was no Japanese aerial interception.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 3 March a medium-sized British freighter was sunk by submarine 500 miles SW of Ceylon. On 6 March a medium-sized U.S. freighter was sunk by a mine off Tunis. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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ON 10/28/81
BY AUTH. A. C. 61 608-78
6 Mar 44
J.W.

**ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY**

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
8 March 1944

No. 11.

1. NORTH AMERICA

During February there was no known enemy activity in the North American Theater. The most probable potentialities for action open to the enemy in the immediate future are: aerial raids on Aleutian bases, submarine action against Aleutian supply lines in the North Pacific, landing enemy agents on the Atlantic coast of North America, and operation or installation of a meteorological station in northeast Greenland in the Atlantic.

During February convictions were obtained in legal proceedings against persons charged with conducting espionage in the United States on behalf of Germany. Continuing efforts were made by Japanese Intelligence to introduce agents into the United States.

2. LATIN AMERICA

The struggle of Argentina's military-nationalistic clique to maintain itself in power reached the proportions of an armed crisis by the end of February and dominated a month of political unrest throughout Latin America. Apparently fearing loss of its power, as a result of the Ramirez Government's moves to implement Argentina's break of 26 January with the Axis and to liberalize the government at home, the GOU, on 24 February, forced President Ramirez to delegate his executive prerogative to the Vice-President and War Minister, General Edelmiro Farrell.

Despite the GOU's efforts to make its action appear a legal continuation of the Ramirez regime, presumably to avoid the question of recognition, the following circumstances surrounding the change indicate that it was a coup: (1) unusual activity among the armed forces in the capital; (2) a guard around Ramirez' residence and at most of the foreign embassies; (3) the taking over of the telephone service by the military and the suspension of long-distance calls outside of Argentina; (4) the strict censorship imposed on the international press services; and (5) the predominance on the scene of such ardent nationalists and GOU leaders as Peron, Scasso, Avalos, Perlinger, and Mason.

Immediately, representatives of the other American republics began an exchange of information, and counterrevolutionary elements in Argentina became active. By 1 March these counterrevolutionary activities appeared to involve disaffected army garrisons and most of the Navy, but the movements had not fully developed.

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In Paraguay a general strike and more than normal friction between the Army and the Navy threatened the government's stability, and cabinet changes are anticipated.

Failure of President Lopez to announce, upon his return to Colombia on 14 February, whether or not he will resign the presidency has aggravated the already unsettled Colombian political situation. Under the leadership of Laureano Gomez, whose detention on contempt-of-court charges provoked political rioting on the eve of Lopez' return, the opposition conservative party has continued its efforts to embarrass the Lopez regime, and younger elements in the Colombian Army are reported to be considering a military coup.

In Costa Rica the administration's candidate, Teodoro Picado, supported by the Vanguardia Popular (successor of the local communist party), was elected president on 13 February over his opponent, Leon Cortes, who is now reported to be gathering evidence that the elections were fraudulent. Apparently because of the Costa Rican Government's show of armed force, the voting was generally peaceful despite the violent partisan feeling shown during the campaign.

The Bolivian Junta made an attempt, which has proved unsuccessful thus far, to secure recognition from other powers by replacing 3 of its most violent nationalists.

In Ecuador, President Arroyo de Rio's forcing selection of Miguel Angel Albornoz as his party's presidential candidate for the 1945 elections has aroused considerable popular indignation.

The Chilean Government arrested 14 persons as leaders of an Axis espionage and clandestine radio ring.

The most probable lines of enemy effort during the next month will be to aid in preventing the establishment of a liberal pro-United Nations government in Argentina and to stimulate activity among local military-nationalistic groups elsewhere in Latin America.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

During February, German forces were kept on the defensive along the whole Eastern Front. Despite soft ground during the greater part of the month, Soviet aggressiveness continued, resulting in several important gains.

On the Northern Front the Germans held their positions north of Lake Peipus against 2 Soviet attempts to establish bridgeheads: one at Narva and the other farther south. Neither succeeded. Between Lake Peipus and Lake Ilmen the Germans conducted an orderly withdrawal toward the south; this was followed by abandonment of positions south and southwest of Lake Ilmen.

On the Central Front bitter fighting has been in progress in the Vitebsk and Rogachev sectors during the entire period. The situation around Vitebsk

is not clear, but Rogachev has been yielded by the Germans following a Soviet penetration north of the city. German resistance on this sector of the front has been most stubborn, and it is quite clear that they have no intention of withdrawing at this time.

On the Southern Front, 2 serious blows were inflicted on the Germans: one at Nikopol and one northwest of Smela. The fall of Nikopol means the loss of the largest single German source of manganese, which is of vital importance to the German war industries. The Germans also were forced to give up Krivoi Rog, a great iron-mining center. These deep mines were flooded, and it is estimated that a minimum of 6 months will be required by the Soviets to put them back into production.

Northwest of Smela, Soviet forces encircled elements of 10 divisions. Although German counterattacks relieved some of these troops, it is estimated that the German combat strength has been reduced by 8 divisions on this front. Along the entire Eastern Front it is estimated that the German combat strength has been reduced by a total of 17 divisions during the last month.

Germany's situation at this time is strongly influenced by political considerations. By withdrawing both in the north and south she could release divisions for use in other theaters; however, the Finnish situation in the north and that of Rumania and Hungary in the south compel Germany to avoid retrograde movements as long as possible. She will, therefore, resist up to the point where her losses, particularly manpower, make withdrawal mandatory. With these points in view, it appears that Germany will attempt to hold the Narva--Pskov--Vitebsk line as long as Finland remains in the war. If Finland withdraws from the war, Germany may withdraw to the Riga--Vitebsk line. In the south it is believed that the Germans will attempt to hold their present positions but under sufficient pressure would withdraw to the line of the Bug River, at the same time inflicting maximum losses on the Soviets.

Although there was a lull following the conclusion of the encirclement operations northwest of Smela, air activity for the whole period was on a considerable scale, involving increased air support by both sides on the Northern and Central fronts and more bombing missions. During February the scale of air operations on the Southern Front was diminished, except near Smela and near Krivoi Rog, at the beginning and the end of the month, respectively.

Relief efforts by the GAF at Smela reached a peak early in the first week of February and then tapered off, with continued heavy losses in transport planes and support aircraft. The GAF showed increased interest in bombing rail targets and communications along the fronts.

The SAF heavily attacked Finnish cities, sending large formations against Helsinki and striking at localities along the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia to the north near the Swedish border. Early in February the SAF concentrated its ground efforts in the Smela encirclement area and later strongly supported

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offensives on the Northern and Central fronts. In the latter area SAF operations were on a large scale for the first time during 1944.

While the strength and disposition of the GAF remain unchanged, a small but active concentration of attack bombers in the north was gradually created over a period of several weeks.

German shipping in the Black and Baltic seas was again attacked on several occasions during February, mainly by Soviet naval planes.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

German forces in France and the Low Countries have increased by 5 divisions during the last month. The total is now believed to be 49 divisions, including 12 offensive, 33 defensive, and 4 unidentified. The offensive divisions include: 2 panzer, 1 motorized, 3 panzer-SS, 1 panzer-grenadier SS, 1 parachute, and 4 3-regiment infantry divisions. The defensive divisions include: 11 3-regiment and 6 2-regiment infantry divisions, 4 luftwaffe, and 12 reserve divisions.

There have been several divisional shifts between France and the Eastern Front and within France itself. A general tendency to bring the armored divisions to full strength and thicken the defense in the area behind the coastal sectors in the Pas-de-Calais and Normandy has been noted.

The chief concentration of troops is still in the Channel area, with defensive divisions manning the coastal sectors and offensive divisions in reserve.

The enemy continued his fortification work on both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, directing his principal efforts to (1) completion of so-called "secret" installations on the Channel coast reportedly for long-range attacks on important centers in southern England, and (2) repair of those installations damaged by Allied aerial bombardment.

Insistent orders for the evacuation of non-essential civilians from the Mediterranean coast have been issued by Vichy.

In France the internal situation continued to be marked by sabotage and increased guerrilla activities, resulting in an increased assumption of police powers by the German military authorities and Darnand's (Vichy Secretary of State for the Maintenance of Order) Milice, and an increased by-passing of the Vichy Government, because of its inability to control the disorders.

In Spain the wolfram embargo to Germany is under discussion, and there are favorable indications that the Spanish Government may meet the requests of the Allied Nations.

The number and intensity of the German night attacks on London increased progressively throughout the month, culminating in almost nightly missions

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during the final week. The Germans expended their greatest effort since May 1941 in attacking southeast England and especially London. Adopting some Allied tactics, such as approaching the target by divergent routes, they achieved more concentration than had been possible in the past with hit-and-run attacks by fighters. This activity appeared to represent not only a desperate effort to retaliate for the large-scale Allied air attacks on the Reich, but also an attempt to provide a substitute for the promises of secret weapons which had not been fulfilled. For home consumption the Germans issued highly exaggerated communiques as to the size and effectiveness of the forces attacking objectives in England.

Reconnaissance operations in the Iceland--Jan Mayen area were resumed, and one light bombing attack was made on Iceland.

Fighter reaction over the continent, while heavy, varied to some degree, apparently depending on the depth of the mission, the degree of accuracy in the German identification of the target and their evaluation of its importance, and the prevailing weather. An improvement in the effectiveness of the German night defenses, probably attributable to the increase in night fighter strength during the past 3 months and to some further development of night fighter control, was noted.

Allied air forces continued their attacks on German industrial targets and, toward the end of the month, began an offensive aimed at destroying the GAF's production facilities. Well coordinated day and night operations against 2 or more widespread targets simultaneously, maintained constant pressure on the GAF fighter defenses, which, at times, appeared confused and uncoordinated.

During February the RAF dispatched 3,633 heavy bombers, which dropped 11,714 tons of bombs. U. S. heavy bombers made 19 major attacks, involving 9,205 sorties, and dropped approximately 17,350 tons of bombs; these planes were escorted by 9,830 fighters. Attacks were made at Oschersleben, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Regensburg, Augsburg, Rostock, and other vital centers of industry. U.S. medium bombers flew 3,881 sorties and dropped 3,370 tons of bombs. In addition, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers flew 2,300 sorties, dropping 1,550 tons of bombs on targets along the Channel coast. These aircraft were escorted by 4,700 fighters.

Early in the morning of 5 February, an Elbing-class (1,100-ton) enemy destroyer and 2 minesweepers were intercepted off northern Brittany by British destroyers. Hits were scored on the destroyer; one of the minesweepers is believed to have been sunk and the other damaged. Early on 23 February, off the east coast of England, about 15 motor torpedo boats were driven off by British light naval units; one of the E-boats was sunk. On the night of 24-25 February another attack on a coastal convoy, made by 12 motor torpedo boats, was driven off by British units; 2 of the attacking boats were damaged. On the same night 2 other groups of motor torpedo boats and an enemy trawler patrol were engaged by Allied light units off the Dutch coast; 2 more enemy boats were damaged. On the following night another craft of the same type was sunk off East Anglia by British

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light units. The tempo of British attacks on the enemy's merchant shipping in the Channel, along the Dutch coast, and in Norwegian waters increased; a large number of sinkings was reported.

On the night of 9-10 February, Soviet planes attacked the Tirpitz, which is still lying in Altenfjord, where she was damaged in torpedo attacks by British midget submarines. There was only slight opposition to the Soviet planes from the ground and none from the Tirpitz herself. Results of this attack are not known.

For the first time in the present war no effective major units of the German fleet are located in western Baltic or North Sea ports. German units may have moved from the western Baltic to the Bay of Danzig for the purpose of minimizing the danger from air attack or merely for exercise. It is also possible that the German Government is anticipating the possible loss of its control over the Gulf of Finland and the movement of units of the Soviet fleet into the Baltic. German cruisers contributed to the invasion of the Baltic states in 1941; if the Russian advance continues, it is probable that they will again be engaged in this area. Since all major units of the German fleet, except the Tirpitz, are now in the eastern Baltic, the heavy concentration of naval strength in this area might also serve the purpose of intimidating Finland.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

a. Fifth Army Front.--The operations in the Cassino and lower Garigliano sectors during February were characterized by marked, tenacious resistance on the part of the Germans. Early in the month the Germans withdrew from Colle Abbate, Mt. Villa, Mt. Castellone, Mt. Majola, and Mt. Marma within the 3-mile area north of Cassino. German artillery fire checked the advance of Allied troops on Mt. Corno (4 miles northwest of Cassino). A determined stand was made by the Germans on the high ground north and northeast of Cassino.

During the second week of February the Germans appeared determined to hold Monte Cairo (4-1/2 miles northwest of Cassino) as part of a reserve defense line in rear of present positions. This second line of defense was reported to be well developed and to follow the general course: Atna--Belmonte--Agulna--Pontecorvo--Fondi. On 9 February while heavy street fighting took place in Cassino, German pillboxes and heavily fortified emplacements on the north side of the town were being reduced. On 12 February the low area near the Rapido River was reported water-logged--a condition which assisted the Germans in contesting every inch of the terrain. Despite heavy Allied pressure the Germans stopped the Allied advance northeast of Montecassino Monastery. On 19 February the Germans recaptured the railway station 1 mile south of Cassino and forced the Allies back to the east bank of the Rapido River. During the remainder of the month the Germans' active defense in the Cassino area was characterized by aggressive patrols and attempts at infiltration into the Allied lines. In the lower Garigliano River sector, the Germans had shown an offensive attitude in the area west, north, and northeast of Minturno, but on 5 February they assumed the defensive and made a firm stand in the area west of Castelforte. On 10 February,

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German reinforcements were reported arriving in the area northeast of Minturno. German attacks against the heights 2 miles north-northeast of Castelforte were unsuccessful. During the last 3 days of February, German artillery fire increased in the Minturno area.

In the Anzio sector German operations checked the Allied advance toward Rome and tested the flanks and center of the Allied line. Along the axis Albano--Anzio the Germans attempted to reach the main base of the Allies. During the first days of February the Germans halted the progress of Allied troops 13 miles north of Anzio on the main Anzio--Rome road. In the Cisterna area, after yielding some ground, the Germans held firmly south of the town. After bringing up reinforcements, German artillery covered the entire depth of the Allied beachhead. On 7, 8, and 9 February the Germans attacked the east flank of the Allied force, attempted to penetrate into the area 10 miles east of Anzio, and developed 2 heavy attacks against Allied positions south of Campoleone. On 11 and 12 February, German units attacked the center of the beachhead, forcing Allied troops to withdraw. On 17 February, German elements penetrated Allied positions southwest of Cisterna and began their attack in the Carroceto area. They exerted special pressure along the sector southeast of Carroceto, forcing the Allies eventually to withdraw to points approximately 7 miles north of Anzio. On 20 February a German infiltration between Carroceto and the sea was cleared up. Allied attacks recovered some ground in the central sector. However, on 23 February the Germans managed to cut the road Torre della Molletta--Cantoniera. On 24 February sharp localized fighting flared as the Germans probed for a weak spot in the vicinity of Carroceto and Cisterna. On 26 and 27 February infiltration attempts along the axis of the Carroceto--Anzio road were broken up by Allied artillery.

b. Eighth Army Front.--Throughout the month of February bad weather and snow restricted operations and hampered communications in the mountain area of the Adriatic sector. Meanwhile, German patrols continued very alert on the whole front, and German artillery was active in the Orsogna area. However, there were no major operations.

c. Summary of Italian Front.--The weather and terrain conditions hindered operations all along the Italian Front. No major operation changed the German main line of resistance. In the Adriatic and mountain areas all activity was limited to patrol clashes. In the Cassino area the Germans offered a tenacious resistance and held their ground. In the Tyrrhenian sector the Germans failed to regain any terrain previously lost. The Germans succeeded in narrowing the width and depth of the Anzio--Nettuno beachhead, thus safeguarding their lines of communication. The Germans may be expected to resume the offensive at any time.

d. Balkans.--On 4 February hostilities between the communist-led ELAS and the nationalist EDES (Greek guerrilla organizations) were halted pending negotiations for a possible permanent agreement. Germans and Partisans clashed throughout February in northern Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia, and

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Albania. On 13 February, Partisans were reported to have put out of action all feeder lines south of the main Trieste--Ljubljana--Zagreb railway. Railroad sabotage was carried out by Partisans in Croatia, Bosnia, and southern Albania. On 5 February the Germans captured the island of Duzi-Otok off the city of Zara; on 13 February they evacuated the Dalmatian Islands north of Sibenik (except Pasman and Uijan) as far north as Pag. On 20 February the German garrison was increased on the Dalmatian island of Dugi. On 19 and 23 February, Partisans inflicted serious material damage to the quicksilver mines at Idrja (Italy), 20 miles west of Ljubljana. On 28 February, Partisans captured the towns of Selce, Krivi, Put, and Otonac (Yugoslavia). Mihailovitch forces engaged a large German force 40 miles southeast of Belgrade. On 29 February considerable concentration and activity of German assault craft and landing barges in Korcula and Peljesac channels and in Velaluka Bay may indicate an imminent attempt by the Germans to occupy Partisan-held Vis Island.

e. Air Activity. --During February, GAF operations in Italy increased in the aggregate. Emphasis was placed largely on bomber offensive activities in the battle zone, although at the end of the month fighter missions predominated, as a result of a number of this type of aircraft having been moved to the Rome area from northern Italy. The strong German counterattacks against the Anzio beachhead were the occasion for daily air operations which reached a maximum of 150 fighter sorties. Long-range bombers operated at less than their potential capacity, reaching a maximum of 50 sorties, employing glider bombs mostly at night, against shipping and the dock area at Anzio.

While this probably represented maximum effort, except in the case of the long-range bombers, it was sustained only on occasions and was relatively ineffective in contrast to the Allied air operations. Defensively, GAF opposition was generally weaker and more sporadic south of the Alps, but stronger fighter reaction was encountered by 15th Air Force missions to Regensburg and targets in southern Austria.

German air activity in the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean areas was largely confined to light convoy escort duty and reconnaissance patrols, although some second-line aircraft were occasionally reported operating against the Partisans in Yugoslavia.

Allied air forces continued almost daily attacks against shipping in the Aegean Sea and along the Dalmatian coast.

Although adverse weather hindered air activity, Allied strategic bombers were very active, attacking rail lines and roads leading to the Rome area and on 2 occasions giving strong support to ground troops. Industrial installations and aircraft factories in Austria and southwestern Germany were also bombed by missions, some of which were in coordination with Allied forces based in the United Kingdom. Lighter aircraft maintained patrols and bombed enemy positions on the Cassino and Anzio fronts.

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During February, Allied air forces in this theater dispatched 7,050 bombers, 10,800 fighters, and 6,700 other aircraft.

f. Naval Activity.--American and British warships, including cruisers and destroyers, gave fire support to land operations at the Anzio beachhead throughout the month. Farther south, Allied units on 6 occasions bombarded enemy positions near Formia (east of Gaeta), where German communication lines run close to the sea. American PT-boats harassed enemy coastal shipping between San Stefano and Leghorn. German naval activity was confined to several abortive E-boat attacks on Allied shipping off Anzio.

In the Adriatic, British destroyers shelled trains south of Ancona on the night of 10-11 February and bombarded towns on Hvar and Korcula Islands on the night of 4-5 February and on Korcula on the nights of 12-13 and 27-28 February. Allied light coastal units continued attacks on enemy coastal shipping in Dalmatian waters.

The Germans appear to be making increased use of the Bosphorus in moving coal, oil, and other commodities from the Black Sea to the Aegean. This trend may be due to the inadequacy of rail routes to Salonika, to sabotage, and to bombing of rail facilities.

6. ASIA

a. China.--During February no significant ground action took place. Japanese offensive air activity during the month comprised attacks on airfields in the forward areas: Nanyung, Kukong, Lingling, Hengyang, Klenow, and Sulchwan. During one encounter U.S. fighters destroyed 7 of 25 Japanese fighters whose objective was Sulchwan. The Japanese also bombed towns in Shensi. During the first part of the month Allied air activity was hampered by adverse weather; during the latter part of the period, however, the 14th Air Force successfully resumed its antishipping operations in the China Sea and along the Yangtze River; about 80,000 tons of Japanese shipping was sunk or damaged. Japanese-occupied towns and areas in western Yunnan, along the Burma Road, were attacked. In the Hong Kong area and at Puchi (near Yochow) rail facilities were damaged by bombing and strafing. On 29 February in one of the heaviest raids in this theater, Japanese storage and rail facilities in and near Yochow were attacked; escorted medium and heavy bombers took part and dropped 50 tons, causing large fires and several explosions.

b. Burma.--The Arakan was the most active sector in Burma during the month. On 3 February a comparatively static condition had developed along the line of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road, with the British holding Maungdaw and the Japanese in Buthidaung; there was skirmishing on both sides of the Mayu Range, but British pressure was not very effective. Early on 4 February the Japanese 112th Regiment, which had infiltrated northward in an area east of the Kalapanzin River, occupied Taung Bazar and launched several attacks southwest and south of this point, overrunning a British division headquarters area on 6 February. Later on the same day one British brigade formed a protective

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"box," enclosing this headquarters together with the divisional tanks and artillery. Simultaneously, the Japanese, working west over the Ngakyedauk Pass, cut the divisional line of communication and occupied commanding positions on the pass, isolating all British troops east of the range. On 8 and 9 February the main road running from Bawli Bazar to Maungdaw was cut 7 miles south of the former place by Japanese infiltrating from Taung Bazar. Sharp fighting occurred when British troops moved up from the south, forcing the Japanese to the foothills and permitting the passage of escorted convoys. Meanwhile, British reinforcements were moving down from rear areas. East of the range, 2 brigades by a forced march reached and captured Taung Bazar on 9 February, exposing the rear of the Japanese engaged against the divisional protective "box," another brigade west of the range reopened the main road on 16 February and liquidated the Japanese caught between them and the British troops to the south.

There had been continuous heavy fighting at both entrances to the Ngakyedauk Pass; on 25 February the British division's lines of communication were again established, and all its wounded were evacuated. By that time the situation of the Japanese had greatly deteriorated; those driven from the west filtered back, joining the groups east of the range who were hemmed in by the British divisions. Realizing that their isolated position could neither be reinforced nor supplied, the Japanese withdrew toward Buthidaung. During the withdrawal the more easterly British brigades liquidated many parties of Japanese stragglers.

It is estimated that 1,500 Japanese were killed in this action; their troops engaged totaled 13 battalions, drawn from 5 different regiments.

This Japanese defeat resulted from the refusal of the British to be stampeded across the Mayu Range. Instead of retreating in confusion, the British established a strong central point capable of being supplied by air, and from which successful ground sorties against Japanese positions could be projected. On the other hand, the development of the operation resulted in the isolation of the Japanese forces, leaving them bereft of supplies either by ground or by air. The steady maintenance of air supply to the surrounded British divisions, attempted for the first time in Burma, gave them a material advantage over the Japanese and was in large degree responsible for their success. On the Kaladan River, east of the main area of the fighting, sporadic Japanese resistance is opposing the British (West African) troops advancing south toward Akyab. In the Chin Hills there has been small-scale intermittent fighting and continuous patrol activity without any significant change in either Japanese or British positions.

The American-trained Chinese in the Hukawng Valley have been slowly extending the front east, west, and south, inflicting casualties on the Japanese as they cleared pockets of resistance near the Tanai River north and west of Maingkwang, an important Japanese position with good communications with the railroad to the south; the Chinese, in their farthest advance southward, are about 6 miles north of this point. Burma Rifles, together with Levies (irregular local

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volunteers), have been active north and south of Sumprabum and have inflicted casualties on the Japanese by successful ambushes.

Japanese air activity was on a rather large scale during the first half of the month and centered over the contested areas in the Arakan and Chin Hills. From 4 to 13 February a total of more than 12 large formations of Japanese planes conducted offensive sweeps over the battle zones and dive-bombed Allied positions. In the numerous engagements which followed, 11 Japanese planes were destroyed. The Allied Strategic and Tactical Air Forces repeatedly and effectively attacked communication facilities, destroying road and rail bridges, wrecking rolling stock, and strafing all types of river craft on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy. The main rail line from Mandalay north to Shwebo was bombed in several places, and 2 spans of the Tantabin bridge (north of Shwebo) were thrown into the river. Japanese airfields were heavily attacked; forward establishments at Myitkyina, Heho, Aungban, and Akyab were damaged; Toungoo and Mingaladon (near Rangoon) were also bombed.

c. Siam.--The Allied bomber attack of 5 February increased the damage and disorganization of Bangkok resulting from the 5 air raids in December and January. Apparently there have been heavy evacuations from Bangkok. From a total population of about 600,000, reports suggest that the evacuees number between 150,000 and 350,000. Police General Adun, one of the most able and vigorous ministers, has been given charge of the new dispersal center at Phanom Dong Rak, in the mountains on the Korat-Cambodian border. This duty will also keep him out of Bangkok, a factor which Pibun, the Premier, would like quietly to arrange. Coastwise shipping appears to continue more or less normal, although there is some indication that the mining of the Menam Chao Phya estuary south of Bangkok has had some effect. Traffic over the new Siam--Burma railroad appears light, but completion of repairs on the Sittang bridge north of Moulmein increases the importance of this line of communication. Development of the transport and terminal facilities in the Kra Peninsula region continues; a large military camp, with landing field facilities, is now being developed just south of Paknambo (central Siam). This locality is a strategic river, railway, and highway junction. Pitsanuok landing field, farther north in the same valley, is being greatly enlarged; paved runways are being installed.

d. French Indo-China.--The principal events of February were related to the activities of the 14th Air Force, which strongly attacked transport facilities. Results included: knocking out railway bridges on the Hanoi--Loakay line and the Hanoi--Salgon line north of Hue; practical destruction of the important railway repair shops near Vinh; damage to locomotives and rolling stock; and sinking of a number of ships, mostly in the Gulf of Tonkin. A report was received that the Japanese were again trying to recruit Annamites for the army and that in Saigon incidents have occurred between such recruits and the French police. Two reports were received relating to the Chinese attitude toward Indo-China. An Annamite Kuomintang is said to have been established in Kunming. The Chinese are trying to form a revolutionary army of 2,000 Annamites to accompany them on a future invasion of Tonkin and are already giving numbers

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of Annamites military, intelligence, propaganda, and demolition training. Editorials in some Chinese newspapers have appeared to advocate future independence for Indo-China.

e. Kuriles.--On the night of 4-5 February a task force of U.S. cruisers and destroyers bombarded enemy installations on the south and east coasts of Paramushiru Island (northern Kuriles). Harbor and land facilities on the east and south sides of Kurabuzaki and at Mushashi Bay were shelled, causing fires and explosions ashore and damaging an unidentified enemy ship. Enemy coastal guns returned the fire, but the U.S. surface craft sustained no damage. Patrol and medium bombers subjected Paramushiru and Shimushu to a number of raids during the month. Attacks were carried out on 2, 3, 4, 5, 19, 26, and 28 February. Targets included installations at Otomaye Wan, Suribashi Wan, Tomarizaki, Kataoka, the Kashiwabara army staging area, the airfield on Paramushiru, and Karabuzaki. Heavy AA fire and effective searchlights were encountered by U.S. planes during several of these missions.

f. India.--Japanese planes flew across the Bay of Bengal to bomb a hospital ship northeast of Vizagapatam and made a light attack on Batticalo (Ceylon). Following reconnaissance of the previous day, one Japanese plane returned to drop one bomb on the Cocos-Keeling Islands. Japanese submarines have been active in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

g. Malaya.--According to Japanese claims, the Singapore dock facilities have been completely restored; and a pig iron plant, later to be supplemented with a blast furnace and rolling mills, reportedly began operations in December 1943. Some attempt is being made by the Japanese to organize a Malay Volunteer Army; they also admit that unrest still exists in certain areas throughout Malaya, a reference commonly employed in regard to guerrilla activities in other occupied territories.

h. Summary.--In the Asiatic Theater the attrition of merchant shipping, both from submarine and air attacks, is becoming a matter of grave concern to the Japanese. Attempts are being made to provide air cover for both ocean and river movements. During February total confirmed sinkings were estimated at 67,000 gross tons off the China coast, including Tonkin Gulf, and 70,500 gross tons in Japan's home waters. In Burma the presence of 8 divisions is confirmed, but the general Japanese pattern remains defensive. The presence of 3 divisions on the northwest central Burma sector gives the Japanese the limited offensive capability of driving across the Chindwin against the Imphal--Kohima road. The reaction to the Arakan upset is not yet evident, but some attempt may be made to retrieve a disaster originally heralded as a Japanese--Indian National Army triumph.

7. PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--In the Marshalls the Japanese bases at Kwajalein and Eniwetok were captured by Allied ground forces on 7 and 23 February, respectively. The landings were preceded by heavy air attacks and naval bombard-

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ment, which, with artillery fire, continued in close support of ground troops during the operations. The only Japanese offensive air opposition during February was an attack by 12 to 14 planes on Allied forces at Kwajalein. U.S. aircraft engaged in sustained offensive activity over the remaining Japanese bases in the Marshalls, as well as over Kusaie and Ponape in the eastern Carolines.

Whereas in the 2 days prior to the Kwajalein landings Allied aircraft destroyed 44 airborne and grounded Japanese planes, similar attacks preceding the invasion of Eniwetok met with no air opposition.

U.S. naval task forces launched carrier-based air attacks on the Japanese bases in the central Carolines and the Marianas. In the first of these, at Truk, on 17 and 18 February, at least 40 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged; those definitely sunk included: 2 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 2 gun boats, and several tankers and freighters. In addition to heavy destruction and damage inflicted on shore facilities, 201 Japanese planes were destroyed. In the Saipan and Tinian (Marianas) attacks on 22 and 23 February, 135 Japanese planes were destroyed; and at Saipan, 3 Japanese cargo vessels and a number of smaller craft were sunk or damaged. Prior to the Marianas strikes Allied naval vessels were attacked by more than 50 Japanese planes. At Truk, Saipan, and Tinian a large number of Japanese planes was destroyed on the ground.

b. Solomons Area.--Light Japanese opposition in the Torokina area continued during Allied ground patrol activities; numerous Japanese were killed in the Laruma River trail area to the north. Sizeable Japanese concentrations were reported moving southward on both coasts. By 23 February, Allied ground forces, after 10 days of fighting, had gained control of the Green Islands (40 miles northeast of Buka). Japanese aircraft continued small-scale attacks on U.S. positions in the Bougainville and Green Islands areas. U.S. aircraft, however, received no Japanese air opposition during attacks on Japanese installations and troop concentrations. Allied light surface craft shelled and strafed Japanese shore positions on the west coasts of Bougainville and Buka.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--In the Ramu Valley area Japanese counterattacks in the Mindjim River Valley and to the west were repulsed. Japanese resistance on the Rai coast, east of the Saldor area, was effectively eliminated by the junction of Australian and U.S. ground forces on 9 February at a point 15 miles east of Saldor. West of Saldor the Japanese withdrew across the Mot River. In the Arawe area (New Britain) small-scale Japanese contacts were made at points 3 miles northeast and 5 miles north of the Allied perimeter; the Itne River region was reported clear of Japanese. Allied ground patrols from Cape Gloucester reached Iboki (Rein Bay) without encountering extensive resistance. At Los Negros Island (Admiralties) slight Japanese resistance was encountered by Allied ground forces which landed on 29 February.

Japanese aircraft made repeated light attacks on Arawe and Cape Gloucester until the latter part of the month, when Japanese offensive activity noticeably subsided. U.S. planes regularly attacked Japanese bases and shipping in the whole area, concentrating on the Rabaul area, where Japanese aerial opposition dropped (continued on page 15)

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, 1 MARCH 1944

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)				
German, Total (O, 226; D, 91; U, 4) 321 Located in: Russia (O, 181; D, 27) 188 Germany (O, 1; D, 4) 5 France & Lowlands (O, 12; D, 33; U, 4) 49 Italy (O, 22; D, 1) 23 Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 15; D, 7) 22 Norway (O, 8; D, 6) 12 Poland (O, 1; D, 5) 6 Finland (O, 8; D, 1) 7 Denmark (O, 1; D, 5) 6 Unlocated (O, 1; D, 2) 3		Axis Satellite, Total 110 Rumanian (in Rumania inf, 11; other, 5; in Russia inf, 7; other, 6) 29 Hungarian (in Hungary inf, 22; other, 5; in Russia inf, 5; LC, 5) 37* Bulgarian (excl. 4 cav, 1 armd, and 1 mtn brigs) 19 Finnish (inf, 15; other, 1)(excl. 1 cav, 1 armd, 2 inf brigs, and 8 CA regts) 18 Croat (operational units only, equiv. strength) 4 Slovak (in Slovakia inf, 3; other, 1) 4 Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 div) 1		
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; U=Unidentified) Administrative divisions are now counted in the GHQ pool and are no longer included in any calculation of combat divisional strength. Luftwaffe field divisions are now classified as defensive divisions.				
AIR FORCES				
Nationality				Combat planes
German				5400
Japanese				4700
NAVAL FORCES				
Type	German	Italian †	Japanese	
Battleships	2 (2)	2 (1)	10	
Carriers	1 (1)		3	
Light carriers			4	
Escort carriers		1 (1)	8	
Converted carriers			2	
Heavy cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	15	
Light cruisers	4		15	
Destroyers	32*	43 (13)**	80	
Submarines	425	19 (6)	88	
Figures in parenthesis indicate scuttled, damaged, or incomplete vessels and are included in the totals. *Includes 1 ex-French destroyer. †Italian naval units under enemy control. **Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats, and destroyer escorts.				
Japanese, Total 70				
(excludes 15 depot divs, 1 brig, 1 ind inf gp, 22 tk regts, 3 cav brigs, 18 ind mixed brigs, 13 border gar- risons, and 17 ind garrisons)				
Located in: Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 15 depot divs, 3 tk regts, 1 ind mixed brig, and 1 ind inf gp) 10 Manchuria (excl. 1 cav brig, 12 tk regts, 13 border garrisons, 9 ind garri- sons, 328,000 Manchurian puppet tps) 14 China (excl. 16 ind mixed brigs, 2 cav brigs, 2 tk regts, 420,000 Chinese puppet tps) 24 Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 tk regt, 2 ind garrisons) 9 Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 ind mixed brig, 1 brig, 4 tk regts, 6 ind garrisons) 13				

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to a low ebb at the end of the month.

Allied naval vessels were active in the northern Bismarcks during the latter half of the month, bombarding Rabaul and Kavieng, harassing Japanese shipping, and sinking or seriously damaging at least 2 destroyers. Allied naval vessels and aircraft sank or damaged at least 44 Japanese merchant vessels and escorts during the latter part of the month, frustrating what was believed to have been a major Japanese effort to supply garrisons in this area.

d. General.--During February the Japanese lost a total of 696 planes as compared with 676 lost in January. Most of these were lost over Rabaul and during the U.S. carrier strikes in the Central Pacific. The Japanese have apparently ceased attempting air defense of Rabaul. Thus, it appears that Japanese ground units in the Bismarck area are being left with negligible air support. Along the northern New Guinea coast the Japanese are currently maintaining a fairly strong air arm at Hollandia and are continuing to build up air facilities in the Banda Sea area and in southwestern Dutch New Guinea. Current reports suggest a recent strengthening of air defense in the Mandated Islands area west of the Marshalls.

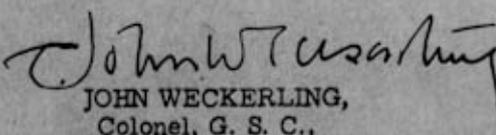
In the Central Pacific the Japanese fleet made no attempt to defend its bases in the Marshalls and the eastern Carolines; in fact, a large number of major fleet units observed at Truk on 4 February was absent when Allied forces attacked 2 weeks later. In the Southwest Pacific the Japanese will now have even greater difficulty in relieving or properly supplying forces in the Bismarcks. At the end of the month Japanese air strength in the entire Bismarck area had decreased to approximately 50 planes, and the Japanese were withdrawing some aircraft personnel. Japanese ground troops in the Solomons are virtually cut off, and those east of Madang are greatly imperiled.

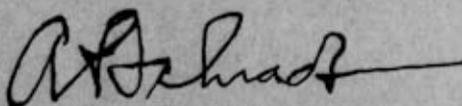
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

Preliminary reports for the month of February indicate that 26 Allied vessels, totaling 109,000 gross tons, were sunk from all causes. Seven of these vessels were sunk by submarine while in convoy. Fourteen of the ships were destroyed by the enemy, and 12 were lost through ordinary perils of the sea. Of those sunk by enemy action, 9 vessels, grossing 43,000 tons, were torpedoed by submarines. Three ships, totaling 22,000 tons, were sunk by aircraft. One was sunk by a mine, 1 by an E-boat, and 1 by an unidentified under-water explosion. During January, a 31-day month, 29 merchant ships of 143,000 gross tons were lost.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 5 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 6 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
6 March 1944.

No. 344.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Uruguay has decided to recognize the Farrell Government of Argentina, and press reports state Paraguay also will extend recognition.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviets have advanced on a broad front toward the Odessa -- Lvov RR. No details are available on weather. Northern Front: At Narva, Soviet attacks have resulted in a slight extension of the bridgehead. Southeast of Pskov thaws appear to have stopped Soviet advances for the present. Central Front: Near Vitebsk and N of Rogachev fighting has abated. Southern Front: South of Shepetovka the Soviets have advanced on a 75-mile front. They are now 16 miles SW of Yampol, on the Shepetovka -- Tarnopol RR, and are pressing toward Volochisk, on the Odessa -- Lvov RR, from Yakhnovtsi, 10 miles to the NE and 7 miles N of the RR. They hold the high ground N of the Sluch River from Yakhnovtsi to Ostropol, 60 miles to the east. The importance of this operation is emphasized by the fact that its new commander is Marshal Zhukov, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Red Army. Soviet gains threaten to interdict the best supply route for the German troops in the Ukraine. Four subsidiary railroads from Rumania, as well as direct shipping to Odessa, are still available to the Germans. Northwest and SE of Krivoi Rog no changes have been reported. Air Activity: On 5 March in the Barents Sea, SAF torpedo planes and bombers attacked a German convoy. The GAF offered fighter opposition, according to German radio reports. On 4 March in the Shepetovka area (W of Vinnitsa), the SAF aided a large-scale Soviet offensive.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 4 March, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Bonn, Cologne, Duesseldorf, and Frankfurt and, for the first time, bombed Berlin. About 330 German fighter sorties were seen, but many of the fighters did not attack. Adverse weather prevailed throughout the bomber route; 15 German planes were shot down. Allied light and medium bombers attacked targets in the Calais area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 5 March there was no change in the situation on the main front. In the Adriatic sector German artillery fire increased. South of Orsogna a small German attack was repulsed. In the central mountain sector bad weather hindered operations. Northeast of

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OSD-24469, 10-1

Cassino there was considerable German artillery fire. In the lower Garigliano sector German artillery fire decreased, but patrol activity increased. In the Anzio beachhead area a German pocket was cleared up 3 miles SW of Carroceto. A small German attack against the center of the line was repulsed. German shelling of the Anzio port area continued but on a decreased scale. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, German forces employed tanks and planes in an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate Glina (30 miles S of Zagreb). The Partisans were able to repel a German advance from Otocac to Perusic (west-central Croatia). The German-held airfield at Sinj (17 miles NE of Split) has been raided by Partisan forces, who claim to have destroyed all its buildings. The arrival of 2,000 additional German troops on Korcula Island is reported. Air Activity: On the night of 3-4 March, RAF planes attacked the harbor at Zara. On 4 March, despite adverse weather, Allied planes continued attacks on German communications, light shipping, and transport along the west coast of Italy and S of Rome. Only 10 German planes were observed over the Anzio beachhead during the day. In the Aegean on the night of 3-4 March, RAF planes attacked German shipping NW of Crete. On 4 March, U. S. medium bombers attacked Suda Bay (Crete), encountering 3 German fighters.

6. ASIA--French Indo-China: On 3 and 4 March targets of opportunity from Thanh Hoa N to Campha Port were attacked by U. S. fighters and medium bombers; coal loading facilities at Campha Port were damaged. Burma: On 4 March in the Arakan, Japanese stragglers were still being liquidated behind the British lines; Apaukwa (8 miles S of Kyauktaw) was captured and occupied by British troops. In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese are resisting the Chinese advance on Maingkwun. On 1 March, U. S. fighters and fighter bombers dropped 24 tons on stores and personnel areas at Sawnghka. Artillery positions and camps S of Maingkwun and at Mogaung were attacked on 1 and 2 March; dumps and the air field at Myitkyina were lightly bombed, as well as Japanese defenses at Shingban; in the Fort White area and on the Kalemwo road RAF fighters raided Japanese-occupied villages. On the night of 2-3 March, RAF bombers attacked dumps at Proma, causing fires. On 3 March, U. S. medium bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 11 tons on Fort White.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 3 March, U. S. medium bombers attacked Wotje, receiving weak AA fire, and Maloelap, where AA fire was intense. Kusale and Ponnape (Carolines) were attacked. On 4 March, Maloelap, Kusale, and Ponnape were bombed by U. S. aircraft; Japanese AA fire was intense at Ponnape, where much damage has been inflicted on the dock and town areas and on the seaplane base and radio station. Solomons Area: On 3 March, U. S. fighters attacked Buka. On 4 March, Allied destroyers shelled Japanese positions near the Allied perimeter in the Torokina area. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: During the night of 3-4 March and on the morning of 4 March at Los Negros Island (Admiralties), Japanese ground forces attacked the Allied

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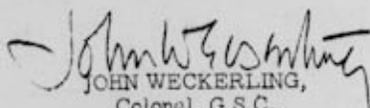
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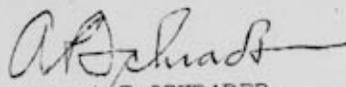
perimeter without success; 700 Japanese dead have been counted. On the night of 3-4 March, Allied destroyers shelled Japanese positions on Los Negros. Four enemy planes made an ineffective attack on Allied destroyers NW of Los Negros and also ineffectively attacked Allied positions on Los Negros. On 3 March, Allied aircraft made several attacks on Rabaul; in 1 of these U. S. fighters shot down 1 of 8 Japanese fighters. On 4 March in New Guinea, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed the Bogadjim and Mindjim Valley areas with good results and effectively bombed the Mindiri area (23 miles W of Saidor). Allied planes attacked But airdrome, destroying 16 grounded Japanese planes; on the night of 4-5 March, Allied heavy bombers raided Hollandia.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 29 February a medium-sized British tanker was torpedoed and sunk off Palestine. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 4 March, 2 were reported: one 240 miles SW of Cape Race, and the other off Barranquilla (Colombia).

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


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 5 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
5 March 1944.

No. 343.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Chilean Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs has announced that Chile considers the Farrell Government in Argentina a continuation of the Ramirez regime and that thus no question of recognition is involved.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Melting snow and ice continue to hamper Soviet offensive operations in the north. Northern Front: Southwest of Narva the Soviets continue to attack in attempts to expand their bridgehead, but without marked change in the situation. Southeast of Pskov the Soviets advanced W along the Pskov--Polotsk RR. Central Front: At Vitebsk and N of Rogachev, Soviet attacks continued, but without substantial change in the situation. Southern Front: Substantial Soviet gains SW of Krivoi Rog cleared the branch rail line Krivoi Rog--Nikolo--Kozelsk. Air Activity: On 3 March in the Kerch Strait, German aircraft claimed hits on several Soviet ferries. At Kerch, Soviet disembarkation areas were attacked. Off the north coast of Norway, Soviet torpedo aircraft attacked a GAF-escorted convoy, encountering fighter opposition and AA fire.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 2-3 March, RAF planes attacked aircraft factories near Paris and at Albert (N of Paris); only slight AA fire was encountered. On 3 March, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven and targets of opportunity in western Germany. German air opposition was very weak; a total of about 175 hostile planes was observed, but little combat ensued. U.S. medium bombers attacked 4 airdromes in western France.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 4 March there was no substantial change in the situation. In the Adriatic sector German artillery fire was reported approximately 3 miles SW of Ortona. In the Cassino sector a German patrol in Mt. St. Croce was repulsed. The Germans subjected the Portella area, 3 miles NE of Cassino, to a heavy harassing artillery fire. In the lower Garigliano River sector Allied troops contacted German elements at a point 1-1/2 miles N-NE of Castelforte.

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ORP Letter, 6-8-78

In the Anzio beachhead area the Germans were forced to retire to a point 2 miles SW of Cisterna. A small German pocket of resistance, approximately 2 miles SE of Carroceto, was cleaned up. At midday on 4 March moderate German movement, in both directions, on all roads leading S and SE from Rome was observed. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, German elements were driving SW from Petrinja with Glina as their objective. In the area just N of Dubrovnik, Partisans controlled communication lines between the following towns: Nevesinje, Stolac, Ljubinje, Trebinje, Biloca, Plana, and Gacko. German troops near Konispal (Albania) suffered losses as a result of a guerrilla raid. Air Activity: On the night of 2-3 March, RAF planes attacked the rail yards at Orbetello and Montaldo-di-Castro, and San Stefano Harbor. About 15 German planes bombed Anzio; 1 plane was active over Naples. On 3 March, U.S. medium and heavy bombers attacked airdromes at Viterbo, Canino, and Rome. About 50 German fighters were encountered. Allied fighters attacked communications at Terni and along the west coast of Italy; German positions S of Rome were also bombed. Other Allied aircraft attacked shipping at Split and in the Aegean Sea.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 1 March, RAF planes successfully attacked the dump areas at Taungup and on 2 March bombed and strafed a Japanese-occupied village 1 mile S of Buthidaung and positions SW of Buthidaung. On 3 March, Lashio and Loiwing airdromes were heavily bombed and strafed by Allied planes, while Japanese barracks and the airfield at Kengtung were subjected to a lighter attack.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 2 March, Japanese installations at Jaluit, Mille, and Maloelap were bombed by Allied aircraft with excellent results. There was no air interception, but AA fire ranged from intense light on Jaluit to moderate on Mille and Maloelap. Solomons Area: On 28 and 29 February, in the Empress Augusta Bay area, Japanese gun positions, storage areas, and bivouac areas were shelled by Allied artillery. In southwestern Bougainville, on 2 March, Allied planes bombed Japanese positions in the Monoitu and Piano Mission areas. Near Treasury Island, on the night of 2-3 March, Allied aircraft and PT-boats bombed and strafed 3 Japanese barges; a lone Japanese float-plane unsuccessfully attacked the Allied PT-boats. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied aircraft, on 2 March, destroyed 7 and probably destroyed 4 Japanese fighters which intercepted near Los Negros (Admiralties); Allied planes bombed Lorengau (north coast of Manus Island) and attacked Japanese ground positions at Los Negros, downing 1 of 8 intercepting fighters. Japanese strength at Los Negros Island was estimated at 2 battalions, with reinforcements arriving from Lorengau; 20 to 30 Japanese barges were sighted along the south coast of Manus Island. Throughout the night of 2-3 March, Japanese ground forces strongly attacked the Allied perimeter at Momote airfield, but

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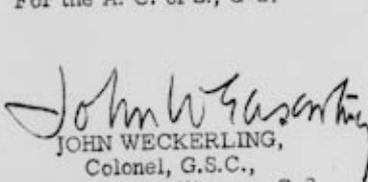
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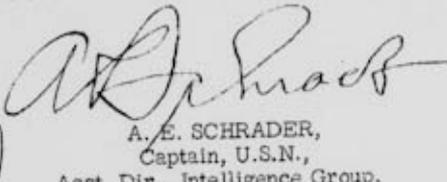
were repulsed. Allied destroyers shelled Japanese gun positions at North Hyane Harbor on the night of 2-3 March and at the entrance of Lorengau Harbor on 3 March. On 3 March, Japanese positions at North Hyane Harbor were attacked by Allied aircraft. On 2 March, Rabaul was heavily bombed in a series of Allied air attacks. In the New Guinea area, on 2 March, Allied aircraft attacked Karkar Island (N of Madang), damaging villages and sinking 1 barge. Over Hansa Bay, Allied planes shot down 1 of 6 intercepting Japanese fighters. On 3 March, Allied planes bombed Japanese gun positions at Hansa Bay, Mindiri, and Herwath Point (23 miles W of Saidor).

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 3 March 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 4 March 1944 4 March 1944.

No. 342.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There has been a sudden rise in temperature in the north; melting ice and snow are hampering operations. Northern Front: At Narva the Soviets are attempting to expand their bridgehead S of the city but, as yet, have not isolated the German troops within the city. Southeast of Pskov the Red Army made further advances along the Pskov--Polotsk RR. Central Front: At Vitebsk and N of Rogachev the Soviets continued their attacks but on a reduced scale and without changing the situation. Fighting has abated S of the Berezina River. Southern Front: Along this entire front, with mud conditions prevailing, only local actions took place. Air Activity: On 2 March, in the Polonoye--Sheptovka area (W of the Vinnitsa--Zhitomir sector), the GAF attacked Soviet troop concentrations. There was considerable air activity by both the GAF and the SAF along the Eastern Front.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 2 March, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt, Offenbach, Ludwigshafen, and several targets of opportunity along the Rhine River. A total of about 115 German planes was encountered. Other U. S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Chartres airdrome, Amiens and 2 nearby airdromes, and military objectives along the Channel coast. No fighter opposition was encountered, and AA fire was weak.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 3 March there was no major change in the situation in Italy. German elements attacked Allied forward positions 15 miles S of Orsogna. In the Cassino sector weather was unfavorable to operations. The Germans abandoned Mt. Castellone (approximately 2 miles NW of Cassino). In the lower Garigliano River sector the situation was generally quiet, but German artillery was active 1 mile NW of Castelforte. In the Anzio beachhead, on 2 March, a German

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attack with tanks and infantry along the road S-SW of Cisterna was subjected to Allied artillery fire; several other small German attacks were unsuccessful. During the early evening of 2 March and on 3 March concentrated movements, in both directions, on roads leading to the Anzio beachhead and the Cassino sector were observed. Balkans: Just west of Belgrade there has been considerable activity recently, in which 2 German columns were raided by Partisan units; railroad sabotage was carried out at 2 points on the main Zagreb--Belgrade RR. In western Montenegro the Partisans recently occupied 2 villages about 30 miles inland from Dubrovnik. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 March, German planes made an unsuccessful attack at Anzio. RAF bombers attacked roads in the beachhead sector. On 2 March, Allied planes of all types made very heavy and effective attacks on German troops, tanks, transport, and roads in the Anzio area. Only 10 German planes were observed during the day, and no combat ensued. Allied planes also bombed and strafed shipping and transport at Ancona and along the coast of Yugoslavia. U. S. medium bombers made a light attack at Knin (Yugoslavia).

6. ASIA--Burma: On 1 March, Allied troops continued to advance down the Kaladan River; in the Chin Hills, 1 Japanese patrol was ambushed. In the Arakan area Japanese stragglers behind the main British line are being liquidated. On 28 February, Japanese supply dumps and troop concentrations in the Hukawng Valley were successfully attacked by U. S. fighters and fighter bombers. On 29 February rail and road bridges N of Mandalay, near Ye-U and Mogaung, were heavily damaged; both the Mu Canal road and Madein bridges were rendered unserviceable. Despite intense AA fire and an interception by 3 Japanese planes, RAF heavy bombers dropped 44 tons on Rangoon marshalling yards, scoring hits in the target area and starting many fires. Kuriles: On the night of 1-2 March, U. S. medium bombers lightly raided the Paramushiru-Shimushu area; light AA fire was encountered, but there was no aerial opposition.

7. PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 1 March, Allied destroyers shelled both Japanese shore installations and beached barges along the southwest coast of Bougainville, receiving return fire. U. S. light bombers heavily attacked Japanese ground positions in the Torokina area, while fighters attacked Japanese installations in the Monoitu Mission area (southwest Bougainville), causing fires and explosions. U. S. bombers made a successful heavy attack on Kahili airfield. On the night of 1-2 March a lone Japanese plane bombed U. S. PT-boats off Bougainville. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: At Los Negros (Admiralties) determined Japanese resistance continued, but their counterattacks on the night of 1-2 March and on the morning of 2 March were repulsed. On 1 March, Allied destroyers

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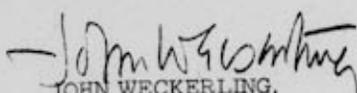
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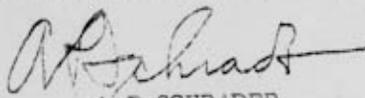
bombarded Japanese positions on Los Negros and, on 2 March, bombarded gun positions at the entrance to Seeadler Harbor (just W of Los Negros). On 1 March, Allied aircraft attacked the Lorengau area (immediately W of Los Negros on Manus Island) and, on 1 and 2 March, bombed and strafed Japanese positions W and SW of Momote airfield (Los Negros). On 1 March, in the Ramu Valley area (New Guinea), Japanese positions in the Upper Mindjim Valley were heavily strafed and bombed by Allied planes. On 29 February, Rabaul was heavily bombed by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 1 March a medium-sized French freighter was torpedoed and sunk off the Gold Coast. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 3 March one was reported 120 miles SE of Halifax; on 4 March another was reported 175 miles SE of Cape Race.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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T.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 2 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 3 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
3 March 1944.

No. 341.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No important changes occurred during the last 24 hours. In the north the Soviets continue aggressive action, but in the south, spring thaws have turned the ground into a morass, immobilizing even track-laying transport for the present. Northern Front: At Narva the Soviets are consolidating their bridgehead. The RR running W from Narva is still in German hands, although under Soviet artillery fire. Fierce fighting for possession of Pskov is in progress. Southeast of Ostrov (S of Pskov) the Soviets have made slight progress. Central Front: At Vitebsk and SE of Bobruisk the Soviets are maintaining pressure. Southern Front: The entire southern front is relatively quiet; probably because of soft ground conditions. At Kerch small-scale Soviet attacks have resulted in no change in the situation.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 29 February - 1 March, 18 German planes attacked southeast England; 2 were shot down. On 1 March, off the Netherlands coast, RAF fighters attacked a 5000-ton ship, leaving it aground and on fire; 4 escorting vessels were damaged. On the night of 1-2 March a strong force of RAF bombers attacked Stuttgart; 120 German planes bombed points in southeast England; 6 were destroyed. On 2 March, U. S. bombers made a heavy attack on Frankfurt; air opposition was very slight.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 2 March there was no appreciable change on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector German patrols were active; in the central mountain sector snow hindered communications; in the lower Garigliano sector slight German artillery fire and some German patrol activity were reported. In the Anzio beach-head a small-scale German attack SW of Carroceto was unsuccessful. Southwest of Cisterna the Germans were forced to retire to positions held previous to their attack on 29 February. There was considerable German vehicle movement between Littoria and Borgo Piave (2 miles NW

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of Littoria). Considerable scattered vehicle movement was also observed on all roads in the Rome area. Balkans: Greek guerrillas were forced to withdraw in the Kalavrita area (northern Peloponnesus). Air Activity: On the night of 29 February-1 March a total of about 20 German bombers in small groups attacked Anzio Harbor. On 1 March, Allied fighters patrolled the Anzio beachhead and bombed enemy positions there. Along the Yugoslavian coast an enemy schooner and about 60 smaller craft were sunk or damaged.

6. ASIA.--China: On 28 February, 7 Japanese planes bombed Kienow airdrome. On 1 March, Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Nanchang without opposition. U. S. bombers and fighters destroyed a 160-foot motor launch near Anking and damaged 1 of 8 Japanese fighters which attempted an ineffective interception. U. S. medium bombers sank a 300-foot boat in a sweep on the Yangtze. On 2 March, U. S. fighters scored hits on 2 bridges and on tracks in the Nanchang area. Burma: In the Arakan fighting between 4 and 29 February, 4,500 Japanese are estimated to have been killed or seriously wounded. Fresh Japanese troops have been reported in front line positions both E and W of the Kalapanzin River. On 28 February, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 39 tons on the marshalling yards at Mandalay. RAF bombers attacked the rail station at Shwebo with good results. On 29 February, U. S. medium bombers dropped 14 tons, knocking out 2 rail bridges S of Myingyan. French Indo-China: On 2 March, U. S. medium bombers sank a 100-foot boat in Tonkin Gulf and caused some damage to rail shops and a coal plant at Campha Port.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 1 March, U. S. bombers attacked Wotje, Maloelap, Mille, and Jaluit, receiving weak AA fire at the last 2 places. Solomons Area: On 29 February, Allied aircraft, in support of ground troops, heavily bombed enemy positions at Empress Augusta Bay. Allied planes also strafed enemy troops on Fauro Island (off southeastern Bougainville) and harassed enemy barges off the west and south coasts of Bougainville. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 29 February, at Los Negros (Admiralties), an enemy counterattack upon the Allied perimeter was repulsed, and 60 Japanese were killed. On 1 March, on New Britain, Allied ground forces made an unopposed landing at a point 8 miles NE of the Arawa airstrip and E of the Palle River. Naval surface units bombarded Namatanai (east coast of New Ireland), starting fires and silencing shore batteries. Enemy installations at Borpop and Cape St. George were similarly bombarded. Allied heavy and medium bombers carried out heavy attacks on supply and bivouac areas at Hansa Bay, starting large fires and causing explosions. Allied light bombers and fighters attacked the airdromes at Alexishafen and bombed enemy installations at Msdang.

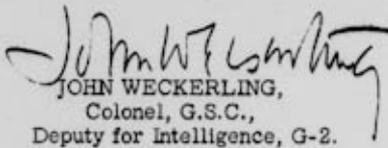
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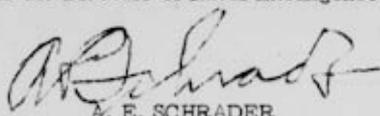
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat
Sightings in American Waters: On 2 March one was reported off Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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GSD Letter 5-3-72
2Mar44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 2 March 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
2 March 1944.

No. 340.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Although a revolutionary attempt by the Third Infantry regiment on 1 March was quickly and bloodlessly suppressed, the Farrell Government of Argentina faces a continuing crisis, with the activity of opposition forces unabated.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet pressure has increased in the north, where temperatures are - 4° F. Along the Central Front visibility is low because of heavy clouds. Northern Front: In the Narva area the Soviets broke through German defenses on the Narva River and advanced approximately 10 miles to the west. The best German defensive position is about 15 miles farther west. By an advance from the north, the Soviets have reached the outskirts of Pskov. Southeast of Pskov the Soviets have cut the Pskov--Idritsa RR; only one RR to the south and one to the west of Pskov now remain in German hands. The Soviets made a slight advance NW of Novosokolniki. Central Front: A strong Soviet attack S of Vitebsk was held to minor gains by German counterattacks. In view of towns mentioned in the Soviet official communiques it may be said that Vitebsk is still in German hands. Southeast of Bobruisk, Soviet pressure continues unabated; in this area heavy fighting is in progress. Southern Front: The Soviets attacked on a broad front NW and SW of Krivoi Rog with no apparent change in the situation. At Kerch the Soviets used smoke in attacking the city but made no progress.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 29 February, U. S. bombers made a 450-ton attack on the aircraft factories at Brunswick; only 18 German fighters were observed during the entire mission. It was the lightest reaction ever encountered by an Allied mission over Germany. AA fire was meager enroute and moderate to intense over the target. Other U. S. heavy and medium bombers attacked targets in the Calais area without air opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 1 March there was no change in the situation on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector German artillery and mortars were active. In the Cassino sector the Rapido River

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suddenly rose over its banks for a distance of 2,000 yards 1 mile N of the town. In the lower Garigliano sector German artillery fire continued heavy against Monte Ornitto, 2 miles E-NE of Castelforte. On 29 February, in the Anzio beachhead, the Germans, employing tanks, launched an attack along a 1,000 yard front SW of Cisterna. Some penetration was made, but the Germans were subsequently subjected to a counterattack to the NE which, according to latest reports, was making progress. There was a definite increase in German artillery fire S of Carroceto. Air Activity: On 29 February, U. S. medium bombers attacked the Viterbo airdrome; other medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked gun positions, tanks, and transport on both the Anzio and Cassino fronts. Railroads, motor vehicles, and light shipping along the Dalmatian coast and at Corfu were attacked by Allied fighters. In the Aegean, Allied planes damaged or destroyed 2 merchant vessels. Near Derna (Cyrenaica) a German reconnaissance bomber was shot down by RAF fighters. Naval Activity: On the night of 29 February - 1 March an enemy convoy off the Dalmatian coast near Zara was intercepted by a French destroyer. An escort vessel, 2 E-boats, and 2 cargo ships were sunk.

6. ASIA.--China: On 29 February, U. S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 30 tons in an effective attack on important warehouses and storage facilities near Yochow on the northeast shore of Tungting Lake; fires were started, and explosions were observed. Chinese and U. S. medium units dropped 18 tons on the Yochow rail yards, scoring hits on repair sheds and rail lines. Other U. S. medium bombers, in a sweep NE of Wenchow, sank 3 75-foot sampans and probably sank a 100-foot vessel. U. S. fighters effectively bombed and strafed ammunition dumps at the Kunlong ferry.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 28 February, U. S. medium bombers attacked Maloelap, Wotje, and Mille; heavy and light bombers raided Jaluit. Enemy installations on Langar Island (Ponape) were bombed by U. S. aircraft with good results. On 29 February, U. S. planes twice bombed the runways at Wotje, and light bombers attacked Mille; U. S. heavy bombers attacked Wake. There was no aerial opposition to any of these attacks. Solomons Area: On the night of 27-28 February a lone Japanese plane bombed U. S. PT-boats off southwest Bougainville. On 28 February, U. S. fighters attacked the Monoitu Mission area (southwest Bougainville), receiving heavy AA fire. New Guinea--New Britain Area: The Allied landing of 29 February on Los Negros Island (Admiralties) was made on the southern edge of Hyane Harbor (near the northern end of the Momote airfield) against slight enemy ground resistance. Prior to and during these operations Allied naval surface vessels bombarded the landing beach area as well as enemy installations on Manus Island. On 28 February, U. S. medium and heavy bombers, with fighter escort,

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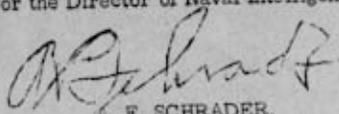
bombed Rabaul, damaging the town and Rapopo airdrome. Light bomber units again attacked Vunapope, starting fires. On 29 February, U. S. medium bombers attacked Lou and Pak (E and S of Los Negros Island) in support of Allied ground operations. Airdromes at Madang, Hansa Bay, Hollandia, and Tadjl were bombed without aerial opposition.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 29 February a medium-sized British freighter was torpedoed and sunk 120 miles S of Cape Comorin (India). U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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REF ID: A66378
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 29 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 1 March 1944 1 March 1944.

No. 339.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, 2 regiments of infantry have marched on Buenos Aires in an attempt to reinstate General Pedro P. Ramirez in the presidency. The press further states that the Argentine Navy is backing General Ramirez.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Relatively small progress was made by the Soviets during the last 24 hours. Temperatures are as follows: Northern Front, + 5° F; Central Front + 10° F; Southern Front, thawing. The spring and mud period usually extending from the middle of March to the middle of June, probably will start 2 weeks earlier this year. Northern Front: Soviet pressure continues at Narva but without change in the situation. Soviet forces are closing in on the city of Pskov. The Red Army made slight advances NW of Novosokolniki. Central Front: South of Vitebsk and S of the Berezina River, German counterattacks are preventing further Soviet advances. Southern Front: Only local fighting took place S of the Pripet Marshes. South of Krivoi Rog the Soviets renewed their attacks and made slight gains. At Kerch the Red Army renewed its attacks against the city from the northeast. Air Activity: On 28 February the GAF supported ground operations and attacked communications and concentrations in the Lake Peipus -- Leningrad area, near Dobno (W of Zhitomir), and near Krivoi Rog. Rail targets along the Murmansk RR were attacked.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 28 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers heavily attacked military objectives in the Channel coast area. No German aircraft were observed, but some formations encountered intense AA fire. Allied fighters attacked a 5000-ton merchant vessel in Boulogne Harbor.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 29 February the situation was unchanged; there was no report on the Adriatic sector. In the Cassino sector German artillery and mortar fire forced Allied engineer parties to cease work 3-1/2 miles S of the town. A German infiltration 5 miles S of Cassino, on the night of 28-29 February, was cleared up. On the night of

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28-29 February, 6 miles NE of Minturno, a small German attack was repulsed. In the lower Garigliano sector German artillery fire continued heavy. In the Anzio beachhead the Germans were again becoming active. An unsuccessful German attack was made approximately 1 mile W of the main road running N from Anzio; 2 strong German patrols were repulsed 3 miles E of this road. Some German tank movement was observed 3 miles SE of Carroceto. Balkans: Off the Yugoslav coast considerable concentration and activity of German assault craft and landing barges in Korcula and Peljesac channels and in Velaluka Bay (western tip of Korcula Island) may indicate a German attempt to occupy Partisan-held Vis Island. Guerrilla activities continue in the Macedonian area of Yugoslavia and in the Peloponnesus. Air Activity: On 28 February bad weather continued on the Italian fronts, but U.S. medium bombers attacked a landing ground at Canino (W of Viterbo), and fighters bombed 3 airfields at Rome. Other fighters attacked gun positions N of Anzio and destroyed 2 small merchant vessels in Ancona Harbor. Shipping and transport along the coast of Yugoslavia were again attacked by fighters.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 27 February varied targets in Myitkyina were attacked, with hits being scored on the power station, rail yards, and warehouse area. Thirteen tons were dropped in a successful raid on Ye-U town and vicinity; 8 warehouses were demolished; the Mu Canal road bridge (SW of Ye-U) and nearby buildings were destroyed as were 16 freight cars. RAF heavy bombers caused large explosions and fires at Pegu rail station. Light bomber units continued to support ground action near Buthidaung. Dumps near Chikobi and Warazup on the Kamaing -- Maingwan road were set on fire. On 28 February, during sweeps from Pintha to Kunu, medium bombers strafed 34 box cars and damaged 4 locomotives and a bridge, S of the Mu Canal bridge. Oil pipe lines E of Minhla and E of Magwe were set afire, the latter exploding.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 28 February, Allied aircraft made small-scale attacks on Mejit, Utrik, and Rongelap (northern Marshalls), destroying buildings on the last two. Solomons Area: On 27 February, U.S. light bomber units attacked Japanese barges off the southwest coast of Bougainville. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 28 February, in the Ramu Valley area, an Allied ground patrol in the Mintjim River Valley contacted an enemy force near Saipa Village Number 2 (3 miles S of Daumoina). On New Britain, Allied ground forces in the Arawe area advanced to Mio (3 miles N-NW of Arawe airstrip); a ground patrol encountered an entrenched enemy unit 3

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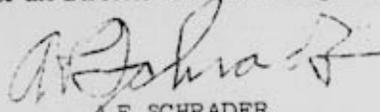
miles E of Mielelek. A communique reports that on 29 February, Allied ground forces landed on Los Negros Island (Admiralties) and, after rapidly overcoming enemy resistance, secured the Momote airfield. There was no Japanese aerial opposition. On 26 and 27 February enemy installations at Vunapope were heavily bombed in a series of attacks by Allied aircraft. Damage was inflicted on shipping and supply areas; over 120 buildings were destroyed. On 27 February, Boram airfield (Wewak) and the Melanua Harbor area (SE of Madang) were bombed by Allied aircraft. On 27 and 28 February effective Allied air attacks were made on the Hansa Bay area and the airstrips at Alexishafen and Madang. Allied medium bombers attacked Los Negros and Lorengau (Admiralties). There was no enemy aerial opposition to any of these air attacks.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 27 February a schooner was reported sunk by submarine off Lebanon. On 29 February an unidentified tanker was reported sunk in the Mediterranean off Palestine. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 28 February one was reported 375 miles W of Ascension.

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


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 28 February 1944 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 29 February 1944 29 February 1944.

No. 338.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President-Delegate Farrell of Argentina has appointed General Diego Mason and General Juan Pistarini (members of GOU) Ministers pro-tem of Foreign Affairs and Marine respectively. Colonel Peron is reported to be Acting Minister of War. Counter-revolutionary elements continue to be reported active.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Northern Front, temperatures have dropped sharply to + 5° F. South of the Pripet marshes temperatures border on freezing; roads are soft. Northern Front: At Narva, Soviet pressure continued without change. From Pskov to Novosokolniki the Soviets are advancing. They now control the dominating terrain E of the Latvian border. Central Front: No reports from Vitebsk are available. It is believed that the probable Soviet penetration here has been neutralized by German counterattacks. East and SE of Bobruisk, Soviet pressure continues without change. Southern Front: Northwest of Lutsk, German counterattacks have stopped Soviet armored advances. At Yampol, Soviet advances toward the Odessa -- Lvov railroad have been met by strong German counterattacks, which are favored by the terrain. South of Krivoi Rog, fighting has abated. Air Activity: On 27 February, the GAF supported ground operations and attacked artillery positions, tanks, and troop concentrations in the Kirovograd region. An undesignated Soviet bridge across the Dnepr was bombed. On 27 February, air activity on the Eastern Front was the heaviest of the entire month. On the night of 27-28 February, Oulu (Uleaborg), near the north end of the Gulf of Bothnia, was bombed by the SAF. On 25 February in the Leningrad--Lake Peipus area and in the area W of Novosokolniki, the SAF continued to support ground operations. Rail targets and troop concentrations were attacked along the Northern Front.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 25-26 February, British destroyers sank an enemy E-boat off East Anglia. On the night of 26-27 February an enemy trawler was probably sunk off Jersey.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 28 February there was little change in the situation on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector patrolling continued; 8 miles SW of Orsogna the Germans were forced to yield a small amount of ground. The central mountain sector remained quiet. In the Cassino sector the Germans attempted an infiltration 5 miles S of the town and are believed to have made a minor penetration. The lower Garigliano sector was quiet except for artillery action. In the Anzio beachhead German shelling on rear areas was heavier than on the forward positions. The Germans continued to shell Anzio port. Air Activity: On 27 February despite adverse weather Allied fighters and fighter-bombers attacked communications and gun positions on the Anzio and Cassino fronts and bombed two airdromes near Rome. About 20 German fighters were over the Anzio beachhead during the day. Allied fighters attacked rail and shipping targets along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA.--Burma: In the Arakan an estimated 1500 Japanese were killed between 4 and 27 February. On 26 February rail targets in central Burma on both the Lashio and Myitkyina lines were attacked. Bawgyo bridge (80 miles SW of Lashio) was damaged, and at Tantabin (30 miles N of Shwebo) 2 spans were destroyed. Warehouses near Naba Junction were destroyed, and hits were scored on the approaches to the Mu bridge. The RAF effectively bombed airdromes in the Rangoon area, dropping 52 tons; 1 of these missions was ineffectually intercepted. French Indo-China: Medium bombers attacked Nam Dinh rail yards heavily damaging cars, facilities, and buildings; in addition, a 100-foot river steamer was destroyed, and 8 other small steamers were attacked with unknown results. Kuriles: On the night of 26-27 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked the Karabu Zaki area of Paramushiru; no results were observed. China: On 27 February, U.S. fighters dropped 4 tons on both approaches of Puchi rail bridge (40 miles NE of Yochow). The bridge is now unserviceable.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 26 February, Taroa Island (Malcoelap Atoll) was attacked. On 27 February, Mille and Wotje were bombed. There was no enemy aerial opposition, and AA fire was received only from Malcoelap and Mille. Solomons Area: On 26 February enemy concentrations and positions on the southwest coast of Bougainville and E of the Saua River were bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 26 February, Allied aircraft bombed Momote airfield on Manus Island. On New Guinea, Allied planes attacked villages near the Sepik River and enemy barges near Madang. On 27 February the enemy airfields at Madang, Alexishafen, Nubia, and Tadjji were effectively bombed, and 11 grounded planes were destroyed. In the Saidor area an Allied ground patrol reported enemy contact at

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Kepler Point (15 miles W of Saldor). Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On 27 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Waingapoe area on Soemba.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 26 February a medium-sized British freighter was torpedoed and sunk off the Gold Coast. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 26 February one was reported 80 miles S of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 27 February 1944. Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 28 February 1944 28 February 1944.

No. 337.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--During the last 24 hours mild weather prevailed on the entire front. Northern Front: North of Lake Peipus the Soviets renewed their attacks in an effort to gain bridgeheads across the Narva River, but there was no substantial change in the situation. The slow German withdrawal to the west continues SW of Lake Ilmen. The Soviets advanced 10 miles farther along the RR W of Novosokolniki. Central Front: Details on the continued heavy fighting at Vitebsk are lacking. According to the official German communique Soviet guerrillas are very active in the rear areas of this front. North of Rogachev, Soviet pressure is unabated, but strong counterattacks have checked the Soviet advance. Southern Front: Near Lutsk, German counterattacks prevented Soviet gains. Soviet forces made new advances S of Krivoi Rog. Air Activity: On 27 February the GAF opposed attacks on an airfield on the Northern Front by airmen of the Soviet Baltic fleet.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 24-25 February, defensive fighters in considerable strength and moderate flak were encountered by an RAF mission to Schweinfurt. On 26 and 27 February adverse weather over bases and all possible targets prevented large-scale Allied offensive air operations. On 26 February, RAF offensive patrols over France and Belgium, without loss, destroyed 9 German aircraft.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 27 February there was no change in the situation. In the Adriatic sector active patrolling continued. Considerable German movement was observed 2 miles E of Crsogna. In the lower Garigliano River sector German patrols and artillery were active, and some tanks were observed. In the Anzio beachhead German attempts at infiltration E of the main road running N from Anzio were broken up by artillery. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, Mihailovitch forces claim to have engaged a large German force approximately 40 miles SE of

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Belgrade. In Macedonia, Greek guerrillas successfully attacked a Bulgarian concentration in the Mesta River area. Air Activity: On 26 February, Allied planes patrolled the Anzio area without incident; strategic missions were weatherbound. On 27 February, German air activity at Anzio was slight. Naval Activity: On 27 February, Allied destroyers bombarded Vela Luka on Korcula (near Split). Shore batteries returned fire with fair accuracy, but no damage or casualties were reported. On 24 February, Allied motor gunboats entered Primosten Harbor and shelled the town without opposition.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 25 and 26 February, Japanese pockets of resistance E of the Mayu Range were eliminated with resulting heavy casualties to the Japanese; British road communications over the Ngakyedauk Pass are now open, and the situation in this sector is well under control. In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese are withdrawing towards Maingkwun, and the Chinese are occupying several native villages in their wake. On 25 February, U.S. medium bombers destroyed bridges, rail facilities, and 2 locomotives during attacks on Meza, Sinthe, and Natmauk. In the Chin Hills, RAF light bombers attacked scattered targets including a Japanese headquarters area, motor and river transportation, and defensive ground positions. On 28 February, U.S. fighters conducted sweeps of the Hsenwi and Lashio airfields. French Indo-China: On 25 February, U.S. fighters sank a 175-foot vessel and damaged dock facilities in the Campha Port area. Similar attacks were made on Hongay; one 150-foot vessel was sunk, and another was damaged. On 26 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked the airdrome at Tourane for the first time, demolishing 5 warehouses and damaging a hangar and rail facilities; 2 small vessels were also sunk in the dock area.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 24, 25, and 26 February, Allied aircraft carried out 12 raids on Mille, Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit. There was no air interception of any of these attacks; AA fire was lacking at Wotje and was sporadic elsewhere. On 24 February, Allied planes made 2 attacks on the Lele Harbor area at Kusaie (eastern Carolines). Hits were scored on the radio station, barracks, and wharf area; 1 small freighter was sunk and another damaged. Enemy AA fire was encountered only in the first attack. Both of these attacks are in addition to the attack previously reported as having been made on the same date. Kusaie and Ponape were both attacked on 26 February; at Ponape, AA fire was intense. A revised estimate of Japanese losses at Truk on 17 and 18 February, based on photographic interpretation, follows: 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 2 gunboats, 7 tankers, 8 merchant vessels, and 1 ammunition supply ship, 6 other ships were probably sunk and 11 damaged. Reconnaissance of Woleai Atoll (western Carolines, 550 miles W of Truk), on 26 February, revealed a 3,500-foot airstrip. Solomons Area:

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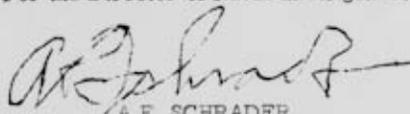
On the night of 23-27 February, 5 southbound Japanese barges loaded with men and supplies were attacked off Malsunkai (southwest coast of Bougainville) by Allied PT-boats; 2 barges were sunk and the other 3 probably sunk. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 25 February, Allied medium bombers successfully attacked enemy gun positions on Matupi Island (Rabaul Harbor). On New Guinea, Allied aircraft bombed gun positions and blew up an ammunition dump at Wewak and attacked the Boram airdrome, destroying 3 enemy planes. On 26 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, made 3 attacks on Vunapope airfield (Rabaul), without air opposition. Enemy airfields at But, Dagua, and Alexishafen were bombed, and 10 grounded enemy planes were destroyed. On the night of 25-26 February, 6 enemy barges were destroyed by Allied PT-boats, 1 mile N of Cape Maylun (Madang).

B. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 24 February a small British freighter was torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel by E-boat. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 25 February one was reported 300 miles NW of Ascension; on 27 February another was reported S of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 26 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 27 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D.C.,
27 February 1944.

No. 338.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--A thaw has again set in with resultant heavy mud, particularly in the central and southern sectors of the front. The Dnepr River is open S of Rogachev but is full of floating ice. Northern Front: North of Lake Peipus only local action took place. Southwest of Lake Ilmen the Soviets made rapid advances to occupy territory evacuated by the Germans. West of Novosokolniki the Red Army renewed pressure and made slight advances along the RR leading west. Central Front: The situation around Vitebsk is not yet clear, and conflicting reports continue to come in; official communiques fail to mention fighting there, but Allied and enemy press and radio reports continue to refer to heavy fighting in the Vitebsk area. East and SE of Bobruisk heavy fighting is in progress, with the Soviets making desperate efforts to break through. Small penetrations into forward positions are admitted by the Germans. Southern Front: Near Lutsk, Soviet forces renewed attacks with armored units, but without registering any gain. West of Zvenigorodka the Germans were counterattacking to neutralize the mounting Soviet pressure. In the vicinity of Krivoi Rog there are no reported changes. Continued stubborn German resistance in the Dnepr River Bend indicates that the Germans are not yet disposed to withdraw to the Bug River. Air Activity: On 26 February, German bombers and dive bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked Soviet troop columns along the Southern Front, particularly in the Krivoi Rog sector. On the night of 26-27 February a strong force of Soviet bombers attacked Helsinki.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 February, U.S. bombers made heavy attacks on German aircraft and component parts factories at Regensburg, Furth, Augsburg and Stuttgart (southwest Germany). German fighter opposition was generally weak; U.S. fighters observed only 125 German planes; AA fire was moderate to intense. German losses were 53 aircraft. U.S. medium bombers attacked airdromes in Belgium and the Netherlands; about 25 German fighters were met over the Netherlands. On the night of 25-26 February a strong force of RAF bombers, in 2 phases, attacked

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Augsburg. Naval Activity: An Allied coastal convoy off Great Yarmouth (east coast of England) was attacked by about 12 E-boats which were driven off by 2 British destroyers; 2 E-boats were damaged. In an action off the Netherlands coast Allied coastal forces attacked 2 groups of enemy E-boats, 2 of which were damaged.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 26 February, German raiding parties were surprisingly active in the area between Orsogna and Arielli. German vehicles were the target of Allied artillery fire in Vicenna (2 miles E of Orsogna). The Germans continued to improve defenses in the Cassino sector; 2 small German attacks in Cassino were repulsed. German artillery was active in the lower Garigliano River sector, 2-1/2 miles N of Minturno. In the Anzio beachhead German infiltration continued W of the Carroceto--Anzio road and along the axis of the road. German artillery was active in the Cerreto area (3 miles NE of Nettuno). Anzio was the target of German heavy guns and, during the night 25-26 February, was subjected to an air attack with glider bombs. Balkans: The Partisans captured the towns of Selce, Krivi, Put, and Otonac (Yugoslavia). Many Chetniks in the Perusic area were reported to be deserting to the Partisans. Guerillas attacked a German troop train in the Mount Olympus area (Greece). Air Activity: On the night of 24-25 February, RAF planes bombed Steyr (Austria) and nearby targets of opportunity. Some German fighter flares were observed, but there was no air opposition. On 25 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Regensburg aircraft factories. Other bombers struck an airfield at Graz (N of the Yugoslavian border) and targets at Pola and Fiume (Italy). A total of about 250 German fighters offered strong opposition to these missions, losing 92 of their number in combat. At Anzio, German planes were active during the day, making intermittent bombing attacks on shipping in the harbor. During the night of 25-26 February, German planes again bombed Anzio Harbor, without causing damage and with the loss of 5 aircraft. In the Aegean, 9 German planes defended Leros against an attack on shipping by U.S. planes.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 23 February warehouses at Chantha and a radio station at Manpang were destroyed by U.S. planes. During the night of 24-25 February enemy barracks and other installations at Moulmein were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. On 24 and 25 February enemy positions at Maungdaw were bombed by the RAF in support of ground troops; on 25 February, RAF medium bombers scored damaging hits on the rail yards at Maymyo. On 25 February, Ninglatawng (20 miles S of Sumprabum) was cleared of enemy troops. In the Arakan, British forces occupied Kyauktaw. China: On 24 February enemy barge and river traffic on the Yangtze River between Chihchow and Pengtse was strafed by Allied fighter planes. Several sampans were destroyed, and other shipping was damaged. At Wuhu the warehouse area along the Yangtze was attacked by medium

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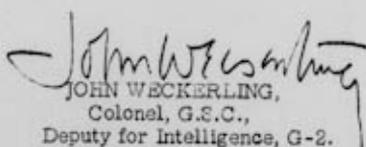
bombers, and fires were started. French Indo-China: On 24 February rail and dock facilities at Hon Gay were attacked by Allied medium bombers; Allied fighter-bombers attacked the dock facilities at Campha Port. Considerable damage was inflicted.

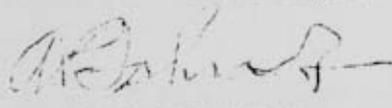
7. PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 24 February, Allied aircraft bombed villages in the Katsinkoveri area (northern tip of Bougainville), starting fires. On 25 February, in the Torokina area, Allied aircraft bombed enemy positions NE of the Piva River. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 February, on New Guinea, Allied aircraft destroyed a large portion of Singor Village (14 miles W of Saidor). On 24 February, Allied planes attacked enemy installations at Dagua, But, and Nubia, starting fires. On 25 February, Allied aircraft made a heavy attack on Boram airfield and gun positions, starting fires and destroying 9 enemy planes. Allied heavy bombers also hit gun positions in the Hansa Bay area and supply dumps at Madang. Allied ground forces in the Saidor area occupied Cape Iris, Awarai, and Sindama (the 2 latter 3 miles W and 8 miles S of Cape Iris, respectively), encountering no enemy opposition. On 24 February, in the Rabaul area, Allied planes attacked enemy supply dumps at Vunapope; the airdromes of Tobera, Keravat, and Vunakanau; and the town of Rabaul itself. No enemy air opposition was encountered, but there was intense AA fire at Rabaul and Vunakanau. On 25 February, Allied planes attacked Rapopo airdrome, scoring hits on runway and dispersal areas. In the Cape Gloucester area Allied ground patrols reached Iboki (Rein Bay) without making enemy contact. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 25 February, Allied aircraft strafed villages and enemy observation posts on the south coast of Timor (S of Atamboea), starting fires.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S. 6-8-78
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 25 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 26 February 1944 26 February 1944.

No. 335.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 25 February executive authority in Argentina was delegated by President Ramirez to General Edelmiro Farrell, Vice President and former Minister of War. The telephone system was taken over by army technicians, long distance foreign telephone calls were banned, and strict censorship was imposed on foreign correspondents.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The situation is obscure on the Central Front, where intense operations continue. The weather is believed to be clearing. Northern Front: At the southern end of Lake Peipus the Soviets have captured Pirisar Island and are pressing slowly toward Pskov. Southwest of Lake Ilmen, Soviet forces have advanced from Dno to the Shelon River and from Kholm to a point within a mile of the Dno--Novosokolniki RR. Central Front: South of Vitebsk heavy fighting is in progress. North of Rogachev the Soviets made slight progress; Soviet pressure between the Pripet and Berezina rivers toward Bobruisk continues. Southern Front: South of Krivoi Rog there is fighting of only local significance. Air Activity: On 24 February the GAF supported ground operations near Rogachev. Soviet claims of German plane losses indicate considerable air activity.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 24-25 February, for the fifth consecutive night, about 150 German planes attacked southeast England; 19 of the attackers were destroyed. On 24 February, U.S. heavy bombers made heavy attacks on the ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt and on the aircraft factories and other industrial works at Rostock and Gotha. German air opposition was strong at Gotha but only moderate at the other targets. U.S. fighters observed about 235 German fighters. Total German losses were 120 aircraft. U.S. medium bombers attacked 3 airdromes in the Netherlands and military objectives in the Calais area. There was no air opposition, and AA fire was very weak.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 25 February there was only minor activity on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector German patrols were again active. A German patrol was broken up by artillery

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fire 1-1/2 miles NE of Orsogna. On the night of 24-25 February several German attacks immediately N of Orsogna were dispersed by artillery. In the Cassino sector a German attack on a hill 4-1/2 miles NW of the town was repulsed. In the Anzio beachhead there was no change in the line. In the sector E of Carroceto there was intermittent German artillery fire, and in an area 3 miles E of that town a German concentration, estimated at 2 battalions and self-propelled artillery, was reported. In Carroceto and the east, German offensive units appear to be regrouping for attack. Balkans: Off the Dalmatian coast a Partisan raid on German-occupied Hvar Island was unsuccessful. Naval Activity: On the evening of 23 February several German E-boats attempted to attack the anchorage off Anzio but were driven off by Allied patrol craft. Air Activity: On 24 February, U.S. heavy bombers again attacked the industrial city of Steyr (Austria). About 110 German single and twin-engine fighters were encountered, and AA fire was intense; 35 German fighters were claimed destroyed. Other heavy bombers attacked the oil refineries and torpedo works at Fiume (Italy), destroying 1 of 5 German fighters encountered. In the battle area S of Rome, Allied planes bombed German troops, guns, and supply dumps and patrolled the Anzio beachhead, where 4 German fighters were active. Other Allied aircraft attacked shipping along the Dalmatian coast and destroyed 13 aircraft on the ground at Zemonico (Yugoslavia). Near Leros, in the Aegean, 5 German fighters opposed a U.S. bombing attack on shipping; 2 German planes were shot down.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 23 February, Chinese troops advancing south occupied Yawngbang Ga, 8 miles NW of Maingkwan. On 24 February, 10 Japanese of a party of 60 were killed in ambush near Sumprabum. On 22 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked transportation facilities at Ye-U. Dumps and roads in the Hukawng Valley were lightly bombed; 2 railroad passes S of Myitkyina were damaged. On 23 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked 3 airfields in the Akyab area. RAF light bomber units effectively raided Japanese positions in the Arakan in support of ground troops on 22, 23, and 24 February. On 23 February, RAF heavy bombers attacked docks at Promé and bombed the town at Akyab. Hits were scored on railway facilities at Moulmein and Martaban and on 3 airdromes around Magwe.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: In the previously reported attack on Saipan and Tinian (Marianas) by a U.S. carrier task group, 135 enemy planes were destroyed or damaged. Enemy planes continuously attacked units of the group during the night of 22-23 February and during the morning of 23 February; 14 of the 52 attacking enemy planes were shot down by AA fire, and 5 others were destroyed by patrol planes. On 23 February, over the target area, 29 enemy aircraft were shot down, and 87 planes of various types were burned or heavily damaged on the ground. At Tinian one 6,000-ton freighter exploded and probably sank; at Saipan, 2 freighters and 8 small craft were aground, burning, or damaged; radio, aircraft, and

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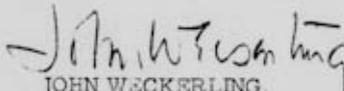
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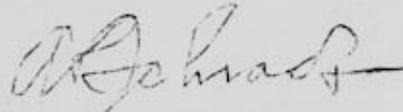
fuel facilities were bombed. On 24 February, Allied planes attacked Kusale (eastern Carolines), causing an ammunition dump on Lele Island to explode. Solomons Area: On 24 February attacking Allied planes silenced Japanese mortar and machinegun fire in the Kuralo Mission sector (23 miles NW of Cape Torokina). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 February, in the Saidor area, Allied ground forces occupied Sien (1-1/2 miles S of Gabumi and approximately 12 miles W-SW of Saidor). In the Cape Gloucester area Allied ground patrols reached a point 4-1/2 miles SE of Cape Raoult. On 23 February, in the Rabaul area, U.S. aircraft attacked 2 airdromes and a supply area, scoring hits, setting fires, and encountering no enemy air opposition.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 24 February one was reported 300 miles SE of Cape Hatteras, and on 26 February another was reported in Windward Passage.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 24 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 25 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
25 February 1944.

No. 334.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: According to press reports President Ramirez has been forced out of office by extreme nationalists, and Vice President Farrell has taken over the presidency. Chile: The Chilean Government has announced arrest of 14 persons charged with German espionage and clandestine radio operations.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Red Army made very important gains during the last 24 hours. There was no substantial change of weather on the whole front. Northern Front: The Soviets are maintaining pressure at Narva and have launched an attack across the ice on Lake Peipus to out-flank German positions N of the lake. No information is available on progress made. East of Lake Pskov and SW of Lake Ilmen the Soviets continued their westward advance. Central Front: Vitebsk and Rogachev have been evacuated by the Germans; these moves are the culmination of months of Soviet effort to break through on the Central Front. The capture of these 2 cities is most significant, meaning the Soviets have penetrated the most important sector on the Eastern Front. Between the Pripet and Berezina rivers the Soviets are exerting strong pressure to the NW in conjunction with the attack N of Rogachev. The main Soviet threat in this direction is towards Minsk; this threat contributed to the German withdrawal from Vitebsk. Southern Front: South of Krivoi Rog, Soviet pressure continues with no change in the situation. Air Activity: On 24 February the SAF bombed German positions in the Rogachev area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 22-23 February, 135 German bombers and 15 fighter-bombers were airborne to attack the United Kingdom, but only 120 planes crossed the coast. Of approximately 85 reaching London, 7 were destroyed. During the night of 23-24 February, German planes again attacked southeast England. Ninety aircraft were airborne, and all made landfall, 25 reaching London; 3 were destroyed. On 24 February a lone German plane made a reconnaissance flight over London.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 24 February there was no change in the main Italian front. In the northern Adriatic sector active

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German patrolling continued. In the area 7-1/2 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare Allied forward positions were heavily engaged by the Germans. The central mountain sector remained generally quiet. In the Cassino area German movement was broken up by artillery fire 1,500 yards W-SW of Cassino. Heavy snow was reported in the area immediately SW of Cassino. In the lower Garigliano sector German artillery fire increased in the area of Minturno. In the Anzio beachhead 2 German attacks were repulsed: one by 80 Germans in the area immediately W of the main road running N from Anzio; the other by a German force of unknown size at a point 2,000 yards S of Carroceto on the same road. Balkans: The Italian border was crossed by Yugoslav Partisans a second time in a week for the purpose of sabotaging the important mercury mines at Idria; as a result the mines are completely non-operative. Air Activity: On 23 February, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 214 tons on the aircraft factory at Steyr (90 miles W of Vienna). About 120 German fighters were encountered; 33 were destroyed. Adverse weather limited air activity in Italy to fighter-bomber attacks on enemy gun positions near Campoleone. Allied fighters attacked light shipping along the coast of Yugoslavia and destroyed 3 German planes on a landing ground at Knin (E of Zara). In the Aegean, U.S. medium bombers attacked 3 German vessels at Leros.

8. ASIA.--China: On 23 February, U.S. medium bombers swept the Tonkin Gulf, probably sinking 1 Japanese vessel and damaging another. Burma: The Japanese forces E of the Mayu Range are being mopped-up and E of the Kalapanzin River they are retreating S to a point E of Buthidaung. Patrols are active in the Chin Hills, and several ambushes of small parties of Japanese troops have been successful. On 21 February, U.S. light bombers scored hits on rail bridges at Namkwin and Lollaw, seriously damaging the former. Medium bomber units, with fighter escort, demolished buildings and warehouses and damaged a road bridge in an attack at Kawlin. Japanese camps and supply areas in the Hukawng Valley were attacked; in a raid on Mohnyin the use of land mines against low-flying Allied planes was again indicated by violent explosions. U.S. fighters conducted offensive reconnaissance of Kengtung and Mong Yawng airfields on 22 February.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 21 February, Jaluit was twice attacked by aircraft from a U.S. task group. Fuel, ammunition, and supply stores, as well as hangars, barracks, a radio station, and a power station were hit. On 23 February, Allied planes attacked enemy installations at Mille, sinking 3 small ships and receiving weak inaccurate AA fire. The Allied air attack reported as occurring on 21 February at Pingelap was made on Rongelap (northern Marshalls). Solomons Area: On 23 February, Allied ground forces landed on Sau and Pinipel Islands (1 mile N of Green Island), killing 14 Japanese on Sau Island. Allied small naval vessels shelled enemy positions nightly on the southwest and west coasts of Bougainville and Buka between 21 and 24 February. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 February, Allied ground forces in the Saidor area captured

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Teteri (1 mile W of the Mot River's mouth and 8 miles NW of Saidor). In the Arawe area Allied ground forces landed at Mielelek (5 miles N of Arawe), wiping out a small enemy force. On 21 February, U.S. light bombers attacked enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor, scoring 18 hits on 8 ships and 12 hits among 20 barges. Heavy and medium bombers attacked 2 Rabaul airfields. There was no aerial opposition to the attacks in the Rabaul area. U.S. bombers effectively attacked Iboki (Rein Bay area). On New Guinea, U.S. bombers attacked the Madang area. On 23 February, U.S. light bombers successfully attacked the airfield and buildings at Burui (Wewak area) and damaged shelters near Saidor. On 25 February, U.S. destroyers shelled enemy installations at Vunapope, Matupi, and Cape Gazelle (Rabaul), causing explosions and fires and receiving return fire from shore batteries. On 25 February, Kavieng was also shelled by U.S. destroyers; 1 enemy ship was sunk, 2 set afire, and others were hit. Accurate return fire was received from enemy shore batteries, which were apparently present in greater numbers than before.

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:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 23 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 24 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
24 February 1944.

No. 333.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No information on the weather is available. Northern Front: The situation N of Lake Peipus remains unchanged. Southwest of Lake Ilmen the Soviets are exerting strong pressure against the retreating German forces. It is reported that fighting is going on in the streets of Dno, a rail junction whose early fall would hasten the German withdrawal from the area N of Velikie Luki. Central Front: Local Soviet attacks SE of Vitebsk were checked by the Germans. Northeast of Rogachev the Germans are counterattacking in an effort to neutralize a Soviet breakthrough on which no details are available. South of the Berezina River only local Soviet action took place. Southern Front: West of Zvenigorodka the Germans are counterattacking in an attempt to render ineffective continued Soviet pressure in this area. Slight gains were made by the Red Army NW and W of Krivoi Rog.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 February, despite adverse weather, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Aschersleben, Bernburg, Halberstadt, and Oschersleben (central Germany). Numerous targets of opportunity were also bombed. The bombers observed about 175 German fighter sorties; U. S. fighters reported about 445 German fighters were airborne. AA fire was moderate, but the fighter opposition was strong and aggressive; 93 German planes were shot down. U. S. medium bombers attacked Gilze-Rijen airdrome (Netherlands) without opposition.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 23 February the main Italian front remained quiet. In the northern Adriatic sector patrol clashes continue. In the central mountain sector there was some improvement in weather conditions. In the Anzio beachhead the Germans cut a lateral road E of San Lorenzo near the coast, thereby preventing movement of supplies to Allied units fighting NW of Cantaniera. Southwest of Carroceto a German infiltration was cleared up. South of Carroceto a German

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infantry attack was repulsed. South of Cisterna another German attack was broken up by artillery fire. Heavy rains restricted German armored units in the beachhead area. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the Partisans are in control of an area 40 miles wide extending 60 miles S from Zagreb. Air Activity: On 22 February, U. S. heavy bombers dropped over 400 tons on the aircraft factories at Regensburg and also attacked the rail yards at Peterhausen (NE of Berne). About 120 German fighters were encountered at Regensburg, 40 of which were shot down. Other heavy bombers attacked the Zagreb airdrome and the harbors at Sibenik and Zara without opposition. In Italy, U. S. medium bombers hit rail targets at Foligno and Albinia, and lighter aircraft attacked enemy positions and depots N of the Anzio battle line. In the Aegean, Allied planes scored hits on 2 destroyers and a 5,000-ton merchant vessel. The enemy convoy was escorted by 4 German bombers, 6 fighters, and 6 seaplanes; 3 of the hostile planes were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 19 February, Japanese planes bombed Kienow. Burma: On 20 February, RAF heavy bombers dropped 23 tons on stores and dumps near Taungup, starting several fires. On 21 February, Japanese aircraft engaged in over 80 offensive sorties in the Chin Hills and Arakan; after interception by RAF fighters, 9 Japanese fighters were damaged. Allied medium and light bombers, with fighter escort, attacked tunnel entrances and Japanese positions along the Maungdaw -- Buthidaung road. Rail and road facilities in the Mandalay area were attacked by heavy bombers; 64 tons were dropped, with many hits in the target areas.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 21 February, in the Marshalls area, Allied aircraft attacked Pingelap, Utirik, Mille, and Nauru, receiving light to moderate AA fire in the last 3 localities. On 22 February, Allied planes bombed Mille, Wotje, and Maloelap, causing explosions and fires. On 23 February, Allied ground forces captured Parry Island, the last important island on Eniwetok Atoll. Enemy forces on the atoll are estimated at 3,000. On 22 February, in the eastern Carolines, Allied aircraft attacked Ponape, receiving weak AA fire; in 2 attacks on the Lele Harbor area of Kusaie heavy AA fire was received only during the second attack. On 23 February, in the Marianas, U. S. carrier-based aircraft made a heavy attack on enemy installations at Saipan and Tinian. Solomons Area: On 21 February, Allied aircraft bombed the Kara airfield, receiving intense AA fire. On 22 February, in the Torokina area, a large enemy force was reported in the center of the island along the Numa Numa trail. Another enemy unit, estimated as a company, was seen moving NW at a point E of the upper Torokina River; just SE of that point an unknown number of Japanese, with 4 machine guns, were engaged, and 5 were killed. Organized enemy resistance on Green Island ceased, with 82 Japanese dead counted to date. New Guinea --

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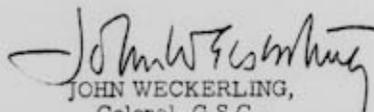
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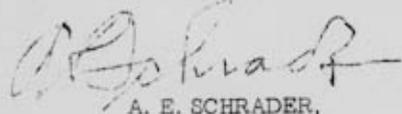
New Britain Area: The Japanese cargo ship reported sunk on 22 February NW of Mussau was a north-bound cargo-transport with about 400 enemy aircraft personnel aboard, of which 73 were taken prisoner. Allied naval units S of Kavieng sank a large cargo vessel and the greater part of 9 barges. On the night of 22-23 February, Allied naval units heavily shelled enemy installations on Duke of York Island (E of Rabaul Harbor entrance); the next morning Kavieng Harbor was again shelled by Allied naval vessels. On 22 February, in the Cape Gloucester area, Allied ground patrols were 1 1/2 miles SE of Cape Raout, and the Itne River area was reported clear of the enemy. In the Saidor area Allied ground forces, enlarging a bridge-head on the west side of the Mot River (approximately 12 miles W of Saidor), reported increasing enemy resistance. On 21 February, Allied aircraft heavily bombed the Rein Bay area E of Cape Raout and attacked enemy shipping and airfields in the Rabaul area, encountering no aerial opposition. On 22 February, Allied planes effectively attacked gun positions at Lakunai airfield and made attacks on enemy bases and shipping along the northeast New Guinea coast. **Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area:** On 22 February, Timika (Dutch New Guinea) and Selaru Island (Tanimbars) were bombed.

8. **ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--** On 22 February a medium-sized British tanker and a large U. S. tanker were sunk by submarine in the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By authority of
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 22 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 23 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
23 February 1944.

No. 332.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There have been heavy snowfalls along the Eastern Front but no sharp changes in temperature. Northern Front: During the last 24 hours N of Lake Peipus fighting abated. From Bukino (51 miles NE of Pskov on the Pskov--Luga RR) to Kholm, the Soviets continue their advances along the main lines of communication. The German withdrawal is orderly. Central Front: Between the Pripet and Berezhina rivers the Soviets resumed strong attacks but without change in the situation. Southern Front: West of Zvenigorodka fighting has subsided. Krivoi Rog has been captured by the Soviets. Air Activity: On 22 February the GAF attacked an airfield at Zhitomir, bombing grounded planes. The SAF aided in the capture of Krivoi Rog. On the night of 22-23 February the Stockholm area (Sweden) was lightly bombed by an unidentified plane. Aabo (Turku), 175 miles NE of this area across the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia, was attacked by the SAF, which also bombed Pietarsaari (halfway up the Gulf of Bothnia from Aabo); other localities on the Gulf of Bothnia, and Mariahamina (on Aland Island 60 miles SW of the Finnish mainland).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 February, U.S. heavy bombers again struck heavily at the GAF and its production centers; 26 targets were attacked, including Brunswick, Lingen, Hanover, and at least 10 airfields in the Muenster--Osnabruck area. German fighter reaction was only moderate with some concentration over the targets; 51 German fighters were shot down. Medium bombers attacked Cozyde airdrome (Belgian coast), and RAF light bombers struck at military objectives near Dieppe. Other RAF planes attacked an enemy convoy off the Netherlands coast, damaging 6 small escort vessels and a merchant ship. During the night of 21-22 February, 15 German planes attacked southeast England; 3 reached London.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 22 February there was no change in the situation. In the Adriatic sector, during the night of 21-22 February, German artillery was active in the Orsogna area; German

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patrols were active throughout the whole sector. Snow continued to restrict movement in the central mountain area. The sector N of Cassino remained quiet. Artillery fire forced a German infiltration to withdraw 1-1/2 miles W of Cassino. In the Anzio beachhead German artillery fire was light except in the central sector. There was some German infiltration S of Campoleone. Southwest of Cisterna a German attack was repulsed. Balkans: On the night of 20-21 February, Allied coastal forces entered Primosten Harbor (10 miles S of Sibenik) and shelled the town without opposition. Air Activity: On 21 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets at Orte and Imperia, and the docks at Leghorn and San Stefano. Light and fighter-bombers continued attacks on German troops and supply lines in the Anzio battle line; fighters also maintained patrols in this sector. German aircraft made 2 heavy but unsuccessful bombing attacks on Anzio Harbor. A total of about 80 enemy sorties was flown over the beachhead during the day. In the Aegean, Allied planes destroyed or severely damaged 5 schooners. Near Port Said a German Ju-88 reconnaissance plane was destroyed by RAF fighters.

6. ASIA.--Burma: in the Arakan no organized Japanese resistance remains W of the Mayu Range; fighting in the Ngakyedauk Pass continues, with the British holding the initiative. On the night of 19-20 February the British raided Indin on the coast 15 miles W of Rathedaung. On 19 February, U.S. light bombers raided supply areas at Shaduzap and Manywet; railroad facilities W of Manywet and near Monywa were attacked, and the Mu River bridge near Ye-U was again bombed. RAF medium bombers damaged rail yards at Mandalay and Myohaung, and on 20 February light bomber units supported ground troops in the Buthidaung area. Kuriles: Photographs taken of Otomae Wan on the night of 19-20 February disclose a 3050-foot strip, 25 revetments, a large hangar, and 6,500 feet of taxiway with work in progress on a possible second runway.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: By dusk on 20 February, Allied ground forces had gained control of Eniwetok Island (southeast part of Eniwetok Atoll) but were still mopping up isolated centers of enemy resistance. Japanese positions on Parry Island (NE of Eniwetok Island) were bombarded by Allied air and naval units. U.S. air and naval units also bombed enemy positions on Maloelap, and on 21 February, Allied naval vessels bombarded enemy positions at Wotje and Maloelap. Solomons Area: On Bougainville, on 19 February, large enemy forces were reported moving S at Teopasino (northeast coast) and at Soraken (northwest coast). In the Torokina area, on the night of 20-21 February, Allied PT-boats sank 2 enemy barges off Motupena Point. On 20 February, U.S. light bombers effectively attacked Japanese-occupied areas on southwest Bougainville. On 21 February, 4 Japanese floatplanes were intercepted near Green Island; 1 was destroyed. Ten airborne Japanese planes were observed near Rekata Bay. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 February, in the

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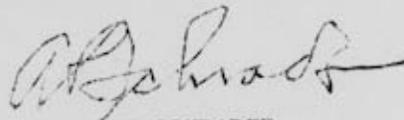
Saidor area, Allied ground forces occupied Gabumi (11 miles W of Saidor); enemy units withdrew across the Mot River, a half-mile to the west. Allied PT-boats destroyed 3 large enemy barges W of Saidor and 3 medium-sized enemy barges at Rein Bay (New Britain). On 22 February, Allied naval units carried out a second attack on enemy installations at Kavieng; results were unobserved. Intense and accurate fire was encountered from apparently newly-established Japanese coastal guns. Allied naval units sank an enemy cargo ship 140 miles NW of Mussau and an enemy destroyer just W of Tingwon Island (W of New Hanover). On 19 February, U.S. light bombers attacked buildings at Wewak. On 20 February heavy bombers raided Japanese gun positions at Nubia, and fighters strafed the Madang area. On 21 February, Allied light bombers attacked Karkar Island and damaged camp areas SE of Mindiri (northeast New Guinea coast).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 15 February a medium-sized Greek freighter was sunk by submarine 650 miles SW of Ceylon.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 21 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 22 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
22 February 1944.

No. 331.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Press reports state that the Argentine Government has released the Axis attaches charged with espionage from house arrest, pending their repatriation, and has published an extensive report on German espionage activities.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There was no marked change in the weather in the last 24 hours. Generally, the Soviets renewed their attacks. North-ern Front: North of Lake Peipus, Soviet pressure failed to dislodge the Germans from the banks of the Narva River. Southwest of Lake Ilmen the German salient is being reduced steadily as the Germans withdraw toward Pskov under constant Soviet pressure. Central Front: Soviet pressure continues at Vitebsk without change in the situation. Between the Pripet and Berezina rivers fighting has abated. Southern Front: West of Zvenigorodka the Soviets are attacking with considerable force and have made slight gains. Krivoi Rog is under Soviet attack from 3 directions, and fighting is in progress in the outskirts of the city. Only 1 rail line out of the city remains in German possession. Krivoi Rog is the last important city in the Dnepr bend E of the Bug River remaining in German hands. Air Activity: On 21 February, 49 grounded German planes, including some which had been damaged or destroyed, were captured on the Kholm air-drome (between Lake Ilmen and Velikie Luki).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 20 February, strong forces of U.S. heavy bombers attacked German aircraft parts and assembly plants in central Germany, affecting an estimated 40 per cent of the twin-engine and 25 per cent of the single-engine fighter production of the Reich. The targets were Gotha, Leipzig, Bernberg, Oschersleben, Helmstedt, and Brunswick, all E and SE of Berlin. Targets of opportunity in the same area were also bombed. Other heavy bombers struck an aircraft-parts factory at Rostock and a German Air Force station at Tutow (SE of Rostock) while medium bombers made heavy attacks on Gilze-Rijen and Eindhoven airdromes in the Netherlands and on Haamstedt airdrome on Schouwen Island, off the coast. Enemy air opposition over Germany was generally weak but strong and aggressive at Brunswick and Rostock. A total of 126 enemy planes was

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destroyed. AA fire was intense over Kassel and Cologne but moderate elsewhere. There was no German air opposition over the Netherlands. On the night of 20-21 February, 68 German planes bombed southeast England, achieving some concentration on London, chiefly with high-explosive bombs. A strong force of RAF planes bombed Stuttgart, and a light raid was made on Munich.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 21 February the situation on the main Italian front remained generally quiet. In the northern Adriatic sector German patrols were active, and some clashes were reported. In the central mountain sector the Germans suffered casualties in another patrol clash. In Cassino the Germans were still resisting with small arms and mortar fire; German snipers still occupied Monastery Hill W of the town. In the lower Garigliano sector a German attempt to take a high point 2 miles NE of Castelforte was unsuccessful; the Germans lost 115 prisoners. On 20 February in the Anzio beachhead, the Germans fell back approximately 1,000 yards in the central sector except in the area immediately E of the main road running N from Anzio. On the night of 20-21 February, German artillery fire was heavy in the area between Carroceto and Cisterna. On 21 February, there was no change in the forward positions and no German attacks had been reported by dawn of that day. On the night of 19-20 February Allied coastal craft attacked a northbound enemy convoy E of Elba. The enemy vessels were last seen firing at each other. On the night of 20-21 February at least 5 enemy E-boats approached Anzio from the north and were active off the beach. Allied patrol craft sank 1 E-boat; another was probably driven ashore, and the remainder were forced to retire. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, Partisan forces clashed with the Germans at Krivi Put (30 miles SE of Fiume) and with Bulgarian units at Preveso (80 miles W of Sofia) in Bulgarian-occupied Yugoslavia. Railroad sabotage was carried out on the Zagreb-Belgrade line (30 miles E of Zagreb) and on the Sarajevo-Sofia line (25 miles E of Sarajevo). Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 February, German aircraft were active over the Anzio area but no contacts were made by Allied night fighters. On 20 February, U.S. medium, heavy, and light bombers and fighters again bombed enemy troops, transport, and supply depots N of Anzio. Medium bombers also destroyed a number of small vessels at Viareggio (above Leghorn). About 95 enemy planes were observed over the Anzio battle area during the day, and enemy bombers made an unsuccessful attack on Anzio Harbor. In the Aegean, Allied planes attacked rail targets at Kavasila, Greece. Near Rhodes, 5 Ju-88's and 4 Me-109's attacked Allied light bombers.

6. ASIA.--China: On 19 February, U.S. heavy bombers sank a 350-foot freighter and probably sank another 250-foot vessel in a sweep of the Formosa Straits. Off Foochow an additional 200-foot freighter was probably sunk by U.S. medium bombers. On 16 February, heavy road and river

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traffic was seen moving N 35 miles NE of Tengchung in west Yunnan.
Kuriles: On the night of 20-21 February, U.S. aircraft lightly raided the
Paramushiro--Shimushu area, encountering AA fire and searchlights.

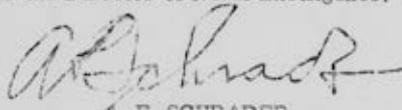
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 20 February, U.S. medium
bombers attacked Wotje while light bombers raided Mille. In the Caro-
lines, enemy installations on Ponape and Kusale were bombed by heavy
units. Solomons Area: On the night of 19-20 February, a single Japanese
plane was destroyed in the Green Island area. New Guinea--New Britain
Area: On 20 February, on the Rai coast, in the vicinity of Gabumi (12
miles SW of Saidor) Allied ground patrols made small-scale enemy con-
tacts. Inland from Gauss Point (18 miles E of Saidor) Allied ground
forces killed 12 Japanese and found 208 enemy dead. On New Britain,
in the Cape Gloucester area, Allied ground patrols reached Cape Raout
(8 miles E of Rottock Bay), capturing 7 Japanese. On 19 and 20 February,
U.S. aircraft sank 11 vessels in the Kavieng Area. On 20 February, U.S.
medium bombers, with fighter escort, effectively attacked Lakunai Air-
field (near Rabaul). Nubia (between Wewak and Alexishafen) was raided.
Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 February, U.S. heavy
bombers attacked the Laha Airfield on Ambon.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 15 February a medium-
sized U.S. freighter was sunk by glider bomb off Anzio. U-boat Sightings
in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 21 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
21 February 1944.

No. 330.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Temperatures on the Eastern Front continued to drop, with the coldest weather registered in the central sector. Temperatures on the various fronts are: northern: 14 degrees above zero (F); central: 5 degrees above zero (F); Crimea: 23 degrees above zero (F). Northern Front: North of Lake Peipus the Soviets continued their efforts to penetrate German positions but without success. Between Lake Peipus and Lake Ilmen and S of Lake Ilmen slow German withdrawal under pressure continues. Central Front: Between the Pripet and the Berezina rivers the Soviets launched new attacks toward Bobruisk, but German counterattacks prevented any substantial gain. Southern Front: West of Zvenigorodka the Red Army attacked at the point where the Germans still claim to have rescued their isolated forces. North and S of Krivoi Rog the Soviets launched attacks which were neutralized by German counterattacks. Air Activity: On 19 February activity by both the GAF and the SAF was on a diminished scale along the Eastern Front. The SAF supported offensives between the Pripet and Berezina rivers.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 19 February at least 2 German planes made several sorties over the vicinity of Iceland. On the night of 19-20 February a strong force of RAF planes attacked the aircraft parts and assembly factories at Leipzig; AA fire was moderate, and German fighters were active, particularly on the RAF planes' homeward flight. Berlin was attacked by a small force of light bombers.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 20 February there was no major activity on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector German patrols were active. North of Cassino a German raid along the Belmonte --Sant' Elia road was repulsed. German artillery fire was heavy in the sector S of Cassino, where a bridge 1,000 yards S of the town was damaged. In the Anzio beachhead a German infiltration was cleared up in the area

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between Carroceto and the sea; in the central sector the Germans were subjected to an Allied attack, and SW of Cisterna, German attacks in company strength were repulsed. Balkans: The German garrison on the Dalmatian island of Dugi is reported to have been increased. Small schooners have been sighted off the south coast of Korcula Island; this may indicate German preparation for an attack on Vis Island to the northwest. Air Activity: On the night of 18-19 February, RAF planes again bombed communications and troops in the vicinity of Genzano, just N of the Anzio beachhead; Allied fighters patrolled the beachhead positions without incident. On 19 February, U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked enemy positions and transport on the Anzio front throughout the day; German aircraft made intermittent attacks on Allied positions. Allied planes on patrol N of Rome encountered about 30 German fighters. During the day a total of 29 German aircraft was destroyed. In the Aegean, Allied planes attacked 2 schooners and made a light bombing raid on Rhodes.

6. ASIA--China: On 19 February coastal shipping was again attacked; a 200-foot freighter was sunk near Foochow, and in the Tonkin Gulf a 300-foot ship, attacked by U.S. fighters, was broken in two and left burning. French Indo-China: U.S. planes made offensive patrols over Tonkin; Moncay airdrome was heavily strafed, and the administration building was destroyed; 10 miles S of Thanh Hoa the Ha Trung rail bridge was damaged, and rolling stock nearby was shelled. Burma: On 18 February the Allied situation continued to improve, with corresponding deterioration for the Japanese; E of the Ngakyedauk Pass, Japanese positions were under attack from the North, South, and West as was the Japanese battalion in the hills, 7 miles S-SW of Bawli Bazar. Contact has been established between British reinforcements arriving from the North and the British brigade holding the east bank of the Kalapanzin, 8 miles SE of Taung Bazar. On 19 February the Mandalay rail yards were hit with 58 tons; 1 large fire was started. On 17, 18, and 19 February road bridges W of Mandalay and enemy supply dumps in the Hukawng Valley were attacked; 4 tons were dropped in Taipha Ga in support of ground operations.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 19 February, U.S. planes lightly raided Wotje, Jaluit, and Mille Atolls in the Marshalls and Kusaie in the Carolines. On 18 February at Eniwetok Atoll, Engebi Island (site of the enemy airfield) and additional islands flanking it were captured after heavy aerial and naval bombardment. There was little enemy ground opposition. Allied aircraft attacked the enemy base at Truk for a second day, during which there was no enemy aerial opposition. A preliminary estimate states that enemy vessels sunk include: 2 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 2 gunboats, 8 freighters, 1 ammunition ship, and 1 seaplane tender. A total of 201 enemy planes was destroyed; of these 127 were airborne and 74 were on the ground. Shore facilities were bombed and strafed;

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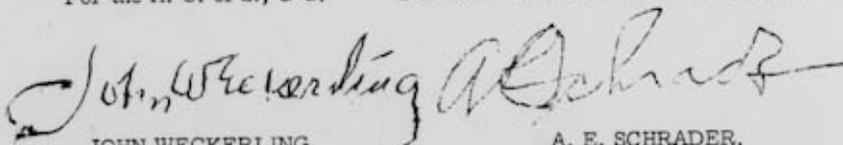
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fuel oil and ammunition storage areas were set on fire. Solomons Area: On 19 February, at Green Island, Japanese forces were confined to the southwest corner of the island, while Allied ground forces occupied the southern part, capturing 6 20-mm guns, 2 machine guns, 10 mortars, many rifles, and much equipment. On Bougainville, Allied artillery shelled enemy positions in the Jaba River area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 February, Allied ground patrols on New Britain reached Tamuniai Point, E of Rottcock Bay. A lone enemy plane bombed Arawe. U.S. heavy and light bombers, with fighter escort, destroyed 27 enemy planes in 2 effective attacks on Rabaul. The Cape Hoskins area was raided, and enemy areas N of Alexishafen were bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 19 February, Allied medium bombers damaged a bridge E of Koepang.

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:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 19 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 20 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
20 February 1944.

No. 329.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Unfavorable weather conditions continue. The Eastern Front remains generally quiet. Northern Front: South of Narva, Soviet local attacks continue. South of Luga and W of Staraya Russa the Germans are still withdrawing under Soviet pressure. Central Front: At Vitebsk fighting has abated. The Germans claim a defensive victory involving the repulse of 50 infantry divisions reinforced by tanks; this is an exaggerated claim. Southern Front: South of Krivoi Rog the Soviets are maintaining pressure. Air Activity: On 18 February, in the Narva area and between Lakes Ilmen and Peipus, the SAF supported offensive operations. During the night of 18-19 February the SAF attacked Pskov, an important railway junction; at least 15 German troop trains and many war stores were hit and 80 fires were started.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 18-19 February, 90 of 120 airborne German planes crossed the southeast coast of England and dropped high explosive and many incendiary bombs; 30 aircraft reached London.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 19 February, in the Adriatic sector, a German patrol was captured in the Vallebona area approximately 6 miles S-SE of Orsogna. The Germans repulsed Allied attacks against the rail station at Alfedena approximately 21 miles NE of Cassino. In Cassino the Germans were under Allied pressure, but they offered a tenacious defense on the northeast slope of Monastery Hill. The Germans counterattacked successfully against Allied troops at the railroad station of Cassino 1 mile S of the town. Allied troops withdrew to the east bank of the Rapido River, leaving covering elements to protect the bridge. In the lower Garigliano River sector the Germans counterattacked unsuccessfully 1-1/2 miles NE of Castelforte. In the Anzio beachhead strong German attacks forced Allied troops to withdraw to positions approximately 7 miles N of Anzio. During the night of

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18-19 February, German motor transport movement in both directions was reported on the Rome--Valmontone and Rome--Genzano roads; through 19 February increased movement in both directions was observed. Balkans: Albanian guerrillas have occupied Tepelene and Permet in the Lunzher Mountains, 35 miles SE of Valona (Albania). Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 February, RAF planes bombed communications and enemy positions N of the Anzio bridgehead. Allied fighters on patrol twice encountered enemy planes in this area. On 18 February, despite adverse weather, Allied fighters bombed enemy transport, troops, and tank concentrations N of the beachhead; 2 German fighter-bomber missions were flown against Allied positions; and a total of 90 German aircraft was observed throughout the day. In the Aegean, Allied planes damaged or sank 4 enemy vessels. Only 3 German fighters were encountered; 1 was destroyed.

6. ASIA--China: On 18 February, U.S. medium bombers damaged 1 of 2 125-foot vessels in Tonkin Gulf. Burma: On 16 and 17 February, U.S. planes attacked supply dumps and storage areas in the Hukawng Valley and carried out offensive reconnaissance in the vicinity of Sumprabum and in the area from Kamaing to Lonkin. On 16, 17, and 18 February, RAF planes were active against Japanese ground positions in the Arakan. On 16 February, 16 tons of bombs were dropped on the Toungoo airdrome; on 17 February, Myingyan and the Japanese commander's house at Haka were heavily attacked. On 18 February, 42 tons of bombs were dropped on the Mandalay rail yards, with excellent results.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 17 February, Allied forces began the occupation of Eniwetok Atoll (western Marshalls) when, with supporting aerial and naval bombardment, troops landed on 5 islands SE of Engebi Island, the site of the airfield. In the Carolines, U.S. carrier-based aircraft attacked the enemy base at Truk. On 18 February, U.S. planes attacked Ponape, scoring hits on the town and waterfront. Kusaie was also attacked by U.S. aircraft, the principal targets being the airfield and Lele Harbor on the east coast and Port Lottin on the south coast; AA fire was weak and inaccurate. Solomons Area: On 18 February, on Green Island (40 miles NE of Buka), Allied ground forces were in process of confining enemy forces to the southern end of the island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 February, Allied naval units attacked enemy shipping and installations at Kavieng and Rabaul harbors. Preliminary reports state that at Kavieng 1 enemy tanker was destroyed and shore batteries were silenced; at Rabaul, troop areas in the town and at Vunapope were shelled, and shore batteries silenced. On the night of 17-18 February, Garove Island was bombarded by light naval vessels, using mortars. In the air attack of 17 February on enemy shipping at Rabaul (previously reported) 8 enemy planes were downed

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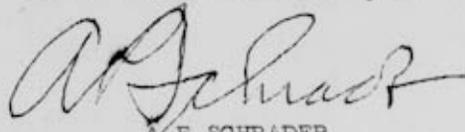
and on the same day Panapai airfield at Kavieng was bombed. On 18 February, U.S. aircraft made 3 effective attacks on Rabaul airfields, destroying 13 enemy fighters on the ground and in the air. Enemy installations at Cape Hoskins and Madang were bombed. Japanese planes made a small-scale raid on the Arawe area.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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, 18 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,

Washington 25, D. C.,

To : 1200 Z, 19 February 1944

19 February 1944.

No. 328.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Temperatures on the Eastern Front have dropped slightly and now vary from 22 degrees above zero (F) on the northern front to 29 degrees above zero (F) on the southern front. Generally, snow is falling on the whole front but with heavy cold rain in the Crimea. Action along the entire front has abated. Northern Front: South of Narva, Soviet local attacks continued, with no change in the situation. Southwest of Luga and S and W of Lake Ilmen the Soviets made slight advances against the Germans, who are withdrawing under pressure. Central Front: Soviet pressure continues at Vitebsk, with no change in the situation. Southern Front: The German claims of rescue of isolated forces near Korsun are exaggerated and designed for German domestic consumption. It is estimated that 30,000 Germans were entrapped originally; of this number fewer than 25,000 escaped; the rest were probably killed or captured. South of Krivoi Rog, Soviet pressure was maintained; there is no information on the German forces previously reported encircled. Air Activity: On 17 February both the GAF and SAF actively supported ground operations in the Nikopol area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: During the night of 17-18 February considerable German movement was reported along the Tollo Road 5 miles SW of Ortona. German troops were ambushed on the outskirts of Scontrone (16 miles NE of Cassino), and a number of prisoners were taken. In the Cassino sector the Germans relinquished a hill approximately 2 miles NW of Cassino but held firmly to high ground 1 mile NW of that town. The Germans offered strong resistance to Allied attacks against the Cassino rail station and defended tenaciously the hill of Montecassino Monastery. In the lower Garigliano River area German troops attacked twice against heights approximately 2 miles N-NE of Castelforte, but Allied units maintained their hold on the northwest slopes. Considerable German motor transport, in convoys of 12 vehicles, was noted moving SE on the road from

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Colonna to Valmontone during the morning of 18 February. In the Anzio--Nettuno beachhead the Germans continued their attacks, supported by tanks, along the axis Albano--Anzio. The Germans exerted special pressure on the sector 2 to 3 miles SE of Carroceto, forcing Allied troops to fall back a short distance. The Allies counterattacked with unknown results. Balkans: Albanian guerrillas have occupied 2 villages in the area SE of Valona. Quicksilver mines at Idria (Italy), 20 miles W of Ljubljana, suffered material damage as a result of Partisan demolitions. Air Activity: On the night of 16-17 February, RAF planes attacked San Stefano Harbor and bombed roads S of Rome. On 17 February, U.S. medium bombers again bombed San Stefano, sinking a merchant vessel. U.S. planes of all types attacked roads, troops, and other targets at Cassino and in the bridgehead battle area near Campoleone. Approximately 150 sorties were flown by enemy planes during the day.

3. ASIA.--Burma: The general situation in the Arakan has improved. Fresh British troops have arrived from the north to attack in the rear of the Japanese at the east end of the Ngakyedauk Pass; heavy fighting continues in this area. An enemy attempt to cross the Chindwin in 13 boats near Thaugdut was repulsed with losses. The Chinese continue slowly to expand their fronts in the Hukawng Valley.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 16 February, U.S. naval units shelled enemy installations on the island immediately S of Taroa (Maloe-lap Atoll), causing a series of explosions and starting a large fire. Wotje and Maloe-lap were bombed by heavy air units; Mille and Jaluit were raided by U.S. light bombers and fighters. On 17 February, U.S. fighters attacked Jaluit. Solomons Area: On the night of 16-17 February, Japanese planes engaged in light offensive activity near Green Island; 2 enemy floatplanes were destroyed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 16 February, Japanese planes bombed Cape Gloucester and Arawe. U.S. heavy bombers effectively attacked 2 airdromes in the Kavieng area. Medium units sank 5 enemy vessels in a convoy off New Hanover, and on the night of 16-17 February, U.S. aircraft probably sank 3 more enemy vessels from the same convoy. Medium units damaged installations on Garove Island; Vunakanau was effectively attacked by heavy bombers, with fighter escort. On 17 February, U.S. naval light bombers attacked shipping in Rabaul Harbor and scored hits on at least 7 vessels. Japanese supply and camp areas at Alexishafen, along the Bogadjim Road, and in the upper Mintjim Valley were bombed and strafed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 18 February, 2 U-boats were sighted by a plane 350 miles SE of Cape Race.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,

Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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T.W.

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 17 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 18 February 1944 18 February 1944.

No. 327.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Anti-Semitic and ardent nationalist Gustavo Zuviria has been replaced as Argentine Minister of Public Instruction and Justice by Dr. Honorio Silgueira, reportedly a Liberal lawyer. GOU member Admiral Benito Sueyro, Minister of Marine, has been named acting Foreign Minister. Paraguay: A strike of construction workers at Asuncion airport has ended, but a general strike of transport workers continues.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the northern and central areas, the weather is clearing; temperatures are at 25 and 29 degrees (F), respectively. In the south, heavy snows and temperatures bordering on freezing have resulted in mud up to 1-1/2 feet in depth. Northern Front: Soviet pressure from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ilmen has been resumed. Soviet forces attacking Narva from the east are being supported by naval gun fire from the north and paratroops from the west. One bridgehead has been established between Narva and Lake Chudskoye (Peipus). However, ice on the Narva River -- none too thick because of mild weather -- is causing supply difficulties for the Soviets. Southwest of Luga the Soviet advance continues; the Germans are evacuating Staraya Russa, an indication of a withdrawal from this sector. Central Front: At Vitebsk, Soviet pressure continues without change in the situation. Southern Front: North of Zvenigorodka the isolated German force has surrendered. The Soviets claim 52,000 killed and 11,000 prisoners; accurate identifications of units and commanders tend to confirm this claim in part; it is probable that of those reported by the Soviets as killed many managed to return to their own lines. In view of muddy ground conditions and the time necessary for Soviet regrouping, fighting here will probably decrease in intensity for a short period. South of Krivoi Rog, Soviet attacks were neutralized by German counterattacks. Air Activity: On 16 February both the GAF and the SAF supported ground operations near Vitebsk. On the night of 16-17 February the SAF heavily attacked Helsinki; considerable AA fire was encountered. On 17 February, in the area near Smela, the SAF attacked ground formations in the area where German forces have been encircled.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.-- On 16 February, 2 Ju-290's (German bombers) unsuccessfully attacked Allied shipping SW of Ireland. Both enemy planes were destroyed by Allied aircraft.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.-- Italy: On 17 February the situation on the main Italian front remained unchanged. In the Adriatic sector a strong German combat patrol was repulsed 1-1/2 miles NE of Orsogna. Snow continued to fall in the central mountain sector. In the Cassino sector German artillery fire decreased, but strong German resistance continued in the town. A German counterattack forced Allied withdrawal from a hill that had been captured 1/2 mile W-SW of Cassino. A second German line of defense, in rear of present positions, is reported to follow the general course: Atina--Belmonte--Piedimonte--Aquina--Pontecorvo--Fondi. Considerable work has been done in preparation of these positions. In the Anzio beachhead area the Germans penetrated Allied positions SW of Cisterna but were subsequently subjected to counterattacks in this area. In the Campoleone area German artillery fire increased during the night of 16-17 February. After making slight gains, a German attack in the Carroceto area was halted. Another German attack was stopped in the area between Carroceto and the sea. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the Partisans captured Otocac on the main highway approximately 50 miles SE of Fiume. Having captured 2 railway stations, the Partisans were approaching a third on the Doboj--Tuzla RR, approximately 60 miles E of Banja Luka (central Yugoslavia). Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 February, RAF planes dropped 125 tons of bombs on enemy communications and troops on the Anzio beachhead front; fighters and light bombers patrolled the area and attacked a gasoline dump. Enemy planes were active in the area; 1 Do-217 was destroyed. On 16 February, U.S. heavy, medium, and light bombers attacked railroads, roads, and other targets at Rome and at several points between Rome and Florence. Other light aircraft patrolled the Anzio and Cassino battle lines, bombing enemy troops and positions and destroying 5 German fighters. Enemy shipping along the coast of Yugoslavia and targets on Corfu were attacked. In the Aegean Sea, 3 enemy vessels were hit by Allied aircraft. Naval Activity: On 16 February an Allied cruiser bombarded the Formia area and started fires among enemy troops and motor transport. Hits were also obtained on 2 88-mm guns.

6. ASIA.-- China: On 16 February, Japanese planes bombed Wehsien, 25 miles E of Nanning. French Indo-China: Three railroad bridges in northern French Indo-China were severely damaged by U.S. medium bombers. Burma: On 16 February, Chinese troops occupied Yawngbang Ga, a hamlet 10 miles NW of Maingkwan. In the Arakan, 700 Japanese dead have been counted in the Sinzweya sector at the east end of the

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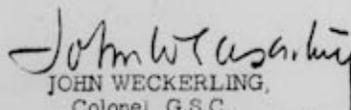
Nyakyedauk Pass; Kaladan was occupied by British troops. On 15 February enemy supply facilities in the Hukawng Valley near Kamaing were heavily strafed by U.S. fighter bombers; northwest of Shwebo a rail bridge and 20 pieces of rolling stock at Ye-U were destroyed, as was a road bridge at Kinbin. The RAF continued attacks on Japanese Arakan positions and dropped 4-1/2 tons near Buthidaung.

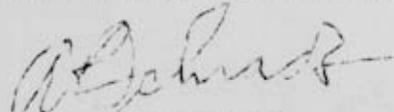
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 15 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Ponape without air opposition. One destroyer, 4 small freighters, and numerous barges were sighted in the harbor. The next day Mille was bombed. Solomons Area: On the night of 14-15 February, Japanese aircraft engaged in light offensive activity near Green and Stirling Islands. On 15 February, 6 of 10 to 15 Japanese bombers, attacking U.S. shipping in the Green Island area, were shot down by U.S. fighters. On the night of 15-16 February, 10 to 15 enemy planes bombed positions on Green Island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Between 13 and 15 February, on the Ral coast, nearly 1,000 Japanese were reported moving W from Tarikngan (12 miles SW of Saidor). On New Britain, on 16 February, Allied ground patrols E of Cape Mensing in the Rottock Bay area killed 5 Japanese, captured 3, and found 57 enemy dead. Allied light bombers attacked the Jacquinet Bay area. On 15 February, U.S. bombers, with fighter escort, raided Rabaul and downed 6 intercepting fighters. On 17 February, Kavieng shipping and installations were shelled by U.S. destroyers assisted by aircraft. Hits were reported on runway, supply dumps, shipping and gun emplacements. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 16 February, Allied medium bombers downed 1 of 2 intercepting fighters near Ambon. Heavy bomber units attacked the airfield on Trangan Island and also raided Halong on Ambon.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--A medium-sized British cargo vessel has been sunk in Gulf of Salerno, possibly by submarine. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received --
From: 1201 Z, 16 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 17 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
17 February 1944.

No. 326.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: The GOU ("Gobierno, Orden, Union") under Colonel Peron is reported to have taken over the Foreign Office in order to forestall a declaration of war on the Axis planned by President Ramirez and his supporters. Foreign Minister Gilbert, his under secretary, and the Chief of the Presidential Secretariat are reported to have resigned; the future of the Government is in doubt. Paraguay: On 15 February, transport workers went on general strike, and laborers at the Asuncion airport struck, paralyzing construction. The Government of Paraguay has decreed the dissolution of all unions and arrested 62 labor leaders; the Army is patrolling the streets of Asuncion.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Action was of local character only. Weather continues unchanged. Colonel General Model has been assigned to replace Field Marshal Kuchler in command of German forces in the north. Northern Front: Fighting N of Lake Peipus has subsided. East of Lake Peipus and SW of Luga the Soviets made advances toward Pskoy. Central Front: At Vitebsk the situation remained unchanged. Southern Front: North of Zvenigorodka gradual destruction of the isolated German forces continues in spite of the enemy's efforts to relieve them. Thwarted in their attempt to break the Soviet ring of encirclement from the SW, the Germans shifted the main weight of their attack slightly to the SE in the hope of finding a weak spot. Air Activity: On 16 February, Soviet naval aircraft attacked German shipping in the Baltic and bombed German supply concentrations, ammunition dumps, and communications along the Baltic coast. On 16 February, in the encirclement area near Smela, German transport planes and supply parachutes were captured by Soviet ground forces.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 14-15 February, RAF planes, in the heaviest single air attack of the war, dropped 2725 tons of bombs on Berlin in 38 minutes. AA fire was moderate to intense, mostly in barrage form and decreasing as the attack progressed. German fighters were encountered over Denmark and the North Sea, but there were fewer than usual over the continent. Other RAF planes dropped 104 tons on Frankfurt.

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on-the-Oder (50 miles ESE of Berlin) without air opposition; AA fire was slight. Light bombers made raids on Netherlands airfields. On 15 February, U.S. planes of all types attacked objectives from Le Treport to Cherbourg. There was no air opposition; AA fire, intense at Cherbourg, was slight elsewhere. On 13 February, 2 Norwegian MTB's sank 2 small enemy cargo vessels S of Kristiansund.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 16 February, there was still no change in the situation. In the northern Adriatic sector German patrol activities decreased. In the central mountain area bad weather continued to restrict operations. The sector N of Cassino remained quiet. German resistance and the terrain stopped an Allied advance against a hill 1-1/2 miles SW by W from Cassino. In the Anzio beachhead German artillery fire increased during the morning of 16 February. The Germans were reported attacking in the areas SW and S of Cisterna, but no details are available. Balkans: In Yugoslavia extensive guerrilla operations against railroads were reported, with several lines inoperative. On the night of 11-12 February a 2000-ton enemy vessel was reported sunk off Uljan Island. Air Activity: On the night of 14-15 February, Allied medium and light bombers attacked communications and concentrations N of the Anzio beachhead. On 15 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers dropped more than 500 tons on the Cassino monastery without air opposition. Other U.S. medium and heavy bombers attacked railroads between Rome and Florence and bombed San Stefano and Leghorn harbors. Light bombers and fighter-bombers made heavy assaults on enemy camps, dumps, and roads in the Anzio area, while fighters maintained patrols. About 30 German planes were observed over the beachhead during the day. A total of 9 German planes was destroyed. Along the coast of Yugoslavia, Allied fighters sank 2 barges and 2 schooners.

6. ASIA.--Burma--India: No significant change has taken place in the Arakan; in the Hukawng Valley the Chinese are slowly advancing SE from Taikha Ga. On 13 and 14 February, Japanese planes reconnoitered strategic points in Assam, covering Jorhat, Silchar, and the Imphal-Tamu area. On 14 February, 10 Japanese fighters intercepted U.S. fighter-bombers, which dropped 8-1/2 tons on Lundaung, a storage area N of Mandalay. On 14 February, enemy supply dumps, truck convoys, and bivouacs near Kamaing were bombed and strafed. Five out of more than 30 Japanese planes were shot down by RAF fighters near Buthidaung. On 15 February, Antsakan airdrome and various rail targets in central Burma were hit by U.S. medium bombers. Cocos Island: On 14 February, one Japanese bomber flew over the island and returned the next day; one bomb was dropped.

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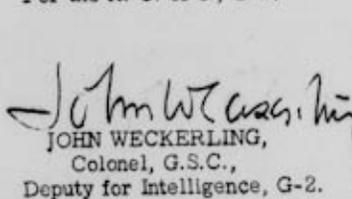
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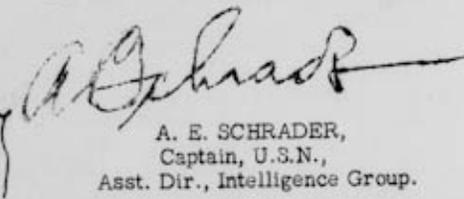
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 14 February, U.S. heavy bombers raided Tarua and Wotje. Solomons Area: On the night of 13-14 February, PT boats strafed enemy installations along the Sarime River (northwest Bougainville) and at Lemanmanu Mission (northern Buka). On 14 and 15 February, Allied ground patrols in the vicinity of the Laruma River trail killed 21 Japanese. Enemy planes bombed Stirling Island in the early morning of 14 February. U.S. heavy bombers attacked Kahili and Kara airfields, and fighters raided enemy positions in southwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 February, Allied ground forces made contact 8 miles W of Saldor with an enemy force in entrenched positions. On New Britain, Allied ground forces reported enemy contacts N of the Arawe airstrip. At Rein Bay (northwest coast of New Britain) PT boats destroyed 2 enemy barges. On 14 and 15 February enemy aircraft attacked the Cape Gloucester area. Twice on 13 February and once on 14 February, enemy planes raided Saldor. On 14 February, Allied aircraft made a series of effective attacks on 2 Rabaul airfields, destroying 3 enemy planes and damaging 18 other grounded aircraft. On 14 and 15 February, Allied planes successfully attacked 2 airfields near Kavieng and, on 15 February, Jacquinet Bay area. On 14 February, in New Guinea, U.S. light bombers attacked Dagua, destroying 8 grounded enemy planes. On 15 February, while attacking Wewak, U.S. light bombers shot down 7 enemy fighters. Alexishafen was raided and several grounded enemy planes damaged.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 15 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.
To : 1200 Z, 16 February 1944 16 February 1944.

No. 325.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Action on the whole front with the exception of the Luga area was slowed down by unfavorable weather. Northern Front: An attempted Soviet landing operation, from the Gulf of Finland, W of Narva appears to have been driven off by German shore batteries. Southwest of Luga the Soviets made slight progress down the Luga--Pskov railway and highway. Central Front: Soviet attacks continue NW and SE of Vitebsk. At the same time that steady pressure is being maintained, the Soviets may be building up a concentration of forces for another all-out attempt to reduce this strongpoint. Southern Front: Soviet pressure near Dubno continued. Compression of German forces N of Zvenigorodka continued, while the Germans maintained attempts at relief by attacks from the south. Southeast of Krivoi Rog the Soviets maintained their offense without changing the situation. Air Activity: On 14 February, the GAF attacked rail targets along the Murmansk railroad. On 15 February, S of Luga, the SAF attacked German transport columns.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 14 February, Allied planes continued to attack objectives along the Channel coast.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 15 February, the situation remained quiet except for German patrol activity. In the Adriatic sector a German raid with tank and machine-gun support was repulsed. German patrols were broken up 5 miles S by W from Orsogna. Two German patrols were engaged near Alfedena (about 20 miles NE of Cassino), where roads were still snowbound. In Cassino German resistance continued. The area S of Cassino was quiet. On the afternoon of 14 February and the night of 14-15 February, there was no activity in the center of the Anzio beachhead. On the night of 14-15 February, the Germans were engaged by an Allied patrol 6 miles S of Cisterna. Very little road movement was observed in the beachhead area. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the Germans occupied 2 towns in the area 60 miles SW of Banja Luka, former Partisan

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headquarters in Croatia. In Greece guerrillas were active in the Janina area of northern Greece and also in eastern Greece. Air Activity: On the night of 13-14 February, RAF planes bombed roads and enemy concentrations at Cecchina and Albano (N of the Anzio beachhead); about 7 German planes were active over the Anzio area. On 14 February, U.S. heavy bombers made numerous attacks on rail yards in the Florence--Brescia--Vicenza triangle, striking at 8 points. Ferrara, Arezzo, and Perugia were also bombed. About 60 enemy planes were encountered in the Verona--Mantua area; 16 hostile aircraft were destroyed. About 60 German planes were active over the Anzio area during the day. Along the coast of Yugoslavia, Allied fighters hit a 5000-ton vessel, which was set on fire and later beached.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 13 February, despite the loss of a British position (8 miles SW Taung Bazar), some progress was made in clearing the enemy from the east end of the Ngakyedauk Pass and heavy casualties were inflicted. West of the Mayu Range, the British communications S from Bawli Bazar are subject to frequent interruption by enemy activity. Fighting continues NE of Taiphaga in the Hukawng Valley where Japanese artillery is shelling Chinese positions. Sixty-four Japanese were killed in ambushes S of Sumprabum. On 13 February, U.S. heavy bombers effectively raided Heho airdrome, scoring hits along the runways and in the revetments; several fires were started; 27 tons were dropped. Enemy cantonments in the Hukawng Valley from Kamaing N were bombed and strafed, and a road--rail junction N of Sahmaw was blanketed with 4 tons. On 13 and 14 February, RAF fighter-bombers hit enemy positions in the Chin Hills and on the Arakan front.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 11, 12, and 13 February, U.S. aircraft effectively attacked enemy installations on Eniwetok Atoll. On 13 February, U.S. light bombers raided Ujae Atoll (approximately 30 miles W of Kwajalein). On 14 February an enemy convoy of 4 large cargo ships, a light cruiser, and a destroyer was sighted approximately 175 miles SW of Truk on a southwesterly course. Solomons Area: On 12 and 13 February, U.S. planes raided scattered enemy positions on Bougainville. On 14 February, Allied forces landed on Green Island (40 miles NE of Buka), encountering slight enemy opposition. In the early evening, 6 enemy planes bombed U.S. naval vessels 110 miles W of Empress Augusta Bay. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 February, Allied ground forces in the Cape Gloucester area established a perimeter defense at Gorissi (2 miles E of Cape Gauffre). On 13 February, Allied aircraft attacked 3 Rabaul airfields and shot down 7 intercepting enemy fighters. On 14 February, 2 Kavieng airfields were attacked, and Momote airdrome in the Admiralties was heavily bombed; there was no enemy air opposition. The Dagua airfield at Wewak was attacked; 6 of 20 intercepting fighters were shot down. Enemy planes twice raided Arawe and Cape

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Gloucester and unsuccessfully attacked U.S. PT boats W of Karkar 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:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 14 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.
To : 1200 Z, 15 February 1944 15 February 1944.

No. 324.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.- Action has diminished with extremely unfavorable weather. Northern Front: Near Narva the Soviets are exerting strong pressure. German withdrawal between Lake Peipus and Lake Ilmen continues; the Soviets have advanced slightly SW of Luga. Central Front: Southeast of Vitebsk, despite fierce Soviet attacks, there is no material change in the situation; fighting centers around the crossings of the Luchesa River S of Vitebsk. Southern Front: Near Dubno (SW of Rovno) the Soviet pressure continues. North of Zvenigorodka, slight gains were made by German efforts to reach the isolated troops, who are being further compressed S of Korsun. Southeast of Krivoi Rog, the Soviets are maintaining pressure; the absence of German counterattacks indicates that no large forces are now trapped N of Nikopol. Air Activity: On 14 February, the SAF raided an unnamed German air base, claiming destruction on the ground of 12 German transport planes which were being used in attempts to relieve the encircled German troops near Smela.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.-- On the night of 13-14 February, 50 German planes raided southeast England, dropping numerous incendiary bombs; 5 were shot down. On 14 February, U.S. fighters attacked the Gilze-Rijen airdrome (Netherlands).
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 14 February the situation remained unchanged. In the Adriatic sector German movement was observed between Orsogna and Guardiagrele (3-1/2 miles to the SW). Bad weather continued to hamper activity in the mountain area. In Cassino the Germans were still subjected to Allied pressure. In the Anzio beachhead German patrols were active in the area S of Cisterna. A small German infantry attack was repulsed 1-1/2 miles SW of Stazione di Carroceto. The Germans were forced to give up an attempt to build a bridge at the mouth of the Molletta River (approximately 10 miles NW of Anzio). German reinforcements of anti-aircraft artillery are being moved into the Anzio sector. On 12 February, Allied naval surface units bombarded the Formia

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area and gave fire support to the ground forces. On the night of 10-11 February, S of Ancona, 2 trains were bombarded by Allied surface units. Balkans: In Yugoslavia guerrilla activities continued. In Albania the Germans attacked an Albanian guerrilla force in the area 70 miles S of Valona. Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 February, about 30 German bombers attacked shipping and shore installations in the Anzio area. RAF bombers dropped 115 tons on roads and troop concentrations N of the Anzio beachhead. U.S. light bombers attacked targets in the same area and scored hits on rolling stock at Civitavecchia. On 13 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail viaduct at Bucine and bombed supply dumps and troops in the beachhead sector. Intense AA fire in the latter area continued. Docks and an oil refinery at Leghorn were hit. During the day about 35 German planes were active over the Anzio area. In the Aegean, Allied planes continued attacks on enemy shipping, encountering 3 German fighters.

6. ASIA.--China: On 11, 12, and 13 February, Japanese aircraft bombed and strafed forward airfields at Namyung, Kukong, Lingling and Pengyang; U.S. fighters intercepted and shot down 7 of 25 fighters headed for Suichwan. Shipping along the China coast from Wenchow south to Hainan was repeatedly attacked by U.S. and Chinese planes; 3 vessels totalling approximately 19,000 tons and including 1 500-foot transport, were sunk. Burma: Japanese units astride the Bawli Bazar--Maungdaw track have been driven into the hills, and convoy communications have been reopened west of the Mayu Range. E of the Mayu Range the situation is still confused, and severe fighting is in progress. On 13 February, 1 of more than 20 Japanese fighters, which were intercepted by RAF planes near Taung Bazar, was shot down. RAF aircraft dropped 40 tons on Kyaukpyu (Ramree Island) and three 4000-lb. bombs on Japanese headquarters at Rathedaung; fighter-bombers hit enemy ground positions at Godusara and in the Buthidaung area. Enemy positions in the Chin Hills were attacked, and a rail bridge at Tangon (N of Shwebo) was destroyed. On 12 February, U.S. aircraft bombed and shelled the Meza and Kanni bridges, destroying construction on the temporary Kanni bridge. Motor convoys on the Samprabum-Myitkyina road, stores and a motor pool near Kamaing, and Japanese camps and bivouac areas at scattered points in the Hukawng Valley were attacked. French Indo-China: On 13 February, railway and airdrome targets in northern French Indo-China were hit. At Vinh, the railroad shops were almost completely demolished; more than 50 tons covered the target.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 13 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked Taroa and Wotje, while light bomber units raided Mille. Solomons Area: On the night of 12-13 February, enemy planes engaged in light offensive activity over the south Bougainville area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 February, Allied naval units

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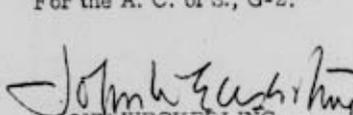
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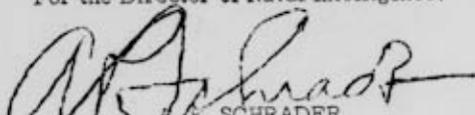
shelled enemy gun positions at Singor and Herwath Point (respectively 15 and 20 miles W of Saidor). Allied aircraft effectively bombed the Madang area and attacked the Tadjil airdrome (SE of Aitape and 80 miles W of Wewak), destroying 7 grounded enemy planes. On New Britain, Gasmata was raided; Kavieng and the Momote airdrome on Manus Island were heavily attacked without air opposition. On 12 February, U.S. aircraft made 2 attacks on Rabaul airfields and destroyed 7 of 40 intercepting fighters. On the night of 11-12 February, enemy planes bombed Cape Gloucester, and on the night of 12-13 February raided Arawe.

3. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- On 12 February a British transport was torpedoed and sunk 500 miles SW of Ceylon. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On February 14 one was reported 350 miles SE of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2,


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, 13 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 14 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
14 February 1944.

No. 323.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, in Sunday's presidential election in Costa Rica, Teodoro Picado, Government-supported candidate, is leading nearly two to one. Troops patrolled the streets of San Jose in armored cars, to safeguard against disorders by supporters of the opposition candidate, Leon Cortes, and most stores were boarded up.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Hard freezing weather continued in the northern and central sectors facilitating movement. In the S the ground is still muddy. Northern Front: North of Narva the Soviets continued their efforts to cross the Narva River. East of Lake Peipus the Red Army made considerable advances, occupying Luga and clearing the east bank of Lake Peipus, as the Germans continued to withdraw. German withdrawal from the area S of Lake Ilmen may be expected soon. Central Front: At Vitebsk the situation remained unchanged. Southern Front: Mobile Red Army units are active near Dubno. West of Zvenigorodka the Germans continued fierce counterattacks, while the Soviets compressed the isolated German forces NW of Smela. Southeast of Krivoi Rog the Soviets are maintaining pressure to the W. Information concerning an isolated German group in this area is lacking, but it now appears likely that no substantial force has been trapped. Air Activity: On 12 February, in the Vitebsk area, the GAF supported ground operations. On 13 February, German planes were operative in the Leningrad area; 4 were reported shot down by Soviet rifle and machine gun fire.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 12 February only moderate AA fire and no German aircraft opposed U.S. heavy bombers attacking objectives in the Calais area. On the night of 12-13 February, a small formation of RAF heavy bombers attacked the Anthear viaduct (near Cannes); strong searchlight action and intense, small-caliber AA fire were encountered. Fifteen German bombers appeared over southeast England; 4 reached London.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 13 February there was no change on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic area bad weather continued, with snow as far as the coast. In the Cassino area German artillery

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action against three villages within a radius of 9 miles NE of Cassino increased. The ground in the Rapido River area was extremely soft, and all streams were swollen. The Germans engaged Allied troops from a point approximately 3-1/2 miles NW of Cassino. In the Anzio beachhead the situation remained generally quiet. The Germans were forced to yield a rail bridge 1/2 mile S of Stazione di Carroceto. Balkans: Partisan activity has put all rail communications out of action S of the main Trieste-Ljubljana-Zagreb railway. All stations have been burned, and all important industrial objectives in this area have been destroyed. German installations are reported to have been partially withdrawn from Belgrade. German garrisons are reported to have been evacuated from the Dalmatian islands N of Sibenik (except Pasman and Uljan) as far N as Pag. Air Activity: On 12 February, U.S. planes of all types attacked enemy troops and gun positions around the Anzio beachhead and in the Cassino area. About 60 German planes were observed over the combat zones during the day.

6. ASIA--China: On 11 February, unknown damage resulted when 3 Japanese bombers attacked Namyung. U.S. medium bombers, in offensive sweeps against ocean shipping off Wenchow, left one 400-foot merchant ship burning and sinking and on 12 February sank one 126-foot trawler in the Tongking Gulf. Five Japanese fighters were shot down when Kaitak airdrome near Hong Kong was bombed; 7-1/2 tons were dropped. Wantung was again attacked by U.S. fighters, and several buildings were fired. Burma: Severe fighting continued E of the Maya Range and at Ngangyaung (12 miles N of Maungdaw on the Bawli Bazar road); the Indian National Army is operating with the Japanese in the latter action. Low morale is evident in the few Japanese prisoners captured in the Arakan fighting. On 11 February, the RAF dropped 24 tons on enemy-occupied towns S of Buthidaung and hit railway targets and supply dumps at Katha, Myebon, and Prome, where large fires and violent explosions resulted. French Indo-China: On 12 February, enemy barracks and rail targets in the north were successfully attacked by U.S. fighters.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 10 February, enemy installations on Greenwich Island (Carolines) were bombed and strafed. On the night of 10-11 February, U.S. planes bombed Wake. On 12 February, in the Marshalls, Mille was attacked by U.S. light bombers; the next day Wotje and Taroa were bombed. Roi Island on Kwajalein Atoll was raided by 12 - 14 enemy planes. Solomons Area: On 11 February, U.S. light bombers raided enemy positions in southwestern Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 and 11 February, U.S. heavy, medium, and light bombers, with fighter escort, delivered a series of heavy attacks on the Rabaul area, damaging installations and dumps and downing 36 enemy fighters. On 11 February, U.S. light bombers effectively attacked the Bogadjim road and villages E of Wewak. On the night of 10-11 February,

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 12 February 1944

To : 1200 Z, 13 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,

Washington 25, D. C.,

13 February 1944.

No. 322.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--In Bolivia, pro-Nazi Major Taborga, who has been released from jail, and two MNR (Nationalist) leaders have resigned from the Bolivian junta. They have been replaced by pro-U.S. Lt. Colonel Alfredo Pacheco, as Minister of Government, and two other MNR leaders, as Minister of Agriculture and governmental secretary.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather conditions on the whole front changed little, with hard freezes on the northern front, below zero temperatures on the central front, and rain alternating with snowfalls on the southern front. Movement in the S is still hampered by mud. Northern Front: The Soviets attacked in the vicinity of the Narva River mouth, in an effort to flank the German positions at Narva from the north, without apparent results. In the Luga area the Soviets have reached the outskirts of Luga and have captured the rail junction of Batetskaya. Central Front: The Soviets continued attempts to encircle Vitebsk. Southern Front: Near Dubno heavy Soviet pressure was met by continuing German counterattacks; there was no change in the situation. West of Zvenigorodka the Germans maintained counterattacks to relieve their isolated forces NW of Smela, but the Soviets continued to reduce these German pockets of resistance. There was no change in the situation in the Krivoi Rog area. Soviet bridgeheads on the lower Dnepr in the vicinity of Kherson appear to have been eliminated by the Germans. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 February, Russian bombers attacked the Tirpitz in Altenfjord. One near miss was claimed.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 February, only weak AA fire and no air opposition were met by Allied planes on missions over France. On the Frankfurt mission, about 250 German fighters were encountered; their attack was directed against fighters rather than bombers. AA fire was

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moderate and accurate. On the night of 11-12 February, 12 German aircraft were over southeast England; 4 penetrated to the London area.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 12 February, snow continued to hinder operations in the Adriatic and mountain areas. In the Cassino area, the Germans continued tenacious resistance against Allied pressure. The low ground along the Rapido River was waterlogged. Heavy winds and rains swept the Anzio bridgehead; a strong German combat patrol was repulsed on the right of the Allied line. The Germans, counterattacking successfully against the SW outskirts of Carroceto which Allied troops had penetrated, drove the Allies 1 mile SW of the town. Balkans: The railway between Banjaluka and Prijedor was damaged by Partisans. A German attack on Bugojno was repulsed. A Macedonian Partisan brigade clashed with Bulgarian army elements in southern Yugoslavia. Air Activity: On 11 February, air operations in Italy were restricted by bad weather.

6. ASIA.--China: On 10 February, U.S. medium bombers attacked and probably sank two 125-foot freighters near Hainan Island, and mediums of the Chinese-American Wing sank a 200-foot freighter SW of Hongkong. Other U.S. mediums on a sea sweep were attacked by 3 Japanese fighters near Foochow. U.S. fighters also operated along the Middle Yangtze. Eight small power boats and sampans were strafed and one camouflaged steamer was left smoking between Puche and Yo Chow, and at Kiukiang two 200-foot boats were damaged and buildings in the dock area were strafed; six enemy fighters were encountered, two of which were destroyed. On 11 February, 3 Japanese bombers ineffectually attacked Suichwan airfield (SE of Hengyang). U.S. fighters bombed rail targets at Sheklung (Canton area); one bridge and a locomotive were destroyed. Another bridge, tracks, and rolling stock were damaged. Burma: On 10 and 11 February, RAF aircraft carried out repeated attacks against Japanese ground positions in the Buthidaung area. U.S. fighters heavily attacked enemy barracks at Bhisidun (12 miles NW of Kamalng). Siam: On 10 February, RAF heavy bombers attacked Bangkok, dropping 20 tons on the city; one Japanese fighter attempted interception. On the night of 10-11 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Don Maung air-drome and a Japanese arsenal in the Bangkok area. Six to 8 enemy planes were airborne in the arsenal area but offered no opposition.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 10 February, U.S. aircraft attacked islands in Jaluit Atoll, hitting a radio station, storage areas and gun positions; Maloelap was also bombed. Prolonged air attacks

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were made on Maloelap and Wotje, weak AA fire being encountered at both places. On 11 February U.S. aircraft attacked Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit. On the same date at Maloelap Atoll, Tarca, and the second island (unnamed) to the NW were shelled by U.S. naval surface craft; there was no return fire. Hits were scored in the areas of the radio station, air facilities, and stores. Solomons Area: On the night of 10-11 February, enemy planes ineffectively raided the Torokina area. On 10 February, Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions in southern Bougainville. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 11 February, Allied ground patrols, moving E from Borgen Bay, advanced to Cape Mensing (5 miles E of Cape Gauffre). Fifty Japanese were found dead of starvation and disease; 16 more were killed and 8 prisoners taken. On the nights of 9-10 and 10-11 February enemy aircraft made light raids on the Cape Gloucester area. On 10 February, Allied planes bombed enemy positions in the Amgen River area. On 11 February, Allied planes raided enemy supply dumps at Cape Hoskins and, in an attack on Kavieng, destroyed 10 enemy aircraft on the ground. Allied aircraft also bombed and destroyed villages 12 miles SW of Saidor on the Rai Coast.

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:

John Weckerling *A. E. Schrader*

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 11 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 12 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
12 February 1944.

No. 321.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Street fighting by members of the Colombian Conservative Party followed the arrest of their leader, Laureano Gomez, on a contempt-of-court charge. The Colombian Government has prohibited public demonstrations and has announced that it is ready to declare martial law and will treat civil strife as treason. Gomez has been released from jail.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--A sharp drop in temperature has frozen the ground in the N; mud still hampers movement in the S, but rain and fog have ceased. Sharp, local action has been resumed, especially in the S. German armor has been active in counterattacks. Northern Front: Northwest of Luga increased Soviet pressure was neutralized by German counterattacks. Central Front: From NW and SE, the Soviets continued attempts to encircle Vitebsk but have been unable to effect penetrations. Southern Front: The rail junction of Shepetovka fell to the Soviets, considerably improving their communications. Although the railway lines S of the town favor the extension of a salient toward the S and SW, the terrain rises sharply and greatly favors German defense. West of Zvenigorodka the Soviets are on the defense against German counterattacks. Northwest of Smela the Soviets have further compressed the area of the isolated German units, which they have now identified. South of Krivoi Rog strong Soviet pressure to the W was neutralized by German armored counterattacks. The iron mines at Krivoi Rog have been wrecked by the Germans. It is not known whether German units are still encircled in the Nikopol area. The Germans admit new Soviet bridgeheads in the "lower reaches" of the Dnepr. This may indicate the beginning of a German withdrawal toward the Bug. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 February, Kotka (70 miles E of Helsinki) was bombed by heavy SAF formations. On 11 February, in the Smela area, the GAF continued attempts to relieve encircled units; the SAF claims the destruction of an unspecified number of German planes. On 11 February the SAF supported the attack on Shepetovka.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 10-11 February, 2 German planes were active over northeast Scotland, but no bombs were dropped. On 11 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt and objectives along the Channel coast.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 11 February, in the Adriatic sector, German artillery was more active. An attack by two strong German patrols in the Orsogna area was repulsed. German troops were reported to have withdrawn from positions in the Gamberale area (approximately 22 miles, SW by S, from Orsogna). The Germans continue to resist tenaciously in the Cassino sector, especially on high ground 2 miles NW of Cassino and at Abbazia di Montecassino. In the Anzio beachhead, the Germans attacked unsuccessfully from Sessano, (5 miles, SE by S, from Cisterna). On 10 February, Allied cruisers and destroyers gave fire support to the left flank of the Anzio beachhead. The Balkans: Minor engagements between Germans and Partisans occurred in Northern Yugoslavia. Air Activity: On the night of 9-10 February, Allied planes made a light attack on Candia Harbor (Crete). On 10 February, U.S. light and heavy bombers made heavy attacks on enemy positions in the Cassino area and N of the Anzio beachhead. About 30 enemy planes were active over the Anzio area during the day. Allied fighters attacked light shipping and transport along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA.--China: On 10 February, U.S. fighters using incendiary and fragmentary bombs attacked Wanting (Burma-China border); many fires resulted, and 3 villages in the vicinity were completely destroyed. Wanting is believed to be a staging and training center for the Japanese forces in this area. Burma: On 9 February, severe fighting took place near Sinweya (6 miles SW of Taung Bazar); British troops advancing south met strong resistance 7 miles south of Bawli Bazar. Taung Bazar was reoccupied by the British; the Japanese evacuated positions between the Kaladan and Mayu rivers. On 10 February enemy patrols in the Hukawng Valley and lower Chindwin sectors were ambushed; approximately 50 troops and 2 officers were killed. On 9 and 10 February, Japanese planes were very active over the Arakan. Two formations of approximately 50 planes each were intercepted over the Mayu Peninsula on the 9th by RAF fighters; 3 Japanese planes were destroyed. On 11 February, 15 Japanese bombers with 50 escort fighters were intercepted by RAF fighters near St. Martins Island. On 8 and 9 February, U.S. fighters and light bombers attacked Japanese bivouac and supply areas in the Hukawng Valley; targets along the Mogaung-Kamaing road were hit, and a bridge near Maing-kwan was destroyed. On 9 and 10 February, RAF planes carried out heavy attacks against enemy ground positions and storage areas near Buthidaung. Three 4000-pound bombs were dropped on Japanese headquarters at Godusara (S of Maungdaw), and Kaladan was hit with 9 tons.

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India: One enemy plane bombed a hospital ship 95 miles NE of Vizagapatam.

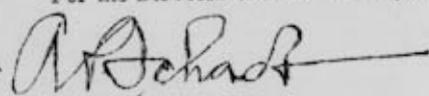
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 9 February, Wotje was shelled by U.S. naval surface craft. Enemy installations at Eniwetok, Maloelap, and Mille were attacked by U.S. aircraft. Solomons Area: On 9 February, 2 of 4 enemy barges at Green (Nissan) Island (40 miles NNW of Buka) were destroyed by Allied aircraft. That night 1 of 2 enemy bombers raiding the Torokina area was shot down. On 10 February, Allied surface craft shelled Tiaraka and Teopasino (E coast of Bougainville, NW of Numa Numa). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 February, Allied ground patrols in the Arawe area reached a point 2 miles N of Didmop, encountering no enemy opposition. On 9 February, Allied aircraft twice raided Vunakanau, destroying a total of 22 enemy planes. At Muschu Island (off Wewak) 30 of more than 70 enemy barges were strafed and damaged by Allied planes. On 10 February, enemy installations at Boram and Madang were attacked by Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 10 February, Allied aircraft attacked Doka-Barat airfield (Aroe Islands). Ambon was also attacked; an enemy fighter attempting interception S of Lautem (Timor) was shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING---On 11 February, a large French cargo ship was sunk by a mine in the Gulf of Naples. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 10 February 1944 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 11 February 1944 11 February 1944.

No. 320.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Nothing to report.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--Colombia: Following the arrest of Laureano Gomez, leader of the opposition conservative party in Colombia, street fighting occurred between Liberals and Conservatives. Bolivia: Major Alberto Taborga, leading pre-Nazi and Minister of Government in the Bolivian revolutionary junta, has been arrested, and is scheduled for exile to the Beni region.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--Within the past 24 hours fighting on the Eastern Front has subsided considerably, partly because of adverse weather conditions, mopping-up operations, and possibly Soviet necessity for regrouping of forces. The replacement of Field Marshal von Kuechler by Field Marshal Busch, as reported by the press, is believed to be likely; there is no official confirmation of the report. Northern Front: North of the town of Luga the Soviet advance continues slowly. Central Front: Northwest and southeast of Vitebsk there is no change in the situation, despite Soviet pressure. Southern Front: The gradual destruction of isolated German forces NW of Smela and NE of Nikopol is continuing. Air Activity: During the week of 1-7 February, in the Leningrad-Novgorod area, according to a German communique, a German antiaircraft unit destroyed 105 Soviet planes. On 10 February, in the region W and SW of Novgorod, the SAF attacked troop concentrations, artillery, troop trains, and ammunition dumps. On the same day in the Smela encirclement area, the GAF continued efforts to drop supplies from fighter-escorted Ju-52 transport planes. The SAF claimed the destruction of several transports and fighters.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On 9 February, 3 FW-200's, (German 4-motored bombers) attacked shipping off the east coast of Iceland. On 10 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked industrial targets at Brunswick. Other heavy bombers attacked the Gilze--Rijen airdrome, in Holland.
5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--Italy: On 10 February there was no change on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector heavy snow and rain continued to hamper communications and movement. An attack by a

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strong German patrol 7 miles S of Ortona-a-Mare was repulsed. In Cassino close combat continued. The result of a German counterattack against the high ground 1-1/2 miles SW by W of Cassino was unknown. In the lower Garigliano sector German reinforcements were reported arriving in the area 5 miles NE of Minturno. In the Anzio beachhead heavy fighting continued in the area S of Cisterna. On 9 February a German penetration to a railway bridge 5 miles S of Campoleone was counterattacked by the Allies. On the night of 9-10 February moderate German movement in a southerly direction on the main roads N of Rome was observed; only slight movement was seen between Rome and the beachhead. However, on the following morning continuous road movements were observed between Rome and Albano. The German forces in the beachhead area are now estimated at more than 6 divisions, with probably 180 tanks. The Balkans: In the area approximately 25 miles E of Zara on the northern Dalmatian coast partisans attacked three German garrisons, killing 300 Germans and wounding 300 more.

Air Activity: On 9 February, U.S. medium and light bombers and fighters attacked roads, transport, and enemy troop concentrations S of Rome and on the Cassino front. Fighters supported ground operations and patrolled the Anzio-Cassino areas. About 8 enemy aircraft were observed during the day. On the night of 9-10 February, German bombers were active in the Anzio area. On 9 February, in the Aegean, Allied planes sank or damaged 4 enemy vessels; 5 enemy planes intercepted one attack.

6. ASIA.--China: On 9 February, U.S. fighters successfully strafed and bombed Mangshih, Homun, and Chefang in western Yunnan. Both Mangshih and Homun have apparently been completely destroyed by fire; large barracks in Chefang also were destroyed. Indo-China:

Direct hits by U.S. medium bombers completely demolished a radio station SW of Haiphong. Burma: On 9 February, severe fighting was still in progress E of the Mayu Range; some Japanese have infiltrated W of the range.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific: On 8 February, U.S. fighters attacked Jaluit, and medium bombers raided Wotje and Maloelap. That night U.S. naval bombers attacked Wake Island. On 9 February, Taroa Island of Maloelap Atoll was shelled by U.S. naval units. Solomons Area: On 8 February an enemy concentration was reported on the west coast of Bougainville at Tiaraka (NW of Numa Numa). On the night of 8-9 February, PT boats strafed Sale Island (off the southwest coast of Buka), Mik Mik Island (off the northwest coast of Bougainville), and shelled the coastal areas S of Motupena Point and near the Mibo River (SW Bougainville). The same night an enemy float plane attacked U.S. PT boats off southeastern Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 7-8 February, U.S. torpedo bombers raided Rabaul. On

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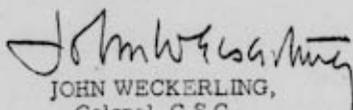
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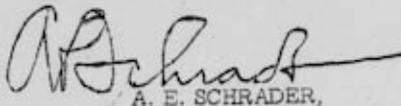
9 February, U.S. light bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed enemy areas near Pommern Bay (S of Madang). On the Rai Coast Australian ground units moving W from Sio made contact with U.S. ground forces in the Saldor area. On the same day, 400 Japanese were observed moving westward 20 miles south of Saldor. On New Britain, Allied patrols E of Borgen Bay reached Kokopo (2 miles E of Cape Gauffre).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 10 February a British tanker was bombed and sunk off the E coast of Iceland. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 10 February three U-boat sightings were reported: one 120 miles NE of Cape Race, one off NE coast of Cuba, and one off Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 9 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 10 February 1944 10 February 1944.

No. 319.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The German Military Attache and the Japanese Naval Attache in Argentina have been confined to their quarters by the Argentine Government for complicity in espionage activities.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--During the last 24 hours there were no important changes along the Eastern Front. In the Dnepr bend, weather conditions are reported as unfavorable. Northern Front: At Narva the situation has become more or less stabilized. In the Luga area the Soviets are making slight advances as the Germans continue their slow withdrawal. Central Front: The Soviets continued their pressure NW of Novosokolniki, around Vitebsk, and S of the Berezina; the situation has not changed. Southern Front: Northwest of Smela efforts of the Soviets to destroy the isolated German forces made slight progress. The Germans continued their attempts to reach the isolated group from W of Zvenigorodka. In the vicinity of Apostolovo the Red Army extended its lines slightly both to the W and E of the town. Although rail communications out of Krivoi Rog are not threatened by this action, a Soviet advance from the N to the RR junction of Dolinovka would cut off Krivoi Rog. No information is available on Kerch.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 8-9 February, RAF planes made a light attack without opposition on an aircraft-engine factory at Limoges (115 miles NE of Bordeaux).
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 9 February there was no significant change on the main Italian front. In the Adriatic sector bad weather prevailed with heavy snow preventing movement in the mountain areas. A strong German patrol was repulsed at a point 14 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare. Heavy street fighting continued in Cassino. German

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pillboxes and heavily fortified emplacements on the north side of the town were being reduced. In the Garigliano area 2 local German counterattacks were repulsed 8 miles NE of Minturno. In the Anzio beachhead the Germans offered strong resistance and made several counterattacks. A German penetration in the area 10 miles E of Anzio was cleared up, and small German attacks were repulsed 3 miles S and SW of Cisterna. The Germans gained some ground in two heavy attacks 6 miles S of Campoleone, but Allied counterattacks later forced them to relinquish this ground. Two other small German counterattacks in this area were unsuccessful. Air Activity: On the night of 7-8 February, RAF planes bombed the railroad yards at Padua. On 8 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked airdromes N of Rome; approximately 25 German fighters were encountered at Viterbo. Railroad yards at Verona were bombed. During the day, about 100 enemy planes were active over battle positions in the western area; glider bombs were employed against Allied shipping off shore. Allied planes continued attacks against shipping along the coast of Yugoslavia and in the Aegean Sea.

6. ASIA.--China: On 7 February, U.S. medium bombers sank 4 small freighters on the Yangtze SW of Anking, and U.S. fighters hit railway bridges and warehouses at Telan, E of Tungting Lake. French Indo China: U.S. medium bombers on offensive reconnaissance scored direct hits on Thanhhoa power plant (18 miles S of Hanoi), strafed barracks in the town, and attacked Vinh radio station. Ceylon: On 7 February, 2 Japanese aircraft, probably flying boats, bombed Batticalo; Trincomalee was alerted but no attack developed. Burma: In the Arakan on 8 February, formations of enemy aircraft were active over Maungdaw, and 48 enemy fighters unsuccessfully attacked Bawli Bazar (25 miles N). On 7 and 8 February, Allied fighters and dive bombers dropped 86 tons on enemy positions near Taung Bazar and nearby Badana. One enemy fighter was destroyed when attempting to intercept RAF transport planes. Severe fighting is still in progress SW of Taung Bazar; the British are holding against determined Japanese attacks. On 5 and 6 February, rail targets in Wundwin were heavily bombed by U.S. medium bombers; 4 warehouses and some rolling stock were destroyed; large fires were started.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 8 February, reconnaissance disclosed that the airstrip at Taroa was in fair condition; machinery was seen on the strip at Wotje; no AA fire was encountered by U.S. planes at either place. Two seaplanes

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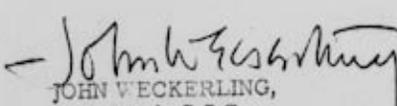
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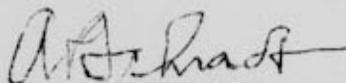
were sighted at Jaluit. The Mille runways are believed to have been operative on 7 February. A U.S. search plane attacked enemy installations on Satawan Atoll (Nomoi Group, SE of Truk), encountering AA fire; no enemy planes were seen, although the airdrome was reported to be in excellent condition. The 2 air strips (2500 x 300 feet) previously reported on Jokaj Island (off Ponape) are now known to be located on the island of Ponape itself; the seaplane base is on Langar Island. No enemy planes were seen there, but several AA guns and a radar station were noted. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 8 February, Allied forces, advancing westward past Weber Point, were 5 miles E of U.S. forces at Old Yagomi in the Saidor Area. On 7 February, in two attacks on Vunakanau airfield at Rabaul, 12 of more than 50 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. On 7 and 8 February, slight damage was caused at Cape Cretin by enemy aircraft. On 8 February, Arawe was raided 4 times and Cape Gloucester once by enemy planes. Allied light bomber units attacked enemy supply areas E of Gasmata; Madang and Alexishafen were also effectively attacked. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On the night of 8-9 February, Allied medium bombers raided Toelal (Kai Group).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 9 February one was reported in Windward Passage.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A-100-5-3-72
9 Feb 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 8 February 1944 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 9 February 1944 9 February 1944.

No. 313.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No sharp changes in weather or ground conditions occurred during the last 24 hours; the Soviets are concentrating on liquidation of isolated German forces. Northern Front: North of Lake Chudskoye (Peipus) fighting has subsided somewhat; the Germans have checked further Soviet advances across the Narva River. Northeast of Luga slight Soviet advances were made as the Germans continued their slow withdrawal. Central Front: Northwest of Novosokolniki, against Vitebsk, and between the Pripet and the Berезina rivers, the Soviets continue to maintain pressure but have been unable to effect any changes. Southern Front: Northwest of Smela the Soviets are pressing from the N and S against isolated German forces to complete their destruction. West of Zvenigoredka the Germans are continuing attacks to the north in a desperate attempt to relieve their surrounded troops but have made no progress. Near Apostolovo, Soviet pressure continues without further gains. Nikopol has fallen to the Soviets, who also have liquidated the bridgehead to the southeast. The left bank of the Dnepr is now clear of German forces. In Kerch the Soviets have made no further progress, probably due to the recent move to Kerch of a German division from western Crimea. Air Activity: On 8 February the GAF continued active over the main battle areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 8 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt and military objectives in the Pas-de-Calais area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 8 February, in the Adriatic sector, there was no change. In the Cassino sector the Germans still held Monte Cairo, 4-1/2 miles NW of Cassino, where the Germans were still subjected to pressure. A German patrol that had crossed the Garigliano River 3 miles S of Cassino was repulsed by artillery fire. In the Anzio beachhead there was no significant change; the Germans relinquished a bridge 2 miles SW of Cisterna. The Germans made a local counterattack

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on the night of 7-8 February on the left flank of the Allied bridgehead. Balkans: At several points in north and central Yugoslavia the Germans were engaged by Partisan guerrillas. Air Activity: On 7 February, in the Anzio area, the Germans made 3 bombing raids. Later, German planes bombed and strafed an evacuation hospital. During Allied bombing missions against rail targets N of Rome at Viterbo, Orte, and San Stefano (near Orbetello), and also over the battle area, more than 40 enemy aircraft, including 21 glider planes, were destroyed.

6. ASIA--Burma: In the Arakan, by 6 February, a Japanese force, estimated at 1 regiment, had infiltrated northward on the east bank of the Kalapanzin River behind British Divisional Headquarters and now occupy Taung Bazar, from which they are harassing the British left flank E of the Mayu Range. Indian traitors are cooperating with the enemy in this counteroffensive. On 5 February, 2 formations of Japanese aircraft were intercepted in the Maungdaw area. Two of more than 3 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the first attack, and 5 of a formation of more than 50 were damaged during the second interception. On 6 February, more than 50 enemy planes were over the Mayu Peninsula, but no contact was made by RAF fighters. On 4 and 5 February, Allied bombers repeatedly attacked Heho and Aungban airdromes; of a total of 140 tons dropped, 100 tons fell on Heho. In the Chin Hills, British fighters bombed the Japanese headquarters in Falam and supply dumps at Sitsawk.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: The capture and occupation of Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls has been completed. On 7 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Maloelap and Wotje, and light bomber units raided Mille. Reconnaissance of Ponape (Carolines area), on 6 February, disclosed a 2-strip operational airfield on Jokaj Island (northwest coast) and a seaplane base on an adjacent island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 7 February, Allied ground patrols in the Ramu Valley area reached Amuson (7 miles NE of Kankiryu). On the Rai coast Allied units advanced 3 miles W of Lepsius Point. On New Britain, Allied ground patrols reported slight enemy contact near Cape Gauffre (E of Borgen Bay): Allied patrols encountered enemy opposition near the Itne River (35 miles NW of Arawe) but reached the Sigul River mouth (5 miles NE of the old Arawe airstrip) unopposed. On the night of 6-7 February, Japanese aircraft made light attacks on Cape Gloucester and Finschhafen. On 6 February, during 2 successive Allied attacks on Lakanai airdrome, 13 of about 80 intercepting Japanese fighters were downed. On 7 February, Allied fighters swept the Amgen River area (New Britain). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 7-8 February, U.S. heavy bombers raided Ambon.

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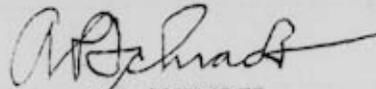
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 4 February a Chinese cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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Regraded Unclassified

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 7 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 8 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D.C.,
8 February 1944.

No. 317.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 6 February, Costa Rican police quelled street rioting provoked by a parade of some 50,000 partisans of Leon Cortes, opposition candidate for President of Costa Rica in next Sunday's election. Numerous casualties resulted.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the north, thaws continue, and wet snow prevents operations by ski troops; in the south, the ground remains soft and muddy. North of Novosokolniki the terrain is flooded. Northern Front: Narva River was forced by the Soviets, who are now fighting in the southern part of the city. North and NE of Luga the Soviets made substantial advances as the Germans continue to withdraw to the SW. Central Front: North and NW of Novosokolniki the Red Army made slight advances, although the flooded terrain hampered operations of both forces. Intense Soviet pressure NW and SE of Vitebsk produced no change. Southern Front: West of Smela Soviet attacks have reduced the area held by the trapped German forces. Near Nikopol the Soviets have launched attacks from the E against the isolated German forces and have reached the city, where fighting in the outskirts is going on. At Kerch street fighting continues. Air Activity: On 7 February, in the Sivversky area (between Leninograd and Novgorod), the SAF supported ground operations, attacking troop concentrations, motor transport columns, and rail targets.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 5-6 February, 16 German planes dropped bombs at scattered points in southeast England; 3 reached London. On 6 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked 7 airdromes in the areas north and west of Paris and bombed targets along the Channel coast. Aircraft attacking airdromes met weak air opposition; the U.S. fighter escort encountered about 150 German single-engine fighters. Total enemy losses were 17 planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: There was no change in the general situation on 7 February. In the Adriatic area there was little German activity, although German patrols were very active in the northern

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sector. In the central mountain sector snowbound roads still hampered movement. In the Cassino sector the Germans continued to offer strong resistance and counterattacked N and NW of the town. They appear determined to hold Monte Cairo, 4-1/2 miles NW of the town, as part of a reserve defense line in rear of the present line. In the lower Garigliano sector the Germans were still holding firmly; a German counterattack was repulsed. In the Anzio beachhead there was no change. A great deal of traffic was observed S of Rome, and the Germans are reported to have received tank reinforcements. German artillery now covers the whole depth of the beachhead. The Germans remained generally passive on both flanks. However, indications pointed to German preparation for a stronger and more general attack. Balkans: In Yugoslavia the Partisans are engaging a German regiment in the area 50 miles S of Sarajevo. In Greece hostilities between the communist-led ELAS and the nationalist EDES, Greek guerrilla organizations, appear to have ceased on 4 February preliminary to further negotiations between them. Air Activity: On the night of 5-6 February, German planes made two unsuccessful attacks against the Anzio beach area, dropping 18 bombs including rocket and glider type explosives; 1 Do-217 was destroyed by RAF fighters. On 6 February, U.S. fighter-bombers attacked enemy transport and supply dumps, and provided increased support for ground troops in the western battle areas. A few enemy fighters were observed S of Rome during the day. In the Aegean, Allied planes sank or damaged 6 sailing vessels.

6. ASIA--French Indo-China: On 6 February, railway targets north of Hue on the east coastal railroad were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Bridges were destroyed at An Xuan and Tien An, and trains were shot up there and at Phongloc (18 miles S of Dong Hoi).

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 6 February, U.S. forces were in control of the entire eastern and northern sides of Kwajalein Atoll except for Ebadon Island on the western tip. U.S. fighters attacked Jaluit, and on 5 February, Eniwetok was raided by U.S. aircraft. Solomons Area: On the night of 4-5 February, Allied naval units bombarded Hahela Mission area at the east end of Buka Passage. On 6 February, enemy positions on Bougainville at the Jaba River mouth and near Mom Mountain (NW of the Tekessi River) were shelled by Allied artillery. On the night of 5-6 February, enemy aircraft attacked Allied positions on Treasury Island and in the Torokina area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 February, Allied advanced ground units were at Lepsius Point (34 miles E of Saidor). On 5 February, during 2 attacks on Rabaul airfields, 7 of more than 45 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. On the night of 5-6 February, Cape Gloucester was twice attacked by enemy planes. On 6 February, Allied heavy bombers attacked Momote airfield in the Admiralties. Light bomber units with fighter

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 8 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 7 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D.C.,
7 February 1944.

No. 316.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soft ground conditions continue along the whole Eastern Front. Soviet pressure in the region of Nikopol has resulted in a major penetration and encirclement. Northern Front: This sector is temporarily stabilized. North of Lake Chudskoye (Peipus) the Germans launched counterattacks to prevent the Soviets from crossing the Narva River. Elsewhere on this front as far as Lake Ilmen no changes have occurred. Central Front: Despite continuing Soviet pressure no German withdrawals have yet been reported between Staraya Russa and Vitebsk. Soviet attacks NW of Velikie Luki and NW and SE of Vitebsk are still under way. South of Rovno the Soviets have advanced about 10 miles against German counterattacks. Should the small German salient at Shepetovka (50 miles SE of Rovno) be cleared, the entire Rovno--Berdichev RR would be in Soviet hands; stronger operations in this sector could then be supplied. Southern Front: Northwest of Smela the Soviets are exerting pressure from the south to close in on isolated German forces. West of Zvenigorodka the Germans are launching fierce attacks to relieve their isolated forces; success of these attacks is improbable. West of Zaporozhe the Soviets made advances of extreme importance. Striking from NE of Krivoi Rog, they created a gap 20 miles wide extending to the Dnepr River. They are believed to have isolated German combat forces in the extreme eastern bend of the Dnepr River and cut the rail line running W from Nikopol. The important manganese resources of this area may thus be denied to the Germans. Continued German efforts to relieve their isolated forces are expected. If they fail, delaying actions to a defensive position on the Bug River are most probable. On the Kerch Peninsula the Soviets have resumed their attacks against Kerch. Air Activity: On 5 February the GAF supported defensive operations in the Berezhina River area and at Vitebsk. On 6 February the SAF aided offensive operations in the Nikopol area.

- 4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 6 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Romilly-sur-Seine (SE of Paris); AA fire was slight to moderate, and

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moderate air opposition was encountered. Other heavy bombers attacked military objectives in northern France without fighter opposition.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 6 February, in the Adriatic sector, a strong German patrol was engaged 5 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare. The Germans evacuated a considerable area S-SW of Ortona-a-Mare, retiring as much as 6 miles within their former line; the region had not been strongly held. In the central mountain sector snowbound roads hamper activity. In Cassino heavy fighting continued in the northeast outskirts of the town. Immediately S of the town the Germans were offering fierce resistance against continuing attack. In the Garigliano area there was only patrol activity. In the Anzio beachhead there was no significant change; at a point 3 miles S of Campoleone formation of a German counterattack with infantry and tanks was prevented by artillery fire. The combat strength of German forces massed SE of Rome is now equivalent to 6 divisions. Balkans: The Germans were attempting to break through Partisan-held territory in the area between Trieste and Ljubljana. Naval Activity: On the night of 3-4 February in the Zara Channel, 2 Allied motor torpedo boats sank 2 medium and 1 small schooners and captured 85 prisoners 20 of whom were Germans. Off Rogoznica an Allied motor torpedo boat and an Allied motor gun boat sank a small schooner and captured 14 prisoners 10 of whom were Germans. On the night of 4-5 February, Starigrad on Hvar Island and Dubrovaca on Korcula Island were bombed by British destroyers. Air Activity: On 5 February adverse weather prevented operations by heavy bombers, but Allied medium and light bombers and fighters attacked road junctions, rail yards, and enemy assembly points N and S of Rome. Fighters also maintained patrols over the Anzio beachhead and supported the ground forces. A total of about 55 German aircraft was encountered in the area S of Rome; 4 were shot down. In the Corsica area, U.S. fighters intercepted 14 German bombers, which jettisoned their bombs and escaped in clouds.

6. ASIA.--Siam: On the night of 5-6 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the ordnance plant in Bangkok, starting large fires; heavy AA fire was encountered over the target. China: Southwest of Hong Kong a combined force of U.S. heavy and medium bombers sank 6 ships of a 9-ship convoy proceeding eastward. Three of the vessels sunk were 400 feet in length or more, and the other 3 were 250 feet long; in addition, 1 large vessel was probably sunk. Villages along the Burma Road leading to Lashio were strafed by U.S. fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 5 February, at Kwajalein Atoll, U.S. forces occupied Gugegwo, Bigej, and Eller Islands. On 4 February, U.S. planes attacked Eniwetok and on the night of 4-5 February, bombed Wake. On 5 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Wotje, heavy units bombed Maloelap, and fighters raided Mille. Solomons Area: On the night of 4-5 February, Japanese air-

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craft raided Treasury Island and Piva. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 February, in the Ramu Valley area, Allied ground forces repulsed an enemy counterattack near Mataloi (5 miles W-SW of Daumoina); enemy units were engaged by Allied artillery 10 miles W-SW of Saidor. On 4 February, U.S. heavy and medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed Tobera and Vunakanau airfields (Rabaul), downing 4 of 20 to 30 intercepting fighters; the Hansa Bay area was also effectively attacked. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 4-5 February, U.S. heavy bombers raided airfields on Amboina and Boeroe; Timor and Katmana were also raided.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 6 February one was reported 60 miles N of Trinidad and another, 550 miles SW of Ascension Island.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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By auth. A. C. of S. 6-3-78
6 Feb 44

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
6 February 1944.

No. 10.

1. NORTH AMERICA

There was no known enemy activity in the North American Theater during January. Most probable lines of action open to the enemy are: aerial raids on supply lines to western Aleutian bases, and/or submarine action against supply lines to Aleutian bases; landing of enemy agents from submarines along the Atlantic coast; and the possible establishment of a meteorological station in northeast Greenland. The continuing counterintelligence drive by Federal investigative agencies was accented during January by 2 arrests: one of an alleged German agent on charges of transmitting information to the German military intelligence, and the other of a former associate of Japanese consular and military representatives on the west coast on a charge of censorship violation in sending military and naval data to Argentina.

2. LATIN AMERICA

On 26 January, Argentina severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan. This action apparently was prompted by threats publicly to indict Argentina for complicity in the Bolivian revolution; by non-recognition of the Bolivian junta by any country except Argentina; by British revelations that an Argentine consular officer detained by them was a Nazi agent; and by fear of American and British economic sanctions.

Except in Bolivia, where junta members hoped that the Argentine break would allay suspicions of foreign influence in the recent revolt, neighboring Latin American countries acclaimed Argentina's action with reservations, pending demonstrations of unqualified good faith. To date, Argentine implementation of the break includes the prohibiting of all commercial and financial dealings and all wireless communications with the Axis and Axis-controlled countries and the closing of the German Transocean news agency and the pro-Axis newspaper El Pampero.

There have been reports of anti-rupture demonstrations by nationalist elements in Argentina, particularly in Tucuman, and indications of sharp differences of opinion among the ruling military group. Prior to its break with the Axis, the Ramirez Government promulgated decrees stringently controlling the press, banning political parties and nationalist organizations, compelling religious instruction in schools, and creating a federal police force.

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Growing discontent over their acute financial situation is reported among junior officers in the Chilean Army, while extreme nationalists continue working for a rapprochement with Argentina. The Chilean Government has renewed its censorship of telephone calls by persons suspected of anti-administration sentiments and decreed strict control of properties of Axis nationals.

Changes in the membership of the Bolivian junta, possibly involving the ousting of the MNR (el Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario) members by the military, are reported to be under consideration in Bolivia, where the leader of the leftist PIR (Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria) party has requested replacement of objectionable junta members.

Paraguayan liberals, on 24 January, attempted unsuccessfully to oust President Morinigo by force.

The visit of United States naval units to Montevideo appears to have dispelled fear of a coup, which kept the Uruguayan Army and police both alerted and the former confined to barracks during most of January.

A demonstration planned for 31 December as precursor to a coup d'etat in Peru by pro-Axis elements was forestalled; 35 Japanese and 5 Germans were arrested.

Most probable lines of enemy effort are: development of means to circumvent obstacles in their communications and smuggling routes, created by the Argentine break, and continued support of nationalist pro-Axis revolutionary groups.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

During January the Soviets continued to exert pressure along the entire Eastern Front.

Increased enemy resistance in the south has checked further Soviet advance to the west and southwest of Kiev, where the Soviets made strong efforts to cut the Odessa--Lvov railroad. The present enemy position in this sector runs from Sarny (in the Pripet Marshes) to Vinnitsa, generally along the high ground which forms the watershed between the upper Dneestr and Bug rivers. Repeated attempts of the Soviets to penetrate this position have failed. The enemy now has had time to improve his defenses in this area, and there is little likelihood of any Soviet penetration in the near future.

East and southeast of Vinnitsa, where the Soviets were seriously threatening to cut the Odessa--Lvov railroad, the Germans launched strong counterattacks and forced the Soviets back to a position 50 miles from the railroad.

In the salient west of Kirovograd the enemy stubbornly resisted all Soviet efforts to reduce it. The retention of this elongated salient by the Germans indicated offensive action for the future. This salient, the northern tip of which

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was only 40 miles from Kiev, presented a real threat to Soviet rear lines across the Dnepr; sooner or later it had to be removed. Failing to reduce it from the vicinity north of Uman and northwest of Kirovograd, the Soviets transferred their attacks farther to the north: southeast of Belaya Tserkov and near Smela. The enemy evacuated Smela, indicating that he intends to withdraw to the south. The loss of Smela denies the enemy a railway junction which is necessary for offensive operations to the north.

No German withdrawals from the vicinity of Nikopol are expected since the manganese ore mines, important to the German armament industry, are located there.

On the Kerch Peninsula the Soviets sent a landing force northwest of the city of Kerch and succeeded in extending their bridgehead in that direction. These operations were immediately followed by landing a second force south of Kerch, where street fighting is now under way. Its capture by the Soviets is expected in the near future.

During the greater part of the month the Soviets continued attacks against Vitebsk and northwest of Rechitsa to effect a penetration of the Central Front. No progress has been made against this very important part of the front.

The outstanding achievement during the month was the Soviet attacks south of Leningrad which succeeded in lifting the 2-year siege of the city. The main Moscow--Leningrad rail line is now open in its entirety. The enemy is at present withdrawing under strong Soviet pressure, and it is probable that his next position will be generally Narva--Lake Chudskoye (Peipus)--Lake Pskovskoye--Sudomskii Hills (45 miles southeast of Pskov)--Bezhan'ski Hills (40 miles northwest of Velikie Luki)--Vitebsk. There have been no indications of enemy withdrawals from the vicinity of Staraya Russa, but there have been indications that the Germans have commenced withdrawal toward the Bezhan'ski Hills, northwest of Novosokolniki.

Weather conditions have greatly affected operations during January. The winter is an unusually mild one, and the ground along the whole front is more or less soft. Unseasonable thaws have occurred, and in many sectors the snow has vanished.

Air operations for the period were a contributing factor in all the main battle areas from the Crimea to Leningrad and were on the largest scale since October; they followed the usual pattern of close support.

The German Air Force made its greatest effort in the Kiev area, where there was almost daily support of ground operations. While the Soviet Air Force opposed German operations in this area, its most effective activity was in the vicinity of Leningrad. The German Air Force's support of withdrawal in this region was negligible. Both air forces aided ground operations in the Crimea, north and west of the Dnepr Bend, on the Southern Front and, early in the month, on the south Central Front (Pripet Marshes--Vitebsk).

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Despite strong Soviet offensives along the Northern Front, two-thirds of the German Air Force on the entire Eastern Front still remains along the fronts south of Zhitomir, and the enemy air situation in Russia shows no substantial variation in strength or disposition.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

German forces in France and the Low Countries were increased by 3 divisions during January. The total is now believed to be 44 divisions, including 9 offensive, 30 defensive, and 5 unidentified. The offensive divisions include 2 panzer, 3 panzer-SS, 1 panzer-grenadier SS, 1 motorized infantry, 1 light infantry and 1 3-regiment infantry divisions. The defensive divisions include 9 3-regiment and 5 2-regiment infantry divisions, 4 luftwaffe, and 12 reserve divisions. One division moved into France from northern Russia and 3 departed, 2 presumably for the Eastern Front and 1 for Italy. Several divisions were shifted within France and between France and the Netherlands. The chief concentration of troops is still in the Channel area, with defensive divisions manning the coastal sectors and offensive divisions in reserve.

The enemy continued his fortification work on both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, with his principal efforts directed to the completion of "secret" installations on the Channel coast for long-range reprisal attacks on important southern England centers and to the repair of those installations damaged by Allied aerial bombardment.

A new and more insistent admonition has been issued by Vichy for the voluntary evacuation of non-essential civilians from the Mediterranean coast, presumably in anticipation of a general evacuation under German orders. In France the internal situation continued to be marked by sabotage and guerrilla activities, resulting in an increased assumption of police powers by the German military authorities and an increased by-passing of the Vichy Government, because of its inability to control the disorders.

In Spain there was a considerable influx of German civilians of military age, who are apparently organizing sabotage and terrorist and propaganda activities designed to discredit the United Nations and hold Spain to her pro-Axis leanings. Allied embargoes on petroleum imports and American, British, and Russian press and radio attacks on the Franco regime have had unfavorable reactions, which have been played up by German propaganda. Due to this pressure from both sides, the Spanish position became increasingly uncertain toward the end of the month.

On the night of 21-22 January enemy bombers attacked southeast England in greater force than in any single effort in many months. Approximately 130 aircraft were involved, but bombing was widely scattered; 16 planes were lost. In what may prove to be a renewal of the air battle against England in some force, on the night of 29-30 January, 100 bombers made scattered raids in southeast England; 12 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Aside from this action, offensive

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air effort by the enemy was on a very limited scale. Fighter defense over the continent continued strong, with emphasis on defense in depth along the western approaches to the homeland, where a greater concentration against all attacking formations was achieved than was possible by dispersal for strong defense of individual targets.

During January, RAF heavy bombers made 8 major attacks on important enemy targets, 5 of which were against Berlin and 1 each against Brunswick, Magdeburg, and Stettin. Including light bomber attacks and strikes at targets along the Channel, approximately 5,500 offensive sorties were flown and a total of approximately 17,500 tons of bombs was dropped.

U.S. heavy bombers made 9 major attacks involving 6,300 sorties and dropped approximately 11,500 tons of bombs; these planes were escorted by about 8,000 fighters. Attacks were made on Frankfurt, Brunswick, Ludwigshafen, Kiel, Osnabruck, and other industrial centers. U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers carried out almost daily operations against military objectives along the Channel coast, flying approximately 6,300 sorties and dropping about 3,800 tons of bombs.

Early on 20 January a 6,400-ton enemy merchant vessel, which previously had been damaged by an air attack while she was lying at Cherbourg, was sunk by gun fire from British coastal batteries as she was proceeding eastward through the Channel. On the night of 21-22 January, 1 of 2 enemy destroyers was set on fire by a torpedo plane attack off Le Touquet, after these vessels had passed at high speed through the Straits of Dover in a westerly direction. Attacks on enemy merchant shipping by surface vessels and aircraft continued during January, the principal area of operations being off the Norwegian coast.

On 18 January, enemy E-boats attempted to attack a coastal convoy off the Lizard but were driven off without inflicting damage to Allied vessels. Otherwise the enemy has not been active in this theater offensively. The damaged Tirpitz is still in Altenfjord; all other major enemy units are in the Baltic.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

a. Fifth Army Front.--During the month of January the Germans bitterly contested the advance of Allied troops in the Cassino sector and in the Garigliano River area.

In the early part of January, Puntafiume at the mouth of the Garigliano River was reported free of German elements, but in the vicinity of Sant' Ambrogio the German displayed a firm offensive attitude, halting all Allied progress. The enemy was forced to abandon positions commanding the right bank of the Garigliano River, and despite a firm stand at Minturno, this town, as well as Castelforte, fell into Allied hands. On 23 January the Germans developed heavy counterattacks between Minturno and Castelforte, and after achieving initial penetration west of Minturno and south of Castelforte, they

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counterattacked unsuccessfully against the villages of San Damiano and San Lorenzo. The enemy firmly resisted any Allied advance by counterattacking continuously in the Minturno area.

In the Cassino area the Germans fiercely contested the advance of Allied troops by holding tenaciously to fortified outposts. By 5 January the Allies crossed the Peccia River, attacked Station Rocca d' Evandro, and invested San Vittore-del-Lazio, which was cleared of Germans after 3 days of severe fighting. The village of Cedro was relinquished on 10 January, but the Germans held firmly to the right bank of the Rapido River. By 15 January the towns of Cardito and Acquafondata fell into Allied hands. The enemy reacted quickly to the Allies' forced crossings of the Rapido River and obliged the withdrawal of Allied troops to the left bank. However, the Germans were unable to prevent the establishment of an Allied bridgehead across the Rapido, and by 27 January the Allies had penetrated deeply across that river. By the end of the month, the Germans had relinquished important mountain positions north and northeast of Cassino, but they still held firmly to this stronghold, which commands the road to Rome.

On 22 January, Allied forces, supported by naval and air units, landed at Nettuno on the west coast of Italy, deep in the rear of the enemy's main front-line positions. The Germans were taken by surprise; they did not carry out any demolitions in the port of Anzio. By 26 January no enemy contact had been made in Campoleone or in Littoria, 15 miles north and east respectively of Anzio. However, slight resistance had been encountered in the outskirts of Cisterna, 15 miles northeast of Anzio. On 27 January the enemy, using tanks, clashed with Allied troops in the northern sector, but their counterattack on the Allied left flank was repulsed. On 31 January the enemy was fighting at a point 13 miles north of Anzio on the main road from Anzio to Rome. The Germans offered stubborn resistance in the vicinity of Cisterna, approximately 14 miles northeast of Anzio. They yielded ground slowly southwest of Cisterna but were holding south of the town.

b. Eighth Army Front.--Bad weather, with snow and bitter cold, limited operations and Allied progress in the coastal and mountain areas of the Adriatic sector. During the first week of January the Germans intensively patrolled the whole line from the Adriatic coast to the foothills of the Molella mountain range. By 11 January the enemy had reoccupied the northern part of Pennapiedimonte, and showed interest in Allied dispositions and intentions by directing numerous patrols to capture prisoners. The enemy's outpost screen in the Arielli area was reported falling back on the main body southwest of Ortona. Unsuccessful raids on forward Allied positions were reported on 20 January and during the night of 28-29 January strong German patrols clashed at several points with the Allies. The enemy defenses along the Foro River, which empties into the Adriatic Sea between Ortona and Pescara, have been reported well developed.

c. Summary of Italian Front.--The weather, which during the whole month of January hampered military operations in the Adriatic and mountain areas, assisted the Germans in developing their defenses along the Foro River east of

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Pescara as far as the range della Mafella. In the Cassino area the Germans held their ground, fiercely resisting Allied attacks. In the Tyrrhenian sector the Germans were forced to retire from their original positions on the right bank of the Garigliano River. The surprise Allied landing at Anzio and Nettuno, deep in the rear of the German main line of resistance, and the successful widening of the beachhead threaten the German lines of communication and present a problem which the enemy must solve in the near future, since the German retention of Rome and central Italy is endangered.

d. Balkans.--During January, Partisan detachments continued to engage German forces in widely separated areas. During early January, Germans held the following islands off the Yugoslavian coast: Cherso, Sansego, Sipan, Lopud, Ciovo, Unie, Krk, Drvenik, Uljan, Lussin, and Korcula. By 10 January the Germans were moving in the direction of the Partisans' headquarters in Jajce from the following points: Banja Luka, Teslic, Mrkonjicgrad, Travnik, and Konjic; Jajce was captured on 11 January. The Germans continued their systematic occupation of the important islands in the Adriatic by taking Brac on 15 January, Solta on 17 January, Mljet on 18 January. During the night of 19-20 January the Partisan garrison evacuated Hvar Island, which the Germans were invading. On 23 January, Partisans recaptured Jajce, their headquarters.

Near Valona (Albania) there were clashes between German-Balkan forces and Albanian National Liberation guerrillas.

In Epirus (Greece) several EIAS attacks against Germans were reported by 12 January. By 28 January an EIAS detachment attacked a German force bound for Karpenision (Aetolia).

Mihallovitch's Chetniks clashed with Bulgarian troops approximately 30 miles southwest of Nis. Considerable Bulgarian Patriot activity was reported in areas northwest and southwest of Sofia and 10 miles south of Plovdiv.

e. Air Activity.--Prior to the Allied landing at Nettuno on 22 January enemy air activity during the month was on a limited scale, and by the end of the second week in January these operations were entirely defensive, with formations of from 15 to 40 fighters defending airdromes and communications. Bombers made light attacks on Augusta Harbor, and a convoy off Oran was attacked. Beginning on 22 January, however, hostile air activity increased sharply and was directed offensively at the invasion forces in the Anzio area, disregarding the Cassino--Pescara line, and against shipping offshore where some success was achieved. Against numerically superior Allied air forces, the effort of the reinforced enemy air forces subsided from a total of about 150 sorties per day, immediately following the landing, to no more than 30 sorties per day at the close of the month. The enemy's air strength suffered heavily from Allied attacks on airfields, especially in the Udine area of northwest Italy, a staging point for aircraft moving from Germany to the combat area.

In the Balkans--Aegean Sea area enemy air activity was limited to 1 unsuccessful attack on shipping off Cyrenalca, and the defense of such important

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points as Athens, Sofia, and Maribor, the latter on the Austrian border of Yugoslavia. The lack of defensive strength in this area was demonstrated by the enemy's inability to provide air defense for the vital shipping lanes along the Dalmatian coast and in the Aegean Sea. Some offensive support was rendered ground troops opposing the Partisans in Yugoslavia.

Allied planes made heavy attacks on airdromes and communications from the Cassino--Pescara line to Udine in northwest Italy and in the Marselles area of southern France. The week preceding the landing at Nettuno was spent in neutralizing railroads, roads, and airdromes from Florence south to Rome. Strong support for ground troops was given by fighters. Almost daily attacks were made on shipping along the Dalmatian coast and in the Aegean Sea. Attacks were also made at Skoplje and Maribor, both in Yugoslavia, and at Sofia. A total of approximately 34,000 sorties was flown during January, and about 20,600 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy targets. Destruction of at least 315 enemy planes was claimed.

f. Naval Activity.--Allied naval units carried out the successful landings of ground forces in the Anzio--Nettuno area on 22 January and supported the operations with covering gunfire. On subsequent days they also shelled the road between Formia and Terracina. Earlier in the month Allied warships bombarded the Terracina area in support of the Fifth Army's advance across the Garigliano. Allied units operating in the Adriatic on several occasions shelled rail targets and other installations north and south of Ancona, and on the night of 14-15 January bombarded Rovigno, on the west coast of the Istrian Peninsula. Positions at Durazzo (Albania) and port installations on the islands of Drvenik and Korcula were also shelled during the month.

During the night of 29-30 January, Allied coastal units sank a small German tanker and a large schooner between Sibenik and Split (Yugoslavian coast). During January, in other surface operations against enemy shipping, Allied coastal units scored hits on lighters and motor torpedo boats off La Spezia; destroyers sank 3 schooners and hit another in the Adriatic. Allied submarines continued to inflict losses on enemy shipping in the western Mediterranean.

6. ASIA

a. China.--Apart from minor guerrilla activity in certain areas, no significant ground action took place during January. Air operations were hampered by inclement weather; Japanese air efforts were mainly early morning missions against Allied forward air bases. Suichwan was attacked twice, with the Japanese losing all 3 bombers in 1 raid; Kukong, Klenow, and Namyung were hit, and Waiyeung (east of Canton) was bombed twice, with unknown results. Allied aircraft had a most successful month against enemy shipping, sinking approximately 45,000 tons off the coast and on the Yangtze River. Rail facilities east of Tungting Lake were attacked, and the newly-repaired railroad bridges at Shektan and Sheklung on the Canton--Hong Kong line were destroyed by U.S. fighters. The enemy is making an effort to protect his shipping with fighter patrols, but this cover so far has proved ineffective. Enemy air bases at Kaitek

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(near Hong Kong) and Namyung were bombed and strafed; 2 Japanese planes off the coast were destroyed. The enemy lost a total of 6 planes in the China theater in January.

b. French Indo-China.--Industrial and military targets in northern Indo-China were attacked by U.S. planes; coal-loading facilities at Campha Port and barracks at Moncay were destroyed. Direct hits were made on the Hongay power plant. Rolling stock at Laokay and Outsun railroad yards were heavily strafed; repeated offensive reconnaissance was flown over the Hanoi--Laokay railroad. The Japanese are building small wooden craft at various points in the Tongking delta, and ocean shipping has been diverted from Haiphong because of its vulnerability to Allied air missions. Airfields in west central French Indo-China are being improved; these improvements are in line with improved railroad and road connections between these points and the main east coast railroad.

c. Burma.--Enemy reinforcements arrived in Burma during the month. On the Arakan front British forces are slowly advancing south along the coast; Maungdaw (on the Naaf River), an important port for seaborne supplies, has been captured; from here the British are fanning out south and east against considerable enemy opposition, which is anchored along the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road. Farther to the northeast British forces are advancing south from Paletwa down the valley of the Kaladan River. In the Chin Hills there has been little change in position, with the British maintaining the offensive. In the Hukawng Valley the American-trained Chinese have made slight advances south, east, and west of the confluence of the Tanai and Tarung rivers; on the Chinese right flank and in the center, enemy opposition has been severe. Along the Burma--India border, formations of enemy aircraft were active on 15 and 20 January; RAF interceptors shot down 21 of these. On 18 January, in northeast Burma, 18 enemy fighters attacked U.S. transports; 24 enemy aircraft were engaged by U.S. fighters. The enemy lost 2 planes in these actions. Allied air operations were directed primarily against Japanese communications and communication facilities throughout Burma, with heavy attacks against rail yards in the Mandalay and Rangoon areas; several bridges were destroyed or heavily damaged. Repeated attacks were also carried out against enemy ground positions, supply dumps, and troop concentrations in the Arakan, Chin Hills, and Hukawng Valley areas. Attacks were particularly heavy in the Arakan, where on 25 and 26 January a total of 90 tons was dropped on enemy positions east of Maungdaw. Other important targets which were attacked included enemy airdromes, oil refineries, and river and ocean shipping. Japanese defensive air reaction to these attacks was on a very small scale. Five Japanese fighters intercepted U.S. heavy bombers following an attack on enemy ocean shipping near Tavoy Island. A small number of enemy aircraft was airborne during raids on Meiktila and Mingaladon but offered no opposition.

d. India.--The only enemy offensive operation in India consisted of a one-plane bombing of Anakapalle (north of Vizagapatam) and a two-plane attack on light naval units in the Bay of Bengal; both attacks occurred on 13 January.

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e. Siam.--Excellent results were obtained in a repeat raid against Lampang railroad yards on 3 January. On 12 January, Bangsue yards (north of Bangkok) and Don Muang airdrome were bombed by Allied planes. A week later Allied heavy bombers carried out a combined attack on the Don Muang arsenal and ordnance shops. The Japanese-controlled radio vehemently denounced these attacks as "murder raids," but subsequent photographic coverage showed that the target areas were well covered.

The importance of Siam as a staging area for the Burma campaign, and of the Bangkok region as a corridor between French Indo-China and Burma has markedly increased with the growing traffic on the Burma--Siam Railway and the mounting importance of Saigon over Hanoi as a port of entry for the Japanese. There also appears to have been a considerable shift in the use and relative importance of roads in Siam: photographic coverage indicates a marked decline in the condition and use of the Raheng--Moulmein route, while reports suggest the development of an important highway between Chiengmai and Kemapyu (on the Salween) in Burma. Extensive new storage and barracks installations have been discovered in the Ban Pong, Utaradit, and Chiengsan Luang localities.

f. Malaya.--In Singapore the Japanese have announced a registry of 150,000 workers; in Penang they announced that a local Labor Service Corps was to be established. On 2 January, the Military Administration held a conference on the Southern Regions Enterprises Readjustment, for the enforcement of complete military order. The first meeting of the Singapore Municipal Council, created on 12 July 1943, was held on 21-22 January. On 21 January it was announced that a GEA Nations meeting would be held in Tokyo in April. That Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies were not included illustrates their colonial nature; they are not even pseudo-independent nations. The Japanese started the new year with a clear statement of their aims: to ship raw materials to Japan and to make Malaya "self-sufficient" for the Japanese troops stationed there.

A British submarine sank a Japanese cruiser in the northern entrance to the Straits of Malacca on 21 January.

g. Kuriles.--Light pre-dawn attacks were carried out by U.S. planes against enemy installations on Paramushiru and Shimushu on 4 consecutive days during the month. Antiaircraft fire, ranging from light to moderate, and effective searchlights were encountered; only 1 Japanese plane attempted interception. These raids covered new areas on the southwest and southeast coasts of Paramushiru; pictures confirm previous reports of an extensive airfield on Kurabuzaki. No new development was noted at Kashiwabara.

h. Summary.--The current distribution of Japanese troops still appears to have a defensive pattern; in Burma the arrival of elements of the 15th Division will, however, increase the enemy's capability for a limited offensive in the Chindwin area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--Enemy aircraft made sporadic attacks on Allied bases in the Gilberts throughout January. Damage and casualties were small. U.S. planes consistently attacked enemy bases in the Marshall Islands, and toward the end of the month both carrier-based and land-based planes concentrated on the more heavily fortified of these enemy-held islands. On 31 January amphibious operations, supported by heavy shelling from U.S. warships and intense air attacks, were commenced on various islands on Kwajalein Atoll.

b. Solomons Area.--Enemy opposition at Torokina continued in the north-eastern and eastern sectors. Japanese planes made a few light night attacks on Allied bases in the northern and central Solomons, while Allied planes, without aerial interference, continued to attack enemy installations and troop concentrations on Bougainville. U.S. naval craft shelled Japanese shore positions at will.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--In the Ramu Valley, Allied ground forces advanced to a point 8 miles southwest of Daumoina. Along the Rai coast advancing Australian ground troops reached the Timbe River near Reiss Point. At Borgen Bay (New Britain) the enemy is being slowly pushed back. At the end of the month, in the Arawe area, Allied patrols reported Umingalu free of the enemy. Enemy aircraft made a number of light attacks on Allied positions at Saidor, Cape Gloucester, Arawe, and other points. Allied planes repeatedly attacked enemy bases in the area.

The airfields and shipping at Rabaul were particularly hard hit; carrier-based planes made 2 attacks on enemy shipping in the Kavieng area, possibly sinking 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers. Toward the end of the month U.S. light cruisers and destroyers twice shelled Madang and Alexishafen. Patrolling PT-boats took a heavy toll of Japanese barges along the Rai coast. Japanese naval activity was confined to escort and convoy action. During the latter half of the month neither Rabaul nor Kavieng held any sizeable concentration of naval craft. Occasionally destroyers were observed at Rabaul, but seldom more than 6 at a time.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Enemy planes engaged in a few light raids along the south coast of Dutch New Guinea. On 30 January enemy units in 8 barges were repulsed when they attacked an Allied post near the mouth of the Ellanden River. Allied aircraft made scattered attacks throughout Timor, Ceram, west Dutch New Guinea, Borneo, and the Celebes, with only light air opposition at a few points.

e. General.--During January the enemy lost a total of 676 planes as compared with 587 lost in December. Most of these were lost at Wewak and Rabaul, particularly at the latter. The enemy continues to bring in substantial replacements, and at present, although bomber strength has declined somewhat, fighter strength has remained relatively normal despite heavy losses almost daily at Rabaul. If the proportion of fighters to total strength continues to increase, it

(continued on page 13)

CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, 1 FEBRUARY 1944																																																						
GROUND FORCES (Divisions)																																																						
German, Total (O, 234; D, 95; U, 7)	336	Axis Satellite, Total	115																																																			
<p style="margin: 0;">Located in:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 45%;">Russia (O, 173; D, 32)</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">205</td> <td style="width: 45%;">Rumanian (In Rumania O, 15; D, 4; in Russia O, 11; D, 3)</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">33</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Germany (O, 1; D, 5)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Hungarian (In Hungary O, 25*; D, 2; in Russia O, 3; D, 5; unlocated O, 2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37**</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>France & Lowlands (O, 8; D, 30; U, 5)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44</td> <td>Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. cav div and excl. 1 armd and 1 mtn brig)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italy (O, 20; D, 1; U, 2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td>Finnish (excl. 1 cav, 5 CA, 1 mtn, 1 armd, and 2 Inf brigs)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 18; D, 7)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> <td>Croat (operational units only, equiv. strength 4-8)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norway (O, 8; D, 8)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td>Slovak (In Slovakia O, 4)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poland (O, 1; D, 5)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 div)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finland (O, 8; D, 1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Denmark (D, 5)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unlocated (O, 2; D, 3)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Russia (O, 173; D, 32)	205	Rumanian (In Rumania O, 15; D, 4; in Russia O, 11; D, 3)	33		Germany (O, 1; D, 5)	8	Hungarian (In Hungary O, 25*; D, 2; in Russia O, 3; D, 5; unlocated O, 2)	37**		France & Lowlands (O, 8; D, 30; U, 5)	44	Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. cav div and excl. 1 armd and 1 mtn brig)	21		Italy (O, 20; D, 1; U, 2)	23	Finnish (excl. 1 cav, 5 CA, 1 mtn, 1 armd, and 2 Inf brigs)	13		Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 18; D, 7)	23	Croat (operational units only, equiv. strength 4-8)	6		Norway (O, 8; D, 8)	12	Slovak (In Slovakia O, 4)	4		Poland (O, 1; D, 5)	8	Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 div)	1		Finland (O, 8; D, 1)	7				Denmark (D, 5)	5				Unlocated (O, 2; D, 3)	5			
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<p style="margin: 0;">(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; U=Unidentified) Administrative divisions are now counted in the GHQ pool and are no longer included in any calculation of combat divisional strength. Luftwaffe field divisions are now classified as defensive divisions.</p>																																																						
<p style="margin: 0;">*Brigade strength. **Equivalent to 22 divisions.</p>																																																						
AIR FORCES																																																						
Nationality		Combat planes																																																				
German		5500																																																				
Japanese		4450																																																				
NAVAL FORCES																																																						
Type	German	Italian††	Japanese																																																			
Battleships	2 (2)	2 (2)	11																																																			
Carriers	1 (1)		3																																																			
Light carriers			4																																																			
Carrier escorts		2 (2)	6																																																			
Converted carriers			2																																																			
Heavy cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	15																																																			
Light cruisers	4	1 (1)	17																																																			
Destroyers	33 (1)*	63 (40)**	85																																																			
Submarines	425	16 (3)	90																																																			
<p style="margin: 0;">Figures in parenthesis indicate scuttled, damaged, or incomplete vessels and are included in the totals. *Includes 1 ex-French destroyer. ††Italian naval units under enemy control. **Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats and destroyer escorts.</p>																																																						
		Japanese, Total		67																																																		
		(excludes 15 depot divs, 1 brig, 22 tk regts, 3 cav brigs, 19 ind mixed brigs, 13 border garrisons, and 17 ind garrisons)																																																				
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will be a further indication of defensive intentions. Furthermore, by producing a greater proportion of fighter aircraft, home production can be numerically increased, and, consequently, total strength in the area more easily maintained.

The sighting of enemy stragglers and small parties along the Rai coast and south of Saldor indicates that the enemy is withdrawing his 20th Division (now wedged between Slo and Saldor) by breaking it up into small groups and bypassing the Americans' Saldor periphery. This, together with the evacuation by barge and submarine, suggests that a large portion of this division has already been withdrawn.

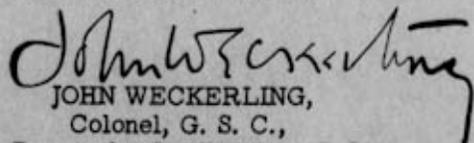
It seems to be fairly well indicated that the enemy will not give air support to his ground troops on Bougainville or on New Guinea southeast of Bogadjim. Recent heavy and continuous Allied air attacks on Rabaul and raids on Kavieng have not appreciably limited the enemy's ability to get a large number of fighters into the air at any given time, but they have caused the Japanese fleet to withdraw from the active defense of the Bismarck area; although the enemy continues to send merchant ships into the area, shipping in Simpson Harbor, as well as the number of destroyers normally kept there, has been definitely reduced. No cruisers have been observed in the area for some time. In addition to strengthening and developing of rear areas, increased shipping in the Admiralty Islands and at Kau Bay (Halmahera) may mean a further limitation on the use of merchant shipping in forward areas. Halmahera is potentially a major Japanese base. It has great natural advantages and is ideally located; not only is it beyond the range of existing Allied air bases, but it is also near enough to serve the forward bases of Manokwari and Wewak.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

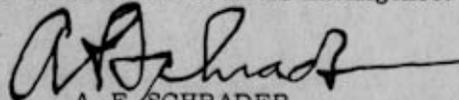
During January the Allies lost 29 merchant ships of 143,000 tons, an improvement over the 42 vessels of 180,000 tons sunk during the previous month. Nine of the merchantmen lost during the last month went down from ordinary perils of the sea, and 3 were lost following a German submarine attack on an Allied convoy to Murmansk as it was passing north of North Cape (Norway). In this attack, the German radio claimed the sinking of 10 escorting warships in addition to 5 freighters. As a matter of fact, the only warship hit was a destroyer, which was able to continue to port.

Once again, no Allied merchant vessels were sunk in the Pacific. Losses were scattered among the other oceans, with 9 sunk in the Atlantic, 8 in the Indian Ocean, and 3 in the Mediterranean.

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


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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

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J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 5 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 6 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
6 February 1944.

No. 315.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina has broken relations with Vichy France, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, and has declared "non-belligerent" those American republics at war with the Axis, according to official reports received 5 February.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the southern portion of the Eastern Front a 10-inch layer of mud covers the battle area. Heavy rains fell during the last few days, especially in the Dnepr River loop where the temperature rose above the freezing point. In the central sector, where the temperature also rose above freezing, vehicles can be used on the roads but not in the fields; although the ground is still frozen as a result of night frosts, it cannot carry heavy machines. In the northern sector the temperature remains at freezing point, and the weather is changing from rain to snow. Northern Front: Along the east bank of the Narva River the Soviets were carrying out mopping-up operations. Slight advances were made by the Red Army N and NE of Luga. Central Front: No change is reported W of Novosekolniki and in the Vitebsk area. Southern Front: The situation at Lutsk and Rovno remains unchanged as the Soviets continue to occupy this extensive sector. With the occupation of Zdolbunov, a rail junction S of Rovno, the Soviets are astride the Rovno--Lvov RR. Northwest of Kirovograd the Red Army is tightening the ring around the isolated enemy; slight advances were made S of this group. Heavy German counter-attacks from the S are endeavoring to make a penetration to free the surrounded forces. In the region of Nikopol the Soviets are increasing pressure. No information was received from Kerch. Air Activity: On 4 and 5 February, SW of Smela, the GAF employed Ju-52 transport planes in a continuation of relief operations for encircled troops. The SAF announced that on 4 February several Ju-52's were shot down and on 5 February an airdrome from which the Ju-52's took off was destroyed.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 5 February a large formation of U.S. heavy bombers attacked several airfields in the Paris area.

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Military objectives in northern France, including the Beauvais-Tille airfield, were attacked by Allied light bombers and fighter bombers. German opposition to these missions was generally weak, but in some instances strong AA fire was encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Bad weather restricted communications in the mountains of the Adriatic sector. During the night of 4-5 February the Germans attacked E of Orsogna but were repulsed. Germans counterattacked unsuccessfully 4 miles NE of Cassino and subjected the foothills E of Mt. Carlo to heavy artillery fire. Fierce fighting in the outskirts of Cassino was reported. The German attitude in the lower Garigliano River sector was essentially defensive, but they offered tenacious resistance W of Castelforte. In the Anzio beachhead German artillery was very active in the vicinity of Ponte Rotto, 7 miles S of Velletri. The Germans attacked with tanks 7 miles S of Albano, gaining some ground. Balkans: The Germans captured the Dalmatian island of Dugi-Ctok. The Partisans threatened the Ustachi (Croatian Storm Troops) control of Perusic (25 miles SW of Binao). Partisan guerrillas were active in Croatia and Bosnia. In mid-January, German and Bulgarian elements began operations against the Partisans in the Vardar Valley (Bulgaria). Air Activity: On 4 February, in southern France, 2 U.S. heavy bomber formations attacked harbor installations at Toulon and bombed the Antheor viaduct; 30 German aircraft and moderate accurate AA fire were encountered. No German aircraft were encountered by U.S. patrols over the Anzio bridgehead.

6. ASIA.--Burma: A Japanese detachment, estimated at a battalion, seized Taung Bazar (6 miles N of Buthidaung). On 4 February, Allied light bombers attacked a camp at Pinbon; the airfields at Aungoaw and Heho were successfully bombed by medium units. Japanese concentrations and positions in north central Burma were also effectively attacked. More than 50 Japanese aircraft made fighter sweeps and light bomber attacks against the Maungdaw--Buthidaung area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 4 February, U.S. fighters raided Mille. On 5 February, U.S. forces at Kwajalein Atoll completed the capture of Kwajalein Island, Ebeye Island, and the 2 small islands immediately northward. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 February a Japanese convoy of 2 large cargo vessels and 2 destroyers was sighted moving S between Mussau and New Hanover Islands. On 4 February, in the Ramu Valley area, the Japanese counterattacked near Matalio (approximately 5 miles W-SW of Daumonina). On the Rai coast Allied ground forces crossed the Sari River (W of Reiss Point). Japanese planes bombed Arawe without causing damage. The Amgen River area was bombed by U.S. light bomber units.

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Similar units, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed barge installations and buildings at Marienberg and damaged camp and supply areas at Alexishafen; Madang was raided and Japanese-held villages in the Ramu Valley were attacked. At Dagua, U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, damaged several aircraft on the ground and fired some fuel dumps.

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:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING:
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 4 February 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 5 February 1944 5 February 1944.

No. 314.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Felipe Espil, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Brazil to replace General Arturo Rawson. According to the press, Switzerland has agreed to represent German and Japanese interests in Argentina.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There have been no major changes on the Eastern Front. Mild weather apparently continues. Northern Front: On the Gulf of Finland the Soviets have reached the Narva estuary, the outskirts of Narva, and the northeast shores of Lake Chudskoye (Peipus). Intelligence reports indicate that this line is the main German position. The puppet government in Estonia is mobilizing to reinforce German resistance. The Gulf of Finland has been heavily mined to deter Soviet naval movements against Estonia; however, ice conditions are mild, so that Soviet diversionary landings are possible. South of Lake Chudskoye supply of a Soviet envelopment would be facilitated by the Kingisepp-Pskov RR. Northeast of Luga the Soviets have cleared the Leningrad--Novgorod RR; mopping up operations in this area continue. Central Front: No change is reported W of Novosokolniki. Northwest and SE of Vitebsk, Soviet attacks have been resumed. Southern Front: At Lutsk and Rovno the situation remains unchanged. West of Kirovograd the Soviets are concentrating on the isolated German group; they failed to make progress S of this group, in the face of strong German counterattacks attempting to restore communications. Fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk and SE of Nikopol without known change. No information was received from Kerch. Air Activity: On 2 and 3 February, SW of Smela, GAF fighters attempted to provide cover for relief operations by Ju-52 transport planes for encircled German troops. SAF units intercepted on both days, attacking the transport planes both in the air and on the ground. On 3 February, in the Vitebsk area and between the Pripet and Berezina rivers, the SAF aided offensive thrusts. German shipping was attacked in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--In the raid of 3 February over Wilhelmshafen, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 1,289 tons through heavy overcast weather. Of 57 enemy fighters encountered 9 were destroyed and 3 damaged. U.S.

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heavy bombers attacked Emden with very weak opposition. On 3 February military objectives were attacked at Merville airdrome (45 miles SE of Calais) by U.S. medium bombers; similar targets in the Pas-de-Calais area were bombed by other medium bombers. There was no enemy opposition to either mission. On the night of 3-4 February, 25 to 45 German night fighters made 2 raids on England, some penetrating to the London area; 7 were destroyed and 1 damaged. On 4 February a large mission of U.S. heavy bombers attacked Frankfurt.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 4 February operations in the Adriatic sector were limited to patrolling. Heavy fighting took place in the Cassino perimeter; the Germans counterattacked unsuccessfully on 2 heights N of Cassino. Heavy German artillery fire hindered the advance of Allied troops on Mt. Corno, 4 miles NW of Cassino; firm German resistance was offered on hills overlooking this town. The Germans were fighting desperately in the north edge of Cassino proper. On the lower Garigliano River front much German motor transport movement was reported. In the Anzio beachhead 2 German attacks 9 miles S of Albano were repulsed. Balkans: The Germans were shelling Zemunik, 8 miles E of Zara. In Bosnia the town of Jajce was occupied by Germans in a northward move from Prozor and Donj-Vakuf. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 February off Cape Tenez (Algeria), 40 enemy aircraft attacked an air-escorted Allied convoy. On 3 February, in the Rome area, 24 to 26 German fighters intercepted 2 U.S. medium bomber missions; 4 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Over the Anzio bridgehead 13 German fighters were sighted; only 2 attempted interception. Rail targets at Stimigliano (NE of Rome) and Sulmona (eastern battle area) were attacked by U.S. bombers. In the eastern Aegean, RAF planes, on an anti-shipping strike, left a 2500-ton vessel burning; an RAF anti-sub patrol attacked a submarine off Cyprus and another 40 miles NW of Latakia (Syria), possibly sinking the latter.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 2 and 3 February, Allied fighters carried out successful missions against varied targets in Burma. Enemy positions in the Chin Hills and in the Arakan were attacked; a total of 17 tons was dropped. Along the Prome--Taungup road U.S. fighters rendered 2 bridges unserviceable and set fire to enemy camps, causing explosions. South of Akyab a 50-foot tug was sunk. New extensive storage dumps have been seen SW of Pegu (48 miles N of Rangoon) and have probably been developed to accommodate freight arriving over the recently completed Siam--Burma RR. All spans of the original Sittang rail bridge between Pegu and Marataban are now in place. Kuriles: On the night of 3-4 February, U.S. surface craft bombarded enemy installations in Mushashi Wan area of Paramushiru; rapid and inaccurate shore battery fire was encountered; U.S. land-based aircraft also operated over the target.

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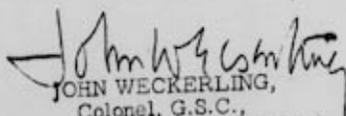
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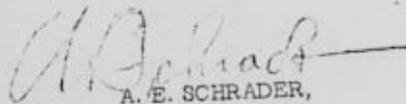
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: By dusk on 2 February, U.S. forces at Kwajalein Atoll were in control of the southwestern two-thirds of Kwajalein Island, but enemy resistance continued at the northeastern end. On 4 February, U.S. forces landed on southern Ebeye Island (NE of Kwajalein Island and site of an enemy seaplane base), encountering enemy resistance. U.S. forces continued occupation of islands SE of Namur Island, including Debuu, Edjell, and Gagan islands. An Allied plane raided Greenwich Island in the Carolines. Solomons Area: On 3 February, 6 enemy bombers and some float planes bombed U.S. destroyers W of Buka. The next day Allied naval units bombarded the Sarime (Konua) Plantation area on the northwest coast of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 2-3 February, 2 enemy destroyers and a medium freighter - transport were sighted SW of Cape Matanalem on New Hanover, moving west. On 3 February, U.S. bombers effectively attacked Rabaul in 2 waves, destroying a total of 13 intercepting enemy planes. An Allied search-plane downed 1 of 3 intercepting enemy fighters W of New Hanover. Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed enemy areas E of Gasmata. Heavy and medium bombers, with fighters, effectively raided Wewak, destroying 72 grounded planes and shooting down 8 of 40 others. Other enemy coastal points on northern New Guinea were raided. A lone enemy plane attacked an Allied vessel S of Langemak Bay (Finschhafen area).

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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

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4 Feb 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 3 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 4 February 1944

War, and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
4 February 1944.

No. 313.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--All radio broadcasting stations in Argentina must be wholly owned and managed by Argentine citizens who have resided in that country for at least 10 years, according to a decree reportedly issued by President Ramirez.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The most important progress was made by the Soviets in the south. There was no apparent change in weather. North-ern Front: Near Narva, Red Army forces extended their lines as they approach German defenses N of Lake Peipus. Northeast of Luga the Soviets continued mopping up operations as the Germans withdraw from this salient. Central Front: West of Novosokolniki slight progress was made by the Soviets, probably due to the early stages of German withdrawal from the area S of Lake Ilmen. Southern Front: Abandonment of Lutsk and Rovno by the Germans, as the Red Army increased its pressure S of the Pripet Marshes, represents an advance of about 40 miles for the Soviets. Most of this advance was through the marshes; the Soviets are now up against strong German defense positions in the Lutsk--Rovno area. Extension of this penetration farther to the west may continue somewhat, but it will be principally in the marshes and will not be decisive. Chief significance of this advance is a lengthening of the line Zaporozhe--Lutsk, forcing additional German forces to defend in a less favorable direction--SW rather than west. West of Kirovograd the Soviets have encircled some German forces by attacks launched SE from Belaya Tserkov and NW from Kirovograd; it may be assumed that whatever forces have been surrounded will be captured. There were no important changes SW of Dnepropetrovsk and SE of Nikopol. In the last 48 hours no reports have been received on the situation at Kerch. Air Activity: On 3 February, W of Novgorod, the SAF attacked German troop and supply columns.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 3 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the port of Wilhelmshafen.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 3 February, in the Adriatic sector, there was considerable German movement, although no major engagement took place. Four towns 25 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare were clear of Germans. These towns are several miles inside the former German line in territory that appears to be thinly held by the enemy. In the Cassino area German mines were effective against Allied progress along the road 4 miles NW of Cassino. On 2 February the Germans made 2 unsuccessful counterattacks in this area and offered firm resistance in Cassino's north outskirts. In the Garigliano sector the Germans yielded a position 6 miles NE of Minturno but resisted successfully elsewhere. In the Anzio bridgehead there was no change in the general situation. Balkans: Forty Germans were killed in a Partisan raid on the German-occupied island of Uljan, off the town of Zara on the Dalmatian coast. A Partisan division is attacking a Croatian town 13 miles SW from Jajce, former Partisan headquarters. Air Activity: On the night of 1-2 February, RAF planes bombed the aircraft factory and rail yards at Maribor (Yugoslavia). On 2 February, U.S. heavy bombers made a 100-ton attack on a radio station at Durazzo (Albania). U.S. medium bombers attacked road junctions N of the Anzio bridgehead, and fighters bombed and strafed Formia and Ancona; motor transport and supply dumps below Rome were also bombed. A total of 30 enemy planes was active in the Cassino--Rome area. In the Aegean Sea, Allied planes attacked harbors at Crete and Rhodes on the night of 1-2 February; attacks on enemy shipping continued on 2 February. A German reconnaissance plane was sighted near Port Said.

6. ASIA.--Burma: In the Hukawng Valley, Chinese troops are advancing steadily; Myitkyina airdrome and Raddpur storage area, 3 miles to the NW, were heavily attacked by U.S. fighter-bombers; the runways are unserviceable and many fires were started in the depot buildings. Four passenger-freight trains between Mogaung and Mandalay were strafed by RAF fighters; 15 tons were dropped on enemy positions in the Arakan and Chindwin sectors. Kuriles: On the night of 2-3 February, Japanese installations on the southeast coast of Paramushiru were bombed by U.S. planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 1 February U.S. aircraft attacked Greenwich Island in the Carolines and Ujelang and Bikini Atolls in the Marshalls. The next day Rongelap and Mille were attacked by U.S. aircraft, and nearly all enemy installations on Eniwetok were destroyed or heavily damaged; 19 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and 2 medium freighters and 4 other smaller vessels were sunk or beached at Eniwetok, where there was no air interception. On 3 February, at Kwajalein Atoll, unopposed U.S. forces occupied 4 more islands SE of Namur, including Obella Island. Solomons Area: On 2 February enemy positions 1 mile E of the Torokina River

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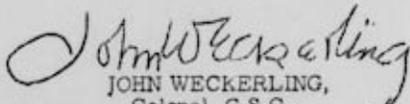
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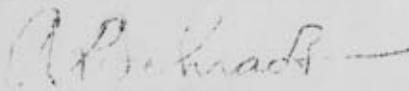
and in the Jaba River area were shelled by Allied artillery. On 3 February between 40 and 50 Japanese were killed by an Allied patrol near Pipipala in the Numa Numa area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 2 February, in the Ramu Valley region, Allied patrols, advancing 3 miles down the Mindjim River from Kankiry, reported finding extensive abandoned enemy positions. On New Britain the enemy was reported withdrawing N of the airstrip at Arawe. On the night of 1-2 February, Arawe was lightly raided by enemy aircraft. On 2 February, U.S. medium bombers, with fighter escort, swept the Rein Bay area. Heavy and light bombers effectively raided Alexishafen and Madang. On 3 February, 1 of 3 intercepting enemy fighters was downed off New Hanover by a U.S. search-plane. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 2 February, U.S. heavy units bombed Sorong.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. cargo vessel is overdue in the North Atlantic and is presumed sunk by submarine about 18 January. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 2 February a possible sighting was reported off Bahia. On 3 February a sighting was reported 75 miles E of Natal.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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Letts
By auth. A. C. of S. G.
3 Feb 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 2 February 1944 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 3 February 1944 3 February 1944.

No. 312.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Five leading Nazis reportedly have been arrested by the Argentine Government on charges of espionage.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--During the last 24 hours Soviet advances were confined largely to the vicinity of Kingisepp. The weather was unchanged along the entire front. Northern Front: Near Kingisepp the Soviets are approaching the Estonian border, which they have crossed N of Narva. North of Lake Iinen the Soviets are engaged in mopping up operations. Slight advances were made by the Soviets W of Novosokolniki. Central Front: The Soviets renewed their attacks between the Berezina and Pripet rivers; no progress was apparent. Southern Front: The Germans officially state that Lutsk and Rovno have been evacuated. Soviet attacks SE of Belaya Tserkov and NW of Kirovograd were again held to no gain by German counterattacks; it is possible that the Germans do not intend to withdraw farther to the south. Heavy fighting continues SW of Dnepropetrovsk but with no substantial change, despite a local penetration by the Soviets. Heavy Soviet pressure SE of Nikopol resulted in no gain. There were no reports concerning the situation at Kerch, but it is believed house-to-house fighting continues there. Air Activity: On 31 January the SAF supported repeated ground attacks on German positions NW of Vitebsk. On 2 February the SAF attacked German concentrations in the Novgorod, Novosokolniki, and Lyuban areas. The GAF was unable to prevent damage to tanks, transport vehicles, and artillery.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 1 February, RAF planes successfully attacked enemy shipping off Fluro (N of Bergen, Norway); AA fire from ships and shore batteries was intense. Light enemy shipping along the Channel coast was also attacked. On 2 February, U.S. heavy bombers attacked military targets in the Calais area without opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 2 February the Adriatic sector remained quiet. Two towns approximately 23 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare were evacuated by the Germans; 1 of these towns was approximately 10 miles inside the previous German line. In the Cassino area the Germans

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made 2 unsuccessful counterattacks from points approximately 5 miles N of Cassino; they were forced to relinquish 5 hills in the area 2 to 3 miles N of the town. In the lower Garigliano sector there was no major activity. The Germans reinforced a point 3 miles NE of Minturno. In the Anzio bridgehead there was no appreciable change. A small German counterattack in the center of this sector was unsuccessful. In the Campese area strong local counterattacks forced an Allied withdrawal to the south across the Rome RR; extremely heavy fighting has developed on the left flank of the beachhead. Balkans: The Partisans claim to have regained control of 20 to 30 miles of the important coast road running NW to Fiume in the area approximately 50 miles SE of Fiume. Naval Activity: On the night of 1-2 February, British destroyers bombarded Pedaso and Porto Recanati on the Adriatic coast. Air Activity: On the night of 31 January-1 February, RAF planes bombed the oil refineries at Trieste. On 1 February, U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked roads and railroads in the area N of the Anzio bridgehead; fighters patrolling the bridgehead saw 20 German fighters, but no combat resulted. At dusk off Tenez (Algeria), 40 German planes attacked Allied shipping; 4 hostile planes were shot down. In the Aegean Sea, Allied planes sank or damaged 9 small and 3 medium vessels; 2 enemy fighters were encountered.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 1 February, Chinese troops captured Taikha Ga, on the north bank of the Taring River, 18 miles N of Maingwan. On the night of 31 January - 1 February enemy airdromes in the Rangoon area and targets in Prome and Akyab were attacked by U.S. and RAF bombers. Allied fighters attacked enemy concentrations near Fort White; all bombs fell in the target area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 2 February, U.S. forces landed on Roi, Namur, and Kwajalein Islands of Kwajalein Atoll. Enemy opposition was light initially, but organized resistance was encountered subsequently on Kwajalein Island. By 3 February, Roi and the southern part of Namur were captured, and the southwestern one-third of Kwajalein was believed under U.S. control. On 30 and 31 January, during attacks at Maloelap and Kwajalein, U.S. carrier-based planes destroyed 44 and probably destroyed 69 other enemy planes in the air and on the ground. On the latter date, Wotje, Maloelap, and Nauru were raided. On the night of 31 January - 1 February, U.S. bombers attacked Wotje, Kwajalein, and Maloelap. On 31 January and 1 February, U.S. light bombers and fighters raided Mille; on the latter date, Jalut was also attacked. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 February, on the Rai coast, Allied ground forces advanced to a point 2 miles SW of Reiss Point. On New Britain there were indications that the enemy was withdrawing eastward from the Borgen Bay area to Cape Gauffre. At Arawe, on 31 January, an enemy unit was reported in prepared positions at the old airstrip. On 31 January, U.S.

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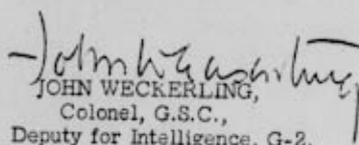
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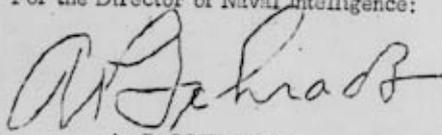
aircraft effectively attacked Tobera airdrome at Rabaul, destroying a total of 14 enemy planes on the ground and in the air. Allied fighters swept Hansa Bay, damaging enemy installations. On 1 February, 2 enemy planes lightly raided Arawe.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 20 January a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 550 miles W of India. On 25 January a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 300 miles W of India. On 26 January a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden. On 29 January a Greek cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden. On 1 February a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk by aircraft between Oran and Algiers. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 1 February a possible sighting was reported 150 miles NW of Bermuda.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S. G. 72
2Feb44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 February 1944
To : 1200 Z, 2 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
2 February 1944.

No. 311.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Pro-Axis and German-financed El Pampero, Buenos Aires daily, has been permanently closed by the Argentine Government for publication of articles criticizing Argentina's rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The weather continues mild even in the north, where going is heavy over the low swampland. There are indications of a general German withdrawal all along the line from the Gulf of Finland to Vitebsk. Northern Front: Southeast of Narva the Soviets have crossed the Luga River to reach Lake Samro. West of Novgorod further Soviet advances reached Lake Brevo. Thus, contrary to expectations, the Germans are not delaying on the Luga. West of Novosokolniki the Germans also have fallen back toward the Bezhanski Hills. A withdrawal appears under way, possibly to the favorable line of Narva--Lake Peipus--Pskov--Sudomski Hills--Bezhanski Hills--vicinity of Polotsk--Vitebsk. Central Front: Fighting has subsided between the Berezina and the Pripet. South-ern Front: Slow, orderly German withdrawal continues SE of Belaya Tserkov and NW of Kirovograd. The Germans have counterattacked in this salient to check the Soviet rate of advance. Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk and SE of Nikopol, Soviet attacks continue, but German defense has prevented gains. Street fighting continues in Kerch. Air Activity: On 1 February the SAF aided in the capture of Kingisepp.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 30 January enemy coastal aircraft made a reconnaissance off north Norway. On 31 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked targets in the Calais area without opposition. This was one of the few times heavy bombers have encountered no fighter reaction when attacking military targets in this area. U.S. fighters bombed the Gilze-Rijen airdrome (south Holland), encountering 34 enemy fighters, 13 of which were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 1 February strong German resistance continued in the northern sector of the Adriatic area. However,

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there was no major activity and no appreciable change in the line. In the Cassino sector the Germans contested strongly the penetration N of that town. In the lower Garigliano sector the German defensive remained stubborn, particularly NE and W of Minturno. In the Anzio bridgehead the Germans had developed no major counterattack, but their resistance continued heavy on both flanks and in the center. Balkans: There was considerable guerrilla activity in the area 30 to 40 miles N and NE of Fiume; NE of Flume the south bank of the Krka River has been cleared by Partisans for a distance of approximately 15 miles. Air Activity: On the night of 30-31, Allied fighters destroyed 2 enemy bombers over the Anzio bridgehead. On 31 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy airdromes in northwest Italy and southern Austria. At Aviano, 118 tons of bombs were dropped and 1 of 4 opposing fighters was destroyed; AA fire was intense. At Udine, 119 tons were dropped and 15 of 25 enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat; of 45 enemy planes on the ground, 9 were destroyed; 6 hangars were hit, and a railroad was cut in 8 places. A total of 204 tons of bombs was dropped on the Klagenfurt airdrome, where 11 of 67 enemy planes on the ground were destroyed; there was no air opposition. Allied light bombers attacked communications between Cassino and the Anzio bridgehead and maintained patrol of these areas; no enemy planes were encountered. Other Allied fighters attacked shipping along the Dalmatian coast. In the Aegean Sea, Allied planes attacked shipping on the night of 30-31 January and on 31 January; some enemy fighters and bombers were encountered over Cos and Stampalia.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 29 January, Chinese troops captured Taro and Kolum Ga in the Hukawng Valley. One company of the 15th Japanese Division has been identified in the Thauungdut area, 20 miles NW of Paungbyin on the Chindwin. On 29 and 30 January, U.S. aircraft attacked rail bridges between Shwebo and Naba Junction. A bridge N of Kyungon was destroyed, and bridges at Meza, Zawchaung, and Pyintha were damaged; a locomotive and tender were also destroyed at Zawchaung. The RAF bombed and strafed Akyab airfield and enemy positions SW of Fort White.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: In addition to the 5 Kwajalein islands previously reported occupied on 1 February, Mellu, Ennuebing, Ennugarret, Ennemeunet, and Ennubirr were occupied on the same date. On the night of 30-31 January, U.S. aircraft bombed Wake. Solomons Area: In the attack of 29-30 January on enemy positions E of the mouth of the Torokina River, 20 enemy pill-boxes were demolished and 80 Japanese were killed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Saidor, Allied patrols killed 43 Japanese near the Mot River. In the Ramu Valley an enemy counterattack near Kankiryu was repulsed with heavy losses. On the night of 29-30 January and on 30 January, Cape Gloucester was raided by enemy planes; on the night of 30-31 January, Arawe was bombed, and on 31 January, Finschhafen

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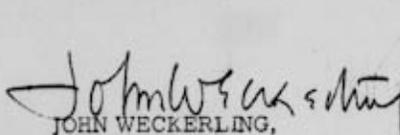
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was attacked. On 31 January, U.S. light bombers and fighters successfully attacked Uligan and Alexishafen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 31 January, U.S. heavy bombers were intercepted near Ceram by 8 to 10 enemy fighters.

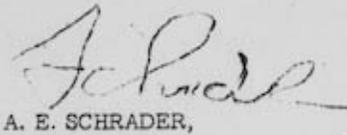
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 1 February, 2 U-boat sightings were reported: 90 miles N of Trinidad and 400 miles W of Ascension Island.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deput. for Intelligence, G-2.



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

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD 1954
By auth. A. C. of 5003-72
1 Feb 44

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 31 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 February 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
1 February 1944.

No. 310.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There has been no marked change in the weather during the past 24 hours. Northern Front: Northeast of Lake Peipus, Soviet advances against the German salient continue; Soviet forces have reached the Luga River. Central Front: Soviet attacks between the Pripet and Berezina rivers made slight penetrations without causing substantial change in the situation. Southern Front: Soviet pressure southeast of Belaya Tserkov and northwest of Kirovograd is forcing a slow German withdrawal. Southwest of Dnepropetrovsk the Soviets have launched strong attacks but German counterattacks have prevented gains. It is believed that the Soviets are also exerting pressure SE of Nikopol to reduce this salient and capture the manganese mines. In street fighting within the city of Kerch the Soviets are making gradual progress. Air Activity: On 30 January, in the Pogrebitsche area (southwest of Kiev), the GAF continued support of counterattacks, striking at tanks and motor vehicles. Allied aircraft defended a Murmansk-bound convoy against an attack by German submarines.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 30 January, U.S. bombers attacked aircraft factories and chemical works at Brunswick, dropping 1620 tons; 117 tons were dropped on Hanover. About 320 enemy planes were encountered on the mission, from 25 to 50 over Brunswick; but adverse weather prevented effective concentration by enemy aircraft. Enemy losses were 91 planes. AA fire was moderate and inaccurate. In a Netherlands port, RAF planes destroyed a 12,000-ton merchant ship and many barges. On the night of 30-31 January, RAF planes made a heavy attack on Berlin. AA fire was moderate and decreasing; many fighters were encountered on the return flight.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: In the Adriatic sector German patrols were again active. The Germans were forced to relinquish ground 3-1/2 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare. In the Cassino area the Germans

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yielded Cairo (3-1/2 miles N of Cassino) but are counterattacking in this area. In the lower Garigliano sector the Germans offered fierce resistance and counterattacked in the area N and NE of Minturno. In the Anzio bridgehead the Germans were fighting at a point 13 miles N of Anzio on the main road from Anzio to Rome. The Germans offered considerable resistance in the area of Cisterna, approximately 14 miles NE of Anzio. They yielded ground slowly SW of Cisterna but were holding S of the town. Balkans: Heavy fighting continued in the area 40 miles E of Fiume. Naval Activity: Allied cruisers and destroyers operating off the west coast of Italy continued bombardment of the Formia area and furnished support on both flanks of the Anzio beachhead. During the night of 29-30 January Allied coastal forces operating in the Adriatic sank a small German tanker and a large schooner off the Yugoslav coast between Sibenik and Split. Air Activity: At dusk on 29 January, enemy planes using glider bombs attacked shipping at Anzio. On the night of 29-30 January, 12 enemy planes were active over the Anzio bridgehead. On 30 January, U.S. heavy bombers, preceded by one group of fighters, attacked Villaorba airdrome. Other heavy bombers attacked the airdromes at Udine and nearby Maniago and Lavarino. Approximately 150 enemy fighter sorties were flown in opposition to these attacks. Total enemy losses claimed were 83 fighters in combat and 78 aircraft on the ground. Medium bombers dropped more than 160 tons on roads at Genzano, Valmontone, and Frascati (just north of the Anzio bridgehead); fighters patrolled that area and attacked enemy positions in the Cassino--Pescara line. Heavy bombers attacked radio installations at Fier (W of Berat, Albania). Allied planes again attacked shipping along the Dalmatian coast and in the Aegean Sea.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 30 January, U.S. fighters successfully strafed Loiwing airdrome; buildings were hit and several fires were started.

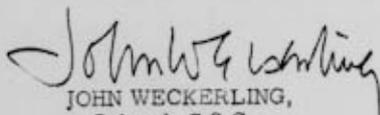
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 1 February U.S. amphibious forces captured Gea, Ninni, Enubuj, Gehh, and Ennylabegan Islands in the Kwajalein Atoll. The landings were supported by U.S. battleships at close range and aircraft. On 30 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked Maloelap and Wotje while light bomber units raided Jaluit. On the night of 30-31 January, U.S. planes bombed Kwajalein, Wotje, Jaluit and Mille, starting fires. Solomons Area: On 24 January, enemy forces were reported moving south at Teopasino on the northeast coast of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Ramu Valley on 30 January, Allied ground forces advanced to a point 8 miles SW of Daumolna. On the Rai coast Allied land forces were approaching the Timbe River near Reiss Point (18 miles W of Sio). On New Britain there were no indications of enemy forces in the region between Arawe and Sauren (20 miles NW of Marjje Bay). Enemy planes made 2 light raids on Arawe. On 29 and 30 January, Allied planes, in a series of

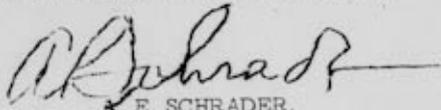
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heavy attacks at Rabaul, destroyed 59 enemy planes and inflicted damage on 2 enemy airfields and 3 vessels. On the latter date, Allied planes successfully attacked enemy bases on the northeast New Guinea coast. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 30 January an attack by enemy forces in 3 barges upon an Allied post at the mouth of the Ellanden River (SW coast of New Guinea) was repulsed; enemy aircraft also raided this area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 31 January 2 small cargo vessels were sunk by E-boat off the southeast coast of England. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 31 January a possible U-boat sighting was reported off Martinique.

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


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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5-8-72
JW.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 30 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 31 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
31 January 1944.

No. 309.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The weather remains unchanged and the ground is still in a generally soft condition. Northern Front: Southwest of Leningrad the Soviets made substantial gains to the west in their effort to block the corridor N of Lake Peipus and are now about 10 miles E of Kingisepp (on the Luga River). West of Chudovo the Germans are withdrawing to their next delaying position, which probably extends from near Shimsk to the northwest and then along the Luga River. Northwest of Novgorod the Red Army, continuing the reduction of this salient, made slight advances. Central Front: Between the Pripet and the Berezina rivers the intensity of Soviet attacks increased; a small penetration was made without greatly changing the situation. The ground in this area is particularly muddy. Southern Front: Southwest of Novograd-Volinsk the Soviets launched new attacks against Shepetovka, without making any gains. Fighting has subsided E of Vinnitsa and in the salient W of Smela. Most of Kerch is still in German hands, with house-to-house fighting going on.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 28-29 January, RAF planes again attacked Berlin, dropping 1300 tons of bombs; increased AA fire was encountered and German fighters were active, chiefly in the Berlin area. On the night of 29-30 January, 45 enemy planes attacked southeast England, 15 bombers reached London. Night-fighters and ground defenses destroyed 12 of the attacking aircraft.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: In the Adriatic sector there was no major encounter on 30 January. German opposition and mines were encountered in an Allied raid in the area 5 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare. Deep mud continued to prevail on the Orsogna plateau, approximately 10 miles SW of Ortona-a-Mare. In a patrol clash 27 miles S of this town the Germans suffered casualties. In the Cassino sector the Germans were forced to yield 4 hills in the area 3 to 4 miles N of the town, after they had counterattacked successfully against 2 of them. Just N of Cassino the Germans relinquished some ground W of the Rapido River. In the Garigliano area the Germans offered stiff resistance 5 miles NE of Minturno. In the

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Anzio area no change was reported; the Germans made an unsuccessful counterattack at a point 11 miles NE of that town. Balkans: There was considerable guerrilla activity in the area 25 miles SE of Fiume. Air Activity: On the night of 28-29 January, RAF planes made light attacks on the rail yards at Foligno and Verona. On 29 January, U.S. heavy bombers continued to strike at railroads leading from the Venice area to central Italy, attacking Rimini, Ancona, Fabriano, Siena, and Bologna. Medium bombers attacked communications N of Rome and rail targets and the harbor at San Benedetto. There was no air opposition to the heavy bombers, but the medium bombers encountered about 12 German fighters. While on offensive sweeps in the Avezzano--Valmontone area, Allied fighters destroyed more than 50 motor vehicles and damaged 80 others.

6. ASIA--Burma: In the Hukawng Valley, Chinese troops have cleared the enemy from an area N of the Ahawk River, approximately 7 miles NE of Taro, and claim more than 250 enemy casualties in this action. On 29 January, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 36 tons on the gasoline and topping plants at Yenngyaung on the Chindwin, the target was well covered, and the resulting fires were visible for more than 60 miles. Enemy positions in the Arakan and river shipping in west Burma were bombed and strafed, 1 river boat was sunk. On 29 January the Rangoon marshalling yards were again attacked by RAF bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-- Central Pacific Area: On 29 January, U.S. aircraft twice attacked Taroa (Maloelap Atoll); in the first attack, 2 of 8 to 10 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed. Solomons Area: On 29 January an enemy plane raided the Torokina area, causing no damage. At Choiseul Bay, Allied planes bombed and strafed a reported enemy bivouac area on the Mulambuli River. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 29 January, in the Ramu Valley area, heavy enemy opposition was encountered in an attack by Allied ground forces N of Kankiryo. In the Saidor area Allied patrols reported an enemy position at the Yawi River (3 miles W of Saidor). Enemy forces were reported moving westward along an inland trail S of Saidor. Kiari, in the Sio area, was occupied by Allied ground forces. At Cape Gloucester, Allied ground patrols encountered enemy opposition E of Sag Sag on the west coast. On 29 January, Allied aircraft attacked a Rabaul airfield, destroying 20 to 30 grounded aircraft and shooting down 30 of 70 intercepting fighters. Other Allied aircraft attacking Tobera airfield without opposition, destroyed 1 enemy plane on the ground and set many fires. On 29 January enemy aircraft made light raids on Allied positions at Cape Gloucester, Arawa, and Finschhafen. Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions in the Cape Gloucester and Arawa areas and along the northeast coast of New Guinea. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 29 January, at Salawati Island (off the west tip of New Guinea), a new 4000-foot enemy air-strip was reported under construction.

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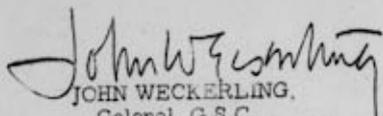
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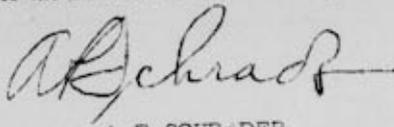
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Letter, 6-3-72

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A.C. of 6-2-72
30 Jan 44

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 26 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 30 January 1944 30 January 1944.

No. 303.

1. NORTH AMERICA --Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the Argentine Government has decreed the suspension of commercial and financial intercourse and wireless communication with Germany, Japan, their allies and all territory occupied or controlled by them. General Rawson, President of Argentina for the 2 days immediately following the revolt of 4 June, has reportedly announced his resignation as Argentine Ambassador to Brazil.

3. EASTERN EUROPE. Temperatures have dropped slightly and considerable snow has fallen S of Leningrad. With the capture of Chudovo, the Soviets have cleared the Leningrad--Moscow RR. Northern Front: Southwest of Leningrad the Soviets extended their front approximately 6 miles and are now within 30 miles of the Luga River, the strongest natural German position E of the Estonian frontier. Southeast of Leningrad the Soviets captured Chudovo, cleared the railroad, and advanced slightly beyond. At Shimsk the Germans are defending against Soviet attacks to cut the Shimsk--Staraya Russa RR. Central Front: West of Velikie Luk, the Soviets in a surprise attack forced the enemy from Novosokolniki. Some improvement in communications resulted from this action. No change in the situation has yet resulted from continuing Soviet operations between the Berezhina and Prolet rivers. Southern Front: East of Vinnitsa the Germans made new advances despite Soviet counterattacks. The Soviet threat against the Odessa--Lvov RR has been considerably reduced. Southeast of Belaya Tserkov the Soviets made slight advances in their efforts to reduce this German salient. The Germans have evacuated Smeia. Withdrawal from Smeia indicates clearly that the line through Khristinovka is still open. At Kerch heavy fighting is in progress within the city whose fall to the Soviets is expected momentarily. Air Activity: in the Leningrad area weak GAF units are reported to be offering slight and ineffective opposition to strong Soviet support of ground operations. Although the

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88D Letter, 6-3-74
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main German air effort is directed to the support of counter-attacks in the Vinnitsa and Kirovograd areas, there is some German close-support activity SE of Rovno.

4. WESTERN EUROPE - For the first time in approximately a year a hostile plane flew over Jan Mayen (N-NE of Iceland) on 27 January. On the night of 27-28 January, RAF planes dropped 1320 tons on Berlin, AA fire was slight to moderate, and considerable fighter activity was encountered on the return flight. Other RAF planes attacked the submarine pens at Helgoland without air opposition. On 28 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked military objectives in the Calais area, there was no air opposition. On the night of 27-28 January, 22 enemy planes dropped bombs at scattered points in southeast England.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA. - Italy: In the Adriatic area, during the night of 28-29 January, strong German patrols were offensively active. On 29 January the enemy attempted unsuccessfully to infiltrate through Allied forward positions near Orsogna. In the Cassino area a German raid at Jaconelli, 10-1/2 miles NE of Cassino, was repulsed, the enemy had to yield 2 heights approximately 2-1/4 miles NW of Cassino. In the Garigliano River sector the Germans were forced to abandon high ground 2 miles N of Castelforte. During the night of 28-29 January German movement was reported northward from Alsonia to Pontecorvo, northward from Arce to Avezzano, and toward the northwest on the road from Frosinone to Valmontone and Palestrina. On 29 January motor transport was reported moving S from Terni to Civita. Balkans: On 29 January the Germans occupied Senj, approximately 30 miles SE of Fiume, but they encountered heavy Partisan resistance N of the town. Mihaliovitch's Chetniks clashed with Bulgarian troops approximately 30 miles SW of Nis. Air Activity: On the night of 27-28 January, RAF bombers made a successful attack on the rail yards at Arezzo. On 28 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Ferrara and Verona and the airdrome at Aviano (N-NE of Venice); the only fighter reaction was at Aviano, where 19 of 50 hostile planes were shot down. U.S. medium bombers attacked bridges and rail targets at Orte, Terni, and Civiteto; fighters and light bombers were very active, attacking transport and communications controlling traffic moving into Rome and into the battle areas on the west coast. Other fighters maintained cover over the Anzio bridgehead, destroying 21 of the 35 enemy planes active there during the day. In Yugoslavia fighter-bombers damaged a 1500-ton merchant vessel, 2 corvettes, and a barge at Stbenik. According to a delayed report, a column of enemy ground troops moving on Bihac (NE of Zara), on 28 January, had continuous

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68D Letter, 6-3-78

air cover. In the Aegean Sea, on 26 January, Allied planes sank a 1500-ton vessel and damaged 5 barges.

6. ASIA. -Burma: On 26 January, Allied fighters effectively bombed and strafed the Kengtung airdrome and barracks area. On 28 January, Allied fighter units damaged 3 enemy locomotives at Kanbalu and effectively attacked installations and troop concentrations near Maungdaw. The motor road from Talpha Ga to Tsumhpawng Ga was also attacked.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC -- Central Pacific Area: On 27 January, U.S. light bombers attacked Mille, and medium units raided Wotje. On 28 January, U.S. medium bombers again attacked Wotje and also raided Nauru, light bombers raided Mille and heavy bombers attacked Maloelap. No enemy interception occurred during these attacks. On 28 January carrier task forces attacked Taroa, Wotje, and Kwajalein, according to a communique. Incomplete reports said that Wotje was bombarded with 360 rounds of 8-inch shells, with results generally excellent. Slight shore battery fire was met from the south end of the island. Solomons Area: On the night of 26-27 January enemy aircraft bombed Torokina. On 27 January, U.S. light bombers attacked enemy concentrations on north and southwest Bougainville. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 26 January, in the Sio area, advanced units of Allied ground forces reached the Asiwa River (4 miles SW of Vincke Point) with Allied patrols 4 miles farther west at Kiari. At Cape Gloucester, while crossing the Natamo River, Allied ground patrols encountered heavy enemy opposition; enemy positions were reported between Natamo and Cape Gauffre (approximately 10 miles eastward). On 27 January, U.S. medium bombers with fighter escort bombed and strafed Lakunai airdrome (Rabaul), downing 23 of 30 to 40 intercepting enemy fighters. Later, between 7 and 30 airborne enemy fighters refused to close with U.S. heavy bombers and fighters in an attack at Rabaul. On 27 and 28 January, Allied aircraft attacked enemy camps, concentrations, and barge areas on the northeast New Guinea coast. On the latter date an Allied reconnaissance plane attacked a 12-ship convoy S of Kavieng; 3 ships were left burning. Early on the morning of 28 January enemy planes bombed Arawe and Cape Gloucester. Northwest Australia - Banda Sea Area: On 27 January, 7 enemy fighters intercepted U.S. heavy units near Sorong without result.

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

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

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

Naval Aide

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

HJF/PRP

TELEPHONE EXT. NO. 2319

FROM COMINCH

TO U. S. FLEET

RELEASED BY ADMIRAL EDWARDS

MAILGRAM

DATE 30 JANUARY 1944

~~RECLASSIFIED~~ T E D
letter, 5-8-78

-D-A-S4G 011230/05 TROY GR 264 BT

THE FOLLOWING UNIFORM DEFINITIONS FOR REPORTING ENEMY AIRCRAFT LOSSES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND ARE FORWARDED FOR COMPLIANCE: PARAGRAPH ONE AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT SHALL BE CONSIDERED DESTROYED WHEN: (A) SEEN TO CRASH X (B) SEEN TO DIS-INTEGRATE IN THE AIR OR BE ENVELOPED IN FLAMES X (C) SEEN TO DESCEND ON FRIENDLY TERRITORY AND BE CAPTURED X (D) PILOT AND ENTIRE CREW SEEN TO BAIL OUT X PARAGRAPH TWO AIRCRAFT NOT IN FLIGHT SHALL BE CONSIDERED DESTROYED WHEN: (A) SEEN BY PHOTOGRAPH TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN APART OR BURNED OUT X (B) SEEN BY STRIKE PHOTO TO HAVE BEEN WITHIN UNOBSTRUCTED LETHAL RADIUS OF A FRAGMENTATION BOMB X (C) SEEN TO SINK IN DEEP WATER X (D) KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ABOARD CARRIER OR OTHER SHIP AT TIME OF CONFIRMED SINKING X PARAGRAPH THREE AIRCRAFT SHALL BE CONSIDERED PROBABLY DESTROYED WHEN: (A) WHILE IN FLIGHT IT IS SO DAMAGED AS TO HAVE LESS THAN AN EVEN CHANCE OF REACHING ITS OWN TERRITORY SAFELY X (B) SO DAMAGED BY BOMBING OR STRAFING AS TO HAVE LESS THAN AN EVEN CHANCE OF BEING REPAIRED X

ATTENTION
 THIS IS THE ACTION COPY OF AN ORIGINAL TRANSMISSION BY DISPATCH MAIL DELIVERED TO RADIO ROOM AUTHENTICATED BY [signature] FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION WATCH OFFICER, DATE 1 FEB. 1944 TIME 1320

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PARAGRAPH FOUR AIRCRAFT SHALL BE CONSIDERED DAMAGED WHEN: (A) WHILE IN FLIGHT IT IS SO DAMAGED AS TO REQUIRE REPAIR BEFORE BEGINNING ANOTHER MISSION BUT HAS BETTER THAN AN EVEN CHANCE OF REACHING ITS OWN TERRITORY SAFELY X (B) SO DAMAGED BY BOMBING OR STRAFING AS TO REQUIRE REPAIR BEFORE BECOMING OPERATIONAL X PARAGRAPH FOUR CLAIMS SHALL BE BASED ON CAREFUL INTERROGATION BY PROPER AUTHORITY AND EVERY EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF CLAIMS X
BT 011230/05

DISTRIBUTION:
LISTS 1,2,3,6 (8,9,10) & 7, 11, 13 and 14.

... (A) WHILE IN FLIGHT IT IS SO DAMAGED AS TO REQUIRE REPAIR BEFORE BEGINNING ANOTHER MISSION BUT HAS BETTER THAN AN EVEN CHANCE OF REACHING ITS OWN TERRITORY SAFELY X (B) SO DAMAGED BY BOMBING OR STRAFING AS TO REQUIRE REPAIR BEFORE BECOMING OPERATIONAL X PARAGRAPH FOUR CLAIMS SHALL BE BASED ON CAREFUL INTERROGATION BY PROPER AUTHORITY AND EVERY EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF CLAIMS X

SECRET

DATE: 28 OCTOBER 1944
RECEIVED BY: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
TELEPHONE EXT: [illegible]

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OAS Letter 5-3-78
29JAN 1978

JW.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 28 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 29 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
29 January 1944.

No. 307.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Bolivian reaction to the announcement that the junta would not be recognized by the United States was one of disappointment and regret but with no resentment or apparent anti-American sentiment.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There was no change in weather conditions in the last 24 hours; the ground remains soft. Northern Front: Continuing advances of the Soviets S of Leningrad have cleared the Leningrad--Moscow RR of German forces except at Chudovo. A Soviet advance SW of Novgorod cut the Batetskaya--Dno RR approximately 9 miles S of Batetskaya. The Germans can still use the rail lines through Luga. Central Front: Northwest of Rechitsa the Soviets resumed attacks but made no gains. Southern Front: Strong German attacks E of Vinnitsa and N of Khristinovka continued in the face of Soviet counterattacks; slight gains were made by the Germans. Heavy fighting continues at Kerch, with the city remaining in German hands.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 28 January in the Adriatic sector enemy patrols were active, but German artillery fire decreased. Westward traffic movements were observed in the Popoli area. Terrain in the Orsogna sector remains extremely bad for operations. In the Cassino area indecisive heavy fighting was reported N and W of Hill Belvedere, 4 miles N of Cassino. The Germans have withdrawn approximately 1 mile W of the Rapido River. In the Garigliano River area the enemy was in contact at Valle-di-Martina and at Mt. Castiello, respectively 2-1/2 and 1-1/2 miles NE of Castelforte. Considerable motor transport movement in both directions was reported on the Frosinone-Balmontone road. In the Anzio--Nettuno beachhead the Germans yielded a bridge 9 miles S of Albano and attacked with tanks 2 miles SW of Cisterna-di-Littoria. Balkans: Heavy fighting was reported in Doboij, Zvornik, and Tuzla (Yugoslavia). A German force bound for Karpenision (Aetolia) was attacked by an ELAS detachment. Air Activity: On 27 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked

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the airdromes at Montpellier, Salon, and Istre-le-Tube (south France). There was no air opposition at Salon, but between 20 and 25 German fighters were encountered at each of the other targets; AA fire was moderate to intense at all 3 targets; 21 enemy planes were shot down. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail and road targets N and S of Rome and made heavy attacks at Terni and Orte. Fighters were very active over the Cassino--Pescara battle line and on patrols as far north as Florence. A total of nearly 150 German planes was active over the Anzio area during the day; 28 of them were shot down. At Sibenik, RAF fighters bombed and strafed 2 small vessels.

6. ASIA.--Andamians: On 25 January, 2 enemy 3-funneled light cruisers, with 5 escorting planes, were seen outside of Port Blair. Burma: On 27 January, Allied light bombers attacked Mawlaik and Fort White in the Chin Hills, damaging enemy transportation and camp facilities. On 15 January the Sittong bridge was reported as being under repair by the Japanese.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 25-26 January, U.S. heavy bombers raided Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, starting fires. On the night of 26-27 January enemy positions on the coast S of Madang were machine-gunned from PT-boats. Four convoys of 3 ships each were sighted W of Mussau Island moving on a SE course. U.S. naval light bombers, with fighter escort, combed and strafed Rabaul and downed 22 of approximately 25 intercepting enemy fighters. On 27 January, Allied escorted heavy units effectively attacked Lorengau. Enemy positions on the northeast New Guinea coast were raided by Allied aircraft without aerial opposition. Enemy planes bombed Arawe and Cape Gloucester without damage. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 27 January, 2 enemy planes bombed the area at the mouth of the Eilanden River. At Dilli, 3 enemy planes unsuccessfully attempted interception of Allied heavy bombers which sank a sea truck and damaged a jetty and buildings.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 25 January, 3 cargo vessels were sunk by submarine N of North Cape (Norway). On 26 January, 2 cargo ships were torpedoed and sunk in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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for A. C. of S. G-2

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By: J. A. [unclear] 6-23-72
27 Jan 44

JW.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 26 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 27 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
27 January 1944.

No. 305.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Eleven Latin American countries and Great Britain are reported by the press to have announced that they will not recognize the new Government of Bolivia; other countries are expected to take a similar stand.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The weather continued mild during the last 24 hours. Northern Front: The German salient between Leningrad and Lake Ilmen is being slowly reduced through Soviet pressure from the north, east, and south. Krasnogvardeisk was taken by the Soviets and mopping up operations W and E of the city continue. At Tosno and along the Leningrad--Moscow RR, Soviet pressure has resulted in slight advances. Southwest of Novgorod minor extensions were made by the Soviets. Central Front: Northwest of Rechitsa fighting has subsided. Southern Front: Southeast of Vinnitsa and N of Uman the Germans are continuing counterattacks to force the Soviets away from the Bug River; the Germans made slight advances in both places. Northwest of Kirovograd fighting has subsided. At Kerch the Soviet beachhead is gradually developing; fierce fighting is in progress, with the Soviets using tanks in their attacks on the city from the northeast and south. Air Activity: On 26 January the SAF aided in the capture of Krasnogvardeisk, large rail junction in the Leningrad area, where Soviet air support is very much superior to that of the GAF.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 January, Allied fighter-bombers attacked Gilze-Rijen and Leeuwarden airdromes in Holland, without air or ground opposition. Military objectives along the Channel coast were again bombed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: There was no decisive fighting on 26 January. In the Adriatic sector there was only patrol activity. In the Cassino area the Germans were again forced from Monte Santa Croce and had to abandon high ground 4 miles N of Cassino. Although opposition was heavy in Cassino, the Germans were unable to prevent the establishment of

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a bridgehead across the Rapido River 1/2 mile N of the town. There was very little activity in the lower Garigliano sector. In the Anzio bridgehead there was no major contact; there were no Germans in Campoleone, 15 miles N of Anzio, or in Littoria, 15 miles E of Anzio. However, slight resistance was encountered in the outskirts of Cisterna, 15 miles NE of Anzio. German traffic moving toward the bridgehead area was not heavy. A composite force of the approximate strength of 3 mobile divisions appears to be forming SE of Rome. Balkans: In Slovenia there was determined fighting between Partisans and Germans approximately 20 miles SE of Ljubljana. In central Bosnia the Germans are achieving considerable success, pushing SE from Jajce and Mrkonjicgrad to Glamoc, where fighting is in progress. Guerrilla activities continue in Croatia, where the Partisans have been attacked by Moslem bands and Chetniks. Air Activity: On 24 January about 29 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping off Gaeta. On the night of 24-25 January, U.S. light bombers and fighters bombed transport S of Rome and destroyed 4 enemy bombers. On 25 January, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked communications at Sezze, Rieti, and other points in central Italy. Fighter-bombers were active against road and rail movement in front of both the Fifth and Eighth Armies and NW of the Anzio bridgehead; fighters maintained strong patrol over the Anzio area. Four enemy planes were shot down. Other U.S. fighters on offensive sweeps strafed several small vessels at San Stefano and destroyed a JU-88 on the Pisa airdrome. Allied fighters damaged 2 small merchant vessels and rail and motor transport along the Dalmatian coast. In the Aegean Sea, RAF planes damaged 3 small merchant vessels.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 24 January, RAF dive-bombers dropped 28 tons on Japanese positions 4 miles E-NE of Maungdaw. Enemy river, road, and rail transportation in west Burma was under constant attack; more than 60 river craft and 2 locomotives were damaged. In the raid against shipping at Mergui, reported yesterday, one 350-foot vessel was sunk. Local heavy fighting has developed in the Hukawng Valley.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA--Central Pacific Area: On 24 January an Allied searchplane shot down 3 of 5 intercepting enemy fighters near Ailinglapalap. U.S. bombers effectively attacked Mille and Maloelap; in the latter attack 1 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters was downed. On the night of 24-25 January, Maloelap was again raided and Wotje was bombed. Solomons Area: On 25 January, Allied ground forces attacked the enemy E of the Torokina River marshes and advanced 350 yards against continuous opposition. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 25 January, at Arawe, Allied patrols reported Umtingalu and the

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

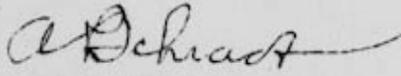
airstrip clear of the enemy. At Cape Gloucester, Allied ground forces encountered enemy resistance 2 miles E of Natamo. On the night of 25-26 January, Allied naval units bombarded Alexishafen and Madang, starting several fires at the latter place. On the night of 24-25 January, 6 enemy planes raided Arawe. The air attack on enemy shipping at Rabaul reported yesterday resulted in the sinking of 2 cargo vessels, the probable sinking of 4 others, and the damaging of 2 more. In addition, 24 intercepting enemy planes were downed. Lorengau was successfully bombed, and enemy bases near Madang and Hansa Bay were attacked without air opposition.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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OSD Letter, 6-9-72

Regraded Unclassified

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By auth. No. 6-3-78
26 Jan 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 25 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 26 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
26 January 1944.

No. 304.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President Ramirez of Argentina signed a decree severing relations with Germany on 26 January.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--An unseasonable thaw has set in along the entire front hampering the movement of heavy materiel. Snow has vanished in many sectors. Northern Front: South of Leningrad the Soviets have cut the railroad E and W of Krasnogvardeisk and have reached the town itself. West of Novgorod they have reached a point 3 miles E of the Batetskaya--Leningrad railroad. Pressure at these two points is forcing the Germans out of the Novgorod--Krasnogvardeisk salient. Between Tosno and Chudovo the Soviets have advanced very close to the Moscow--Leningrad rail line. Central Front: Northwest of Rechitsa and N of Mozyr the Soviets are encountering stiff German resistance in their efforts to effect penetrations toward Bobruisk. This sector is part of the extremely well defended and most important German position between Vitebsk and the Pripet marshes. Southern Front: East of Vinnitsa the Germans continue to attack against Soviet pressure directed toward the Odessa--Lvov rail line. There have been no changes. North of Uman and NW of Kirovograd the Soviets are again attacking to reduce the German salient. At Kerch the Soviets are attacking from the northeast and south. Air Activity: The GAF actively supported counterattacks on 25 January in the area SW of Zhaskov and Pogrebitcha in the Kiev-Vinnitsa salient. The SAF also supported ground operations in this area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 24 January, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 142 tons on an enemy factory near Eschweiler (E of Aachen). About 100 enemy planes were encountered; 21 were destroyed. Medium bombers again attacked military targets along the Channel coast without opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 25 January fighting was indecisive in the Cassino area. According to press reports, an American patrol entered the outskirts of Cassino and penetrated close to the heart of the town before being turned back. In the Anzio-Nettuno bridgehead no

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major German counterattack has developed; Allied patrols moving inland are reported to have reached enemy communication lines. Unloading continues at Anzio but on 24 January some beaches had to be closed because of bad weather. Balkans: On 25 January guerrilla operations continued in Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece. Naval Activity: Early on the morning of 24 January, British coastal units intercepted an enemy convoy of small craft south of Leghorn. Many hits were made on enemy lighters, and one escorting E-boat was set on fire. On the same day Formia was shelled by an Allied cruiser and destroyers. Other naval units provided fire support in the assault area of Anzio. Air Activity: On 23 January, enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping off Nettuno. On the night of 23-24 January, enemy planes attacked 3 Allied hospital ships off the Nettuno bridgehead; 1 ship was sunk and another damaged. On the same night RAF planes bombed the Piraeus (port of Athens) and the aircraft factory at Maribor, on the Austrian border of Yugoslavia. On 24 January U.S. heavy bombers attacked railroad targets at Skoplje and Vratsa (NNE of Sofia). About 40 enemy planes were encountered and 6 were destroyed. In Italy, about 50 enemy fighters were intercepted in the Anzio area during the day; 3 were shot down. Enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping at Anzio and Gaeta. U.S. fighters continued to give strong support to ground troops and bombed communications and transport between Cassino and Rome. In the Aegean, RAF planes sank or damaged 4 sailing vessels.

6. ASIA.--China: On 24 January, U.S. medium bombers made three attacks on enemy shipping off the China coast near Foochow. Six ships were sunk: two of 300 feet (one a merchant, probably an ammunition ship, the other a cargo passenger vessel), two 275-foot freighters, and two smaller vessels. In addition one Japanese float plane seen on the water was strated and left on fire. Burma: On 23 January, enemy shipping off Tavoy, in the Mergui Archipelago, was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, which were intercepted by fighters. On 21, 22, 23 January, railway targets throughout Burma were repeatedly hit by Allied bombers. Two bridges on the main line were demolished, one at Myittha (S of Mandalay), the other at Namkwin (near Myitkyina). Loilaw bridge, recently completed, was twice bombed; Toungoo, and Myingyan were heavily attacked; 42 tons of bombs were dropped on Meiktila where three large fires were started. Japanese supply dumps and troop concentrations in the Kamaing-Mogaung area and in the Arakan were bombed, and targets in Sumprabum were hit.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 23 January, U.S. medium bombers, in 2 waves, attacked Maloelap. Twenty-five fighters intercepted each wave; 3 were shot down. Enemy shipping at Ailinglupalap was damaged, U.S. heavy units bombed Wotje,

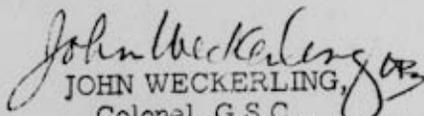
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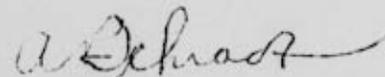
starting fires. Solomons Area: On the night of 22-23 January, enemy planes bombed Torokina. On 23 January, Allied fighters strafed the Shortlands Area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 January in the Ramu Valley area Allied ground forces captured enemy positions S of Paipa (4 miles down the Mindjim River Valley). PT boats destroyed 3 southbound enemy barges in Isumrud Straits and another NW of Pommern Bay on the Rai coast. At Cape Gloucester enemy forces retreated eastward from the Natamo Point area where Allied patrols killed 40 Japanese, destroyed 20 machine-guns and captured much ammunition and supplies. In the Rabaul area incomplete observation on 24 January after an air attack revealed 5 cargo vessels sunk or sinking, another badly damaged and beached as well as one tanker sinking and another beached. U.S. aircraft conducted two effective attacks against Rabaul on 23 January and destroyed a total of 46 intercepting enemy fighters. That night, enemy planes twice raided Arawa. On the following day U.S. planes bombed Wewak and Hansa Bay without aerial opposition. U.S. medium units effectively attacked the enemy base at Lorengau (Admiralties).

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 24 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 25 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
25 January 1944.

No. 303.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The State Department announced on 24 January that the United States Government would not recognize the revolutionary Junta in Bolivia. The Governments of Venezuela, Uruguay, and Cuba have announced, according to press reports, that they will not recognize the new Bolivian Junta.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The main fighting continues S of Leningrad where the Soviets made further slight progress. Mild weather continues in the south. Northern Front: South of Leningrad, Soviet pressure continued against stiff enemy opposition. The Krasnogvardeisk--Narva rail line was cut by the Soviets 14 miles W of Krasnogvardeisk, leaving 2 north-south rail lines open. Southeast of Leningrad the Red Army advanced to within 7 miles of Tosno. Thus, the Soviet forces are now disposed parallel to and within 7 miles of the Krasnogvardeisk--Tosno RR. West and SW of Novgorod, Soviet forces extended their lines slightly along the Novgorod--Shimsk rail line NW of Lake Ilmen. Central Front: North of Nevel the Soviets renewed their attacks against strong German opposition but made no advance. North of Mozyr the enemy was holding Soviet attacks to no gain. Southern Front: East of Vinnitsa strong German counter-attacks were checking Soviet pressure. Northwest of Kirovograd the Red Army again opened attacks but failed to make any progress. Kerch is being attacked by the Soviets from their bridgehead to the northeast and by the newly-landed force S of the city. Air Activity: On 24 January the GAF actively supported ground operations near Pogrebitche in the Kiev--Vinnitsa area, and the SAF aided offensive thrusts at Kerch.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 23 January, U.S. fighter-bombers attacked the Gilze-Rijen airdrome (Holland). Medium bombers attacked targets in the Calais area; opposition was weak.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 24 January snow and ice-bound roads hampered operations in the Adriatic sector; German artillery and patrols were active. The enemy apparently evacuated the village of

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Pennadimonte. In the Cassino sector the Germans offered stiff resistance in the Monto Croce area. Heavy German artillery fire and fierce counterattacks forced the withdrawal of Allied troops to the left bank of the Rapido River. The Germans opened the San Giovanni Dam, thereby increasing the speed and force of the current in the Garigliano River. After achieving initial penetration W of Minturno and S of Castelforte, the enemy withdrew. German counterattacks in strength against the village of San Damiano and NW of San Lorenzo were repulsed. The enemy retired from a point 3 miles N of Minturno. In the Anzio area the Germans offered light resistance to the advance of Allied troops from the beaches. Balkans: On 24 January the German drive from Gaspic through Senj reached Novi. Partisans took 3 towns in the Travnik area. The Germans evacuated Prozor (Bosnia), 60 miles S of Travnik. In Macedonia, Partisans were active. Near Valona (Albania) there were clashes between German-Balkan forces and Albanian National Liberation guerrillas. Air Activity: On 22 January, at the Nettuno bridgehead, 6 formations of escorted enemy fighter-bombers attacked Allied troops and shipping. Glider bombs were reported used, indicating long-range bombers were active; 9 of the hostile planes were shot down during the day. On 23 January there was no enemy air activity over the Nettuno area. U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked communications in the Rome and Florence areas. The airdrome at Rieti was also attacked. U.S. fighters gave strong support to ground troops in the Cassino area and attacked roads and transport on the routes to Rome. An enemy schooner at San Benedetto (Italian east coast) was sunk, and another was set on fire at Hvar Island (Yugoslavian coast). A Ju-88 on reconnaissance over Malta was shot down by an RAF fighter plane.

6. ASIA--China: On 23 January escorted U.S. medium bombers dropped 13-1/2 tons on Kaitak airdrome, on the mainland near Hong-kong, scoring hits in the building area and starting many fires. Following the attack, 1 of 5 enemy fighters which intercepted was shot down. Allied medium bombers attacked a 7-ship convoy NW of Formosa, leaving two 400-foot vessels, one a freighter and the other a tanker, in a sinking condition. Burma: On 22 January a strong force of U.S. bombers attacked the Prome railroad station, engine-sheds, and nearby camp areas. The targets were effectively covered; rolling stock in the yards was damaged and fires were started in the camp. On 21 January, RAF bombers attacked rail targets at Pegu (N of Rangoon) and Prome; in strikes against river shipping, they scored cannon hits on a creek steamer and destroyed 2 landing stages at Kanzauk (12 miles SW of Kyauktaw). Kuriles: On 23 January enemy installations in the Paramushiru--Shimishu area were again attacked by U.S. bombers; there was no air interception and AA fire was moderate and inaccurate.

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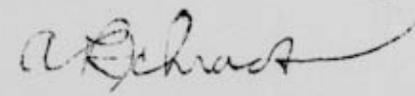
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 21-22 January, 2 enemy planes ineffectually bombed Tarawa. On 22 January, U.S. heavy units downed 1 of 12 to 15 intercepting fighters at Roi Island (Kwajalein). At Maloelap, 2 of 25 to 30 enemy planes were shot down by Allied medium units. Enemy installations and shipping at Wotje, Jaluit, and Mille were also raided; medium AA fire was encountered at Wotje and Jaluit. Solomons Area: On 21 and 22 January, U.S. light bombers attacked enemy installations on southwest Bougainville; intense AA fire was encountered at Kara. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 January, in the Ramu Valley area, Allied ground forces, proceeding with the occupation of the Shaggy Ridge area, took 18 prisoners, killed approximately 130 Japanese, and captured a number of field guns. At Cape Gloucester, on 22 and 23 January, 20 Japanese were killed at strong enemy positions located on Natamo Point. On 23 January enemy planes twice bombed Arawe. On the night of 22-23 January, U.S. heavy and medium bombers raided Rabaul, starting fires. On 23 January, Allied aircraft downed 33 of more than 50 intercepting enemy fighters at Boram. Other enemy bases in northeast New Guinea were attacked. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 and 23 January, 3 enemy planes were shot down S of Cape Valsch. On the latter date Allied aircraft raided Macemere (Flores Island).

3. 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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By auth. A. C. of S. 8778
24 Jan 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 23 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 24 January 1944 24 January 1944.

No. 302.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Mild weather continues in the south. Northern Front: The Soviets are closing in on Krasnogvardeisk and Tosno, 2 important rail junctions. Between Tosno and Chudovo the Soviets have pushed the enemy to within 9 miles of the very important Moscow--Leningrad RR. Clearing this line will leave both important railroads to Leningrad open. Soviet pressure W of Novgorod continues. Central Front: Increased Red Army offensive operations NW of Vitebsk were met by strong German counterattacks, with no apparent change in the situation. Soviet attacks were launched in the Mozyr area; progress N of that town was prevented, but considerable advances were made to the west in the marshes. Soft ground was indicated by the use of horse cavalry in this operation. Southern Front: Soviet forces made a new landing SE of Kerch. Air Activity: On 22 January operations by both the GAF and the SAF were on a small scale along the Russian fronts. On 23 January the SAF attacked German shipping in the Barents Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 23 January there were no major operations in the Adriatic sector. German defenses along the Foro River, which empties into the Adriatic Sea between Ortona and Pescara, were reported well developed. In the Cassino area the Germans attacked heavily on Monte Santa Croce. The enemy developed heavy counterattacks between Mirafurro and Castelforte and reached the highway which parallels the Garigliano River. Enemy resistance along the Rapido River S of Cassino has been particularly severe. The Germans were taken by surprise by the Allied landing in the Anzio area; they did not carry out any demolitions in the port of Anzio. Balkans: Guerrilla activities continued in Yugoslavia. On 18 January the 114th German Light Division was reported moving NW from the vicinity of Otocac toward Senj on the road to Fiume. During the night of 19-20 January the Partisan garrison evacuated Hvar

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Island, which the Germans are invading. Air Activity: On 22 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked road and rail communications at Velletri, Valmontone, Ceprano, and Frasinone. Heavy bombers also attacked communications at Frascati, Pontecorvo, Terni, and Pontedera. Fighters and light bombers were very active on patrol and in attacks on enemy transport and gun positions from Cassino to Rome. About 15 enemy fighters were encountered on these missions; 9 were destroyed. U.S. fighters again bombed and strafed shipping along the Yugoslavian coast, sinking 1 merchant vessel and severely damaging another. At Porto Ferrario Harbor (Elba), 25 small enemy craft were attacked by U.S. medium bombers; 9 boats were sunk and others were damaged.

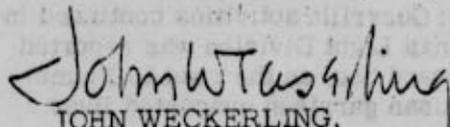
6. ASIA--Kuriles: On 22 January moderate to heavy inaccurate AA fire was encountered over the Paramushiru area by U.S. navy planes engaged in a third consecutive night attack. Photographs of Kurabu Zaki reveal a runway 200 feet wide and 3000 feet in visible length, with taxiways, 6 large hangars, 19 large, and 20 smaller revetments. Also noted near the airfield are AA and other installations; N of the landing strip and near the east coast are additional installations, including what appears to be an extensive communications system.

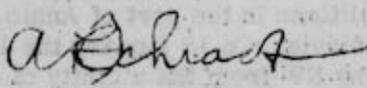
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 20 and 21 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked Mille; on 21 January, Kwajalein and Jaluit were bombed. No aerial interception occurred during these attacks. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 22 January, Rooke Island (between New Britain and the Huon Peninsula) was reported evacuated by the enemy. In the Ramu Valley, Allied ground forces captured enemy positions dominating the trail between the Faria and Mindjim River valleys. On 21 January enemy planes twice raided Allied positions at Arawe. Allied heavy bombers attacked Borpop airfield (near Kavieng) without opposition. On 22 January escorted U.S. medium units attacked Lakunai airdrome (Rabaul), encountering 40 to 70 enemy fighters. Enemy coastal positions on western New Britain and north-eastern New Guinea were bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 January, Allied light bombers attacked enemy shipping and villages 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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 22 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 23 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D.C.,
23 January 1944.

No. 301.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet action continued in the north, while further abatement of fighting on all sectors in the south was evident during the last 24 hours. Northern Front: Soviet pressure in the Leningrad area resulted in a limited advance toward the rail junction of Krasnogvardeisk, placing Red Army forces within 5 miles of the town. Southeast of Leningrad the Soviets cleared the rail line running from Leningrad through Mga and Kirishi to Moscow. West of Novgorod, Soviet attacks made only slight progress. Northwest of that town, along the Novgorod--Slutsk rail line, the enemy stubbornly resisted Soviet pressure. Central Front: In the Mozyr area, NW of Kalinkovichi, Soviet advances met with enemy counterattacks, and only a slight gain was made. Southern Front: Fighting on this front having abated, there is nothing new to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 20 January, RAF planes attacked enemy shipping along the coast of Norway, setting fire to a merchant vessel and damaging 3 escort vessels. On the night of 20-21 January, off Le Touquet, other RAF light bombers seriously damaged 1 of 2 vessels believed to be German destroyers which had passed through the Straits of Dover at high speed. RAF planes dropped over 2500 tons on Berlin. Slight AA fire was encountered; searchlights were ineffective because of clouds. Air opposition was slight and concentrated mainly in the target area. On 21 January strong forces of U. S. planes attacked targets along the Channel coast. A total of about 80 enemy fighters was encountered; 15 were shot down.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 22 January, in the Adriatic area, the Germans continued their active patrolling from the coast to the mountain region above Colledimezzo, 26 miles S-SE from Ortona-a-Mare. German troops continued to offer fierce resistance for the control of Mt.

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Croce, 10 miles NE of Cassino. Along the Rapido River's right bank the enemy resisted firmly, supported by machine-gun positions dug in every 75 to 100 yards. All German counterattacks at a point 3 miles N of Minturno and against the village of Santi Cosima-e-Damiano, approximately 1 mile S-SW of Castelforte, were unsuccessful. Enemy artillery subjected the towns of San Lorenzo and Sujo to intensive fire. Allied forces, which made a surprise landing in the Anzio--Nettuno area, were improving their positions on the coast; German resistance is increasing. The Balkans: The Partisans claim recapture of Jajce, their former headquarters in Croatia. Air Activity: On the night of 20-21 January, Allied planes bombed transport along the road S of Rome and rail installations at Cecina. On 21 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the airdromes at Istres-le-Tube and Salon near Marseilles. Although air opposition was weak, 11 enemy planes were shot down. U.S. medium and heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Orvieto, Rimini, and other points S and E of Rome; strong support was given ground troops in the Fifth Army area. Fighters set fire to an enemy merchant vessel and 5 schooners between Split and Ploca (Yugoslavia). In the Aegean, RAF planes damaged or sank 7 small sailing vessels. On the night of 21-22 January, RAF planes made a very successful attack on the torpedo factory at Fiume.

6. ASIA.--China: On 22 January, U.S. fighters strafed Nanchang airfield, destroying 1 enemy fighter parked in a revetment and causing 20 Japanese casualties. Burma: On 19 January, in the Hukawng Valley (10 miles N of Taro), Chinese troops wiped out a strong Japanese patrol. On 21 January, British troops occupied Sinohbyin, 2 miles N of Buthidaung and in the Chin Hills captured 2 enemy strong points near Kyaukchaw (18 miles SE of Tamu). On 20 January, 6 of approximately 35 enemy fighters, which were intercepted over the Maungdaw--Buthidaung area, were shot down by RAF fighters. Twenty-four tons were dropped on the Sagaing marshalling yards (near Mandalay) by RAF heavy bombers. On 21 January, Myingyan and Paungbyin were also attacked by RAF planes; fires were started in both target areas. Kuriles: On 20 and 21 January, Paramushiru was raided by U.S. planes. During the raid on 20 January ineffective interception was attempted by 1 enemy plane; AA fire was moderate and inaccurate. On 21 January the U.S. planes encountered no enemy fighters and only ineffective AA fire, but were accurately tracked by searchlights.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 20 January, U.S. aircraft attacked Emidj and Tiniet Islands (Jaluit Atoll). The next day U.S. heavy units bombed Wotje. No aerial interception occurred at either place. Solomons Area: On 20 January enemy aircraft raided Allied positions in the Torokina area, and 1 enemy plane raided Allied positions on Stirling Island. Allied aircraft bombed enemy positions

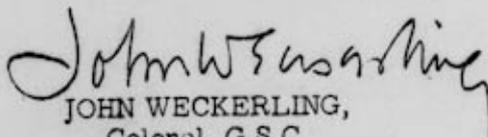
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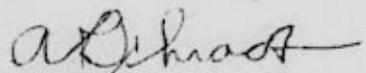
in south Bougainville. On 21 January, at Empress Augusta Bay, Allied destroyers shelled enemy coastal positions between the Tekessi River and Motupena Point. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 January, Allied aircraft attacked Vunakanau, starting large fires, destroying a fuel dump, and hitting many gun positions. One of 12 intercepting enemy fighters was shot down over the field and, during the withdrawal of Allied planes, 35 to 60 additional enemy fighters intercepted; 14 were shot down. On 21 January the main body of the enemy was reported near Gauss Point (20 miles SE of Saidor). At Cape Gloucester an Allied patrol reached Natamo (approximately 4 miles SE of Silimati Point on the shore of Borgen Bay). There was no enemy opposition; quantities of enemy stores were captured. Allied aircraft, in support of ground forces, bombed enemy positions in the Ramu Valley and, in a series of coastal sweeps, bombed and strafed enemy bivouac and storage areas at Alexishafen and along the Rai Coast. On New Britain, Allied aircraft attacked enemy bivouacs at the Amgen River (10 miles E of Gasmata).

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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OSD, Letter 6 of 8
22 JAN 1944-8-78
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 21 January 1944 Washington 25, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 22 January 1944 22 January 1944.

No. 300.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Operations in the south were hampered by fog and drizzling rain. Northern Front: Soviet pressure in the Leningrad area resulted in the capture of Mga and in driving the Germans away from the banks of the Neva River. The continuing Red Army attack W of Novgorod toward Luga made no progress. Central Front: Renewed pressure by the Soviets N of Mozyr resulted in slight gains; W and NW of Rechitsa fluctuating and fierce fighting has continued for some time without change in the situation. Southern Front: Southwest of Novograd-Volynsk the Germans attacked to relieve Soviet pressure against Shepetovka, but Soviet counterattacks prevented any gain by the Germans. North of Uman, German attacks continue to prevent Soviet advances against the shoulders of the German salient W of Kirovograd. Air Activity: Up to 21 January the SAF has been consistently bombing northern Finnish airfields. There has been no GAF strafing of the Murmansk line trains since October 1943.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 20 January, RAF light bombers destroyed 2 enemy planes at the Stavanger (Norway) seaplane base and another in combat; 5 German fighters were observed active in the area.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 21 January operations in the Adriatic sector were limited to patrolling. In the Cassino sector the Germans abandoned a mountain position 10-1/2 miles NE of Cassino but offered strong resistance against Allied crossings of the Rapido River at points 4 miles S-SE of that town. The enemy evacuated the town of Vandra, 6-1/2 miles S-SE of Cassino. In the lower Garigliano River area the enemy yielded Trimonsuoli, a village 1 mile W of Minturno. According to an Allied communique, Allied forces, supported by naval and air units, have landed on the west coast of Italy deep in the rear of the present enemy front line positions. The Balkans: In Yugoslavia considerable Partisan activity was reported in an area 50 to 60 miles E-SE of Flume.

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In Bulgaria the Partisans operated in areas approximately 40 miles NW and SW of Sofia and 10 miles S of Plovdiv. Naval Activity: On the night of 18-19 January an Allied cruiser bombarded the Terracina area on the west coast of Italy. Air Activity: On 20 January, U.S. heavy bombers again attacked the Guidonia, Ciampino, and Centocelle airdromes near Rome, encountering a total of 9 enemy fighters. Lighter aircraft attacked rail installations and bridges at Viterbo, and other points southeast of the Rome area. Fighter-bombers also attacked enemy positions on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts, encountering 15 German fighters, 2 of which were destroyed. Small shipping in the Ploca area (Yugoslavia) was again attacked by Allied fighters.

6. ASIA.--China: On 20 January, U.S. heavy bombers sank a 350-foot passenger freighter and a 225-foot tanker in the south China Sea. Siam: On 19 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Bangkok rail yards and the Don Muang airdrome. Burma: On 18 January, 2 enemy fighters were shot down in the Fort Hertz area; one when a formation of Japanese planes was intercepted by U.S. fighters and the other when enemy planes attacked U.S. aircraft. Rail targets at Wuntho and Mandalay were hit by RAF heavy and dive-bombers, and enemy troop concentrations in the Chin Hills were also attacked.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: At dusk on 17 January, 5 enemy planes bombed Tarawa causing no damage. On 19 January, U.S. medium bombers effectively attacked Mille, encountering intense and accurate AA fire. U.S. fighters swept Jaluit damaging 2 small enemy vessels. Solomons Area: On 20 January, Allied patrols met strong enemy opposition near the forks of the Torokina River. Allied naval units bombarded the Buka passage area at Ramandata and Gohi. On 19 January, U.S. dive-bombers attacked enemy positions near Empress Augusta Bay. The Kahili runway was reported serviceable for 2400 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 January, in the Ramu Valley, the enemy was slowly withdrawing, being 2 miles E of Kankiryō (between the Mindjim and Faria rivers) with Allied forces still in contact. At Gabumi (11 miles SW of Saidor) an Allied patrol contacted an enemy unit. On the night of 18-19 January, 4 enemy troop-laden barges were sunk N of Alexishafen. On the night of 19-20 January, U.S. heavy bombers raided Lakunai airdrome. On 20 January, Allied aircraft attacked enemy coastal bases on west New Britain and northwest New Guinea, and supported ground troops in the latter sector, encountering no aerial opposition. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 January, 5 of 15 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed at Ambon by Allied heavy units.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 January one was reported
75 miles N of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence;

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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By auth. A. C. of S. 105-3-78
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 20 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 21 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
21 January 1944.

No. 299.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the Argentine Government, by a decree of 19 January, has made all raw materials and manufactured goods subject to expropriation, if required for national defense.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Nothing of major importance occurred during the last 24 hours. Northern Front: Mopping up operations S and SW of Leningrad are taking place after the Soviet advances of yesterday. With Krasnogvardeisk only 8 miles south of the present Soviet line a stubborn defense of this important rail junction may be expected. After taking Novgorod the Soviets extended their salient westward and are now 21 miles from Batetskaya on the Novgorod--Luga rail line. Before the Germans are forced to withdraw further from the Krasnogvardeisk--Novgorod salient both of the rail junctions of Krasnogvardeisk and Batetskaya will have to fall. Central Front: North of Novosokolniki only local action took place. Southern Front: Strong German attacks were launched N of Khristinovka against the Soviets. Soviet activity in this area has abated during the last 3 days, and these German attacks are probably against Soviet preparations for the renewal of their attacks to the E against the shoulders of the German salient. Air Activity: The GAF operations over the northern front are probably of minor importance. On 20 January the SAF aided in the capture of the transportation center and German supply base of Novgorod, N of Lake Ilmen, and strongly supported ground operations in the Leningrad area, attacking enemy supply columns and troop concentrations.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Early on the morning of 20 January long-range coastal batteries at Dover sank the German blockade runner Munsterland which was proceeding eastward through the channel. The Munsterland had been laid up at Cherbourg and presumably was returning to German waters for repairs.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 20 January, German operations were limited to active patrolling in the Adriatic sector. West of the lower

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Garigliano River the Germans offered stubborn resistance in the outskirts of Castelforte. After several counterattacks on positions lost the previous day, the Germans evacuated the town of Minturno, near the mouth of the Garigliano, and retired beyond the road 2 miles NW of that town. On 19 January considerable German movement in both directions on all roads SE of Rome was reported. Balkans: The Germans have completed the occupation of Brac Island. Naval Activity: On 18 January a British cruiser and a destroyer bombarded German positions in the Terracina area in the Gulf of Gaeta in support of the Fifth Army's advance across the Garigliano River. Shore batteries, probably mobile, returned fire. On the night of 18-19 January a destroyer operating in the Adriatic shelled Vela Luka Harbor (Korcula Island). Air Activity: On the night of 18-19 January, RAF planes bombed the rail yards at Pontassieve and targets of opportunity along the east coast of Italy. On 19 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked airdromes at Viterbo, Iesi (SW of Ancona), Rieti (SW of Terni), and Ciampino and Centocelle near Rome. Four hostile fighters were encountered on the missions to the Rome area; all of them were shot down. U.S. fighters also attacked rail and motor transport in the Rome area and made heavy attacks along the Fifth Army front. Several small enemy vessels were damaged by fighters along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA.--French Indo-China: On 18 January, U.S. medium bombers and fighters attacked targets of opportunity in northeast French Indo-China. Coal loading installations at Campha Port and enemy barracks at Moncay were heavily strafed. Burma: On 17-18 January ground action increased in Burma; slight Allied advances were made in the Hukawng Valley, where Gungu was occupied; in the Arakan stiff fighting is in progress on both sides of the Mayu Range, close to the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road. Substantial support to ground operation was given by Allied aircraft, which bombed and strafed enemy forward positions and rear supply dumps. Myitkyina, Meiktila, and Anisakan airdromes were successfully attacked; on the night of 18-17 January, 36 tons were dropped on railway facilities in Rangoon; U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Mandalay railroad station. According to a communique, 6 Japanese bombers, covered by approximately 18 fighters, were intercepted in the Fort Hertz area by U.S. fighters; 2 enemy fighters were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 17 January, U.S. aircraft bombed enemy installations at Kusaie in the Carolines; no opposition was encountered. On 17 and 18 January, Allied medium units raided Mille; on the latter date Jaluit was attacked by U.S. light bombers; medium and accurate AA fire was encountered. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 January,

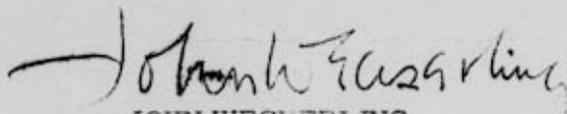
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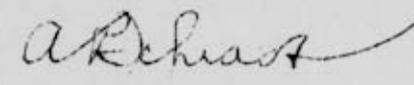
Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed and strafed Tobera airfield at Rabaul, damaging 13 grounded planes and destroying 21 of more than 30 intercepting fighters. Enemy aircraft lightly raided Arawe and Saidor. On 19 January, U.S. planes attacked the Boram airdrome near Wewak where medium AA fire was encountered, and supported ground troops along the Faria River. At Lorengau (Admiralty Islands), Allied aircraft sank 2 enemy vessels and at Hansa Bay another enemy vessel was sunk.

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:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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, 19 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 20 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
20 January 1944.

No. 298.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Continuing strong Soviet pressure in the north has resulted in considerable gain. Northern Front: The Soviets made important advances S and SW of Leningrad, penetrating very strong enemy defenses and forcing the Germans back 12 miles to the S on a 25-mile front; the Soviets are now only 8 miles N of the rail junction of Krasnogvardeisk. Even though German loss of this town would be important, they would still have full use of the Krasnogvardeisk--Narva line to the W and the Krasnogvardeisk--Pskov line to the SW through a lateral line NW and parallel to the Luga River. The Soviets made fairly important gains N and S of Novgorod, cutting all rail lines out of Novgorod except one leading W to Luga. According to press reports, the Germans acknowledge evacuation of Novgorod. Central Front: Although the Soviets renewed their attacks N of Novosokolniki and N and NW of Nevel, progress was prevented by German counterattacks. Around Vitebsk there was only local fighting. West of Rechitsa there were no changes, despite continuing strong Soviet pressure. Southern Front: Along this front the fighting has abated considerably, probably due to a slight change in weather conditions; temperatures in the Dnepr River Bend are hovering near the freezing point.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 19 January bad weather restricted operations in the Adriatic sector. Enemy patrols were active, and during the night 18-19 January considerable German motor transport movement was heard 7 miles SW of Ortona. Enemy artillery was active in the Cassino area. The Germans offered strong resistance in the Tyrrhenian sector and counterattacked twice, using tanks. However, the Germans withdrew from the southern part of a hill commanding the right bank of the Garigliano River 3 miles SE of Ausonia, and evacuated 2 villages 5-1/2 and 5 miles NE of Minturno. After abandoning a hill 1-1/2

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miles NE of Minturno, the Germans retired to a point 1 mile N-NE of Minturno. On the Tyrrhenian coast, the Germans abandoned a height 1 mile S of Minturno. Balkans: On 14 January a strong German column was repulsed by Partisans 45 miles E of Fiume. The Germans captured 3 towns approximately 70 miles from Fiume and 2 towns 55 miles W-NW of Sarajevo. Fighting is in progress in an area approximately 80 miles W-SW from Sarajevo. Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 January, RAF planes dropped 40 tons on the rail yards at Salonika. On the night of 17-18 January, Allied planes bombed the rail yards at Pisa and communications opposite the Fifth Army front. On 18 January, U.S. heavy bombers made concentrated attacks on rail targets in the Florence area, including Pisa, Certaldo, Poggibonsi, and Pontedera, and the rail yards and air-drome at Pistola. There was no enemy air opposition to these operations. Light bombers and fighters attacked enemy shipping along the west coast of Italy and gave strong support to Fifth Army troops. About 20 German fighters were active on defense in the Formia area. Allied fighters also bombed shipping at Ploca (Yugoslavia).

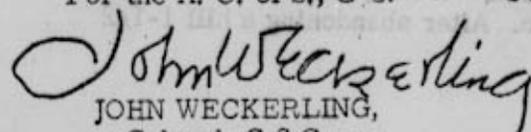
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 17 January, U.S. light bombers attacked Monoitu (SE of Torokina). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 16 January, at Cape Gloucester, an enemy counterattack from the east was repulsed and 126 Japanese killed. On 18 January, at Arawe, enemy positions at Umtingalu were subjected to artillery fire. On 17 January strong forces of U.S. light bombers, with fighter escort, attacked enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor, blowing up 3 vessels, burning and probably sinking 2, and damaging 3 others. In addition, 18 of over 100 intercepting fighters were shot down. Off Cape Pomas (northwest tip of Gazelle Peninsula) an Allied search plane bombed a cargo vessel which exploded. On the night of 16-17 January a large enemy cargo vessel and 4 possible destroyers were sighted off the west coast of New Ireland, heading toward Rabaul. Allied destroyers shelled Japanese troop concentrations at Gali (on Vitiaz Strait) from 4,000 yards. Their fire was not returned. On 18 January, 8 of 60 to 70 airborne enemy fighters were destroyed by Allied fighters at Wewak. Enemy points on the northeast New Guinea coast as well as the Ramu Valley were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 18 January, 5 enemy float planes attacked U.S. heavy bombers near Manokwari.

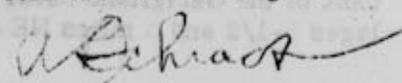
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,

Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


A. E. SCHRADER,
Captain, U.S.N.,

Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 18 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 19 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
19 January 1944.

No. 297.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy Soviet action continued in the north, but mild weather in the south retarded operations. Southern Front: Northeast of Kerch, Soviets are exerting extreme pressure in an effort to extend their bridgehead; no change has occurred since communications were established with the landing party to the west. During the last 24 hours action of only local character took place NW of Kirovograd. Southwest of Novograd-Volynsk the Soviets made advances, capturing Slavuta, a railway town 12 miles NW of Shepetovka, in an effort to envelop the latter which is a fairly important rail junction. Central Front: Strong German defenses N and NW of Vitebsk have forced the Soviets to attempt penetration SE of the town, where fierce fighting continues without any change in the situation. Heavy fighting also continues NW of Rechitsa, German defense is stubborn, however, and no progress has been made. North of Novosokolniki slight progress was made by the Soviets in their effort to envelop the town. Northern Front: South and SW of Leningrad and N of Lake Ilmen, despite heavy action by the Soviets in an endeavor to break through the German defenses, no substantial progress has yet been made. Air Activity: On 18 January the SAF destroyed 2 Axis torpedo boats in the Black Sea. The Soviets announce the sinking of a 6,000-ton enemy tanker in the Barents Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: There were no major engagements in Italy on 18 January. Stubborn enemy resistance was encountered in the Adriatic sector, where German artillery was active. Near Orsogna an enemy raid was repulsed by artillery. A village 25 miles S of Ortona was evacuated by the Germans. Two villages, 4 and 5 miles NE of Cassino respectively, were reported clear of Germans. Enemy troop movements seem to indicate a strengthening of his forces in the Rome area. Balkans: Fighting between Germans and guerrillas continues in

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Bosnia, NW of Sarajevo. On 14 January the Germans held approximately half the Dalmatian island of Brac and were advancing into the other half. Mijet, another Dalmatian island, has been occupied by the Germans. Naval Activity: On the night of 15-16 January, Allied destroyers operating in the Adriatic shelled Durazzo (Albania), and on the night of 16-17 January, they shelled Drvenik Island and Vela Luka Harbor (Korcula Island). On the night of 17-18 January, Allied coastal forces attacked and hit with gunfire enemy lighters off La Spezia.

Air Activity: On 16 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Orte, encountering about 25 German fighters and destroying 6 of them. On the night of 16-17 January, RAF bombers attacked Villa Orba airfield. On 17 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Prato, Pontassieve, Chiaravalle, and Arezzo. Medium bombers attacked the rail lines at Viterbo, Orte, and Terni. Fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions and communications in the battle line with some concentration on the Fifth Army front; about 24 German fighters opposed a U.S. formation near Atina. At Sibenik, Allied fighters scored hits on a medium merchant vessel and strafed other shipping.

6. ASIA--Burma--India: On 15 January, Pynmana rail yards (50 miles N of Toungoo) were bombed by the RAF; 21 tons were dropped and several fires were started. River shipping and road traffic were also attacked. On 16 January slight ground advances were made SE of Maungdaw, despite enemy counterattacks. Thirty enemy fighters on patrol near Chittagong dispersed on the approach of RAF planes; other RAF fighters destroyed a Japanese reconnaissance aircraft 35 miles SE of Chittagong. Twenty-six tons were dropped by RAF fighter-bombers on enemy positions at Htindaw (8 miles W of Butnidaung).

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 15-16 January, Makin was raided 3 times and Tarawa twice. Eight enemy planes participated in each attack; at Makin a U.S. night fighter shot down 1 raider. On 16 January, U.S. light bombers attacked Mille, encountering intense AA fire; U.S. fighters downed 2 enemy bombers in the same area. Near Kwajalein an Allied search plane was intercepted by 4 enemy fighters. Solomons Area: Enemy activity is reported in the Choiseul Bay area, where much rifle and machine gun fire was heard on 17 January near Tarekekeri. On the night of 16-17 January, 6 to 12 enemy planes raided Torokina. On 16 January, U.S. light bombers attacked enemy positions on southwest Bougainville and installations at Chabai. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 January numerous enemy tents and possible gun positions were reported at Karkar Island (Isumrud Strait, N of Madang). On 16 January, 3 enemy barges were destroyed between

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Gasmata and Arawe. On 17 January, Allied ground forces at Arawe advanced 1000 yards, capturing one 75-mm gun and a number of machine guns. On 17 January enemy aircraft attacked Arawe and Cape Gloucester. Allied planes bombed the Gasmata area. Nubia was effectively attacked by U.S. heavy and medium units.

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:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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.
18 Jan 44
J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 17 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 18 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
18 January 1944.

No. 296.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There were only minor changes on the front in the last 24 hours. In the region of the Pripet marshes the weather has turned considerably colder. Southern Front: North of Uman, the Germans counterattacked in an effort to relieve Soviet pressure against the Smela salient. On the Kerch peninsula the Soviets have extended their right flank slightly to the west. Soviet communications have now been established between the landing force and the bridgehead NE of Kerch. Central Front: North of Novosokolniki Red Army forces made small gains. German defenses around Vitebsk and NW of Rechitsa gave no indication of weakening. The Soviets made a slight extension of the Sarny salient west of Novograd-Volynsk. Northern Front: The Soviets continued to attack S and SW of Leningrad without apparent result. North of Lake Ilmen Soviet pressure continues, but strong German counterattacks have prevented progress.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Limited activity continued on 17 January. In the Adriatic sector, where heavy snow hampered operations, the Germans offered stubborn resistance 2 miles W of Ortona-a-Mare. In the Cassino area the Germans evacuated a village 5 miles NE of Cassino but held firmly on the left bank of the Rapido River at a point 3-1/2 miles NE of Cassino. In this sector, also, snow and colder weather hindered operations. Balkans: On 12 January a German garrison was reported wiped out by guerrillas at a Croatian village approximately 40 miles ESE of Fiume. The Germans were again active on islands off the Dalmatian coast: they occupied the island of Solta, landed at two points and moved inland on Brac Island, and again shelled a town on the eastern tip of Hvar Island. Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 January, RAF planes bombed the railroad line between Ancona and Rimini. On 18 January U.S. heavy bombers made a 201-ton attack on the railroad yards and aircraft-parts

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factory at Klagenfurt, Austria, encountering about 20 enemy fighters, 3 of which were shot down. Other heavy bombers attacked Orsoppo airfield (18 miles NNW of Udine), destroying 9 of 40 hostile fighters in the target area. There was no opposition to a U.S. heavy bomber attack on Villa Orba airfield (14 miles SW of Udine). Heavy bombers attacked Zara Harbor and medium bombers made a 110-ton attack on the railroad yards at Terni. Fighter-bombers supported ground operations on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts and attacked shipping at Sibenik. In the Aegean, Allied planes attacked about 16 enemy schooners at various points.

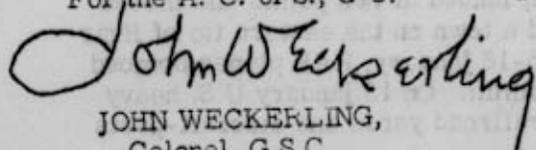
6. ASIA.--China: On 16 January, Kukong (Shiuchow) 120 miles north of Canton, was bombed by 17 Japanese bombers with unknown results. Pingka town, 25 miles SE of Lungling, was strafed and bombed by U.S. fighters; several fires were started.

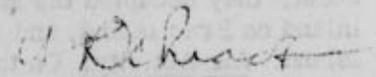
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 16 January, Allied medium bombers were intercepted over Maleolap by 40 to 50 enemy fighters. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 January, Allied medium units, with strong fighter escort, attacked East Cape on New Ireland. That night Allied planes seriously damaged 3 enemy cargo vessels NW of Kavieng. On 16 January, U.S. bombers supported ground forces at Arawe. Near Alexishafen, 30 enemy planes intercepted a formation of escorted U.S. medium bombers and destroyed 3 enemy planes. At Saidor, 19 attacking enemy planes were destroyed by intercepting Allied fighters. The Bogadjim area was successfully raided and other enemy bases in the northeast New Guinea coast were attacked. A Japanese convoy consisting of 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 4 large and 2 small merchant vessels was sighted 45 miles NE of New Hanover on a SE course. In subsequent attack one 10,000-ton merchant ship exploded and burned, one 6,000-ton merchant ship exploded, and one 3,000-ton ship was set on fire by a direct hit. On the night of 16-17 January, PT boats destroyed 3 enemy barges off Arawe. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 16 January, 3 of 8 enemy float planes were downed at Ambon by Allied heavy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 January a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Bay of Bengal. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.


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

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REF ID: A66378

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OSD Ltr 593-78
By 17 Jan 74

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 16 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 17 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
17 January 1944.

No. 295.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The general situation did not change greatly during the last 24 hours. Southern Front: There was no substantial change in the large Soviet salient W of Kiev. The Germans, however, continue strong counterattacks around Vinnitsa and NW of Kirovograd. Fighting on the Kerch Peninsula, SE of Nikopol, and NE of Krivoi Rog has subsided. Central Front: A 5-mile Soviet advance on a 10-mile front N of Novosokolniki cut the Dno--Novosokolniki RR about 15 miles N of the town. Strong pressure was continued by the Soviets against Vitebsk and W of Rechitsa. Near Mozyr the Soviets were consolidating their recent gains. No changes occurred near Sarny and SW of Novograd-Volynsk. Northern Front: South and SW of Leningrad the Soviets continued to attack. North of Lake Ilmen, German counterattacks prevented Soviet progress. Air Activity: On 15 January the SAF supported ground operations S of Leningrad and in the Mozyr-Kalinkovichi area. German landing barges were attacked in the Black Sea. The GAF was also active in the main battle areas. On 16 January the SAF supported ground operations in the southern sector of the Northern front and attacked rail targets at Idritsa (W of Velikie Luki).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 14-15 January, RAF planes dropped more than 2,200 tons on Brunswick; slight to moderate AA fire was encountered over the target. Air opposition was more concentrated en route than in the target area; 4 enemy planes were shot down. Small formations of RAF light bombers attacked Magdeburg and Berlin against slight to moderate AA fire. Other RAF bombers attacked special targets along the French coast, and airdromes in Holland and northwest Germany. Two enemy planes penetrated to London and an unidentified plane dropped a bomb on a theater at Croydon; the bomb was identified as of enemy manufacture. At dusk on 15 January, 8 enemy planes bombed scattered points in East Anglia; 5 reached London.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: Snow limited activity in the Adriatic sector, where German outposts withdrew slightly. In the Cassino area the Germans abandoned high points 10 miles NE of Cassino and evacuated the village of Vallerotonda, 6 miles NE of that town. After relinquishing heights overlooking Sant' Elia Fiumerapido 4 miles to the NE, the Germans tightened their Cassino defenses to points 3 miles E and 4-1/2 miles S of that town. Naval Activity: On the night of 13-14 January, Allied ships shelled Rovigno (west coast of the Istrian Peninsula). Air Activity: On 15 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the east-west railroad lines at Prato (NE of Pisa). Other heavy bombers attacked communications at Certaldo, Poggibonsi, Civitavecchia, and 4 other points in central Italy. Medium bombers made heavy attacks on the railroad bridge at Orvieto; 110 tons were dropped at Foligno. Only 15 enemy planes were sighted by these missions. Allied fighter-bombers made concentrated attacks on enemy positions along the Fifth Army front. At Sibenik enemy shipping was again successfully bombed.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 15 January, 3 formations of Japanese fighters, totaling approximately 40 aircraft, were intercepted over the Mayu Peninsula by the RAF, which shot down 15 planes. Enemy positions and supply dumps in the Arakan and the Hukawng Valley were dive-bombed and strafed by Allied fighter-bombers. China--French Indo-China: On 15 January, U.S. medium bombers carried out offensive reconnaissance against enemy shipping in the south China Sea and the Tongking Gulf. One 200-foot gunboat was sunk near Hongay, where the power plant was bombed; Campha Port, to the east, was attacked and coal loading facilities were destroyed. Lighthouses along the China coast (SE of Hongkong) were damaged and 1 enemy bomber was shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On the night of 13-14 January enemy planes made light raids on Allied installations at Torokina, Segi, and the Russell Islands. On 14 January, Allied bombers attacked the east coast of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 January strong forces of U.S. light bombers and fighters attacked Rabaul, scoring hits on 7 cargo vessels and damaging 2 enemy warships; 29 of 60 to 70 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed. At Cape Gloucester, Allied ground forces captured a strong enemy position (1-1/2 miles S of Silimati Point) defending Borgen Bay. Enemy dead in this area to date are estimated at 3,100. On 15 January, on the Rai coast, Allied patrols were reported at Vincke Point (5 miles W of Sio). Enemy planes strafed Gusap and Nadzab; other enemy aircraft bombed Arawe and Saidor. Allied bombers effectively attacked enemy targets in the Ramu Valley and along the northeast coast of New Guinea. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area:

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On the night of 14-15 January, 1 enemy light cruiser, 1 destroyer, 17 cargo ships, and 22 barges were reported at Wasile Bay (Kau Bay), Halmahera.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 16 January a possible sighting was reported off the eastern tip of Jamaica.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78
16 Jan 44

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ARMY-NAVY DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 15 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 16 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
16 January 1944.

No. 294.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviets are continuing the attack along the whole front, with new efforts in the north where it has been relatively quiet for more than a year. Southern Front: West of Sarny and SW of Novograd-Volynsk the Soviets have made no further progress. Southwest of Berdichev, SE of Vinnitsa, and N of Uman strong German counterattacks continue to check further Soviet advances. Soviet pressure near Shaskov and W of Kirovograd, designed to reduce the salient between these two points, met with strong German counterattacks. There is no change in the general situation NE of Krivoi Rog, SE of Nikopol, or on the Kerch Peninsula. Central Front: There was no change at Nevel and Vitebsk, despite continued Soviet offensive pressure. West of Rechitsa increased Red Army effort was met by German counterattacks, indicating no intent by the enemy to give ground here. West and NW of Mozyr, Soviet forces maintained pressure with resultant limited gains. Northern Front: A new Soviet attack was launched in the Oranienbaum area. Another new Soviet attack was made near Novgorod.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 13-14 January, 7 enemy planes made light, scattered attacks on southeast England; 1 penetrated to London. RAF planes made light attacks on the Krupp works at Essen and the steel works at Rheinhauser (Ruhr). On 14 January large formations of escorted U.S. heavy bombers attacked military installations in the Pas-de-Calais area. More than 150 enemy fighters were encountered; 23 were destroyed. AA fire was generally slight but was intense and accurate over some areas. Escorted U.S. medium bombers, attacking targets in the same area, encountered mediocre opposition. RAF planes attacked a convoy off Norway, hitting 2 merchant ships and several escort vessels.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: There has been little change in the situation in Italy. On 15 January some prisoners and machine guns were captured from a German position, 15 miles SW of Ortona. In the Cassino

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perimeter the Germans relinquished ridges approximately 8 miles NE of Cassino. The towns of Cardito and Acquafondata were evacuated by the Germans. The enemy offered violent resistance during his withdrawal from the northeast and southeast slopes of Mt. Trocchio, 2-1/2 miles SE of Cassino. Balkans: Several clashes took place between German and Partisan elements in the area of Kocevje--Novo Mesto in north Yugoslavia. In Croatia the Germans abandoned the towns of Raduc and Sujika. On 12 January several ELAS attacks were reported in the Roumeli area in Epirus (Greece). Air Activity: On the night of 13-14 January, U.S. bombers attacked communication lines N of Rome. In Yugoslavia, on 14 January, the Mostar airdrome and railroad station were heavily bombed. About 20 enemy aircraft were encountered; 3 were destroyed. Several attacks were made on enemy shipping near Sibenik. In Italy during the day tactical missions were carried out on enemy airdromes, rail targets, and installations in the rear areas and to support ground operations.

6. ASIA--Burma: A British patrol entered Sumprabum on the night of 11-12 January; also, a party of 40 Japanese was ambushed 36 miles to the south. On 13 January, 2 enemy planes bombed Allied light naval units in the Bay of Bengal, but no damage resulted. A single Japanese plane bombed Anakapalle on the east coast of India, and an enemy reconnaissance bomber was observed over Cocos Island. Allied planes attacked enemy troop concentrations along the Kamaing--Mogaung road and other Allied planes bombed Myitkyina. RAF planes damaged a railroad bridge at Mawhun and the rail yards at Indaw. China: On 13 January, U.S. planes destroyed 4 pack trains on trails in the Lungling--Tenchung area. In the vicinity of St. Johns Island off the China coast, U.S. heavy bombers damaged 2 small vessels in bombing and strafing attacks.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 13 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked Wotje meeting no interception. On 14 January, Wotje was again bombed and a medium cargo vessel was sunk. On the following day Allied heavy bombers attacked Roi and Namur Islands (Kwajalein Atoll), starting fires. There was no interception. Solomons Area: On 13 January, Munda was bombed by a single Japanese plane. Also four bombs were dropped SW of the Barokoma strip, and another Japanese plane bombed the Treasury Island strip. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 January, Allied planes bombed and strafed Lakunai, Tobera and Rapopo airfields at Rabaul, but results were not reported. Photographs of Rabaul on 14 January show 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, 5 sub chasers, 23 merchant vessels, and 385 barges. There was a total of 221 aircraft in the area.

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On 14 January, Allied patrols met some enemy resistance at Galek (5 miles W of Saldor). An Allied patrol reached Sio, encountering no resistance. Many enemy dead were seen and much equipment and ammunition were scattered along the coast. Alexishafen and the dump area at Madang were again heavily bombed by Allied planes. The Bogadjim area was also bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs on 14 January show new dispersal areas under construction at the Amahai strip (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:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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and better, 6-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 14 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 15 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
15 January 1944.

No. 293.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On the night of 13-14 January apprehension over a reported attempt at a coup d'etat caused a partial mobilization of the Montevideo (Uruguay) police.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Most Soviet attacks are being held to minimum advances by German use of mobile reserves against local penetrations. Southern Front: Heavy Soviet pressure S and W of Sarny continued; the Sarny salient was extended SW 19 miles to Stepan. The Soviets are maintaining pressure W and SW of Novograd-Volynsk toward the city of Shepetovka but without gain. German resistance SW of Berdichev prevented Soviet gains in this sector. In the important area SE of Vinnitsa the Germans kept the Soviets on the defensive by continued heavy counterattacks against the threat to sever the Odessa--Lvov railroad. West and NW of Kirovograd there was no change. The Soviets continue to attack, without appreciable gains, NE of Krivoi Rog and SE of Nikopol in an effort to reduce this salient. The Soviets attacked NE of Kerch in an effort to support their landing force which is under German counterattacks approximately 5 miles to the west; the situation has not changed. Central Front: In the Nevel, Vitebsk, and Rechitsa areas the Soviets continued strong attacks without changing the situation. The city of Mozyr has been taken by Soviet forces. This successful action carried Red Army units to a point 19 miles W of that city. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 14 January the SAF aided in the capture of Mozyr and Kalinkovich in the Pripet region west of Gomel.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 14 January the situation in Italy remained quiet. The Germans counterattacked unsuccessfully on a mountain, which they had given up on 13 January, approximately 11 miles NE of Cassino. The Germans yielded 3 hills approximately 8 miles NE of Cassino and increased their artillery fire in the area 5 miles SE of the same town. Balkans: At a point 77 miles NW of Salonika, Partisans

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attacked a German radio station, killing 10 Germans and destroying some equipment. On 11 January, 40 Germans attempting to capture a Greek guerrilla headquarters were killed in the southern Peloponnesus. The Germans have claimed the capture of Jajce, Partisan Headquarters in Yugoslavia, but full confirmation is still lacking. Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 January, RAF planes bombed the Perugia airdrome and nearby targets of opportunity. On 13 January the Perugia airdrome was again attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, and medium and heavy bombers attacked 3 airdromes near Rome. A total of about 60 hostile fighters was encountered by the daylight missions; 9 were shot down in combat and 8 were destroyed on the ground. Fighters were very active in support of ground forces and at Sibenik attacked shipping and the port area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 13 January, off the south China coast, U.S. medium bombers attacked 4 boats 100 to 125 feet long; 1 exploded and sank. Warehouses, a radio station, and a cavalry post in Fort Bayard were also strafed. Burma: On 12 January, Dilpara (4 miles SE of Maungdaw) was occupied by the British. U.S. and RAF planes attacked a variety of targets in Burma. Direct hits were made on the runways of Mingaladon and Zaytakwin airdromes near Rangoon; a large fire was started at Mingaladon. Ten tons were dropped on the Letpadan rail yards (N of Rangoon) with good effect; enemy positions and communication facilities in the Chin Hills and the Arakan were bombed and strafed by RAF fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 13 January, U.S. aircraft bombed Mille without enemy air opposition. Solomons Area: On the night of 12-13 January an enemy plane bombed the Torokina area; an enemy light bomber was shot down in the same area. U.S. destroyers effectively shelled the north coast of Bougainville Island on the morning of 13 January. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 January, Allied ground forces captured Nambariwa, 3 miles SE of Sio. Off Cape Hanover, 2 destroyers and 3 merchant vessels were sighted on a northerly course. On 12 January, in the Rabaul area, Allied medium bombers destroyed 7 grounded enemy planes at Vunakanau; other Allied units downed 5 of 30 to 40 intercepting enemy planes over Tobera. On the night of 12-13 January enemy aircraft attacked Woodlark Island and Finschhafen. On 13 January, Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions on the south coast of New Britain and at Alexishafen and Bogadjim. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 January, Allied heavy bombers attacked Balikpapan, the Celebes and Dilli, and downed 2 enemy fighters at Makassar. Ceram was bombed and Keaukwa (Dutch New Guinea) was attacked.

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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:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2:

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

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O&D Lett 88-72
By auth. A. C. of S. G.
14 Jan 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 13 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 14 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
14 January 1944.

No. 292.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--A move against the Uruguayan Government by the army and police has been reliably reported; all Uruguayan soldiers have been confined to barracks with a strengthened guard.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Because of German resistance, continuing Soviet pressure has resulted in only minor gains. Southern Front: Soviet pressure increased S of Sarny, where Red Army forces pushed 17 miles S of the town; the salient in this area is now 34 miles wide. Southwest of Novograd-Volynsk the Soviets advanced 8 miles toward Shepetovka. Soviet force was increased SW of Berdichev, but German resistance there prevented gains. Southeast of Vinnitsa the Soviets are being kept on the defensive by strong and continuing German counterattacks. The situation W and NW of Kirovograd remained unchanged. Northeast of Krivoi Rog fierce fighting took place. Determined German resistance continues to hold the Soviets at Nikopol, despite the Soviet attack on a narrow front in conjunction with the pressure being exerted NE of Krivoi Rog. The forces which landed at Kerch on 10 January maintained their foothold despite continuing German counterattacks. Central Front: There is no change in the situation at Vitebsk or NW of Rechitsa. The Soviets have cut the Mozyr--Korosten RR at a point 10 miles S of Mozyr and advanced 14 miles NW of that town. The envelopment of Mozyr is proceeding from the N and S and its fall is expected. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On the evening of 12 January considerable German motor transport was observed moving E on the main road between Populi and Pescara on the Adriatic. In the Cassino sector, despite 2 counterattacks, the Germans had to relinquish 5 mountain positions. On 12 January, Cervaro was evacuated by the Germans, who later counterattacked unsuccessfully. On the lower Garigliano River the Germans fell back at a point 3 miles SE of Castelforte. Balkans: On 8 January, Chetniks and Moslems were repulsed by the Partisans in an area

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approximately 100 miles SW of Belgrade. On the night of 8-9 January, Partisans attacked Ivanjica, 35 miles SW of Belgrade. Naval Activity: On the night of 10-11 January, Allied coastal craft badly damaged 2 merchant ships and a tanker in Livadia Bay (Piskopi Island, Dodecanese). Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 January, 15 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping off Oran; 6 of the hostile aircraft were shot down. On the night of 11-12 January, Allied planes made 2 attacks on the Piraeus (port of Athens). On 12 January, off southeast Peloponnesus, RAF fighter-bombers sank 2 schooners, and U.S. fighters bombed and strafed shipping along the Dalmatian coast, where for the first time in several weeks enemy fighters were encountered; 2 of 12 were shot down. In Italy, U.S. medium and light bombers and fighters attacked transport and communications on both the east and west coasts. U.S. fighters encountered 18 enemy fighters over the eastern battle area.

6. ASIA.--Siam: On 12 January the Bangsue marshalling yards (N of Bangkok) were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, which dropped 13 tons; several fires were observed following the raid.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 10-11 January an enemy plane raided Tarawa, and on the night of 11-12 January enemy planes bombed Makin, Tarawa, and Ape-mama. Allied aircraft attacked Kwajalein on 10 and 11 January, probably damaged 2 of 5 to 7 intercepting fighters at Maloelap on 11 January, and attacked Mille and Maloelap on the night of 11-12 January. Solomons Area: On 12 January, Allied light bombers attacked enemy positions in the Torokina area. On the night of 12-13 January enemy planes made 3 raids on Stirling Island, and an enemy plane bombed Munda. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 January, on the Rai coast, advanced patrols of Allied ground forces crossed the Kapugara River unopposed and are now 8 miles SE of Sio. At Arawe, 11 Japanese were killed in a raid by an Allied patrol on a position E of the Allied perimeter. On 11 January, Rabaul was bombed, and strong forces of Allied bombers and fighters attacked Cape St. George, downing 1 enemy fighter. On 12 January, Alexishafen was heavily attacked by U.S. medium units; other enemy bases on northeast New Guinea were lightly raided. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 January, U.S. planes bombed the Ambon waterfront, starting fires.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 12 January one was reported 100 miles N of Bermuda; on 13 January one was reported off Paramaribo.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 12 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 13 January 1944 13 January 1944.

No. 291.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 11 January the Argentine Government is reported to have ordered the dissolution of all nationalist organizations.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The German defense has stiffened considerably in critical areas. Southern Front: Soviet forces are reported 15 miles N of Sarny, which is now in their hands. The situation here has not changed appreciably in the last 24 hours. Slight progress was made by the Soviets SW of Novograd-Volynsk. Southeast of Vinnitsa, where the Soviets are presenting the most serious threat to cutting the Odessa--Lvov RR, the Germans struck back with strong counterattacks and forced the Soviets to assume the defensive. Soviet pressure is being exerted at 3 points against the Belaya Tserkov--Kirovograd salient: SE from Belaya Tserkov, S from Cherkassy, and NW of Kirovograd. No important change has occurred. Northeast of Krivol Rog the Soviets continue to attack, but enemy resistance here is stubborn. This is significant in view of the serious German situation SE of Vinnitsa. Central Front: Fighting around Vitebsk and NW of Rechitsa continues; no progress has been made by the Soviets. Near Mozyr, however, the Soviets have launched attacks to the west; some progress was made. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 11 January the SAF supported offensives near Kerch and SW of Dnepropetrovsk. On 12 January the GAF supported ground operations in the Kirovograd, Berdichev, and Vitebsk areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 10-11 January, RAF light bombers made harassing raids on Berlin and 5 other important German cities. On 11 January strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, attacked important aircraft parts and assembly plants in central Germany. Severe damage was caused to the assembly plant at Oschersleben, where 144 tons were dropped; 33 tons were dropped at Halberstadt; and 84 tons at a nearby target. Intense air opposition was encountered from a total of approximately 300 enemy aircraft. Other formations of bombers dropped 104 tons on the aircraft parts factory at Brunswick, where 2 large assembly buildings were destroyed and another was

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damaged. This mission also dropped 204 tons on Osnabruck, 155 tons on Meppen, and smaller amounts on Lingen, Piene, Bielefeld, and Herford. Fighter opposition to this mission was generally weak, but many ground rockets, some of which had cables attached, were fired by the enemy. The Brunswick opposition was mostly by twin-engine aircraft, an unusually large number of which carried 20-mm cannon and rocket equipment. Preliminary estimates, based on incomplete reports, of total enemy losses from these operations were 42 planes destroyed. RAF fighters bombed and strafed special targets along the channel coast.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 12 January, in the Adriatic sector, the Germans indicated interest in Allied dispositions and intentions by directing numerous patrols to capture prisoners. The Germans destroyed the bridge over the Arielli River on the coastal road 2 miles NW of Ortona. The Germans' outpost screen in the Arielli area was reported falling back on the main body 4 miles SW of Ortona. In the Cassino area German resistance stiffened, and the Germans are using the Rapido River to flood fields in the perimeter of the main defense line. Naval Activity: On the night of 10-11 January, Allied destroyers operating in the Adriatic shelled rail targets at Civitanova (east coast of Italy S of Ancona); shore batteries replied with accurate fire but caused no damage. Pedaso, farther south, was also bombarded and a fire was started. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 January, RAF planes made a 73-ton attack on the rail yards at Sofia. On 11 January, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 135 tons on Piraeus Harbor (Greece), where about 35 hostile planes were encountered; 8 of them were shot down. Allied fighters supported ground operations in Italy, destroying 3 enemy planes over the battle line. Medium bombers again attacked rail yards at Falconara and Fabriano; RAF fighters bombed and strafed transport and shipping along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA.--Burma: The British advance S and SE of Maungdaw continues. On 9, 10, and 11 January, U.S. and RAF planes attacked enemy forward positions and concentrations in the Hukawng Valley. In addition, Lollaw and Namti rail bridges were bombed; Lollaw bridge is unserviceable, and direct hits were made on a large building in Lollaw, reportedly occupied by the enemy. A large Japanese concentration on the Mogaung--Kamaing road was bombed with excellent results; RAF heavy bombers dropped 7-1/2 tons on Akyab. China: On 11 January, Suichwan airfield (SE of Hengyang) was twice attacked by escorted Japanese bombers. U.S. fighters intercepted the second formation; 3 enemy planes were destroyed. Takao Harbor (south-east Formosa) was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. On 10 January, U.S. fighters dive-bombed and strafed rail facilities at Teian (E of Tungting Lake). River shipping on the middle Yangtze was again

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attacked by U.S. medium bombers; one 75-foot launch, one 50-foot launch, two barges, and a tug were sunk; three 100-foot tankers which were strafed exploded and were left in flames. One of several enemy fighters which attempted interception was shot down. Siam: On 10 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked industrial targets in the Bangkok area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 January, Allied ground patrols advancing along the RAI coast were reported in the area of Gneisenau Point. There are indications of a partial evacuation by the enemy of the area between Sio and Saidor. At Cape Gloucester, Allied ground forces continued their attack towards Borgen Bay. On the night of 10-11 January, Allied heavy bombers attacked Rabaul, encountering AA fire and an estimated 50 searchlights; the latter were ineffective. On 11 January, Allied planes raided Madang, Bogadjim, and other enemy coastal points on northeast New Guinea, damaging bridges, barges, and some buildings. Alexishafen was bombed without any opposition.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 12 January two were reported: one in the Windward Passage and one off Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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OSD 1/11/82
12 Jun 44

L. H. W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 11 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 12 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
12 January 1944

No. 290.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fighting has generally decreased in intensity along the entire front as the Soviets consolidate their gains and the Germans improve their defenses. Southern Front: Slight Soviet gains were made near Sarny, SW of Novograd-Volynsk, and SW of Berdichev. None of these gains has substantially changed the situation. There has been an operational pause in the Belaya Tserkov -- Kirovograd sector. Northeast of Krivoi Rog the Soviets have commenced offensive action against this city. After a prolonged lull in the Crimea, the Soviets sent a landing party behind the German lines, 10 miles from the eastern tip of the peninsula. This small force, aided by poor visibility, gained a foothold only. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 10 January the GAF attacked Soviet landing craft and supported ground operations near Kerch. The SAF supported offensives SW of Dnepropetrovsk.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 10 January, Allied fighters and light bombers continued their attacks on special targets along the channel coast; only light AA fire was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 11 January there were only slight changes in the front line situation. The Germans reoccupied the northern part of Pennapiedimonte, 3 miles SW of Orsogna. They withdrew to a point 3 miles E of Cassino, holding to the right bank of a stream 2 miles SE of that town. In the Garigliano River sector the Germans relinquished Sujo, 1 mile E of Castelforte. The Balkans: On 10 January the Germans were moving in the direction of the Partisans' headquarters in Jajce from the following points: Banja Luka, Teslic, Mrkonjic, Travnik,

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and Konjic. Naval Activity: Allied destroyers on the night of 9 - 10 January again bombarded San Benedetto (Adriatic coast) and shelled 3 trains, 1 of which was left burning. One schooner was hit also and driven ashore. Air Activity: On the night of 9 - 10 January, RAF planes bombed Salamis Harbor (Greece). On 10 January, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 418 tons on the Sofia rail yards; about 28 enemy fighters were encountered and 8 were destroyed. In Yugoslavia medium bombers made a lighter attack on the Skopje rail yards without opposition. In Italy medium bombers attacked the San Benedetto rail yards, and fighters bombed enemy gun positions on the Eighth Army front and attacked transport and communications on both the east and west coasts. Other fighters attacked Vela Luka Harbor (Korcula Island), sinking 2 schooners, 2 barges, and 4 small vessels, and blowing up an ammunition dump and a warehouse.

6. ASIA.--China: On 9 January, Waiyeung (SE of Canton) was attacked by 4 Japanese planes. U. S. medium bombers sank a 200-foot vessel S of Swatow; river shipping on the middle Yangtze and Japanese troops on the river bank were bombed and strafed by U. S. fighters. French Indo-China: In north French Indo-China railroad installations were successfully attacked by U. S. fighters. Burma: U. S. fighters bombed Sadon (35 miles E of Myitkyina), where the Japanese are reportedly improving road communications. The RAF continued offensive reconnaissance against Japanese concentrations in the Arakan and Chin Hills areas and strafed enemy planes on Akyab airfield.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 9 January, Jaluit was attacked by U. S. planes, and on the night of 10 - 11 January, U. S. aircraft raided Wotje, starting large fires. Solomons Area: On 10 January, in the east sector of the Torokina area, 25 Japanese were killed in an attack on enemy positions near the coast. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On the night of 9 - 10 January along the Rai coast, Allied PT boats sank 3 troop-laden barges W of Sio and destroyed 6 barges beached W of Pommern Bay. On 10 January, Allied ground forces succeeded in driving the enemy from strong points NW of Kelanua and SE of Scharnhorst Point. At Cape Gloucester, 2 enemy counterattacks from the Borsten Bay area were repulsed, enemy positions were shelled, and 2 troop-laden barges destroyed. On 9 and 10 January, Allied fighters downed 2 enemy planes in sorties over northeast New Guinea; other Allied attacks met no aerial opposition. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On 10 January, Allied medium bombers raided Koepang and Lautem.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 10 cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft off Oran. U-boat S. Waters: Nothing to report.

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

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence.

For the Director of Intelligence

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11 Jan 4-8-72

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 10 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 11 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
11 January 1944.

No. 289.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--With weather generally favorable, the Soviets are maintaining pressure on all fronts. Southern Front: The Soviets cut the last German lateral communication line through the Pripet marshes; the enemy is now forced to use the line through Brest-Litovsk, 150 miles to the west. Important Soviet advances were made 30 miles E of Zhmerinka, where the Red Army is within 20 miles of the Odessa-Lvov railroad, and 80 miles farther east where the Khristinovka-Smela rail line was cut. The terrain E of Zhmerinka favors the Germans and is undoubtedly strongly fortified. North of Kirovograd the Soviets made some progress toward Smela. The German salient pointing to the north, just W of Smela is rather narrow; withdrawal from this sector can be expected. Central Front: Fierce fighting continues around Vitebsk but the Soviets have been unable to penetrate German defenses. Northwest of Rechitsa there was fighting of local character; however, pressure here presents a potential threat toward Minsk. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italian Front: On 10 January contact was maintained along the entire front, but there was little change in the situation. In the Adriatic sector there were some indications that the Germans might defend ultimately along the Saline River, rather than along the Pescara River where they have constructed relatively few works. The Germans were forced to yield the village of Cedro, 5 miles SE of Cassino. The Balkans: In Yugoslavia on 9 January the Germans recaptured the town of Vrlika (95 miles W of Sarajevo), using tanks. The Germans appear to have abandoned their attempt against Hvar Island but continue to shell the town of Sucuraj on the eastern tip of the island. Naval Activity: On the night of 7-8 January, Allied destroyers bombarded Civitanova, where they sank 3 schooners, damaged 2 trains, and blew up a locomotive; and later shelled the railway area at Ancona. On the night

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of 8-9 January, Allied destroyers bombarded San Benedetto, and communications to Ancona. 4 schooners were damaged and left abandoned; 2 trains were hit and stopped. Air Activity: On the night of 8-9 January, RAF bombers attacked the Villaorba airdrome near Udine; five enemy planes on the ground were set afire. On 9 January, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 320 tons of bombs on the harbor and submarine pens at Pola (SW of Fiume). Medium bombers attacked the harbor at Ancona, where 3 of 13 enemy fighters were shot down. Allied fighters attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and strafed communications and other targets along the west coast of Italy. Despite adverse weather, fighters attacked enemy gun positions and transport along the battle line, damaging or destroying 85 motor vehicles and 3 trains. At Ploca and Metkovic, U.S. fighters attacked oil storage and buildings. At dawn on 9 January, 18 enemy planes made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping off Derna, Cyrenaica, and a single Ju-89 bombed and strafed a landing ground at Cyrene (apex of the Cyrenaican hump).

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 9 January, Maungdaw (east bank of the Naaf River) was occupied by British forward elements; this is the farthest Allied advance in the Arakan since February 1943.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Extensive ground patrolling from the Torokina perimeter recently discovered the presence only of small scattered Japanese units. However, substantial numbers of enemy troops are reported bivouaced on the east coast of Bougainville in the Numa Numa area. On 9 January, Allied planes attacked Tiniputs Harbor and the Buka sea-plane base without opposition. Before dawn on 10 January, Choiseul Bay was bombarded by Allied destroyers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: While enemy snipers have been active at Arawe, Allied ground patrols have met little organized resistance. On 8 January Allied PT boats sank 11 loaded enemy barges along the Rai coast. One barge was filled with troops. On the same day, Allied destroyers shelled Gall Point (E of Saidor on the New Guinea coast.) On the night of 8 January, enemy planes twice attacked Cape Gloucester and on the next day, bombed Arawe. Allied heavy and light bomber units attacked Rabaul and downed 18 of 40 intercepting fighters. Alexishafen and Bogadjim were successfully bombed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 9 January, Allied bombers raided Kendari and shot down 5 of 13 intercepting enemy planes.

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

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U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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2008-10-13-76

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E.O. 12958
10 Jan 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

J.W.

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 9 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 10 January 1944 10 January 1944.

No. 288.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet pressure continued, and mopping -up operations were in progress throughout the last 24 hours. Southern Front: In the Kiev salient Soviet forces advanced from Sarny to a point 29 miles NE of Zhmerinka, where the Red Army is only 12 miles N of the Bug River and 33 miles from the Odessa--Lvov rail line. At the moment this presents the most serious threat to the enemy positions in the south. Near Kirovograd the Soviets were engaged principally in mopping-up operations. Slight advances were made in widening the sides of this salient, but enemy counterattacks prevented further progress at its apex. Enemy forces captured in Kirovograd were only relatively small rear guard units. Central Front: North of Nevel and around Vitebsk fierce fighting continues, but strong enemy defenses have prevented any Soviet advances. Southeast of Mogilev and NW of Gomel only local fighting took place. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 8 January both the GAF and the SAF actively supported ground operations in the Vinnitsa--Zhitomir area and near Kirovograd. On 9 January they continued to support ground operations in the Vinnitsa--Zhitomir area. The SAF attacked Vinnitsa airfield.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 8 January, Allied planes attacked military objectives near Abbeville and damaged a 400-ton coastal vessel at Brest. One enemy transport plane was shot down over Brittany.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italian Front: On 9 January the Germans increased patrolling activities in the Adriatic sector and manned positions previously unoccupied. Artillery fire on Allied outposts was considerable. In the center of the Italian front, improved weather conditions allowed several roads to be opened. In the Cassino area the Germans, under pressure, relinquished 3 hills. The Balkans: On 5 January unfavorable weather prevented the landing of Germans on Hvar Island (SE of Split). Fighting between Partisans and German forces continues in the Zagorje area (Slovenia). An Ustachi troop train was attacked in south Croatia near Tounj.

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Naval Activity: On the night of 6-7 January, British destroyers shelled trains near San Giorgio (Adriatic coast SE of Ancona). Air Activity: On the night of 7-8 January, RAF bombers attacked the aircraft factory at Reggio nell' Emilia (W of Bologna). On 8 January, U.S. heavy bombers made a 325-ton attack on the same target. U.S. medium and light bombers attacked rail targets at Frosinone, Foligno, and Arezzo. About 14 enemy fighters were encountered at Foligno. In Yugoslavia, U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked the airdrome at Mostar and the rail yards at Metkovic. At the latter target about 13 enemy fighters were active but not aggressive.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 8 January enemy positions S of Nanyaseik and rail facilities and warehouses at Hopin were attacked by U.S. fighters; a bridge N of Hopin was destroyed. The RAF dropped 12 tons on enemy positions in the Buthidaung area. Japanese pockets of resistance along the Tanai River, 6 miles W of Taipha Ga (Hukawng Valley), are being liquidated by Chinese forces. China: On 7 January, U.S. fighters and medium bombers on offensive sweeps against shipping in the Middle Yangtze sank 2 125-foot vessels, 1 100-foot power boat, 1 ore boat, and between 30 and 40 sampans. South of Hongkong a 300-foot passenger vessel was bombed and sunk. On 8 January, Waiyeung (E. of Canton) was bombed by 4 Japanese aircraft.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 7 January, Allied light bomber units attacked Jaluit with good results. On the night of 8-9 January, 3 enemy planes bombed Tarawa. Solomon Area: On 8 January, Allied light cruisers and destroyers shelled the Faisi--Shortland--Poporang area, starting many fires. The return fire of Japanese shore batteries was weak. Allied medium bombers raided the Choiseul Bay area. Photographs made 8 January showed all enemy fields on Bougainville unserviceable. Subsequent reconnaissance failed to confirm a previous report of 2 large cargo vessels in Buka Passage on 7 January. New Guinea--New Britain: On 8 January, Allied ground troops moving N along the Rai coast reported stiffening enemy resistance NW of the Dallman River. On the night of 7-8 January enemy planes twice raided Saidor. On 7 January, Allied heavy bombers made 2 attacks on Rabaul. On 8 January, Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions in the Arawe, Madang, and Bogadjim areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 7 January a clearing for a new 4,000-foot strip was observed near Manokwari.

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:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,

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

Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

DECLASSIFIED Dir., Intelligence Group.

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By: [illegible] 6-3-78
8 Jan 44

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 7 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 8 January 1944 8 January 1944.

No. 286.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 6 January the new Bolivian Government established a department to take charge of propaganda and censorship and to "orient" Bolivia's newspapers.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--With increased Soviet pressure the enemy situation becomes more serious in the south; withdrawal from the Dnepr River Bend is indicated. Weather continues favorable for operations. Southern Front: Soviet forces have surrounded Kirovograd and the fall of the town is expected. Between Cherkassy and Belaya Tserkov the Soviets increased their pressure against the enemy salient and pushed him back from the Dnepr River, thus connecting the 2 large Soviet bridge-heads on the west bank, SW of Kiev and SW of Kremenchug. The Soviets advanced another 10 miles SE of Bardichev and 10 miles S in the area W of Bardichev. The Soviets also advanced to within 13 miles of Sarny. Central Front: South and NW of Vitebsk the Soviets considerably increased their pressure. There is fierce fighting in this sector, but the enemy has resisted successfully Soviet efforts to take the town. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On the night of 5-6 January, German planes attacked Soviet rail communications in the Kiev area. On 6 January both the SAF and the GAF supported ground operations in the Zhitomir and Korovograd areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 6 January, Allied medium and fighter bombers again attacked targets between Cherbourg and Calais. A total of about 80 enemy defensive sorties was flown over the area during the day.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In the Adriatic sector of the Italian front, on 3 January, strong German fighting patrols were driven off 5 miles SW of Ortona. Because of snowdrifts there was little activity throughout the center of the front. In the Cassino area, on 7 January, the enemy was forced from San Vittore-del-Lazio after several days of severe fighting. The Germans, under heavy pressure, abandoned other hill positions

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around Cassino but still occupy strongly-held outposts defending the town. Operations along the lower Garigliano River were restricted to patrolling. Air Activity: On 6 January bad weather continued to limit air activity in Italy. U.S. fighters again bombed enemy gun positions near Cervaro and attacked railroads and rolling stock at Fondi (NW of Gaeta) and Valmontone (SE of Rome). About 20 hostile planes were active over the battle line. In the southeastern Aegean, Allied planes sank a 150-ton caique and a small mine layer.

3. ASIA.--Burma: On 6 January, U.S. fighters scored many direct hits on a supply dump S of Sahmaw (11 miles S of Mogaung); the RAF dropped 3 tons on Pinlebu on the Mu River (NW of Wuntho), starting a large fire.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 5 January at Kwajalein, 12 enemy fighters intercepted U.S. aircraft; 3 small vessels were sighted in the lagoon. Solomons Area: On 3 January, Allied planes attacked enemy installations on Bougainville and at Choiseul Bay without opposition. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 January, Allied fighters downed 9 enemy fighters in a sweep at Rabaul. Enemy camps, gun positions, and barge areas on northeast New Guinea were successfully bombed and strafed. Contact with the enemy was reported 11 miles SE of Saidor. Sightings include: on 5 January, 4 enemy barges ashore at Sio and 20 moving NW off Sio; on the night of 5-6 January, 8 troop-laden barges entering Sarang Harbor (30 miles N of Madang).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 2 January a U.S. Liberty ship was torpedoed and sunk in the approaches to the Gulf of Oman. On 6 January, 3 small vessels were sunk off Lands End by E-boats. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 6 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 7 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
7 January 1944.

No. 285.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--With weather conditions favorable for operations, the Soviets became more aggressive along the entire front. Heaviest fighting is in the south. Southern Front: SE and N of Kirovograd the Soviets launched attacks with their main effort to the southeast. Strong enemy counterattacks N of the city have prevented advances. A 9-mile advance was made by the Soviets SE of Kazatin but without increasing the threat against Zhmerinka. Northwest of Korosten the Soviets advanced farther into the Pripet Marshes to within 26 miles of Sarny and at the same time extended their lines as far south as Novograd--Volynsk. Central Front: West of Propolsk, the Soviets launched attacks toward Mogilev. These attacks were not on a major scale and no changes were effected. Strong Soviet pressure SE and NW of Vitebsk continues. North of Nevel enemy counterattacks have prevented further Soviet advances against Novosokolniki. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 5 January, the GAF strongly supported ground operations in the Zhitomir area. On 6 January, enemy shipping in the Black Sea was attacked by the SAF.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 5 January, U.S. heavy bombers again attacked the Kiel shipyards, dropping 512 tons; about 150 enemy fighters were encountered, but their attacks were not aggressive. AA fire was moderate; smoke screens were in operation over many important cities on the route and at the target; 40 enemy fighters were destroyed. Other heavy bombers made lighter attacks at Dusseldorf and nearby cities; slight fighter reaction and intense AA fire were encountered. Heavy Allied attacks were made on military targets in the Treport-Calais area of France. During the night of 5-6 January, RAF planes dropped 1208 tons of bombs on the port city of Stettin, site of important oil facilities. Light bombers attacked Berlin, Krefeld, Solingen, and Cologne.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In the Adriatic sector on 6 January the

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Germans resisted vigorously 5 miles ESE of Pescara and clung to positions 4 miles W of Ortona. Snow, high winds, and bitter cold hindered operations in the mountainous areas that comprise the center of the enemy formations in Italy. The Germans tightened their defenses around Cassino, evacuating three hill positions 8 miles to the east-northeast and withdrawing slightly to new positions 5 miles to the east. Bitter fighting continued in the streets of San Vittore-del-Lazio, and the Germans counterattacked repeatedly 5 miles SE of Cassino. There was no change along the lower Garigliano, behind which the enemy is strongly emplaced. Air Activity: On 5 January despite adverse weather, U.S. fighters successfully bombed enemy strong points near Cervaro.

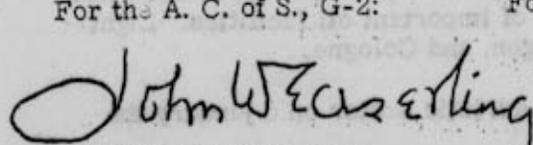
3. ASIA.--Burma: On 4 and 5 January enemy positions in the Hukawng Valley were bombed and strafed. One U.S. heavy bomber strafed two enemy launches near Great Coco Island (north part of Andaman group). China: On 6 January, U.S. medium bombers sank one 175-foot troop ship at Siangkow (on the Yangtze 50 miles E of Kiukiang).

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 3-4 January, 1 enemy plane bombed Makin and Tarawa; on the next night 2 enemy planes ineffectively raided Tarawa. On 4 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Jaluit. Solomons Area: On 4 and 5 January U.S. planes were unopposed in attacks throughout Bougainville and at Buka and Choiseul Bay. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 January there was increased enemy activity along the Bogadjim Road. At Saidor, Allied patrols encountered opposition 8 miles to the west. On the Rai Coast, Allied forces reached Kelanoa Harbor, 15 miles SE of Sio. On 4 and 5 January, Allied planes bombed enemy points on the north New Britain coast. The Madang area and other enemy concentrations on northeast New Guinea were similarly bombed without air opposition. At Arawe enemy machine-gun positions N of the Allied perimeter were attacked by patrols. On the night of 3 January, Allied forces at Arawe were twice attacked by Japanese aircraft without effect. On 3 and 4 January at Cape Gloucester an estimated 600 Japanese were killed during an Allied advance of 600 yards in the Borgen Bay area.

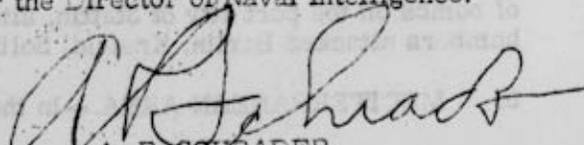
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.



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

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OSD Letter 53-78
6 Jan 44

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 5 January 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 6 January 1944 6 January 1944.

No. 284.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: South of Kiev the Soviets are maintaining pressure in the direction of Smela; they advanced about 14 miles to capture Tarashcha, 24 miles SE of Belaya Tserkov. South of Zhitomir the Soviets forced the evacuation of Berdichev, which is 83 miles N of Zhmerinka, the important railway junction on the vital Odessa--Lvov railroad. The Soviet salient which extends SE of Berdichev is within 45 miles of Zhmerinka, but no progress has been made here during the last 3 days. There has been no fighting W of Korosten. There are no indications of enemy withdrawal from the Dnepr River Bend or the Crimea. Central Front: The situation around Vitebsk remains unchanged. North of Nevel the Soviets made slight progress and are now 8 miles from Novosokolniki, 13 miles W of Veliki Luki. After an extended lull the Soviets launched attacks W of Propolsk against the Mogilev--Rogachev sector, but made no progress. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 5 January, Soviet close-support aircraft aided in the capture of Berdichev.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 4 January a strong formation of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the shipbuilding yards at Kiel, dropping 973 tons. Fighter reaction was weak; AA fire was meager to moderate. A smaller force of heavy bombers struck the rail yards at Muenster, where enemy air opposition was generally weak. In France heavy bombers attacked bomber airdromes at Bordeaux and Tours, encountering moderate fighter opposition. Allied planes again bombed military targets in the Gris Nez and Calais areas.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: There has been no change in the tenacious defensive attitude of the enemy. On 5 January the Allies crossed the Peccia River in the Cassino area and attacked Station Rocca d'Evandro, meeting strong resistance. The

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Germans gave up 2 hills 1 mile E of this village. San Vittore-del-Lazio was invested by the Allies. Farther north the enemy yielded high ground 1 mile S of Mt. Majo. Eighth Army Front: Heavy enemy shelling was reported in the Crecchio--Tollo area. Balkans: The islands of Krk and Drvenik off the Yugoslav coast are in German hands. Partisans reported penetrating to Banjaluka, in the center of Croatia, on 2 January. Nova Varos and Radojinja (in Serbia opposite the northeast boundary of Montenegro) were reported recaptured by the Germans. Naval Activity: On the nights of 4-5 and 5-6 January, Allied destroyers bombarded Pesaro (NW of Ancona). Air Activity: On 4 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Dupnitsa (50 miles S of Sofia). Medium bombers attacked rail yards at Brodac and Travnik (W of Belgrade). Negligible enemy air opposition was encountered. In Italy, despite adverse weather, Allied fighters attacked a dump and a railroad bridge near the battle line.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 3 January, Yenangaung oil production facilities and power station were again heavily bombed. The target area was well covered; 34 tons were dropped, and many fires were started. U.S. fighter bombers dropped 10 tons on warehouse and supply dumps in Sahmaw, 11 miles S of Mogaung. On 5 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked the construction work on the new Mu River bridge W of Mandalay, scoring hits on warehouses in the vicinity; escorting fighters sank 1 river steamer by strafing. The RAF attacked supply dumps, enemy positions, and concentrations in the Arakan, and bombed Myingyan railroad station, scoring hits on the yards.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 3 January, Allied light bombers completed attacks against Mille and Jaluit; in the latter attack an enemy cargo vessel was damaged. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 4 January, Allied carrier-based planes attacked and seriously damaged 2 enemy destroyers near Kavieng and shot down 9 intercepting fighters. Two enemy convoys were sighted on 4 January in the Kavieng area; 1 consisting of a light cruiser and 4 cargo vessels was approaching from the NW, and the other consisting of 9 ships of undisclosed type was S of Kavieng on a SE course. In the Cape Gloucester area Allied ground forces, supported by tanks, were attacking toward Borgen Bay against strong enemy resistance. On New Guinea, Allied forces advancing NW along the Rai coast (north coast of Huon Peninsula) had reached Cape King William. At midday on 3 January, 12 barges were sighted off Reiss Point, 3 of which were unloading. Enemy planes made 2 light raids at Saldor on the night of 2-3 January, and 1 raid on the night of

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3-4 January. On 4 January, Allied heavy and medium units bombed gun positions and bivouac areas in the Madang area. Other Allied planes attacked Bogadjim and Slo. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area:
On 4 January, Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, damaged 2 enemy vessels at Koepang, and shot down an enemy bomber.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 5 January two were reported: 125 miles N of Curacao and 100 miles SE of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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5 Jan 44 2-8-78

J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 4 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 5 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
5 January 1944.

No. 283.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet pressure is subsiding. Southern Front: The Soviets captured Belaya Tserkov, 47 miles S of Kiev, and pushed 13 miles farther to the southeast. They also made slight progress SW of Zhitomir, where they are now 7 miles from the Berdichev--Rovno railroad. On other parts of this front there was little or no activity. Central Front: The Soviets continue to exert pressure against Vitebsk without making progress and are encountering strong enemy counterattacks NW of the town. North of Nevel the Soviets made slight progress; they are now 15 miles W and 12 miles N of Nevel. There was local fighting N and S of Zhlobin. Northern Front: Nothing to report.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 2-3 January, RAF planes made a 1,134-ton attack on Berlin. Intense fighter opposition was encountered; AA fire was moderate to intense. About 20 enemy planes crossed the southeast coast of England at various points and bombed targets in the Kent-Sussex area. Six planes reached London; 4 hostile aircraft were destroyed. On 3 January, Allied fighter-bombers attacked targets in the Calais--Dieppe area.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 4 January, Allied patrols found Puntafiume, in the Tyrrhenian sector, free of Germans. However, 1-1/2 miles NE of Puntafiume the enemy subjected Allied patrols to mortar fire; farther north, at the road junction 1 mile NE of San Ambrogio-sul-Garigliano, enemy patrols checked further Allied progress. In the Cassino sector, the enemy withdrew from high ground NE of San Vittore-del-Lazio and yielded a hill 1-1/2 miles SW of Viticuso, which protects the supply route to the northwest. Eighth Army Front: The enemy lost additional high ground NW of San Tommaso. Balkans: The islands of Cherso,

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Sansego, Sipan, Lopud, Ciovo, Lussin, and Unie, off the Yugoslavian coast, are reported in German hands. Air Activity: On 3 January, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Turin and the important ball-bearing works at Villa Perosa, 23 miles to the southwest. About 20 hostile fighters were encountered at each target; 4 were destroyed. Allied fighters continued their attacks on enemy positions and transport in the battle area, damaging and destroying many motor vehicles. The docks at Civitavecchia, supply port for the enemy's west flank, were again bombed. Only 12 enemy planes were sighted over the Italian battle area during the day. In Yugoslavia, U.S. medium bombers and fighters bombed shipping, docks, and troop concentrations at Split, Sibenik, and Prijedor.

6. ASIA.--Siam: On 3 January another attack was made on the Lampang rail yards in north Siam. Thirty-four tons were dropped through the overcast; results are believed to be good. Photo reconnaissance shows that considerable damage resulted from the previous raid of 31 December. Warehouses and barracks were gutted by fire, the railway repair shop was demolished, and half the roundhouse was destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific: On 2 January, Allied heavy bombers attacked Wotje and shot down 8 of 30 intercepting fighters. Taroa Island (Maloclap Atoll) was also bombed; 2 of 30 enemy fighters were downed. Medium units raided Jaluit, starting fires. On 3 January, 10 enemy planes bombed Apemama. Solomons Area: On 3 January, Allied medium bombers attacked Buka and Kahili, while dive and torpedo bombers effectively attacked the Shortlands area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 2-3 January, Allied PT boats sank 4 loaded northbound Japanese barges off Reiss Point, 1 of which was carrying troops. On 2 January, 9 enemy bombers and 16 to 20 fighters attacked Saidor; intercepting Allied fighters destroyed 5 of the enemy planes. Rabaul was bombed on the night of 2-3 January and again on 3 January; Allied fighters downed 6 of 20 intercepting enemy planes in the latter engagement. It is reported that on 3 January 6 destroyers, 4 submarines, 12 medium cargo vessels, 16 small cargo vessels, and 465 barges were in the Rabaul harbor area. Allied heavy units bombed Kavieng, shooting down 3 of 19 enemy planes. On 3 January, Allied heavy units, with fighter escort, bombed Alexishafen, starting fires. Borgen Bay was raided by Allied light bombers. Allied ground troops moving up the coast from Finschhafen have passed the Sanga River. At Cape Gloucester enemy gun positions were located 1-1/2 miles SE of Silimati Point. Approximately 1,500 Japanese have been killed in this area since the Allied landing on 26 December.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 3 January a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 150 miles S of Iceland. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

A. E. Schrader

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

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By sub. 100-608-78
4 Jan 44

ARMY-NAVY

J.W.

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 3 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 4 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
4 January 1944.

No. 282.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 3 January, Argentina became the first government to recognize the new regime in Bolivia.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Ice in the Dnepr River is now sufficiently thick to hold heavy materiel. Because of light snows visibility decreased in some areas during the last 24 hours. Southern Front: The heaviest fighting during 3 January was SW of Zhitomir and W of Olevsk, where the Red Army has reached the pre-war Polish boundary. The Soviets made slight progress S of Belaya Tskerkov. These advances were slight, and tactically the situation changed little during the last 48 hours. There is nothing to report from the Dnepr River Bend or the Crimea. Central Front: The Soviets continue to attack the positions NW and E of Vitebsk but have made no progress. Unimportant advances were made by the Soviets NW and N of Nevel, but the situation in this area also remains substantially unchanged. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: On 3 January activity on this front was limited to patrolling. In the San Vittore-del-Lazio area Allied combat patrols met heavy enemy resistance. Allied progress on the Fifth Army's right flank was hampered by rugged terrain and extreme cold. Eighth Army Front: The weather on this front improved, but conditions remain difficult. Slight progress was made approximately 6 miles W of Ortona, where Allied troops were established across the road running NW to Tollo. Balkans: On 29 December, German shipping was concentrated at Sibenik, Split, Omis, and Makarska on the Dalmatian coast. On 30 December, Solta Island and the town of Supetar (Brac Island) were shelled by the enemy. The Serbian towns of Radojinja and Nova Varos were reported captured from the Germans by Partisan forces. Near Devdelija, approximately 45 miles NW of Salonika, a Bulgarian frontier force was engaged by

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Partisans. Air Activity: On 2 January, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets on the Italian Riviera: at Ventimiglia, Arma Riva, and Taggia. The rail yards at Terni were also bombed. Fighters attacked defended positions and transport between Pescara and Avezzano, destroying and damaging about 100 motor vehicles. The port area at San Benedetto was bombed and a direct hit was scored on a schooner.

8. **ASIA.--Burma:** On 1 January, U.S. fighter-bombers dropped 8-1/2 tons on Myitkyina airdrome, scoring 24 hits on the runway and setting fire to nearby dumps by strafing. On 2 January the Japanese headquarters building in Hopang, 90 miles NE of Lashio, was accurately bombed by U.S. fighters which later strafed the area, starting many fires. Excellent results were achieved when escorted U.S. medium and heavy bombers attacked the oil refinery facilities, workshops, and power plant at Yenangyaung. Akyab was also bombed with fair results; approximately 30 enemy aircraft were seen W of Akyab, but no attack developed. The RAF continued offensive reconnaissance and strafing missions against enemy positions in the Arakan.

7. **SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific:** On 1 January, Allied planes made their first attack on enemy-occupied Bikina Atoll (north Marshalls). **Solomons Area:** On 1 and 2 January Allied light bombers effectively attacked Japanese ground positions and installations in the Torokina area. On the latter date organized enemy positions were located near the mouth of the Torokina River and in the northeast sector. On 2 January, Allied medium units bombed Buka. **New Guinea--New Britain Area:** At Cape Gloucester, on 2 January, Allied patrols from the 2 beachheads were in contact with each other. Patrol clashes were reported at Arawe. Enemy planes attacked both Cape Gloucester and Arawe, causing no damage. On New Guinea, Allied ground troops in the Finschhafen area reached a point on the coast opposite Sialum, while other Allied troops at Saidor were consolidating their positions. Allied planes supported ground troops in the Saidor area and attacked enemy installations at Bogadjim and Rabaul. In the Rabaul attack 11 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. On 2 January an enemy convoy of 3 light cruisers, 1 destroyer, 1 gunboat, and 1 large and 2 medium merchant ships was sighted 200 miles N of the Admiralty Islands, moving southeast. On 4 January, 2 Japanese destroyers were attacked by U.S. carrier-based aircraft in Gazelle Channel, S of Kavieng. One destroyer was sunk and the other probably sunk, after being hit by both bombs and torpedoes.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 28 December a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk in the approaches to the Gulf of Oman. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 3 January one was reported 50 miles SE of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

3 Jun 44

J.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 2 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 3 January 1944

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

No. 281.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Argentine Government has ordered the dissolution of all political parties, according to press reports.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The Soviets made further short advances NW and SW of the enemy positions between Novograd-Volinskii and Berdichev, but the momentum of the Soviet attack has begun to decrease as it extends laterally. Northwest of Korosten the Soviets are not more than 12 miles from the pre-war Polish border. Little action has taken place during the past 2 days in either the Crimea or Dnepr River Bend. Central Front: Enemy resistance around Vitebsk has prevented the Soviets from making any further advances against this stronghold. An unimportant advance was made by the Red Army NW of Nevel. Northern Front: Nothing to report. Air Activity: On 31 December despite adverse weather, the SAF supported ground operations in the Nikopol area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 1 January escorted U.S. fighter bombers attacked military targets in the Pas-de-Calais area; moderate AA fire was encountered, but there was no enemy fighter reaction. On the night of 1-2 January, Berlin was subjected to a 1,375-ton attack by RAF planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: There was little fighting on this front. On 2 January, Allied patrols made contact with the enemy at Puntafiume and at Ponte Schiavi, 2 miles NE of Puntafiume, on the Tyrrhenian Sea. The Germans continue to strengthen their positions near San Giusto, 1/2 mile NW of San Vittore-del-Lazio. Eighth Army Front: Intense cold and bad weather hamper operations. Heavy fighting continues near Torre Mucchia, about 3 miles NW of Ortona-a-Mare, on the Adriatic Sea. Naval Activity: On the night of 29-30 December searchlight positions on Lokrum Island (near Dubrovnik) were shelled by Allied ships.

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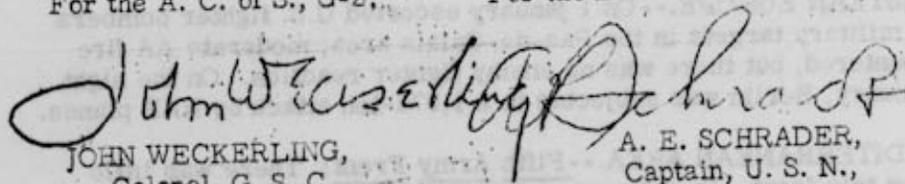
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 1 January escorted U.S. medium bombers dropped 6 tons on the Mu River bridge (W of Mandalay), knocking out 2 spans; rail cars in the vicinity were heavily strafed by the fighters. The RAF hit Maymyo and Prome rail yards; 15-1/2 tons were dropped on Maymyo and fires were started at Prome.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: U.S. aircraft attacked Jaluit on 30 December and Kwajalein on 31 December, encountering no enemy air interception in either attack. Solomons Area: On 1 January, in the Torokina area, Allied patrols continued in contact with the enemy in the northeast part of the area. Near the coast, 1,200 yards E of the Torokina River, 14 Japanese were killed by advancing Allied forces. Allied aircraft attacked the Kahili area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 January, at Saidor, approximately midway between Madang and Finschhafen; Allied forces, under cover of naval shelling and aerial bombardment, landed with complete surprise and no loss at 3 beaches and now hold the harbor and airfield. in the Finschhafen area Allied forces were near Nuzen about 3-1/2 miles N of Blucher Point. At Cape Gloucester there have been no enemy contacts at the west beachhead since 31 December. Allied heavy bombers attacked Rabaul; destroying 20 of 30 to 40 intercepting enemy fighters. Allied planes attacked enemy targets on the north coasts of New Britain and New Guinea and sank a 9,000-ton cargo vessel off the Admiralty 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:

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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

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J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received.--
From: 1201 Z, 1 January 1944
To : 1200 Z, 2 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
2 January 1944.

No. 280.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The Soviets continued to widen their salient W and SW of Kiev, making advances of 10 miles SW of Belaya Tserkov and W and NW of Korosten; there were no advances in the middle third of this area. Their extension of the salient is following the contours of the ground. The edge of the tableland from Korosten to Kirovograd parallels the Dnepr River at a distance averaging 40 miles. The enemy position is, in turn, also approximately parallel and 20 miles farther west. Further Soviet advances NW of Korosten will encounter the Pripet Marshes about 25 miles distant; these marshes are serious obstacles to movement. Central Front: The Soviets have moved closer to the north-south railroad near Zamostochye, S of Vitebsk, where intense fighting continues. West of Nevel the Soviets made slight progress. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 30-31 December, 3 enemy planes penetrated southeast England for about 30 miles and dropped bombs near Eastbourne. RAF planes bombed military targets in the Calais and Cherbourg areas. On 31 December a strong force of Allied bombers again attacked targets in the Pas-de-Calais area, some of the planes encountering light AA fire. U.S. heavy bombers attacked the enemy bomber forces' important anti-shipping base near Cognac (Bordeaux area). Enemy air opposition was sporadic, but AA fire was intense and accurate; 24 hostile planes were shot down. Other heavy bombers attacked 2 ball-bearing factories near Paris. No opposition was offered by the few enemy planes sighted; AA fire was moderate to intense.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Bad weather prevented any further advance of the Allies. The enemy, maintaining a stubborn defensive, continued strengthening his defenses along the west bank of the Garigliano. After laying numerous mines, the Germans abandoned San Maiano-di-Sotto, 2 miles NW of San Castrese. Eighth Army Front: The enemy counterattacked in an attempt to

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recapture the road junction 1 mile E of Tollo, but was repulsed. The town of San Tommaso was captured by Allied troops. West of Ortona-a-Mare the Germans by intense defensive resistance succeeded in holding the Allies to ground previously captured. Balkans: In the area bounded by Susak--Ogalin--Kocevje--Novo Mesto (northwest Croatia), Partisan units routed the Germans and demolished roads and railways between Novo Mesto and Kocevje. In addition to those listed in yesterday's report, 2 other islands in the Adriatic are known to be in Partisan hands: Brac and Vis. Naval Activity: On the night of 29-30 December U.S. PT boats attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and damaged a small trawler and one other ship. On the following night, between San Benedetto and Ancona, destroyers damaged a schooner by gun fire and drove it ashore. Air Activity: On the night of 31 December-1 January, 12 enemy aircraft bombed Catania and Augusta (East Sicily); 2 were destroyed by AA fire. Adverse weather limited Allied offensive air activity to fighter-bomber attacks on Formia and against enemy troops, gun positions, and transport on the Eighth Army Front.

6. ASIA.--China: On 31 December, U.S. medium bombers attacked enemy shipping in the middle Yangtze. Two 175-foot cargo vessels, a 250-foot troop transport, and a 100-foot cargo vessel were sunk; 2 gunboats were damaged. Burma: Allied fighters supported ground forces in the Hukawng Valley and attacked enemy ground positions in the Arakan. Siam: U.S. heavy bombers dropped 37 tons on Lampang rail yards (SW of Chiengmai) with good results; 8 enemy aircraft were seen, but no interception was attempted. Kuriles: During the night of 31 December-1 January, 4 U.S. planes were over Paramushiru; 1 enemy night fighter was encountered. Many enemy searchlights were in operation, but AA fire was erratic in the extreme.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 30 and 31 December, U.S. aircraft dropped a total of 39 tons on Mille. Solomons Area: On 31 December, Allied ground forces made contact with small enemy patrols between the Piva and Torokina rivers and also at a point 400 yards E of the Torokina River and 300 yards inland. Allied aircraft bombed Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Cape Gloucester, on 31 December, Allied ground forces extended the airdrome perimeter 2,500 yards S and W from the airfields. Enemy dead in the area to date total approximately 1,000. On 31 December, an Allied reconnaissance plane near Mussau Island sighted 2 enemy heavy cruisers and 2 destroyers moving northward. In addition, an enemy convoy of 3 destroyers and a 7,000-ton freighter-transport was sighted moving SW at a point 155 miles N-NE of Lorengau. On 30 December enemy aircraft made light raids on Cape Gloucester, Finschhafen, and Arawe. Allied aircraft, on 31 December, attacked Alexishafen, Madang, the area of Bill-Bill (5 miles S of Madang);

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and the dump and bivouac areas at Bogadjim. Early on 1 January, 2 enemy heavy cruisers and 2 destroyers, possibly those mentioned above, were observed entering Kavieng. U.S. carrier-based dive and torpedo bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked a few hours later. One cruiser was heavily hit and torpedoed, and the other was damaged by bombs and torpedoed twice; both were left burning, and presumably sank or were beached. One destroyer was believed sunk, and the other was badly damaged. Of 20 to 30 enemy fighters which intercepted, using phosphorus aerial bombs, 11 were shot down. AA fire from the ships was heavy.

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:

John Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

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, 31 December 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 January 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
1 January 1944.

No. 279.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--General Cristobal Guzman Cardenas, former Mexican Military Attache to the United States, has been named Chief of Staff of the Mexican War Ministry, replacing General Tomas Sanchez Hernandez. The Argentine Government, on learning that no other American Government would follow it, decided to delay temporarily recognition of the new Bolivian regime.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Weather and ground conditions continue generally favorable. Southern Front: The Soviets recaptured Zhitomir, extending their lines to include several small stations on the Zhitomir--Berdichev RR. They also made some progress in extending the salient SE of Berdichev. Slight advances were made W of Korosten. There are as yet no indications of enemy withdrawal from the Dnepr River Bend though the Soviets made slight progress W of Zaporozhe. Central Front: Failing to make further progress against Vitebsk the Soviets renewed their attacks S of the town and W of Nevel; unimportant advances were made in both places. Northern Front: Nothing to report.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 30 December, U.S. heavy bombers made a 1,500-ton attack on the synthetic rubber plant and the important port of Ludwigshafen. Enemy air opposition was not aggressive due to bad weather conditions; AA fire was moderate to intense. Strong formations of Allied light and medium bombers attacked military targets in the Pas-de-Calais area; AA fire was moderate to intense, but there was no aircraft opposition.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Germans stubbornly resisted the commando raid of 30 December near the mouth of the Garigliano River, but a bridge was destroyed before Allied troops returned to their base. On 31 December enemy artillery fire forced a withdrawal from Colle Cardinale, 1 mile S of Viticuso; in the vital central sector. The heights of Mt. Molino, Mt. Raimo, and Mt. Rotondo, respectively E, N, and NW of Acquafondata, have been abandoned by the enemy. Eighth Army Front: The Germans were forced back as far as

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the road junction 1 mile E of Tollo. Minefields covered by heavy machine-gun fire hampered further Allied progress along the coast. Balkans: Seven islands along the Dalmatian coast--Iz, Ist, Olib, Silba, Permuda, Rab, and Dugi--are reported held by Partisans; the other islands along this coast are in German hands. Air Activity: On 30 December, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Padua and Rimini; a total of about 45 enemy fighter sorties was flown in opposition. Medium bombers attacked rail targets at Borgo San Lorenzo (NW of Florence), Viarreggio (NW of Pisa), Rossasecca (near Cassino), and Falconara. Strong support was given ground troops by fighters which encountered 19 enemy defensive fighters. During the day 13 other enemy planes were observed over the battle line. At Zara (Yugoslavia), U.S. medium bombers attacked the dock area causing large explosions.

6. ASIA--China: On 30 December, 3 of 20 Japanese fighters which attacked Suichwan airdrome were shot down by intercepting U.S. planes. Burma: On 29 and 30 December, Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked communication facilities in central south Burma. 'Mahlwagon (Rangoon) rail yards were also heavily attacked on both these dates; an undisclosed number of Japanese fighters intercepted on 30 December. Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped on the Monywa rail yards; hits were scored on the Prome engine sheds. On 30 December other Allied aircraft bombed warehouses at Alon, buildings near Gangaw, and attacked enemy supply and troop concentrations in the Arakan, Chin Hills, and Hukawng Valley areas. A communique states that 13 of an undisclosed number of Japanese aircraft were destroyed on 31 December when they were intercepted by RAF fighters off the Arakan coast; none of the enemy planes reached its objective.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 28 December enemy planes raided Tarawa twice and on 29 December raided Makin. On 28 December, U.S. aircraft raided Mille, Majuro, and Maloelap; at Maloelap interception was encountered. On 27 December a reconnaissance over Eniwetok Atoll (northwest Marshalls) confirmed the existence of an airfield on Engebi Island; 10 medium bombers were sighted on the runway. Solomons Area: On 30 December, Allied aircraft bombed Kahili and Korove (Shortland Island). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 30 December an enemy attack on the Allied west coast beachhead on Cape Gloucester was repulsed. At Arawe enemy patrols which had infiltrated behind Allied lines were being liquidated. Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions near Sag-Sag and Silimati Point (Cape Gloucester area) and raided Rabaul, Alexis-hafen, and an enemy concentration at Bill-Bill (6 miles S of Madang). Enemy positions and barge concentrations on the Huon Coast were also attacked.

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

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