

MR 203(6) DAILY G-2 REPORTS (July-Oct. 1943)

Sec. 8

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OSD Letter, 8-8-78

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MR 203(6) DAILY G-2 REPORTS (July-Oct 1943)
Sec. 8

[Requires both Army and Navy Clearance]

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Ltr 588-78
By auth 100-43
100-43

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

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

No. 217

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The Red Army advanced 20 miles on the Melitopol--Sevastopol RR and captured the town of Genichesk on the Sivash Sea, which separates the Crimea from the mainland. Another Soviet drive advanced 20 miles SW across the Noga Steppe between the Sivash and the lower reaches of the Dnepr, and the point of the advance is now within 22 miles of the Perekop--Kherson RR. The enemy held the Soviets to no gain in the northern part of the Noga Steppe. In the Big Bend, SW of Dnepropetrovsk, the enemy retired 3 to 5 miles under heavy Soviet pressure from the north, northeast, and east. In the Krivoi Rog area and on the western flank of the Kremenchug salient, the enemy continues to launch heavy counterattacks, with no change in the situation. Along the middle reaches of the Dnepr only local attacks took place. Central Front: Soviet pressure continues N and S of Gomel, in the area E of Mogilev and Orsha, and NE of Vitebsk. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 29 October opposing air forces were active in support of their respective ground troops in the Dnepr's Big Bend sector. Soviet aircraft attacked a German advanced air base, and sharp air battles were reported over the battle area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Bad weather in Italy again hampered operations on 30 October. Activity was generally light, as the enemy appeared to have withdrawn to positions along the Massico Ridge N to the upper Volturno, avoiding major contact. Mines, light machine guns, and demolitions retarded Allied progress. Tranzi, 1-1/2 miles SW of Teano, was occupied, and encirclement of the latter town begun. At least 2 battalions of the enemy's 3d Panzer Grenadier Division were reported withdrawn to the area of

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Cassino. Patrols reported no enemy movement in Presenzano, between the 2 main highways running NW and N to Cassino and Venafro. Eighth Army Front: Allied troops occupied high ground 14 miles W of Campobasso without meeting opposition. Widespread patrolling, including reconnoitering of river crossings, took place along the Trigno. Roccapivara, on the right bank of the Trigno 16 miles W of Larino, was found to be clear of the enemy. Enemy troops were reported at Tufillo and at Celenza, across the river from Montefalcone. Allied troops held their bridgehead near the mouth of the Trigno against opposition. On the night of 25-26 October, enemy E-boats made an unsuccessful attack on Naples Harbor. The next night enemy E-boats which appeared off Bastia were driven off by U. S. PT boats. Air Activity: On 29 October about 20 active enemy aircraft were observed in the Italian area, but there was no opposition to Allied bombers. U. S. heavy bombers made a 345-ton attack on rail yards, industrial installations, and light shipping at Genoa. Light bombers attacked enemy positions along the Fifth Army front and fighter-bombers scored a hit on a merchant vessel at Francavilla. In the Aegean area, Leros was again bombed, and hostile planes made an unsuccessful attack on British naval units. On the night of 29-30 October, RAF planes made a 20-ton bombing attack on Heraklion airdrome.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 27 October, U. S. fighters and light bombers scored hits on the runway and barracks at Myitkyina, and on the following day U. S. medium bombers again successfully raided this area. On 27 October the town of Waingmaw (across the river from Myitkyina) was heavily bombed by U. S. planes; fires were started in storage areas. On 29 October the road bridge near Mogaung was hit 3 times and bombs were also dropped on the Loikaw RR bridge. On the same date U. S. heavy bombers successfully attacked the Myingyan supply dump area. China: On 29 October targets in the Kwangchowan area were attacked by U. S. medium bombers. Hits were scored on jetty installations and buildings at Fort Bayard. U. S. fighters, on an offensive reconnaissance in the upper Tungting Lake area, set fire to 3 buildings at Kienli. Ind-China: On 29 October escorted U. S. heavy bombers dropped 31 tons on a zinc smelter near Haiphong, causing heavy damage.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 27 October only 12 of 25 Japanese dive bombers were destroyed at Kahili instead of 30 previously reported destroyed. On 28 October, U. S. planes dropped 39 tons of bombs on Bailale airfields; Kara field was twice heavily bombed, hits being scored on 3 AA batteries. Photographs showed that airfields at Kahili, Kara, and Bailale were all unservice-

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able. No enemy planes were seen during the attacks or while maintaining an all-day fighter cover over Treasury Island. A communique reports that on the night of 28 October a number of Japanese planes ineffectively bombed Guadalcanal. On 29 October enemy shipping in Tonolei Harbor was strafed by U. S. planes. Hits were scored on 10-12 small troop-laden cargo ships, one of which blew up; 3 others were set on fire. Many barges were also damaged. U. S. troops on Choiseul met a strong Japanese force moving NW between Voza and Vagara. New Guinea - New Britain Area: Early on 29 October, 4 Japanese planes ineffectively bombed the Buna area. Allied planes started large fires in an attack on Kavieng airdrome on New Ireland and also bombed Gasmata and Talasea on New Britain. Other Allied planes made strafing sweeps along the coast of New Guinea and New Britain and damaged several barges. Northwest Australia - Banda Sea Area: On 29 October the runway on Selaru Island was bombed and strafed by Allied planes. A small enemy cargo vessel off Laibobar Island was attacked and left in flames.

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

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 216.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Noga Steppe, the Soviets advanced their salient 15 miles to the west, the point now being about 10 miles from the Dnepr, and are broadening both shoulders. The enemy was forced out of a RR station 22 miles SW of Melitopol. At the north end of the Noga line, the Soviets occupied a town a few miles NW of Balki, which places the Red Army in this area S of the Dnepr and about 15 miles from the important manganese town of Nikopol. Inside the Big Bend, German troops are apparently retiring, while holding off Soviet attacks. Soviet bridgeheads N and S of Zaporozhe are being heavily counterattacked. In the Kremenchug salient, particularly in the Krivoi-Rog area, violent enemy counterattacks are holding the Red Army. Only local attacks took place from Kremenchug to the Pripet River. Central Front: Heavy Soviet pressure continues N and S of Gomel with no apparent change. Soviet attacks E of Mogilev have lessened. Northeast of Vitebsk, local battles continue. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 28 October, Allied medium and fighter-bombers made light attacks on Cherbourg Harbor.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Despite heavy rains which hampered operations on 29 October, Allied patrols entered the village of Mondragone on Italy's Tyrrhenian coast at the foot of the Massico Ridge, southwest anchor of the enemy's Barbara defense line. The town was found empty of both enemy and civilians. Allied troops continued to attack at the highway and RR junction 11 miles NW of Capua. The bridgehead across both the Savone River and the RR 1 mile S of Teano was enlarged without opposition. U.S. troops occupied the hill town of Pietravairano, extending their positions along the crest of Monte San Nicola on the east side of the road junction midway between Capua and Venafrò. The Allied assault continues above Pratella in the upper Volturno Valley.

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Eighth Army Front: On the Eighth Army front poor visibility and continuing rains also affected operations. British patrols occupied the village of San Massimo, 3-1/2 miles W of Bolano. Patrolling continues W of Spinete, 4-1/2 miles N of Bolano. The 4,500-foot mountain SW of Frosolone was taken under Allied control. No other activity was reported. Air Activity: On the nights of 27-28 and 28-29 October, RAF planes made light attacks on Maritza airdrome. On 28 October enemy planes are reported to have heavily bombed Samos and Leros and to have attacked Patmos Island (NW of Leros) for the first time. RAF bombers raided light shipping at Stamphalia. In Italy, on 28 October, U.S. fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions and road bridges in the Vairano area, and landing grounds near Littoria, Orvieto, and Foligno. Two formations of about 15 enemy planes each were encountered in the air and some 40 enemy fighters were observed on the Viterbo airdrome.

6. ASIA.--China: Targets of opportunity in the Kwangchow area were attacked by U.S. medium bombers and fighters on 29 October; one of two 150-foot freighters was sunk. An enemy barracks 10 miles SW of Fort Bayard was successfully bombed and strafed; one enemy fighter was destroyed on the ground. In the middle Yangtze area, offensive reconnaissance was flown by U.S. fighters against various enemy concentrations and airfields. Buildings and warehouses were set on fire at Yochow and Kienli, 30 miles NW of Yochow. Kienow in NE Fukien was again bombed by enemy aircraft. Burma: On 27 October rail targets N of Shwebo were bombed. Pakkoku was again attacked, and on 28 October, 27 tons were dropped on enemy headquarters in Toungoo with excellent results.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 26 October, Allied troops killed 75 Japanese on Treasury Island; the rest of the enemy forces withdrew to the north coast. On the same date a large force of Allied bombers and fighters heavily attacked the enemy airfields on south Bougainville. The enemy countered with AA fire but made no attempt to intercept. U.S. medium bombers made a surprise attack on Bonis strip, at Buka, destroying 7 grounded enemy planes and killing 200 workers on the runway. On 27 October, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 62-1/2 tons of explosives on Kara and Kahili airfields. Allied fighters destroyed 30 enemy dive bombers and 3 of 9 attacking Zero fighters out of a formation of 70 enemy planes over Kahili. A communique reports that U.S. paratroops made a successful unopposed landing at Voza (southwest coast of Choiseul). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 October, Long Island, in Vitiaz Strait, was reported clear of the enemy except on the southwest coast. RAAF light bombers and fighters attacked enemy installations along the New Britain coast.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 15 October a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed off Philippville. The vessel was beached and is a probable total loss. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 29 October a sighting was reported 100 miles NW of Fortaleza, Brazil.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 6-8-78
By auth. A. C. of S. G. 2
29 Oct 43

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

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

No. 215.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the Noga Steppe the Soviets have advanced their salient about 12 miles, placing its point two-thirds of the distance from Melitopol to the Dnepr River. At the south end of the Noga line, Red Army attempts to advance in the direction of Genichesk and Perekop were stopped by determined enemy counterattacks. At the north end of the line, enemy units have been forced to yield high ground W of Vasilevka; Soviet forces have captured the town of Balki, thereby advancing the shoulder of their salient. Enemy units in the area N of Nikopol and S of the Dnepr are now in a critical position, their escape corridor being narrowed to only 25 miles. Inside the Big Bend of the Dnepr, Soviet attempts to advance the left flank of the salient S of Zaporozhe failed. In the Krivoi-Rog area, Red Army efforts to advance also failed in the face of strong enemy counterattacks. The west side of the salient, however, was advanced several miles, cutting the RR halfway between Znamenka and Dolinovka. In the overall picture of fighting along this front, the center of gravity appears to be in the Noga area. While each of the 2 Russian salients--the Noga and the Kremenchug--are mutually helpful to each other, the former appears primarily aimed to cut off the Crimea, while the latter's objective is to clear the Big Bend of enemy forces. Central Front: In the Gomel area, Soviet attacks N and S of that city resulted in local breaches in the enemy's lines, some of which were reformed by counterattacks. The position of the city remains serious. East of Mogilev and E of Orsha, Soviet attacks of lesser intensity continued. Northern Front: No important change. Air Activity: On 27 October, GAF tactical units were active NE of Vitebsk. On 28 October, near Gomel, the GAF was active against Soviet thrusts; both the SAF and the GAF supported ground operations in the Kremenchug salient and on the Noga Steppe.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Small advances were made by Allied troops on the left flank of the Fifth Army front in Italy, without encountering enemy opposition. The RR crossing 1 mile SE of Teano was occupied. In the center, U.S. troops are continuing their attack on high ground E of the highway halfway from Capua to Venafrò, one of the key points in the enemy's strong Barbara Line. On the right flank, German forces were observed in mountain positions approximately 10 miles E of Venafrò. Eighth Army Front: The left flank of the Eighth Army rests on the northeastern slopes of the Monti del Matese; British troops are contained there by the enemy's 28th Panzer Division, which is apparently covering the withdrawal northward of the 29th Panzer Grenadier and the 1st Parachute Divisions. In the center, British patrols were able to move toward the Trigno River at a number of points without meeting opposition. The important Allied bridgehead across the Trigno near its mouth was enlarged in the face of determined resistance by the enemy's 18th Panzer Division; tanks succeeded in making the crossing. Along this front the Eighth Army is approximately 20 miles from the Sangro River sector of the Barbara Line. Heavy rains hampered operations. On the night of 27-28 October, U.S. naval units operating in the Gulf of Gaeta bombarded enemy shore positions in the Minturno area. Air Activity: On the night of 26-27 October enemy planes again bombed Leros. On 27 October a total of about 35 hostile planes made attacks on Leros, Samos, and Castelrosso; 15 other enemy aircraft were intercepted and prevented from attacking British naval units in the Aegean Sea. RAF planes bombed and strafed Antimachia (Cos) landing ground, destroying an enemy transport plane. Gun positions and shipping at Stamphalia and barracks on Gavdos were also attacked. In Italy, U.S. medium, light, and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions and roads in the Spineto and Minturno areas of the battle line and at Gaeta. There was no enemy air action.
6. ASIA.--China: The following vessels were sunk during the attacks on Japanese shipping in Hainan on 26 October: three freighters of 200, 150, and 100 feet, one 300-foot transport, and two 200-foot tankers. Burma: On 27 October, enemy fighters made 2 attacks against U.S. heavy bombers on routine India--China ferry trips. The first was against the westbound flight; 3 of 8 fighters were shot down. In the afternoon, the eastbound flight was also intercepted by 8 enemy planes, of which 5 were destroyed. On 26 October, the Mu River bridge, 20 miles W of Mandalay, was damaged during 2 attacks by U.S. medium bombers. Namkwin RR bridge S of Mogaung was again bombed on 25 October. Enemy-occupied villages in the Hukawng Valley were bombed by U.S. fighters; at Sahnaw an ammunition

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dump was exploded and barracks were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Photographs taken on 26 October show the Kieta strip (east coast of Bougainville) is being surfaced and extended. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 October, 9 enemy bombers and 31 fighters approaching Finschhafen were intercepted by Allied fighters; 12 enemy planes were shot down. An unconfirmed report states there is a new Japanese landing strip on the Duke of York Island, near Rabaul. A later assessment of enemy losses in the air encounters over Rabaul, on 24 and 25 October, increases the number of enemy fighters destroyed by 5. Allied medium and light bombers raided the New Britain coast. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs show a second landing strip 2400 feet long at Trangan (Aroe) Island.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 24 October a British cargo vessel was attacked by submarine and is presumed sunk 600 miles SW of Colombo. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD 5-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-1-72
28 Oct 43
H. Z. M.
[Signature]

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

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

No. 214.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: At the southern end of the enemy's Noga defense line, Soviet units advanced slightly and are now 14 miles S of Melitopol on the Crimea RR. The point of the Red Army salient NW of Melitopol has been advanced and the base broadened. In the center of the line, Soviet units appear to have cleared the rest of the Melitopol--Zaporozhe RR. At the northern end of the line, enemy units are still clinging to the high ground W of Vasilevka. The enemy's withdrawal S of Dnepropetrovsk has slowed and he is now fighting a stubborn rear-guard action. Soviet units have made small advances in this area and have established a bridgehead on the south bank of the Mokraya - Sura River at Privolnoe. At Krivoi-Rog, the enemy is fighting desperately to hold the city. Red Army attempts to enlarge its bridgehead W of Kremenchug failed. Central Front: Soviet attempts to advance on Mogilev failed as the Red Army shifted the center of gravity of its attacks from the Smolensk area. In the Velizh--Nevel area, Soviet units made slight gains of local significance. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 26-27 October and on the following day, the Soviet Air Force attacked the rail junction of Apostolovo. On 27 October, the SAF strongly supported ground offensives in the Melitopol and Kremenchug--Krivoi-Rog salients.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: Little change has been reported in the coastal and central sectors. Allied troops occupied Nocelleto, the junction of a main highway to Formia and a road running behind the enemy's positions along the Naples--Rome RR. Less enemy artillery fire and fewer mines and booby traps are being encountered in this area. On 26 October the enemy accelerated his withdrawal on the Fifth Army's right flank in the upper Volturno Valley, Allied troops occupying Pratella, on the main road E of the river. Riardo, in the hills opposite

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the enemy's new defense line, was captured on 27 October in an Allied attack which is continuing. The RR bank 3 miles S of the town was also occupied. Eighth Army Front: The situation was generally unchanged on the Eighth Army front, although considerable thinning out of enemy forces in the central sector was noted. Near the road junction 9 miles NW of Campobasso, considerable enemy resistance was encountered. However, the villages of Torella and Molise were occupied. In the Adriatic sector Montefalcone and Montemitro, near the east bank of the Trigno were also captured by the Allies. Air Activity: On the night of 25-26 October, RAF planes dropped 25 tons of bombs on the Heraklion airdrome (Crete). On 26 October, RAF fighters destroyed an enemy transport plane near Stamphalia. About noon the enemy began heavy bombing attacks on Leros; some 120 bomber sorties were observed. In Italy, Allied planes continued bombing and strafing attacks on enemy troops, transport and roads throughout the battle area and especially east and west coastal roads. Medium bombers attacked Sedes and Megalo-Mikra airdromes, both near Salonika. During the day only 4 hostile planes were observed over the Italian battle area; 16 other enemy planes were sighted off Termoli; no other enemy air action was observed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 26 October, the Haiphong rail yards were severely damaged by U.S. fighter-escorted heavy bombers. One Japanese fighter was shot down while attempting interception of U.S. medium bombers over Klungshan harbor in north Hainan. Excellent results were achieved when Tengchung on the Burma-China border was hit with 4-1/2 tons by U.S. heavy bombers. Burma: On 24 October, enemy concentration points in the Hukawng Valley and railroad bridges between Myitkyina and Mandalay were bombed. On 25 October, U.S. medium bombers dropped incendiary clusters and 11 tons on Pakkoku market; large fires were started from direct hits in the target area. On 26 October, ocean shipping in Rangoon was successfully attacked by a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers. Direct hits were made on a 250-foot freighter which was believed sunk. After the raid approximately 20 enemy fighters intercepted of which 3 were possibly destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 26-27 October, Allied forces successfully landed on Treasury Island, S of Bougainville. Enemy mortar fire was silenced. On 25 October, U.S. dive and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, effectively bombed and strafed Ballale airdrome. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 October enemy planes attacked the landing field at Kiriwina. Allied heavy bombers dropped 118 tons of explosives on Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, causing extensive damage and destroying 21 Japanese planes on the ground. Thirty-seven of 70 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Northwest

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Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 26 October Allied heavy bombers made a light raid on the nickel concentrate plant at Pomelaa (Celebes).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 24 October a Greek cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Mozambique Channel. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. B. Schrader

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

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
ON 10-10-78
By auth. A. C. of 5-8-78
27 Oct 43

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 213.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Northwest of Melitopol, Soviet forces penetrated the center of the enemy's Noga defense line to a depth of 24 miles. Soviet units astride the Melitopol--Crimea RR made slight advances against stubborn enemy resistance. The northern end of the enemy's line appears to be intact, although his position in this sector is precarious. In the Big Bend of the Dnepr enemy forces are rapidly withdrawing. Soviet units have occupied the town of Solenoye, 18 miles S of Dnepropetrovsk. In the Kremenchug bridgehead Soviet units have advanced the point of their salient a few miles in stubborn fighting and are now 2-1/2 miles N of Krivoi-Rog. The Krivoi-Rog--Nikopol line forms a 50-60 mile escape corridor that the enemy is desperately trying to keep open by retarding the point of the salient. The enemy's anchor opposite the western base of the salient in the Kremenchug area has been hardened by mechanized thrusts; however, these enemy attacks appear to be diversionary rather than the start of a counteroffensive. This area is in turn threatened with neutralization by a new Soviet bridgehead W of Kremenchug which has been contained so far by strong enemy counterattacks. Southeast and N of Kiev violent local fighting took place, with no apparent change. Central Front: Enemy counterattacks held Soviet attacks NW of Chernigov and W of Krichiev. Minor activity took place west of Smolensk. Northern Front: Fighting of local importance occurred in the Nevel area with no apparent change. Air Activity: On 26 October the Soviet Air Force attacked rail targets and troop and supply concentrations in the Kremenchug--Krivoi-Rog--Melitopol area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 24 October about 30 German torpedo-boats attacked a coastal convoy off Cromer, East Anglia. British destroyers and motor gunboats sank 4 of the enemy craft and damaged 7 others. Air Activity: On the night of 25-26 October, 3 offensive enemy planes were active over southeast England; 2 of them reached London.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Fifth Army Front: The Allies improved their position slightly in the upper Volturno Valley of Italy on 25 October by occupying the high ground above Raviscanina, N of the river. Eighth Army Front: German resistance was generally weaker on the Adriatic sector of the Eighth Army front. The mountain village of Mafalda, above the valley of the Trigno River 2 miles to the E, was evacuated on 25 October. The enemy also withdrew from Civitacampomariano, freeing the shortest route from Campobasso to the Allied bridgehead near the mouth of the Trigno. Stiff resistance was encountered in the heights above the Biferno, 5 miles NW of Campobasso. However, during the night of 25-26 October, Allied troops crossed the river with guns and tanks, under shellfire from the heights. Air Activity: In the Aegean, on the night of 24-25 October, RAF planes bombed enemy positions and the harbor on Melos; a lone enemy plane bombed Leros. On 25 October, 4 attacks were made on Leros by a total of 9 hostile aircraft. In Italy, on the night of 24-25 October, RAF planes bombed an aircraft assembly plant and the RR yards at Pistoia, near Florence. On 25 October, U.S. light and fighter bombers attacked road and rail targets along the east and west coasts of Italy. On the same date, U.S. medium bombers attacked the airdrome at Podgorica (Yugoslavia) just E of Kotor. Only 3 enemy planes were encountered, but 22 aircraft on the ground were bombed and strafed. Off the Dalmatian coast, 2 medium-sized merchant vessels were strafed and set on fire by U.S. fighters.

6. ASIA.--China: Enemy ocean shipping in the vicinity of Hainan was successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers on 25 and 26 October. One 250-foot tanker and one 300-foot freighter were sunk in Kungshan Harbor in north Hainan, while an additional 150-foot tanker was sunk in the Tongking Gulf. Three other vessels were probably sunk. Offensive reconnaissance on the Salween front revealed considerable enemy storage facilities in rear areas, particularly at Wanling and Hsienwi, on the Burma Road N of Lashio. Tali and Siakwan, 160 miles W of Kunming, were bombed by Japanese planes. Burma: On 23 October, Lolkaw RR bridge, 85 miles SW of Lashio, was destroyed when 11 direct hits were scored by U.S. fighters. Storage buildings in Lonkin and in villages 70 miles W of Sumprabum were set on fire. On the following day, rail installations at Pintha and Ye-U were severely damaged during attacks by U.S. medium bombers. French Indo-China: On 25 October, U.S. fighters sank 3 out of 5 small boats near Haiphong and damaged a 150-foot freighter. India: On 25 October an unreported number of Japanese planes raided Cox's Bazaar S of Chittagong. No military damage resulted.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 24 October an enemy 4-engine flying-boat was shot down 58 miles S of Baker

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OSD Letter, 0-3-72

Island. Solomons Area: On 24 October a total of 156 tons of bombs was dropped on Kahili airdrome in 3 separate raids by Allied planes. The runway, taxi strips, and AA positions were hit, and some grounded enemy planes were either damaged or destroyed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 October, Allied light bombers strafed and bombed enemy positions N of Sattelberg. On the following day Allied medium bombers strafed and shelled dispersal bays and supply dumps at Alexishafen. In the early morning of 25 October 6 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping at Finschhafen. This was the fifth consecutive day that enemy planes attacked the Finschhafen area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 25 October, Allied planes made light raids on Manokwari and Japero village (Dutch New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 25 October a sighting was reported 60 miles W of Barbados.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Lot 56873-3-72
By auth. A. C. of S.
26 Oct 43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 212.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 24 October a Japanese medium bomber was engaged for 20 minutes by a U.S. patrol plane 215 miles WSW of Attu. The enemy aircraft, which descended to an altitude of about 50 feet, taking defensive action, received several hits.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Around Melitopol, Soviet units penetrated the enemy's secondary defense lines and extended their hold 14 miles southward on the west bank of the Molochny Estuary, 9 miles to the west and 7 miles to the northwest. At the northern end of the line Red Army units continued a most stubborn assault on the high ground west of Popovo. Success in this operation would allow the Soviets to reach one of the narrowest parts of the southern Dnepr just S of Nikopol. The river at this point is normally about 500 feet wide as compared with widths of 1,000-4,000 feet from Zaporozhe to its mouth. In the Dnepropetrovsk area Red Army units successfully established new bridgeheads N and S of that city thereby causing the enemy to evacuate both Dnepropetrovsk and Dneprodzerzhinsk. This enemy withdrawal has resulted in the merging of 2 bridgeheads so that at present the Red Army is now in possession of about 80 miles of the right bank of the Dnepr. In the Kremenchug bridgehead the point of the Soviet salient N of Krivoi-Rog has been halted by a determined enemy counterattack using fresh reserves. Also in this area enemy forces successfully prevented any further expansion along the river to the north; however, to the south, Soviet units advanced several miles toward the west in the direction of the RR junction at Aleksandriya. In the overall picture it appears that the enemy is attempting to hold at Krivoi-Rog while withdrawing his troops from the Dnepr's Big Bend to a line at least as far east as one through Krivoi-Rog--Nikopol. Along the rest of the front fighting of only local significance took place.
Central and Northern Fronts: West of Smolensk, Soviet attacks failed to gain. There are no other changes. Air Activity: On the night of 24-25 October the Soviet Air Force continued to attack rail and supply concentrations at Znamenska and Nikopol. On 25 October the German Air Force was

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actively engaged in air defense in the area between Kremenchug and the Sea of Azov. The SAF strongly supported offensives in the Dnepropetrovsk and Melitopol areas and attacked enemy airfields near Melitopol.

4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On 24 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked enemy airdromes at Montdidier and Beauvais (both N of Paris) and St. Andre de L'Eure (near Evreux). About 100 enemy fighters were encountered by the force attacking Montdidier; AA fire was intense over the target. The other formations encountered weak air and ground opposition. Other U.S. bombers seriously damaged a 6500-ton ship at Cherbourg. On the night of 24-25 October, RAF light bombers attacked Emden, Cologne, and 5 other cities in Germany. About 5 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Yarmouth area of England.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--**Fifth Army Front:** The Fifth Army continued its slow progress on 25 October toward the Barbara Line, the position the enemy is next expected to defend in Italy. This line extends from Mondragone, on the west coast of Italy, 25 miles NE through mountains nearly 2,000 feet high to the broad valley of the upper Volturno, thence across the spine of the Apennines and along the Sangro River to the Adriatic. The Fifth Army captured high ground dominating the RR 9 miles NW of Capua, taking 3 small towns: Francolise, Motanaro, and Rocchetta-Croce. The heights on both sides of the Volturno Valley at Rovescanina were also taken. **Eighth Army Front:** The left flank of the Eighth Army advanced 5 miles, driving the enemy from Frosolone and forcing him to evacuate Boiano. There was little change on the eastern half of the Italian front. **Air Activity:** On 23 October about 5 enemy bombers attacked Samos (Aegean); on the 24th, a total of about 25 enemy bombers and dive bombers attacked Leros. RAF planes attacked Syros harbor on the night of 23-24 October, and on the 24th Allied planes set fire to a schooner and damaged another off Cos; a schooner at Scarpanto was also damaged. In Italy, on the night of 23-24 October, Allied planes made a 107-ton attack on the Guidonia airdrome. U.S. light bombers attacked motor transport in the Cassino area. On the 24th, U.S. medium and light bombers attacked roads, rails, and bridges at Terni, Formia, and Orvieto; fighter-bombers destroyed a number of motor vehicles along the east coast and set fire to a 2000-ton vessel off the Yugoslav coast. The airdrome at Tirana (Albania) was attacked by U.S. medium bombers. A strong force of U.S. heavy bombers was dispatched to Wiener-Neustadt but found the target covered by clouds. On 23 October, more than 15 enemy bombers attacked shipping in Naples harbor. A total of about 80 enemy planes was observed over Italy during the day; at least 12 of these were destroyed.

6. **ASIA.**--**Burma:** On 23 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Kanbalu

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rail yards, 50 miles N of Shwebo, scoring direct hits in the engine sheds. Thirty-one tons were dropped with good effect on the Meza railroad bridge 20 miles W of Katha. On 24 October, Htawgaw was again attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. French Indo-China: On 24 October, Cobi, a barracks area 1 mile SE of Gialam airdrome in Hanoi, was bombed by fighter-escorted U.S. planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 23 October, U.S. dive and torpedo bombers made 2 effective attacks on Kara airfield, while U.S. heavy bombers, in 2 attacks on Kahili airfield, dropped a total of 68 tons. Both runways were reported unserviceable after the bombings. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 October a strong force of enemy dive-bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Allied shipping at Finschhafen. Intercepting Allied fighters shot down 4 enemy planes. On 23 October a large force of Allied heavy bombers, with fighter escort, dropped approximately 84 tons on Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul. On the following day Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, made a low-level attack on Vunakana, Rapopo, and Tobera airfields, at Rabaul. In the two-day attack 65 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, and 58 were shot down in aerial combat; buildings and a radio station were destroyed, and large fires covered the area. An Allied search-plane set fire to, and apparently destroyed, an enemy destroyer in Jacquinot Bay.

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

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
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By auth. A. C. of S. 5-3-72
25 Oct 43
H.E.M.

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

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

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No. 211.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: At the southern end of the Noga defense line Soviet forces have made slight gains N and SW of Melitopol. While enemy outer defenses on this line have been penetrated, there is, as yet, no sign of a breakthrough. In the Kremenchug bridgehead Red Army units again advanced the point of their salient. The apex of the triangle is still pointed at Krivoi-Rog only 6 miles away. The sides of the point of the salient are now contained inside the Ingulets and Saksagan rivers, which are about 10 miles apart in this area and converge just S of Krivoi-Rog. The general dimensions of the salient now appear to be about 40 miles wide at the base and 30 miles deep. In the Kiev area fighting appears to have subsided. Along this front, the center of gravity of fighting remains in the Kremenchug bridgehead. Central Front: In the marshy triangle S of Rechitsa, Soviet units continue to make small advances. Along the rest of this front there appears to be little change. West of Smolensk artillery duels and reconnaissance in force continue. Northern Front: No apparent change. Air Activity: On the night of 23-24 October the Soviet Air Force again attacked rail targets at Nikopol, Znamenka, and Fastov. On 24 October both the SAF and the GAF actively supported ground operations in the Melitopol, Kremenchug, and Rechitsa areas.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 23-24 October about 14 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Kent--Sussex areas of southeast England; only 2 planes reached London.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 24 October contact with only light enemy forces was reported on the Fifth Army front in Italy. However, extensive mines and demolitions impeded Allied progress. In the central sector units of the Eighth Army captured Colle d'Anchise and Spineta, 9 miles W of Campobasso. Palata and Acquaviva, 16 miles SW of Termoli,

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have also been occupied. In the area E of Murina (Montenegro) fighting is in progress between Germans, aided by Albanian bands, and guerrillas. Mixed Italian and Chetnik forces have attacked Andrijevice and Berane. The Germans are making a coastal drive from the north to Valona. Air Activity: On the night of 22-23 October, RAF planes bombed the RR and bridge at Civitanova, and U.S. light bombers attacked Castiglione and airfields at Aquino and Cassino. On 23 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets at Manciano, Montaldo di Castro, and Albinia. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions and strong points throughout the battle area. Other Allied fighters attacked rolling stock and motor transport at Ancona and strafed the landing ground at Loroto. The only reported enemy opposition was at Manciano where about 12 hostile fighters were encountered.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 20, 21, and 22 October, railway targets from Mandalay to Myitkyina were successfully attacked by U.S. heavy and medium bombers. Railway yards at Promo, Myingyan, and Mogaung were hit as were bridges on the Ma and Moza rivers. On 23 October, U.S. heavy bombers on a routine ferry trip from China bombed Htagaw in northern Burma; 5 Japanese fighters unsuccessfully attempted interception. French Indo-China: Recent photographic reconnaissance following the attacks by U.S. heavy bombers showed that the cement plant at Haiphong is not operating and that the dock facilities are out of commission.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 22 October, 24 enemy barges heading down the west coast of Choiseul were strafed and scattered by an Allied search plane. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Enemy attempts to retake Katika and coastal positions near the Song River were repulsed; over 500 Japanese have been killed in this area since 17 October. On 23 October, 6 enemy planes ineffectually bombed Finschhafen. Allied medium bombers, escorted by fighters, successfully attacked But and Dogua airdromes in the Wewak area, destroying 20 planes on the ground, and 3 of 28 intercepting enemy fighters. Two small merchant vessels and 9 barges in the harbor were sunk. Another force of Allied medium bombers effectively raided the Bogadjim--Daumoina Road. The dump areas at Cape Hoskins and Gasmata were also attacked. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 October, Laha airdrome (Ambon) was bombed; fires were started in the dispersal areas.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 22 October a Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk 150 miles S of Freetown. On 23 October a Brazilian cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off Santos, Brazil. The British cargo vessel previously reported torpedoed and sunk in the

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approaches to the Persian Gulf is now reported not sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 23 October a sighting was reported 90 miles NE of Trinidad. On 24 October, 2 possible sightings were reported: off the east coast of Florida and off Guantanamo.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter 98-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By Auth. A. C. of S. G. 2
24Oct43
H.E.M.

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

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

No. 210.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Along the Noga defense line enemy counterattacks have again successfully prevented a Soviet breakthrough, although Red Army units have finally occupied the entire town of Melitopol. In this area there are no signs, as yet, of an enemy withdrawal. In the Kremenchug bridgehead the Soviets' attempts to drive the point of their salient deeper were stopped by enemy counterattacks. Red Army attempts to broaden the base, however, met with moderate success along the eastern side of the salient in the Verkhne-Dneprovsk area, and the rail junction at Vekhovtsevo was taken. Along the western side the enemy counterattacked with armored forces, apparently with some effect. In the Kanev loop Soviet units battled to enlarge their bridgehead with some success. In the Kiev area there was no important change. At the mouth of the Pripet the Soviets appear to have lost the initiative. Central Front: South of Rechitsa and near the mouth of the Sozh, Red Army units made further slight gains. Along the rest of this front there appears to be no important change. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 23 October the Soviet Air Force attacked airfields in the vicinity of Melitopol and strongly supported ground operations in the Kremenchug salient and in the Kanev loop bridgehead.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 October escorted U.S. bombers dropped 97 tons of bombs on the Evreux-Fauville airdrome south of Rouen. There was no enemy fighter opposition and AA fire was weak. On 22-23 October, Kassel, an armament manufacturing center, was heavily attacked by RAF bombers. Targets in the Frankfurt and Cologne areas were also attacked.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 23 October, some progress was made. On the Fifth Army front the town of S. Angelo d'Alife was occupied by Allied troops. This town is approximately 5 1/2 miles W of Piedimonte d'Alife, which was yielded by the enemy on 20 October. Sparanise, approximately 8 miles NW of Capua, was also taken. On the Eighth Army front the town of Lucito and Castelbottaccio, approximately

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13 miles N of Campobasso, and Montenero, 11 1/2 miles W of Termoli, were cleared of the enemy. On the night of 22 October the Trigno River was crossed by Allied troops at a point about 12 miles W of Termoli; the bridgehead was being improved on the following day. On 20-21 October, British warships bombarded Levita Island and Rhodes. On the night of 21-22 October, N. of Giglio Island on Italy's west coast, an ammunition ship was sunk by U.S. PT boats. Air Activity: Also on the night of 21-22 October, U.S. bombers attacked bivouac areas and transport concentrations in the battle area in Italy. The bridge, road, and rail junctions at Guilianova on the west coast of Italy, N of the battle area, were attacked by RAF bombers, which dropped 82 tons. On 22 October bridges at Orvieto and Grosseto N of Rome were attacked by Allied bombers. Roads, bridges, and transport concentrations N of the battle area were also bombed by Allied aircraft. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped on the Eleusis Airdrome at Athens by escorted U.S. bombers.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--South Pacific Area: On 22 October, 4 submarines were sighted about 13 miles NW of Cape Queen Charlotte on the southeast tip of New Caledonia. Solomons Area: After midnight on 23 October, a U.S. search plane attacked a 4-ship enemy convoy 35 miles W of Buka and made a direct hit on a vessel reported to be an aircraft carrier. During the day, Kahili was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, while other U.S. heavy bombers raided the west coast of Choiseul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 October, after Allied artillery shelling, the enemy evacuated Katika (N of Finschhafen) and coastal positions S of the Song River. At night, on 19 October, an estimated 60 Japanese aircraft attacked Allied surface vessels off Finschhafen, and small numbers of enemy planes raided the area at dawn on 21 and 22 October. The dump areas at Gasmata were effectively bombed by Allied fighter-bombers on both 21 and 22 October. For the second consecutive day the Sattelberg area was heavily bombed on 22 October by Allied medium bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 October, Allied heavy bombers again attacked Pomeia (Celebes), starting large fires on jetties and explosions in the nickel concentrates plant.

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

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence;

A. E. Schrader

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

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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 209.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 21 October, about 185 miles WNW of Alexai Point (Attu) an enemy bomber engaged a U.S. patrol plane for 8 or 9 minutes, making 6 passes at the U.S. plane. After sustaining some damage, the enemy plane broke off the engagement and departed westward. The same afternoon 2 unidentified aircraft were reported near Attu.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Extremely nationalistic General Alberto Gilbert, acting Argentine Foreign Minister since Storni's resignation, was appointed Foreign Minister on 21 October, relinquishing his post as Minister of Interior to pro-Nazi General Luis C. Perlinger.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: North and SW of Melitopol and in the city, the enemy was forced to give up several strong points. Enemy counterattacks prevented a serious break-through in this area. In the Kremenchug bridgehead the Soviets have driven the point of their salient a few miles farther south and are now within 18 miles of Krivoi-Rog. The town of Verkhne-Dneprovsk, 32 miles W of Dnepropetrovsk, was captured, thereby broadening the salient by several miles. The initiative in this battle remains in Soviet hands, while enemy units continue to resist stubbornly with no apparent signs of a withdrawal as yet. Fifty miles S of Kiev, and S of Pereyaslav, Red Army units inside the small Kanev loop of the Dnepr slightly enlarged their bridgehead. North of Kiev, there appears to be no important change. Central Front: South of Rechitsa, Soviet forces again advanced and captured several small villages in the marshy triangle. West of Smolensk the fighting increased in intensity. Northern Front: South of Velikie-Luki in the Nevel area and N of Ilmen along the Volkhov, as in the Mga area, there was fighting of renewed intensity. In the Nevel area enemy counterattacks had some local success. Along this front signs of increasing activity are evident. Air Activity: On the night of 21-22 October, Fastov and Znamenska, junctions on the supply RR paralleling the Dnepr to the west, were attacked by the Soviet Air Force for the third consecutive night. On 22 October the SAF continued its strong support of ground thrusts in the Kremenchug salient, at the Kanev bridgehead W of Pereyaslav, and in the Rechitsa--Gomel area.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 October enemy defensive air action over northern France and Holland was on a reduced scale. On the night of 21-22 October, about 10 enemy planes dropped bombs at scattered points in southeast England; 3 of the attacking planes reached London.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 22 October activity on the Eighth Army front was limited mainly to patrolling. Enemy resistance was strongest in the Campobasso--Boianò area. On the Fifth Army front further progress was made in the area of Alife and Piedimonte, S of the Matese Mountains. Enemy counterattacks were repelled in the coastal sector. On the night of 20-21 October, U.S. PT boats attacked an enemy convoy consisting of 3 tank landing craft and 4 small escorts off Leghorn. A torpedo hit was scored on 1 LCT. On the night of 21-22 October, British destroyers patrolling the Adriatic captured a small enemy merchant vessel. Air Activity: On the night of 20-21 October enemy planes made light and unsuccessful attacks on shipping off Leros and on Portolago Bay. On 21 October, U.S. fighter-bombers attacked the rail yards at Skopje (Yugoslavia); 3 enemy planes were encountered. U.S. fighters on anti-shipping operations off the Dalmatian coast set fire to 3 small vessels and destroyed a formation of 5 enemy dive-bombers. In Italy, on the night of 20-21 October, Allied planes dropped 70 tons of bombs on the airdrome at Furbara, setting fire to 12 enemy planes on the ground. On 21 October, U.S. bombers made heavy attacks on enemy rail lines, bridges, and positions at Terni, Cassino, and several points N and NW of Rome. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers were active throughout the day, attacking gun positions, roads, and transport throughout the battle area. A total of about 40 enemy aircraft in small formations was encountered during the day's bombing operations. An additional 25 enemy planes were active over the Naples--Volturno area. On the night of 20-21 October about 15 enemy planes dropped flares and bombs on Naples Harbor. On 21 October, 5 enemy planes were encountered N of Algiers and 2 of them were destroyed by U.S. fighters. Off Cape Tenes, 25 enemy torpedo planes attacked Allied shipping; 10 were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 21 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked Kara (Bougainville). Kakasa (Choiseul) was also subjected to an effective bombing attack. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 October, Allied medium bomber and fighter planes bombed and strafed enemy troops, bridges, and villages S of Bogadjim. A large force of Allied heavy units dropped 221 tons of bombs on Sattelberg and Wareo (4 miles N of Sattelberg), destroying all buildings at Sattelberg and nearly all at Wareo; 2 ammunition dumps also were blown

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up. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area. On 21 October, Allied planes effectively bombed Hansi (Timor).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 21 October, 2 medium-sized cargo vessels were sunk by enemy aircraft 60 miles W of Algiers. On 20 October a British cargo vessel was sunk in the approaches to the Persian Gulf. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 October, 2 sightings were reported: 100 miles SE of Savannah, and 75 miles SW of Barbados. On 22 October a sighting was reported off the northeast coast of Jamaica.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter 8-8-78

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD BY: HHS & S-8-72
22 Oct 46 5-8-72

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 21 October 1943

To : 1200 Z, 22 October 1943

War and Navy Departments

Washington, D. C.,

22 October 1943.

No. 208.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: North and SW of Melitopol and in the center of the city, enemy units have been forced back slightly. In the Kremenchug bridgehead, the Red Army has driven the point of its salient 3 to 6 miles farther south in the direction of Krivoi-Rog, while along the sides and base there appears to be little change. The enemy's situation here is becoming increasingly serious, but his intentions are still masked. North of Kiev heavy fighting continues, with little apparent change in the situation. Central Front: South of Rechitsa in the marshy triangle of the Pripet, Soviet units made some headway and captured several towns. In the Gomel area there appears to be little change. Northern Front: Along this front there was fighting of local significance at several places. Air Activity: On the night of 20-21 October, the Soviet Air Force for the second consecutive night bombed Fastov, Znamenska, and Nikopol, attacking rail targets and supply concentrations. On 21 October air activity by both sides was considerably increased along the fronts from the Azov Sea to the Gomel area; the main Soviet effort was directed toward support of offensives in the Kremenchug salient and N of Kiev.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 20 October a strong force of U.S. bombers attacked the rail yards and an aircraft parts factory at Dueren (25 miles S of Cologne); over 250 tons of bombs were dropped through heavy clouds. About 185 enemy planes were observed in the air, but their attacks were not aggressive; AA fire was unusually weak. U.S. bombers made lighter attacks on the airdromes at Gilze - Rijen and Woensdrecht in Holland. On the night of 20-21 October, RAF bombers heavily attacked Leipzig; RAF Mosquitoes attacked Berlin, Cologne, Brauweiler, and Emden. About 30 enemy planes operated over southeast England and East Anglia; 10 penetrated to the London area.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 20 October the Allied armies in Italy

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made very slight progress over extremely difficult terrain in the face of continuing heavy enemy resistance and demolitions. Eighth Army patrols advanced as far as the mouth of the River Trigno on the Adriatic coast, 11 miles NW of Termoli. In the central sector Allied troops reached Montagano, 2 miles W of the Termoli--Campobasso road, and occupied the mountain village of Campochiaro, 11 miles SW of Campobasso. Piedimonte d'Alife and Alife, in the upper Volturno Valley, also have been taken. Aerial reconnaissance reveals that the Pontine Marshes are being flooded by the enemy. In the mountains N of Bergamo elements of the Alpini are still resisting the Germans. Mixed Chetnik and Italian forces have attacked the enemy at Matisevo, Yugoslavia. Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 October, RAF planes made light attacks on the Maritza airfield and on the Antimachia landing ground. Attacks were also made on harbors at Melos, Syros, and Cos. On 20 October, Allied planes attacked 2 small vessels off Cos and strafed a supply dump on the shore. Enemy planes were active over Samos but only one dropped bombs. In Italy, on 20 October, U.S. planes successfully attacked rail bridges at Grosseto, Orvieto, and Montaldo di Castro, all N and NW of Rome. Other medium and heavy bombers attacked enemy airfields at Cerveteri, Marcigliana, and Casale (near Rome), destroying more than 15 enemy planes on the ground. There was no air opposition except at Casale, where 1 of 6 attacking fighters was destroyed. U.S. fighters and fighter-bombers were over the battle front throughout the day attacking gun positions, roads, and transport. A strong force of Allied fighters set fire to three 100-foot vessels off Zara on the Dalmatian coast; a train was blown up S of Ancona. U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail yards at Nis (Yugoslavia) scoring many hits among more than 700 cars, and destroying 2 locomotives and other rolling stock. Berane (100 miles NW of Skopje, Yugoslavia) has been under repeated enemy air attacks, according to delayed reports of 18 October. Naval Activity: On the night of 19-20 October, U.S. PT boats patrolling off the Arno River (near Pisa) attacked a convoy consisting of 1 small tanker, 1 tank landing craft and an escort of 3 motor minesweepers. The LCT was hit by a torpedo, and a possible torpedo hit was scored on the tanker. On the night of 20-21 October, Allied destroyers on a sweep in the Adriatic sank an enemy trawler.

6. ASIA.--Burma: Following the bombing of Heho airdrome, on 18 October, 1 of 7 Japanese fighters which intercepted was destroyed. India: On 21 October, Chittagong town was attacked by 24 Japanese bombers, with an escort of 18 fighters. Little damage resulted. This was the first offensive action by the enemy air force in this area for several months.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 19 October, U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 66 tons on Kahili; 6 of 15

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to 20 Japanese interceptors were shot down. U.S. medium units also bombed Ballale and Kara. Kara also was subjected to an attack by dive and torpedo bombers; 5 aircraft were destroyed on the ground. An enemy destroyer was bombed and believed sunk 22 miles NE of Cape Orford.
New Guinea--New Britain Area: Early on 20 October, 30 enemy aircraft bombed Salaukaia Plantation at Finschhafen. Allied planes attacked the Sattelberg area, supply dumps at Bogadjim, and destroyed 6 enemy float-planes taking off near Kairiru Island in the Wewak area. Seventeen of 32 beached barges were destroyed by an Allied bomber E of Cape Gloucester.
Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 19 October, Allied heavy bombers attacked Manokwari in Dutch New Guinea, and sank a medium cargo vessel 90 miles NE of Sorong.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 19 October a U.S. cargo vessel was sunk, presumably by mine, off Cape Race, Newfoundland.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72

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OSD Lp SECRET-3-72
By auth. A. C. of S.
21Oct43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 207.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Crimea the enemy garrison has been reduced to a few divisions. Whether the evacuated divisions have been sent to the Noga steppe to bolster the defense line or have crossed the lower Dnepr at Kherson, or both, is not clear. However, the Melitopol-Noga defense line stands unbroken; attacking Soviet forces have suffered heavy losses without making any substantial gains. In the Soviets' Kremenchug bridgehead the situation remains uncertain. Red Army units have driven the point of this bridgehead-salient a few miles south and are now halfway from the Dnepr to Krivoi-Rog, while the sides and base have been only slightly widened in intense fighting. Enemy units in this area are resisting stubbornly. The enemy's situation is serious but not critical. North of Kiev, heavy enemy counter-attacks appear to have checked Red Army units. Central Front: South of Rechitsa and S of Gomel, there was fighting of local significance but with no important change in the situation. Northern Front: In the Nevel area and N of Ilmen, there was also fighting of local significance. Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 October, the Soviet Air Force attacked targets at Fastov, SW of Kiev, and at Znamenka, SW of Kremenchug, both rail junctions on supply lines from the Middle Dnepr. Rail targets were also attacked at Nikopol, W of Zaporozhe and at Dzhankoi, rail junction in the Crimea. On 20 October, strong GAF concentrations attempted to limit Soviet bridgeheads in the Kremenchug area and near Chernigov. The SAF continued attacks against enemy transports in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19-20 October, 5 enemy planes dropped bombs in southeast England; 3 reached the London area. On 19 October, RAF fighter-bombers attacked the liner Strasbourg and 2 small vessels off Ijmuiden.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy on 20 October the enemy continued to withdraw slowly on the Fifth Army front. There was no major

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change on the Eighth Army front, where enemy resistance stiffened as Allied troops approached his main positions. However, the towns of Busso and Oratino, approximately 5 miles NW of Campobasso, were yielded by the enemy. Air Activity: On the night of 18-19 October, RAF torpedo planes damaged a medium-sized merchant vessel S of the Peloponnesus. In Italy, U.S. light bombers attacked motor transport and bridges between Rome and the battle area. On 19 October, U.S. fighters strafed the Viterbo and Tarquinia airfields, destroying 14 aircraft on the ground. U.S. heavy bombers destroyed 5 rail and road bridges between Pescara and Ancona. Light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions and supply lines behind the central sector of the battle line.

6. ASIA.--China: In western Yunnan an enemy force, estimated at 3,000, moving east from Htawgaw, Burma, engaged Chinese troops on the west bank of the Salween River at points S of Lushui and opposite Lukou (90 to 100 miles N of Lunglin). Enemy positions opposite Lukou were bombed for the second time by U.S. planes on 18 October with unknown results. Burma: Ninety miles S of Lungling a Japanese force, size unknown, crossed the Salween at Kunlong, and was reported moving east toward Mengting (Yunnan) on 19 October. On 18 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the air field at Heho, 95 miles SE of Mandalay. RAF dive bombers attacked the Mawlaik ferry station. Enemy troop positions at Maungdaw and in the Kalembo area were attacked by the RAF. On 19 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked Kawlin airfield, while another flight wrecked rails and rolling stock at Wuntho. The RAF damaged 11 locomotives and more than 35 cars in attacks on various rail lines.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.- Solomons Area: On 18 October U.S. fighters attacking Kahili destroyed 8 of 15 to 20 enemy fighters attempting interception. A Japanese concentration at Kakasa (Choiseul) was bombed and strafed. A new enemy landing strip was observed under construction at Kara, W of Kahili. New Guinea.-New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen sector enemy troops from the Sattelberg area, attacking to the east, have infiltrated to the coast S of the Song River. Enemy losses are estimated at 200. On 19 October, 14 enemy aircraft ineffectively bombed Finschhafen. Northwest Australia.-Banda Sea Area: On 19 October, Allied planes bombed and strafed the runway on Trangan (Aroe) Island. Allied planes also attacked Fulloro village and airdrome (Timor), destroying buildings and causing fires and explosions.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 19 October a British cargo vessel was sunk, presumably by mine, off Cape Race, Newfoundland.

-2- DECLASSIFIED
Letter, 5-3-72
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Regraded Unclassified

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REF ID: A66578

U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 20 October a possible sighting was reported 50 miles E of Curacao.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. KOR 13-9-78
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H.E.M.

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 19 October 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 20 October 1943 20 October 1943.

No. 206.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol area there is no apparent change. In the Soviet Army's Kremenchug bridgehead the situation remains confused. Red units now hold a quadrilateral area, 30 miles deep, with a 30 mile base on the Dnepr, having cut 20 miles of the RR west of Dnepropetrovsk. The enemy's intentions in this area are still masked. Soviet units astride the highway N of Kiev have captured the town of Vyshgorod, 6 miles from the city. Central Front: South of Rechitsa, Red Army units slightly improved their positions in the marshy triangle, despite enemy counterattacks. South of Gomel, Soviet forces improved their positions in the Sozh bridgehead. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 19 October an air-escorted enemy convoy in the Barents Sea was attacked by the Soviet Air Force. Air activity over the fighting fronts appeared to be on a diminished scale.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 17 October, German fighters were active over the Bay of Biscay. On 18 October nearly 300 enemy defensive sorties were observed, mostly over the Calais area. On the night of 18-19 October, 10 enemy planes operated in the London area. RAF bombers heavily attacked Hanover, where many searchlights were in operation; AA fire was moderate, and enemy night fighters were fairly active.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 19 October the enemy continued to withdraw very slowly in the Volturno River sector, fighting strong rear guard actions. Contact was reported at Sant' Andrea, 3-1/2 miles NW of the river. Allied troops occupied Dragoni on the road skirting the upper Volturno Valley 8 miles NW of Calazzo. In the central sector Baranello, 6 miles W of Campobasso, was captured despite stiff enemy resistance in that area. Petacciato, on the Adriatic coast road 7 miles W of Termoli, is now in Allied hands. In the Dodecanese, the island of Simi is reported

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again free of the enemy. Air Activity: On 17 October enemy air attacks on Leros were on a decreased scale, although bombers attacked Castellorosso. Allied naval units in the Aegean Sea were attacked by enemy planes. On 18 October, U.S. medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked rail yards, rolling stock, and a bridge at Skoplje, Yugoslavia; there was no enemy air opposition. In Italy, on the night of 17-18 October, Allied light bombers attacked motor transport on the east coast. On 18 October, U.S. fighters strafed landing grounds in the Rome area at Grosseto and at Macerata; 34 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy fortifications and communications in the central battle area. Cassino and Castiglione were also attacked by light bombers. Five enemy fighters were observed over the battle area during the day.

6. ASIA--Burma: Sumprabum, 75 miles N of Myitkyina, was attacked by U.S. planes on 16 and 17 October. U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked Naba Junction on the RR between Myitkyina and Mandalay on 17 October dropping approximately 40 tons. Hits were scored on tracks and rolling stock. On 18 October, U.S. medium bombers dropped 10 tons on Myitkyina landing ground.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 17 October U.S. fighters were intercepted by 30 to 40 Jap fighters over Ballale; 14 enemy planes were destroyed. On the following day a large force of heavy, dive, and torpedo bombers, with fighter escort, dropped over 100 tons on enemy installations at Ballale. Three of 10 to 15 Jap interceptors were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 October, 6 enemy bombers and 12 fighters ineffectively raided the Finschhafen sector. On 18 October, Allied medium bombers attacked Rabaul, sinking 1 destroyer, 1 gunboat and 1 medium cargo vessel; another cargo vessel was possibly sunk. A total of 36 aircraft on Rapopo and Tobera airfields was destroyed on the ground; 24 of 40 to 60 enemy fighters, which intercepted after Allied planes left the target area, were shot down. Cape Hoskins and Cape Gloucester (New Britain) and Sio (New Guinea) were also bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 19 October, 2 sightings were reported: one, 180 miles SE of Jacksonville, and the other, 300 miles NW of Barbados.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. A.C. 8-72
19Oct43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 18 October 1943
To : 1200 Z, 19 October 1943

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

No. 205.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol area fighting continues with no apparent change in the situation. Soviet frontal attacks along the Noga defense line have lessened in intensity. Enemy defense positions and counterattacks have prevented any serious penetration, and the enemy appears to be holding the new shortened line intact. In the Kremenchug bridgehead the situation is confused. Advances of 3 to 4 miles have been registered by Red Army units within the bridgehead, bringing the RR to the SW within medium artillery range. No large scale enemy counterattack is in evidence as yet; however, there is no indication that the enemy intends to evacuate the "Big Bend" area. North of Kiev, Soviet units slightly improved their positions; at Kiev the situation appears unchanged. Central Front: South of Rechitsa in the marshy triangle of the Pripet River, Soviet forces made further slight gains. South of Gomel the Soviet bridgehead on the right bank of the Sozh River was also slightly enlarged. Northern Front: In the Nevel area heavy fighting of local significance continues.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 16-17 October, 7 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Hastings and Chesham areas of southeast England; 1 plane reached the suburbs of London. On 17 October, 1 enemy plane bombed Eastleigh (Portsmouth area), and 3 others made attacks in Sussex. On the night of 17-18 October a total of 12 enemy planes attacked points in southeast England; 10 of these reached London. RAF light bombers continued harassing raids on German cities; Berlin and Aachen were attacked on the night of 17-18 October.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 18 October some slight progress was made on the Eighth Army front in Italy, despite enemy counterattacks in the central sector. Allied troops captured Montecilfone and Santo

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By auth. A.C. 8-72
19Oct43

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Stefano. On the Fifth Army front the enemy made 3 counterattacks near Liberi, but was driven back and forced to evacuate Roccaromana, 12 miles N of Capua, and Gioia Sannitica, 6 miles W of Cerreto. The Volturno River has now been cleared of the enemy from its confluence with the Calore River to the sea. Air Activity: On the night of 16-17 October, RAF planes attacked Maritza airdrome on Rhodes; enemy aircraft dropped flares over Leros. On 17 October, 2 enemy planes bombed Portolago Bay (Leros) and Allied medium bombers attacked enemy shipping at Calinos. In Italy, on the night of 16-17 October, 6 enemy planes bombed Foggia and another hostile aircraft strafed Termoli Harbor. U.S. light bombers attacked motor transport and roads S of Rome; RAF planes attacked the Casale (Rome) landing ground. On 17 October, U.S. planes continued their attacks on the east coast rail lines and bombed enemy positions at Alife and near Piedmonte in the battle area.

6. ASIA--China: On 17 October, U.S. fighters successfully attacked Japanese troop concentrations and a supply dump at Lukou, on the east bank of the Salween River, in Yunnan Province. Japanese planes bombed Lungmoon and Kuekuk in southeast China. Burma: On 13 October a total of 6 transport planes on the India-China ferry route was attacked by enemy fighters. A communique states that river shipping on the Irrawaddy and Chindwin were bombed on 16-17 October by U.S. and RAF planes. Three 200-foot boats were sunk at Katha, along with 6 to 8 smaller craft. Bhamo airdrome was heavily hit.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Pacific Area: On 17 October an unidentified floatplane, probably submarine-based, approached Oahu but withdrew when illuminated by searchlights near Barber's Point. Solomons Area: On 17 October, a U.S. patrol bomber, NE of Mussau Island, sighted and attacked an enemy convoy consisting of 1 cargo vessel, 1 large troop transport, and 1 destroyer. A direct hit was scored on the crowded troopship which was left smoking and in a sinking condition. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 October an enemy force in the Finschhafen sector advanced down the Song River to within 2 miles of the coast. Before dawn on the same date 3 enemy barges landed S of the Song River; 2 barges were destroyed and 37 Japs killed. Twenty-four of approximately 35 enemy fighters were shot down in the Oro Bay area by intercepting Allied fighters. A subsequent report of the attack on the Wewak and Boram airdromes, on 16 October, states that an additional force of Allied medium bombers destroyed 15 enemy planes on the ground and 4 fighters attempting interception. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 16 October, RAAF planes raided Ambon starting large fires along the waterfront. Allied heavy units attacked Ternate, Moluccas Islands, starting fires. Three serviceable landing strips were sighted on Halmahera.

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8-3-72

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report from Americans in American Waters: On 18 October, 2 U-boat sightings reported: one off Jacksonville, Florida; and the other, 300 miles off Bahia, Brazil.

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

For the Director of Intelligence:

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

A. E. SCOTT
Captain
Asst. Dir., In

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 18 October, 2 U-boat sightings were reported: one off Jacksonville, Florida; and the other, 300 miles SE of Bahia, Brazil.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By AUTHORITY OF
18 OCT 1943 5-3-72

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 204.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol area heavy fighting continues with no apparent change in the situation. Enemy counter-attacks N and S of the town, while not restoring the Molochnaya River line, have prevented further penetration and had some local successes. At the northern end of the Noga defense line Soviet units have taken Popova, on the Konskaya River and about 3 miles N of Vasilevka. This does not indicate a serious penetration in this area as the high ground just W of Vasilevka may be the new anchor point for the left flank of the enemy's new shortened line. The partial destruction by the enemy of the Dneprostroy Dam at Zaporozhe will protect this left flank by flooding the network of rivers formed at the southern corner of the Dnepr's "Big Bend" by the Konskaya and other intermediary rivers. Between Dnepropetrovsk and Kremenchug the Soviet bridgehead, now estimated to be 27 miles long and 15 miles deep, has been somewhat strengthened by reinforcements. This bridgehead threatens the RR line 15 miles to the southwest and the Dnepropetrovsk garrison. At Kiev the situation appears to be unchanged. Central Front: In the marshy triangle formed by the Dnepr and Pripet rivers and the Gomel--Pinsk RR, Soviet units have crossed the Dnepr on a 15-mile front and penetrated from 2-1/2 to 6 miles. Heavy fighting in this area continues. Northern Front: West and NW of Smolensk, particularly in the Nevel area, heavy fighting continues. Enemy counterattacks have held Soviet forces to unimportant gains. Along the rest of the front fighting of only local importance took place. Air Activity: On 16 October the Soviet Air Force harassed enemy units evacuating the Zaporozhe area over Dnepr bridges. On the night of 16-17 October the rail center of Nikopol, W of Zaporozhe, was attacked for the third successive night by the SAF. On 17 October tactical air units of both sides were strongly engaged at focal points from the Dnepr River bend N to Gomel.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 17 October, the enemy continued to fight stubbornly along the entire line increasing his resistance on the Eighth Army front. The Allies beat off several counterattacks in the Volturno sector. Beyond the Volturno the Allied advance was marked by the capture of the mountain village of Liberi, 5 miles NW of Calazzo. Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 October, RAF planes bombed the Marcigliana airdrome at Rome; U.S. light bombers attacked railroads and rolling stock along the east and west coasts of Italy. On 16 October U.S. medium bombers attacked the rail center of Ancona where hits were made among more than 200 railroad cars. Enemy air activity showed a slight decrease, but a total of 32 fighters was intercepted over the battle area. U.S. fighter-bombers attacked motor transport and strafed Cisternia airdrome. U.S. fighters, escorted by Italian fighters, bombed enemy shipping in Levka Channel scoring a hit on a merchant vessel. In the Aegean area, on the night of 15-16 October, RAF planes made a light attack on Maritza airdrome. U.S. medium bombers set a ship on fire at Calinos. A total of 46 enemy bombers and dive-bombers made 5 attacks on Leros.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 15 October shipping at Rangoon was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers which were intercepted by 12 enemy fighters; 3 Japanese planes were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 16 October, U.S. planes effectively bombed Ballale airdrome and the strip at Kara. Many Japanese are reported to be along the northwest coast of Choisaul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A reassessment of enemy losses in the raid on Oro Bay, reported yesterday, shows 28 dive-bombers and 18 fighters destroyed. Two additional Japanese fighters were shot down off Gasmata. On 16 October Allied fighters engaged 15 enemy bombers and 12 fighters E of Finschhafen, destroying 5 bombers and 1 fighter. One force of Allied medium bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Alexishafen, destroying 2 grounded aircraft and 15 of 30 to 40 intercepting fighters, while another force strafed and bombed villages in the Sio sector (North Huon Peninsula). Allied medium bombers and escorting fighters also attacked Wewak and Boram airfields, destroying 10 aircraft on the ground, and shooting down 16 of approximately 30 airborne enemy fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of 15 October show a new airdrome with two probably serviceable runways, 4,000 and 5,000 feet long, on Trangan (Aroe) Island.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 October a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk approximately 50 miles SW of Iceland.

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U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 15 October, 2 sightings were reported: one about 200 miles NE of Nassau, and another 150 miles SW of Puerto Rico. On 16 October, 2 sightings were reported: one 80 miles E of Havana and another in Windward Passage.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By ~~SECRET~~ 6-8-78
17Oct43
R.E.M.

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

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

No. 203.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Three new cabinet members appointed in Argentina include two civilians, one of whom is strongly nationalist, pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic, and a pro-Allied Naval Officer. The ban on Jewish newspapers has been lifted.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol sector fighting for the town continues. The situation along the Noga defense line is a fluid one. Soviet units are attempting to turn the enemy's left flank S of Zaporozhe and have achieved some minor successes. There has been no important break-through, and although the enemy situation is serious, it does not appear as yet to be critical. Along the middle Dnepr, SE of Kremenchug, Red Army units slightly extended their bridgehead. At Kiev hard fighting continues and enemy reserves appear to have prevented any gains by the encircling Soviet units. Central Front: South of Gomel, Soviet units slightly improved their positions; however, as at Kiev, enemy counterattacks prevented any important change in the situation. Northern Front: Northwest of Smolensk, in the Nevel area, hard fighting continues with the outcome still in doubt.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 15 October, 2 FW-190's were destroyed over southeast England. During the night 15 - 16 October, 3 enemy aircraft made light attacks on the Essex--Suffolk area; later 5 others were active over the Essex--Kent areas. Two ME-410's and one JU-88 were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 16 October the Allied Fifth Army fought against stubborn rear-guard action along the Volturno front in Italy; however, enemy mines and demolitions were employed on a somewhat reduced scale. Having cleared the entire highway from Vinchiatturo to Termoli, on the Adriatic, the Eighth Army continued its advance westward as far as Castellino del Biferno, Montagano, and Busso. The island of Naxos, in the Aegean Sea, was occupied by the Germans. Air Activity: On the night of 14 - 15 October, the bridge and railroad S of Talamone were bombed by RAF planes. Off

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Elba, 2 enemy vessels were sunk by light coastal vessels. On 15 October, Allied bombers continued their attacks on rail and road junctions N of the battle areas; fighter bombers attacked enemy planes and motor transport. There was a marked increase in enemy air activity; about 75 enemy aircraft were active over the Fifth Army front. In Greece, attacks were carried out on enemy airdromes destroying 11 aircraft on the ground.

6. ASIA.--An Allied communique reports that on 16 October, British planes attacked communications, troop positions, and supply bases in Burma. Eight locomotives were damaged by machine gun fire between Prome and Thazi; railway installations at Sagaing were bombed and motor transport N of Toungoo and in the Taungup area was attacked. Japanese headquarters and the supply base at Kalemio in the Myittha Valley were bombed and strafed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 15 October, U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, dropped 29 tons of bombs on supply and personnel areas at Kahili, causing explosions and fires. Six of 10 to 15 enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down. Buka airdrome was also attacked by U.S. medium units which started large fires on the strip and revetment area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 October, 20 enemy dive-bombers, escorted by 45 fighters, attacked the Oro Bay area; intercepting Allied fighters destroyed 16 dive-bombers and 15 fighters. Allied medium units bombed and heavily strafed targets along the north coast of Huon Peninsula, destroying buildings at Sio. Photographs of shipping in Rabaul Harbor, taken 15 October, show 24 cargo vessels totaling 138000 tons, 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 7 submarines, 2 tenders and 1 tanker. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 14 October, Allied heavy bombers attacked Boela, Ceram, and supply dumps at Taberfane where 1 of 7 floatplanes attempting interception was shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report in any theatre. U-boat Sightings in American Waters. No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. A. C. of SA G-8-72
16Oct43

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 202.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol area fighting for the town continues with the outcome still in doubt. Enemy reserves have been committed and counterattacks along the Noga defense line appear to be having some success. Along the middle Dnepr River several small Soviet bridgeheads have been liquidated by enemy counterattacks. At Kiev fighting continues, with the Soviets attempting to enlarge their bridgeheads to encompass the city. Here also the situation for the enemy is serious. Central Front: The situation at Gomel is similar to that at Kiev. Soviet units W of the Sozh River while attempting to surround the city, were thrown sharply on the defense by strong counterattacks. In the area W of Smolensk fierce fighting continues. Air Activity: On 15 October the Soviet Air Force continued strongly to support ground operations in the Melitopol--Zaporozhe area and along the Dnepr.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 14 October more than 100 enemy defensive aircraft in flight were observed over France and Holland; about 300 enemy single and twin-engine fighters were active in opposition to the U.S. attack on Schweinfurt.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 15 October severe fighting continued in the Volturno River sector from Capua to the sea. The enemy yielded some ground between Cancelli and the Gulf of Gaeta, but between Cancelli and Capua he held his positions firmly. East of Capua, however, the Germans retired along the whole Volturno--Calore River front, covering their withdrawal by counterattacks with tanks and infantry supported by long-range artillery and mortars. In the central sector the Allies captured Vinchiatturo, 6 miles SW of the important town of Campobasso, which had been evacuated by the enemy on 14 October after stiff resistance. In the Dodecanese the Germans have occupied the island of Pharmako, NE of

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Regraded Unclassified

Leros; Simi has been evacuated by the British. On the night of 14-15 October, British destroyers intercepted 2 enemy ships in the Adriatic. One was sunk and the other, a 5,000-ton German tanker, was captured and taken into port. Air Activity: On the night of 13-14 October, RAF planes bombed the rail yards at Orbetello, and U.S. light bombers attacked roads and transport in the Formia and Vasto areas. On 14 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Terni marshalling yards and rail lines between Guillianova and Pescara. About 45 enemy fighters, both German and Italian types, were encountered at Terni. U.S. medium bombers attacked the airfields at Argos in Greece, where hits were made among 27 enemy planes on the ground. About 12 hostile fighters attempted interception over the target. In the Aegean, on 14 October, 40 enemy bombers attacked Leros. That night enemy planes again bombed the island, and on 15 October, 10 enemy bombers and dive bombers continued the attack. On the night of 15-16 October, RAF planes made a light attack on Calinos harbor.

6. ASIA.-- China: In western Yunnan, contact has been made between fairly strong Chinese and Japanese forces. Fighting continues at several points W of the Salween River. On 14 October, U.S. medium bombers continued attacks on shipping in the Amoy area. Direct hits were scored on 2 medium-sized freighters; both were left burning. Hits were also scored on a warehouse and on an oil dump; the Amoy airdrome was strafed. No enemy air opposition was encountered.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.-- New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 October, the enemy made a light raid on Buna and Oro Bay, causing minor damage. U.S. medium bombers attacked Alexishafen, dropping 32 tons of explosives on the airfield and dump area. Enemy installations at Cape Hoskins, Cape Gloucester, and Gasmata were bombed on 13 October. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 14 October, RAAF planes bombed and strafed Selaru Island. Langgoer, in the Kai Islands, and Dilli, Lautem, and Hansisi, on Timor, were also bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- A British cargo vessel, previously reported torpedoed and sunk on 11 October in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden, is now reported not sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
000 Let SECRET
By auth. A.C. 0-3-72
15Oct43

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 201.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Argentine Ministers of Justice, Public Works, and Finance, all reportedly favoring a break with the Axis, tendered their resignations on 12 October to President Ramirez, who has accepted them.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol area, Soviet units W of the Molochnaya River are fighting for the town and have cut the rail line S of there, probably near the Crimea. The enemy defense guarding the Noga Steppe (the area between the lower Dnepr and the Crimean Peninsula) appears to be holding. The Zaporozhe bridgehead has been evacuated by the enemy in the face of strong Soviet pressure. In the Kiev sector, Soviet bridgeheads N and S of the city have been somewhat enlarged in heavy fighting. Central Front: In the Gomel sector a condition resembling that at Kiev exists. Red Army units W of the Sozh River are attempting to take the city. West of Smolensk in the Orsha--Vitebsk area, there is heavy fighting of an undetermined nature. Northern Front: There appears to be no change. Air Activity: On 14 October the Soviet Air Force strongly supported successful ground operations at Zaporozhe.
4. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 14 October the enemy fiercely opposed the large-scale Allied attacks along the whole Calore--Volturno River front in Italy. Allied forces made generally slow progress in the face of continuous counterattacks by the enemy who employed tanks, infantry, and artillery. In the northeastern sector of the Italian front Casacalenda was captured by units of the Eighth Army, and the main road through Campobasso was cleared of the enemy. In Yugoslavia, the Partisans are in control of a strip of coast S of Sibenik. In the Uzice area in Serbia, Mihailovitch forces are being attacked by Germans aided by Bulgarian troops. The German force numbers approximately 2,000 men, and the Bulgarian, 5,000. Air Activity: In the Aegean Sea area, on the night of 12-13 October, RAF planes made light attacks on Maritza and Kattavia airfields on Rhodes.

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15Oct43

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On 13 October, Ambelos on Gavdos Island was attacked by RAF light bombers. On the same day about 6 enemy planes bombed Leros. In Italy, on the night of 12-13 October, RAF planes bombed Civitavecchia, and U.S. light bombers bombed and strafed road traffic at both ends of the battle line. On 13 October, U.S. medium, light, and dive bombers attacked Alife (26 miles N of Naples) and Sessa Arunca (S of Ponte). Allied fighters patrolled the battle areas, attacking transport and troop concentrations on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. The only enemy planes encountered were about 20 fighters which were active near Ceprano (SE of Frasinone). In Albania, U.S. medium bombers attacked Tirana airdrome and destroyed 14 enemy planes on the ground. On 12 October, about 20 enemy planes made an unsuccessful attack on Ajaccio in Corsica.

5. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 13-14 October a lone enemy plane dropped bombs in the Essex area of England. On 14 October a strong force of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt; 573 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy air opposition was the most intense encountered to date. Enemy losses were 99 planes destroyed, 26 probably destroyed, and 17 damaged.

6. ASIA.--China: On 13 October, one 290-foot freighter was sunk and near-misses were scored on one 250-foot vessel during an attack by U.S. medium bombers on enemy shipping in Amoy. Between Foochow and Amoy, one 75-foot barge was sunk.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 October, Allied positions in the Song River area were effectively bombed by 6 enemy aircraft; the following morning, 4 enemy planes unsuccessfully raided Morobe. Following the heavy Allied attack of 12 October on Rabaul, reported yesterday, RAAF planes attacked Tobera and Rapopo airdromes, heavily strafing both targets. On 13 October, Allied forces captured the high ground overlooking enemy-held defenses at Sattelberg. In the Ramu Valley enemy positions N of Dumpu were taken.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 11 October a British cargo vessel was 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:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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By auth. A. C. of S. G.
14Oct43

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

K.E.M.

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

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

No. 200.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 13 October 10 Jap medium bombers attacked Alexai Point, Attu, from 18,000 feet, 20 minutes after sundown; bombs fell in the water causing no damage.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Crimea a Soviet amphibious force of undetermined size has landed near Yalta. In the Melitopol area hard fighting was renewed. Soviet units have forced a bridgehead on the west bank of the Molochnaya and are attempting to take the town of Melitopol. In the Zaporozhe bridgehead, Soviet units have penetrated the outer defenses and advanced several miles toward the city. However, enemy reserves along this defensive line have been committed, and counterattacks are developing. Along the middle Dnepr, Soviet units continue their attempts to widen and extend their bridgeheads near Kremenchu and Kiev, but there is no indication as yet that these efforts have more than local significance. Central Front: At Gomel, Soviet units have also forced bridgeheads on the west bank of the Sozh, N and S of the city. These appeared to be local actions. Northern Front: In the Nevel area, enemy counterattacks have had some success, and Soviet pressure has lessened for the time being. Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 October, the Soviet Air Force attacked rail targets at Mogilev, Orsha, and Gorodok on the Central Front; and at Dzhankoi in the Crimea. Enemy airdromes were also bombed. On 13 October, the Soviet Air Force strongly supported offensives in the Zaporozhe and Kiev areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 12-13 October, an enemy bomber was destroyed after it had made a lone attack on an airfield in East Anglia.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 13 October the Badoglio government of Italy declared war on Germany and was accepted by the United States, Great Britain, and Russia as a co-belligerent. During the night of 12 - 13

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October the Fifth Army launched strong attacks on the Volturno River positions held by the enemy. Several bridgeheads have been gained. Air Activity: On the night of 11-12 October, RAF planes bombed the Marfiza (Rhodes) airdrome, and attacked enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea. On 12 October, 5 enemy air attacks were made on Leros Island. Since 27 September, enemy aircraft have made 68 attacks on Leros. In Italy, on 12 October, U.S. planes made bombing and strafing attacks on rail transport and gun positions in the Termoli and Campobasso areas. On the night of 12-13 October, RAF planes attacked shipping and installations in and near Cos harbor.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 12 October Allied patrols reported no enemy troops on Gizo Island. Japanese strength on Choiseul was estimated at 2,000. U.S. medium bombers, in a low-level attack, sank 2 enemy cargo vessels in Matchin Bay, northwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Three enemy planes ineffectually raided the Buna area. An Allied communique reports that the important Japanese base at Rabaul was subjected to a heavy attack by Allied aircraft. A total of 350 tons of bombs was dropped. At least 100 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 50 badly damaged on the ground. Twenty-six of 40 enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down. In the harbor, more than 100 surface craft were sunk or destroyed, including 3 destroyers, 3 medium cargo vessels, 43 small cargo vessels and a large number of harbor craft. Widespread destruction was also caused in the waterfront and supply areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 October, Allied medium and heavy bombers attacked enemy airfields on Timor, causing fires in the target areas.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 13 October a sighting was reported 150 miles S of Haiti.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. A. C. of S., G-2
13Oct43
K.E.M.

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

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

No. 199.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Brigadier General Edelmiro Farrell, Secretary of War, has been appointed Vice President of Argentina to fill the vacancy created by the death last July of Admiral Saba Sueyro. The Argentine Government is reported to have banned all Jewish publications.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: Soviet attacks in the Melitopol--Zaporozhe area have lessened in intensity. To date the enemy's line remains unbroken. At the Kremenchug and Kanev bridgeheads fighting continues, but Soviet units failed to enlarge their footholds. In the Kiev--Pripet area heavy fighting continues, and it appears the Soviet forces have had some minor successes. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: Considerable fighting continues in the Nevel area. Air Activity: On 11 October the air forces of both sides were actively engaged at focal points along the Central and Southern Fronts with particular emphasis on the Nevel and Zaporozhe--Melitopol areas. On 12 October the Soviet Air Force attacked shipping in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Prime Minister Churchill officially announced an agreement with Portugal by which Portugal granted Great Britain air and naval bases in the Azores Islands. Britain agreed to supply Portugal with certain civil and military supplies and to withdraw from the bases on the termination of hostilities. Nothing in the agreement was to affect Portuguese neutrality on the Continent of Europe. Spanish reaction was re-affirmation of neutrality.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 12 October no important change on the front in Italy occurred. The Germans have occupied the island of Paros in the Aegean. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 October, RAF planes bombed Calato airdrome on Rhodes. On 11 October there was strong enemy air action against Leros Island. In Italy, on the night of 10-11 October and on 11 October, Allied planes bombed roads and gun positions on the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts. U. S. medium bombers attacked Garitza airdrome on Corfu; there was no air opposition.

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SECRET 5-3-72

6. ASIA.--India: A communique states that on 11 October Madras was bombed by one Japanese plane. Little damage resulted. Another enemy plane was shot down off the east coast of Ceylon.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 11 October, U.S. heavy, dive, and torpedo bombers, in 2 formations, each with a strong fighter escort, dropped 57 tons of bombs on the Kahili strip, nearby installations, and supply areas. The formation of heavy bombers was intercepted by 23 enemy fighters; 15 of these were shot down. Later 10 Japanese fighters intercepted one U.S. search plane escorted by fighters; 6 enemy fighters were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Satelberg sector, near Finschhafen, the enemy attempted to counterattack and suffered heavy casualties. In the Ramu Valley, Allied units drove the enemy from his positions N of Dumpu. Photographs of the Rabaul area show an increase of 90 planes since 1 October. This may be accounted for, in part, by a decrease of 50 aircraft in the Bougainville area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 October, Allied heavy units bombed Manokwari and Bira, Dutch New Guinea. On the night of 10 October, RAAF planes bombed Ambon, causing explosions and starting large fires in the wharf and barracks areas. Lautem and Cape Chater, on Timor, were bombed by Dutch medium units on the night of 11 October.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 11 October a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the west coast of India. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 12 October a sighting was reported 120 miles S of Bahia, Brazil. On 13 October a sighting was reported 120 miles S of Haiti.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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SECRET, 6-8-78
By auth. A. C. of S. G.
12 Oct 43

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 198.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: In the Melitopol--Molochny River--Zaporozhe area the enemy resisted increasing Soviet attacks. Battles continued for improvement of Soviet bridgeheads on the middle reaches of the Dnepr River. No important penetration of any bridgehead has yet occurred. Central Front: In the Gomel area Soviet forces have advanced to the Sozh River, occupying the town of Novo Belitsa on the east bank, opposite Gomel on the west bank. Northern Front: Slight gains were made by Soviet forces in the Vitebsk area. Heavy fighting continues in the Nevel area, with no apparent change. Air Activity: On 11 October, the Soviet Air Force attacked enemy transports and barges in a Black Sea port. On 10 October air forces of both armies gave considerable support to ground operations on all fronts; efforts were concentrated at the Soviet bridgeheads W of the Dnepr River and in the Vitebsk area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--The battleship Tirpitz was attacked by British midget submarines in Altenfjord, Norway, on 22 September. Subsequent reconnaissance indicates that the attack was successful. Photographs after the raid showed the Tirpitz surrounded by thick oil which extended more than 2 miles from her berth. Also, a number of small unidentified craft were alongside the battleship. Air Activity: On 10 October, U.S. bombers in 2 waves attacked Muenster and Coesfeld in Germany, and Enschede in Holland. Very strong and exceedingly aggressive fighter reaction and intense AA fire were encountered by the first wave of bombers which attacked Muenster. The second wave met very weak air opposition over the other targets; AA fire was moderate to intense. Enemy losses were 96 planes destroyed, 16 probably destroyed, and 12 damaged.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 11 October progress was made by the Allies in both the northern and central sectors of the front in Italy. Allied artillery shelled motor transport and infantry positions in the area of Casacalenda, 5 miles SW of Larino. Despite heavy opposition Allied troops advanced to a point 6 miles SE of Campobasso. Vigorous enemy counter-attacks in the region of Pontelandolfo were repulsed. No change was reported on the Fifth Army front along the Volturno. The Dodecanese island of Calino was occupied by the Germans on 6-7 October. Air Activity: In Italy, on 10 October, Allied planes continued attacks on communications and gun positions in the battle zone. During the night of 9-10 October, RAF planes made light attacks on Maritza and Calato airdromes on Rhodes. On 10 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Tatol-Athens and Araxos airdromes in Greece. Four of about 25 enemy fighters encountered near Athens were destroyed; 21 planes were destroyed on the ground at Tatol. U.S. fighters made a light raid on Antimachia airfield (Cos). Enemy planes attacked Leros Island.

6. ASIA.--China: On 9 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked enemy shipping off the Amoy coast. Direct hits were scored on one tanker, which sank immediately. Two other vessels were bombed, one being severely damaged. Tingka, SW of Mangshih, was successfully bombed and strafed by U.S. fighters. On 10 October, Haiphong docks were again heavily bombed; 50 tons were dropped, with direct hits on the docks and warehouses. Tengchung and Lungling on the Burma--China border were attacked by U.S. fighter planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Japanese dead on Vella Lavella are estimated at 200; the remainder of the garrison was evacuated during the night 6-7 October. On 10 October, U.S. planes bombed and strafed targets along the west coast of Choiseul. Enemy aircraft ineffectively bombed Vella Lavella on 8 October and that night made 3 light raids on New Georgia. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 October enemy ground troops were reported entrenching along the upper Uria River, N of Dumpu. Japanese planes attacked Kiriwina Island on the night of 9 October and again the next morning. On 10 October, Allied planes effectively bombed and strafed enemy-held areas at Sattelberg and Sisi. Four enemy fuel-laden barges along the north coast of New Britain were attacked and set afire. Northwest Australia -Banda Sea Area: On 10 October, Allied planes effectively bombed Saumlaki, in the Tanimbar Islands.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 1 October a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk approximately 300

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miles W of Colombo. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 10 October sightings were reported 150 miles SW of Martinique and 100 miles S of Recife. On 11 October sightings were reported off the Mississippi River delta; off the north coast of Jamaica; in Windward Passage; 300 miles E of Natal; 100 miles SE of Bahia; and 100 miles N of Santa Cruz, Brazil.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD L-10, R-1, E-7a

ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By 2014 POC of S
11 Oct 1983-8-72
H.E.M.

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

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

No. 197.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--President Lopez of Colombia has named a new cabinet with Carlos Lozano as foreign minister and Alberto Lleras Camargo as minister of government, indicating no change in foreign policy. The nation-wide transport workers' strike was called off following conferences between Camargo and strike leaders, and the government's withdrawal of its resolution controlling motor transport.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the middle reaches of the Dnepr River enemy counterattacks continue against attempts by Soviet forces to widen their bridgeheads. At present it appears that these actions are of only local significance. Fighting continues near Gomel with no apparent change in the situation. Near Vitebsk slight gains were made by Soviet forces. Northern Front: Considerable fighting continues in the Nevel area with no significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Photographic reconnaissance reveals that the previously-reported U.S. raids of 9 October on targets in eastern Germany were extremely successful. The fighter assembly plant at Marienburg was destroyed, the aircraft component factory at Anklam was damaged, and the harbor installations at Gdynia (Poland) were heavily damaged.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 10 October the line in Italy was somewhat straightened by Allied advances in the central sector while continued rains hindered operations on both flanks. Units of the Eighth Army occupied Riccia and Castelpagano. Pontelandolfo, 12 miles NW of Benevento, was captured by the Allies. Air Activity: On the night of 8-9 October, RAF planes bombed Isernia and Formia. On 9 October, U.S. bombers made light attacks on motor transport and roads on the Eighth and Fifth Army fronts. In Greece, airdromes at Athens, Larissa, and

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Argos were attacked by U.S. heavy and medium bombers. Airdromes on Crete and Rhodes were also attacked. Off Rhodes, 26 enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping; 16 were shot down by U.S. fighters. Light enemy air activity was encountered at Argos and Athens.

6. ASIA.--China: On 8 October enemy headquarters area and warehouses in Tengchung on the Burma--China border were hit during an attack by U.S. heavy bombers. Burma: A slight forward movement has been made by Japanese ground patrols in the Chin Hills area and near Sumprabum. On 9 October the RAF bombed the Mingaladon airfield and Japanese ground positions near Kalemoyo. U.S. bombers attacked Lashio, Hsipaw, and Maymyo.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 8 October all organized Japanese resistance on Vella Lavella was eliminated. It is probable that only scattered enemy remnants remain on Kolombangara. Photographs of the Kahili--Tonolei area, taken on 9 October, show a slight decrease in the amount of shipping in the area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 9 October, Allied planes destroyed buildings and 2 probable ammunition dumps in the enemy-held Sattelberg sector. Enemy aircraft made a night raid on Dobodura. Photographs of Rabaul, taken on the morning of 9 October, show 1 light cruiser, 7 destroyers, 5 submarines, and 20 merchant ships, including 2 tankers, totaling 99,000 tons. This is a decrease of 31,000 tons over sightings made 3 days before. On the afternoon of 9 October 1 enemy heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, and 2 destroyers (presumably from Rabaul) were observed heading north, 180 miles NE of Mussau Island. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On 9 October, Allied planes dropped 25 tons of bombs on warehouses and wharves at Macassar, starting many fires. Selaru, in the Tanimbars, was also attacked. One enemy bomber approaching the runway was destroyed, and 2 intercepting Japanese twin-engined fighters were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 9 October a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 350 miles W of Ireland. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

DECLASSIFIED
OSD L. SECRETARY
By auth. 100 Oct 43
8-3-78

H.E.M.

On Information received.--
From: 1201 Z, 9 October 1943
To : 1200 Z, 10 October 1943

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

No. 196

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Troops are maintaining order in the Colombian transport strike. Part of the army reserve has been called up and the province of Caldas has been placed under martial law. According to press reports, the Colombian cabinet has resigned and a new one has been named.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: On the middle reaches of the Dnepr River battles for the 3 Soviet bridgeheads continue with no apparent change in the situation. Central Front: In the Gomel--Mogilev--Orsha area the line appears to be stabilized along the Sozh and Pronya rivers, with a bulge to the E around Gomel. The enemy fell back 2 1/2 to 3 miles on 9 October, thus placing Soviet forces 24 miles from Vitebsk. Northern Front: Fighting continues at Nevel with no apparent change.

4. WESTERN EUROPE--On the night of 8-9 October, 6 enemy bombers made light attacks on Essex and Kent. During the same night Hanover and Bremen were heavily bombed by RAF planes. Light attacks were also made on Gastrop, Duren, and Berlin. Defensive activities were fairly intense at the beginning of the Hanover raid but diminished as the attacks progressed. Only weak defenses were encountered on the other raids. On 9 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Anklam (Prussia), Gdynia (Poland), Danzig, and Marienburg (East Prussia).

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 9 October heavy rains hindered activity. There was little change in the western and central sectors, although the Fifth Army somewhat improved its positions along the Volturno River line. The enemy withdrew slightly in the eastern sector, where the towns of Guglionesi, Larino, Colletorto, and San Marco are in Allied hands.

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OSD L. SECRETARY
By auth. 100 Oct 43
8-3-78

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Air Activity.--On 8 October bridges and road junctions N and NE of Naples were attacked by Allied bombers. Fighters attacked enemy transport and gun positions. In the eastern Mediterranean, Allied attacks were continued on airdromes in Greece and on Crete and Rhodes.

6. ASIA.--Indo-China: On 8 October, U.S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, bombed Gia-Lam airdrome (Hanoi area); hits were scored in the barracks area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 8 October, Japanese forces in the vicinity of Marquana Bay were continuing to resist. U. S. patrols in the Vila area found much abandoned equipment including AA guns, ammunition, and 8 to 10 damaged planes. No dead Japanese or graves were found. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On the afternoon of 7 October enemy planes raided the Finschhafen area, and that night 11 enemy bombers, accompanied by 18 fighters, ineffectually attacked the Song River sector. On 8 October enemy planes made weak raids on Goodenough and Woodlark islands, off the southeast coast of New Guinea. A U. S. heavy bomber scored 2 damaging near-misses on a 10,000-ton transport in a convoy of 3 destroyers and 3 large transports, 250 miles NE of Mussau Island. In the Ramu valley, 5 miles N of Dumpu, enemy patrols are reported to be active.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sighting reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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By auth. A.C. 8-3072
9 Oct 43
H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 195

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--A state of siege has been declared in one Colombian province, and five persons were killed in clashes stemming from a strike of chauffeurs and public vehicle operators. The strike has been declared illegal. Starting in protest against new liability bond requirements, it has spread to six provinces. Felipe A. Espil, long-time Argentine ambassador to the United States, has been recalled and will be replaced by Adrian Escobar, who has been Argentine ambassador to both Spain and Brazil.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: The enemy evacuation of the Tama Peninsula has been completed. Southern Front: Enemy action continues against the three Soviet bridgeheads on the Dnepr with little change in the situation. Central Front: Slight enemy withdrawals were made in the Vitebsk area, the Soviet forces advancing 4 to 7 miles. Northern Front: Fighting continues in the Nevel and Kirishi sectors, where Soviet attacks were made on 8 October. The size and scope of Soviet attacks remain in doubt. Air Activity: On 8 October, the German Air Force supported withdrawals over the Kerch Strait, where the Soviets bombed troop-carrying barges. Enemy transports in the Baltic were also attacked. Tactical units of both sides were heavily engaged in the Velikie-Luki area of the Northern Front, in White Russia on the Central Front, and at Soviet bridgeheads W of the Dnepr on the Southern Front.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 6-7 October, one enemy bombe was shot down when the German Air Force made a small raid on southeast England. On the night of 7-8 October, two formations of enemy bombers, crossing the English coast from the southeast and from the Thames Estuary, attacked London. A third formation appeared over the East Midland and attacked Norfolk. Fifty-seven enemy bombers took part in these activities; 4 were shot down. The same night, RAF bombers heavily attacked Stuttgart. Slight fire by heavy AA was encountered, but no searchlights were in operation. On 8 October, U.S. bombers heavily raided Bremen, the Deshmag and Vegesack submarine yards, and the Weser Stuka plant. Most intense AA fire and very strong fighter opposition were encountered. One hundred forty-two enemy aircraft were reported shot down.

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By auth. A.C. 8-3072
9 Oct 43
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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 8 October there was little change on the front in Italy, though the enemy withdrew slightly along the coast NW of Termoli. Concentrated N of the Volturno and Calore rivers, the enemy employed small arms and light artillery to delay the Allied advance. Heavy rains along the Eighth Army's front added to the difficulty of movement caused by demolitions. On 7 October a German attempt to establish a bridgehead on the Dodecanese island of Simi was thwarted by an Anglo-Italian counterattack. Air Activity: On 7 October, Allied fighters attacked enemy motor transport and concentrations NW of Termoli. Allied bombers raided the airdromes of Kastelli-Pediada (Crete), Maritza (Rhodes), and Yannina North (Greece). Enemy bombers made 3 attacks on Leros Island.

6. ASIA.--On 6 October, contact was made with 300 Japanese near Hpimaw in northeast Burma. Subsequently, a limited advance in the Paosha direction by 1000 Japanese carrying rubber boats was observed. On 7 October, 3 direct hits and 8 near misses were made on one 200-foot freighter 100 miles S of Amoy. The ship was left on fire and listing. French Indo-China: On 7 October, Haiphong cement plant was successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers with fighter escort. Many direct hits were scored in the target area and heavy damage resulted. Four of approximately 12 Japanese fighters, attempting interception, were shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 6 October an enemy naval force, consisting of 4 destroyers and 1 possible light cruiser, was engaged by Allied warships NW of Vella Lavella. One Jap destroyer was sunk and 2 other vessels, including the possible light cruiser, were destroyed by explosion. Another force of 4 enemy destroyers and a third group of small craft retired at high speed. On 7 October, U.S. planes bombed Kahili airfield with excellent results. In addition, the field was heavily strafed; 4 gun positions near the Kahili strip and all AA fire on Kangu Hill were silenced. Japanese shipping activity in this area continues heavy. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On 6 October enemy aircraft ineffectually bombed Allied positions in the Finschhafen area, and on the following day caused slight damage in a raid on Song River beach. These planes possibly came from Alexishafen where photographs taken 7 October showed increased use of the 2 landing strips at that point. Allied bombers attacked Unea Island (Witu Group) and the mouth of the Itni River (south coast of New Britain). On New Guinea enemy positions are reported in the hills 1-1/2 miles S of Satelberg in the Finschhafen area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk 1 October in the Gulf of Aden. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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ON Letter,

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
808448-8-72

H.E.M.

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

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

No. 194

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 7 October an enemy medium bomber headed NE was sighted 275 miles SW of Massacre Bay, Attu. One hour later a similar enemy aircraft headed W was observed within 100 miles of Attu.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: The evacuation of enemy forces from the base of the northern finger of the Taman Peninsula has been completed. Only the tip of this finger remains in enemy hands. Southern Front: Along the enemy's Melitopol--Zaporozhe defense line, after some fighting of local significance, there appears to be no change. Along the Dnepr, Soviet units continue to hold bridgeheads on the west bank SE of Kremenchug, NW of Kanev, and at the mouth of the Pripet River. Enemy counterattacks contained the bridgeheads to no important gains. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: Southwest of Velikie-Luki, a Soviet force has captured the town and rail-highway junction at Nevel. In the Leningrad area, the long-held enemy Volkhov line has been penetrated. Soviet units have taken the rail junction and town of Kirishi. Air Activity: On 6 October and on the night of 6-7 October, the Soviet Air Force attacked rail targets at Minsk, Gomel, and Bykhov (all in White Russia). Air attacks were also directed against Dzhankoi (Crimea), and Melitopol. Nevel, N of Vitebsk, was bombed before its capture on 6 October. The Red Air Force closely supported Russian operations along the Dnepr. Enemy barges and other craft were attacked in the Kerch Strait.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 7 October the enemy made a determined stand along his entire line in Italy, carrying out a series of counterattacks on the Eighth Army front. The counterattacks were repulsed. Allied troops made slight gains in the region of the headwaters of the Fortore River, reaching a point 22 miles W of Lucera. Units of the Fifth Army occupied Capua on 6 October, after a general enemy withdrawal across the Volturno River. On 7 October an enemy convoy of armed trawlers, ammunition ships, and landing craft was intercepted and destroyed off Stampalia by a British naval force. Air Activity: On the night

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of 5-6 October, RAF planes heavily bombed the Grosseto airdrome. The next day U.S. heavy bombers effectively bombed the rail yards at Mestre (near Venice). About 30 enemy fighters were encountered over the target. Medium bombers attacked rail targets and road junctions N and NE of Naples. Fighters attacked motor transport and enemy positions in the batt areas. Ten or more enemy fighter-bombers were forced to jettison their bombs near Termoli when intercepted by Allied fighters. In the eastern Mediterranean on the night of 5-6 October, Allied attacks were made on the airdromes at Maritza and Calato and the field at Kastelli-Pediada. On 6 October, the Araxos airdrome in Greece was bombed by Allied planes. The enemy continued his bombing of Leros with a heavy midday attack.

6. ASIA.--China: On 5 October, U.S. medium bombers attacked Shihhwaiyao, an ore port on the Yangtze River, scoring direct hits on storage buildings and loading hoppers. Twenty-seven Japanese bombers, with 21 fighters, were intercepted E of Suichwan airfield, 120 miles SE of Hengyang; no bombs were dropped. One enemy bomber and one fighter were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Photographs of the Kahili--Buin area, taken on 6 October, show 2 large and 2 small merchant vessels, 1 large boat, 7 small craft, and 66 barges in the area. Enemy aircraft strength was about normal. Allied ground troops made small advances against enemy positions on Vella Lavella. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 October the enemy E of Sattelberg withdrew to the W, abandoning equipment and dead. In the Ramu Valley, Allied forces N and W of Dumpu report no contact with the enemy. Enemy aircraft ineffectually bombed the airdromes at Finschhafen and Goodenough Island. Photographs of Rabaul harbor show 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 8 destroyers, 5 subchasers, 4 submarines, and 27 merchant vessels, totaling 130,000 tons. This tonnage is higher than that observed on the last 2 previous sightings, but about equal to tonnage in the harbor 6 or 8 months ago.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 4 October a Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk off Bengasi. The Norwegian tanker reported yesterday as sunk in the Persian Gulf has arrived in port. U-boat Sighting in American Waters: On 7 October a sighting was reported 60 miles SE of Jamaica. On 6 October a possible sighting was reported off the north coast of Brazil. On 7 October a possible sighting was reported 50 miles SE of Natal.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter, 6-8-77

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By 104th AG of 3-0
50 Oct 43 8-8-72
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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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

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

No. 6.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--Throughout September there was continued evidence that the enemy maintains frequent reconnaissance by air, by submarine, and, possibly, by fishing vessel between the Kurile Islands and the Western Aleutians. Early in the month visual and radar contacts with enemy aircraft were recorded in the Attu area, but most observations of such enemy activities were made in the area 300-400 miles east of Paramushiru.

Japanese reconnaissance may be defensive or offensive, serving either to alert the enemy's defenses in the Kuriles against impending attack or to obtain intelligence that will facilitate raids or attacks on our bases.

b. Greenland.--During September enemy long-range reconnaissance planes, as well as submarines, were reported in the eastern Greenland area. Evidence secured by our forces, during their visit to Sabine Island in the late summer, disclosed no Germans remaining in the area. However, it is possible that other bases have been, or will be, established by the enemy and supplied by air over routes beyond our reconnaissance. Weather information from north-eastern Greenland appears to be rated as very important by the Germans.

c. Domestic Situation.--The arrest on espionage charges of a Portuguese citizen continued the series of apprehensions of Nazi agents in the United States. Additional indications of the use of neutral agents by the Nazi system have been noted. No organizational activity by German groups, formerly suspected of Nazi influence, has been reported.

Japanese propaganda broadcasts have utilized alleged extracts from American periodicals for dissemination of defeatist sentiment in this country.

News of General Badoglio's surrender was received by the Italian-American colonies with apprehension as to the treatment to be accorded Italy during and after the war. Domestic reaction to the reemergence of the Fascist regime under German sponsorship has not yet clarified.

Instances of tampering and malicious damage have continued, but, as yet, no act has been determined to have been enemy-inspired.

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2. LATIN AMERICA

Internal political developments continue to dominate the Latin American scene. In Argentina, the Ramirez Government is employing increasingly repressive measures in an effort to withstand opposition which is growing among sectors of the Navy, press, and public. This appears to be crystallizing in the direction of counter-revolution as a result of the publication of the Hull-Storni notes which forced the resignation of Foreign Minister Storni. His post is temporarily being filled by extremely nationalistic Minister of the Interior Gilbert. The Argentine Government persists in its attempts to extend its influence in neighboring countries, directing particular efforts toward an Argentine--Chilean--Bolivian bloc.

Alleged Argentine support of revolutionary and opposition elements added to the unsettledness in Bolivia, where the cabinet, having escaped congressional censure by a margin of one vote, resigned and was replaced by a cabinet having a broader political basis. Although the newly-appointed cabinet in Chile survived its first crisis and no immediate threat to the Government is apparent, opposition to the Rios regime is again on the increase. Political enemies of the presidents of Nicaragua and Ecuador have been active.

The Governments of Brazil, Panama, and Peru arrested a number of persons suspected of plotting against them. Foreign Minister Gabriel Turbay of Colombia has submitted his resignation, in the midst of efforts to obtain an agreement by which his country, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, and Uruguay--all supporting the United Nations--would act in accord on a number of international problems. His resignation was apparently occasioned by internal politics.

Secretary Hull's brusque reply to Argentina and the surrender of Italy were both widely acclaimed in Latin America. The latter event, however, has raised problems concerning the liquidation of Italian properties and the disposition of funds. Most probable lines of enemy effort continue to be the promotion of internal political disputes and the aggravation of differences between Latin American countries.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

During September the Germans executed an orderly and rapid retreat, with a minimum loss of prisoners, from Stalino, Slavyansk, the Donets River, Konotop, and the entire Desna River. Also, they evacuated Chernigov, Bryansk, Roslavl, and Smolensk, falling back to the general line of the Dnepr.

In the northwest Caucasus, Soviet attacks continued intermittently during the early part of September. On 10 September a Soviet amphibious operation on the peninsula just south of Novorossisk resulted in the formation of a bridgehead. One week later Novorossisk was evacuated by Axis forces. This was followed by further evacuations from the Kuban bridgehead, including Anapa and Temryuk; the Axis bridgehead in the Taman Peninsula is restricted to a neck 10 miles wide.

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Ref: 6-3-72

Along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov the enemy withdrew from his positions on the Kalmius River to Melitopol. The Germans apparently have established themselves along the line of the west bank of the Molochny River and its estuary; the situation there did not change during the last week in September. The north flank of this line, protecting the Crimea, is secured by a swampy network of streams formed by the Dnepr and Konskaya rivers.

In the Zaporozhe area the enemy holds a bridgehead, protecting the city and dam and extending south along the Molochny River, to be anchored at Melitopol and the head of the estuary. From Dnepropetrovsk to the confluence of the Pripyat River the enemy has taken position on the west bank of the Dnepr holding possibly one or two bridgeheads on the east bank. Soviet units have reached the east bank of the river and made several attempts to cross to the west bank.

On the central front, having given up the Desna River, the Germans were retreating rapidly toward the Dnepr.

North of Velikie-Luki the line remained stabilized with sporadic attempts by the Soviets to dislodge the enemy south of Lake Ladoga.

The enemy in his withdrawal operations in Russia has taken advantage of the Dnepr River as an obstacle, at a time when the autumn rains are beginning. The fact that he has withdrawn slowly from the Taman Peninsula and has held the Molochny River--Zaporozhe line against attack, indicates an intention to hold on the present front, including the Crimea, unless forced to withdraw by overwhelming combat strength or by the necessity of shortening his lines to make forces available for use on other fronts.

During September there was little specific information on air operations in Russia. However, the German Air Force appeared active in all critical areas along the front, the main scale of effort being concentrated in an attempt to stem the Soviet drives in the south. There was little indication that even in this area was the Luftwaffe able to provide a sufficient air defense against the air-supported Soviet attacks.

In contrast to this activity the Soviet Air Force appeared to have air superiority in all the main offensive areas. In addition to army cooperation activities, night and day bombing attacks were carried out on rail targets, enemy airdromes, and troop concentrations in the forward areas. In the Sea of Azov and in the Black Sea, frequent attacks were carried out on enemy shipping. Air attacks also were reported on German convoys in the Barents Sea. Considerable mine-laying operations were carried out in the Gulf of Finland by Soviet aircraft.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

There are now believed to be 38 German divisions in France and the Low Countries. Thirteen are offensive divisions including 3 Panzer divisions. Of

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the remaining divisions, 17 are defensive, 4 are Luftwaffe field divisions, and 4 are unidentified. There was no decrease in September as compared to a decrease of 7 divisions in August. It is believed that the present strength in this area represents the minimum considered by the Germans to be necessary for defense requirements. The departure of Italian troops from the Mediterranean coast has resulted in particular emphasis by the enemy on the construction of fortifications in this area, since German divisions are already well dispersed.

Subsequent to the Italian armistice, Switzerland further intensified her border defenses by calling up new reserves. By the end of September the mobilized strength of the Swiss Army was estimated at 300,000 men.

Recruits are being called up for the Portuguese Army and it is reported that several new divisions are to be formed. Additional equipment for the Portuguese Army is being supplied by Great Britain. Important maneuvers have been planned for the first weeks in October.

The Danish situation reached a new peak of gravity during September. After Nazi failure at the end of August to organize a government which would have a sufficient appeal to the Danes and which would carry at least the appearance of meeting the approval of King Christian, General von Hanneken, chief of German occupational forces, imposed increasingly stringent regulations upon the people under the guise of emergency decrees. These included: extended curfew hours, restriction upon travel and use of postal and telephone facilities, limitation of commerce, intensification of blackout regulations, and "guard-of-honor" custody of the royal family and outstanding military and political leaders. The chief source of potential disturbances is not the widely reported wave of general strike and sabotage, but the deadline of 1 October which General von Hanneken set for the surrender of all arms and ordnance in the hands of the Danes.

A few small formations of enemy aircraft made light and scattered night raids on east and southeast English towns, but this action was on a lesser scale than for the past few months. During the last week enemy fighters maintained patrols over the French Channel coast, mostly in the Calais area, where as many as 250 sorties were flown in a single day. Some antishipping activity was noted off Spain, and German long-range fighters were particularly active about the middle of the period in operations over the Bay of Biscay. German night fighters, in coordination with strong searchlight operations, were active in defense of homeland targets. Over northern France enemy fighter reaction was generally weak; especially west of the Seine River.

Allied planes continued a strong air offensive. U.S. bombers made 11 attacks on railroad yards and shops, 43 attacks on airdromes, 11 attacks on aircraft factories and storage and repair depots; 7 missions were carried out against shipyards and coastal defenses. These U.S. attacks were directed chiefly at targets in the northwestern part of France, from Nantes to Lille; more than 8,000 tons of bombs were dropped. A total of more than 2,700 tons of bombs was dropped on airdromes alone, chiefly north and west of Paris.

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RAF heavy bombers flew about 7,000 sorties on major bombing missions and dropped over 12,500 tons of bombs on important industrial cities including Mannheim, Hanover, Munich, Bochum, and Berlin. The heaviest raid of the war was made on Hanover, where more than 2,350 tons of bombs were dropped in one attack. In addition, many smaller attacks were made throughout north-western France, Germany, and the Lowlands, and almost daily fighter sweeps were carried out by the Allies.

The Germans made an attack on Allied installations on Spitzbergen on 8 September. The Tirpitz and the Scharnhorst probably took part in this operation. Both of these vessels returned to Altenfjord 2 days later where they had been since early spring. This was the first offensive operation in which major German fleet units have taken part since 31 December 1942, when the Hipper attempted to intercept a Russia-bound convoy but was driven off by British forces. On 28 September the Luetzow was seen proceeding south off the Norwegian coast, accompanied by several destroyers. She has subsequently reached the Baltic. There have been no other strategically significant movements of heavy units. British operations against German shipping off the Dutch coast and in the Channel continued.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

September marked the initial landing by U.S. forces on the European continent and the capitulation of the Italian government, with the unconditional surrender of its armed forces. However, German forces in Italy, strongly reinforced, offered stiff resistance, especially to the Fifth Army, which landed at Salerno. At the close of the month this army was entering Naples; the British Eighth Army had captured Foggia, an important air and rail center, and was advancing north and west from that city.

Action in Italy began 3 September when the British Eighth Army, supported by Allied naval and air units, attacked across the Straits of Messina and made a landing near Reggio di Calabria. Many prisoners were captured, mostly Italian. Against very weak opposition, but impeded by considerable demolitions, the British and Canadians moved northward in the Italian toe. General Eisenhower announced, on 8 September, Italy's unconditional surrender. Early on the following morning Allied forces of the Fifth Army landed on the coast of the Gulf of Salerno. German troops were immediately engaged. Salerno, at the northern extremity of the bridgehead, was taken and Allied units advanced 4 miles inland southeast of the city. British troops, supported by naval units, entered the naval base of Taranto and moved eastward rapidly to Francavilla, halfway across the Italian heel. Meanwhile the advance of British and Canadian troops in the toe was slowed by demolitions and enemy rear-guard action. Heavy fighting and powerful enemy counterattacks in the Salerno area resulted in re-occupation of Battipaglia by the Germans on 13 September; infiltration threatened Allied positions in the passes north of Salerno. Allied reinforcements, including tanks and airborne troops, reached this area on 14 September. At that time, enemy pressure was strongest in the center of the Allied line, and Salerno was still under heavy shell fire, which rendered the port useless. The

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fighting was desperate; the Germans were attempting to drive a wedge into the Allied position.

However, on 16 September, the Allies repulsed attacks from the north and east, assuming the offensive which they held without further reverses for the rest of the month. Eighth Army patrols in the Italian toe made contact with other British units in the heel. The following day a junction with the Fifth Army was made by patrols moving north from the Eighth Army. By this time the east coast of the Italian heel had been cleared of the enemy as far as Bisceglie.

By 21 September the enemy, pivoting on positions north of Salerno, was retreating northward. Foggia was captured by the Eighth Army on 29 September. The following day enemy resistance in the heights north of Salerno was completely broken. Allied troops moved into the Naples plain, capturing Pompeii and Scafate. Avellino, in the mountains east of Naples, fell to U.S. forces. At the end of the month the enemy was evacuating Naples and had been driven from the whole area east of San Angelo.

It is probable that the Germans will take advantage of the Volturno River as an obstacle in fighting a delaying action in their operations in southern Italy. Meanwhile, they will attempt to strengthen their situation in Jugo-Slavia and Greece and occupy important points in that area, paying particular attention to airfields, communications, and the Dalmatian coast.

During the month, the Germans occupied Elba but withdrew from Sardinia to Corsica, where they retreated to a narrow strip along the east coast. Under pressure from French patriots, as well as Italian and French troops, the Germans then began the evacuation of that island. Allied forces had previously seized Ventotene, Capri, Ischia, Ponza, and Procida Island on the Italian west coast.

The Dodecanese Islands are under Allied control except Rhodes, Scarpanto, and Kaso. Rhodes is garrisoned by a German division, Scarpanto by a battalion. Kaso has been evacuated by the Germans.

In the Ionian Islands the Germans overcame the Italians on Cephalonia on 23 September and on Corfu on 28 September. On 25 September, Paxos and Antipaxos were still believed to be in Italian hands. On 18 September, the Germans occupied Ithaca and on 28 September, Zante.

Except for the islands of Nulios, which is garrisoned by 1,500 Germans, and Syros, which has 100 Germans, the Cyclades, although under German control, either have been evacuated or contain only a nominal garrison. The coast defenses of Thasos and Samothrace are now manned by German forces. Kythera and Antikythera have been evacuated by the Germans, and only small German garrisons are on the Sporades Islands.

The port of Split, which the Partisans held for nearly a week against repeated attacks by Germans and Croats, has surrendered to Axis troops.

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Nevertheless, the Partisans, whose number has doubled in the last 2 weeks, are fighting fiercely at various points along the Dalmatian coast, in Slovenia, and in Montenegro.

During the first week of the month, enemy fighter-bombers made light attacks on ports in Sicily. Offensive air action was then shifted to attacks on Allied shipping off Salerno, where the enemy used radio-controlled glider bombs to cause some damage to Allied warships. On 9 September, the Italian battleship Roma was sunk in the Gulf of Asinara, Sardinia, by German aircraft. On the whole, enemy air opposition to the Allied invasion below Naples was on a small scale, although a few bombing attacks were made on ground troops. This lack of enemy air action was due to heavy attrition both from combat--enemy defensive air was fairly strong during the early part of the month, but grew progressively weaker--and from heavy Allied bombing attacks on airfields in the Rome--Naples and Foggia areas. Except in northern Italy, where a few enemy fighters were encountered at the end of September, Allied bombing operations were unopposed after 20 September. Almost continuous bombing raids were made by Allied planes on enemy communications and troop concentrations in the area north and east of the Salerno bridgehead. Farther north, at the important rail centers of Bolzano and Bologna, U.S. bombers struck at rail and supply lines, both before and after the invasion. Rail lines at Venice, Florence, and Verona were also bombed.

On 21 September, the Germans began to evacuate Corsica by air; about 25 enemy transport planes were shot down between Corsica and the Italian mainland.

In the Aegean, enemy planes made light raids on the airfield on Cos Island. Allied bombers attacked airdromes on Crete and Rhodes, and in Greece. The Tymbaki airfield on Crete was destroyed by the Germans.

During the period, there was little activity on the part of the Italian air force. One group of Italian planes attacked German shipping between Corsica and Sardinia, and one Italian fighter plane was encountered by a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft. Forty-two Italian transport planes were landed at an Allied airfield on Sicily, following the Italian surrender.

As a result of the surrender, the following units of the Italian fleet are now in Allied control: 5 battleships; 6 8-inch cruisers; 2 5.3-inch Regolo-class cruisers; 1 seaplane carrier; 16 destroyers; 6 destroyer escorts; and 18 submarines. The 35,000-ton battleship Roma sank as the result of one bomb hit by a German plane. One 5.3-inch Regolo-class cruiser and 3 destroyers are at Port Mahon, Balearic Islands; of 3 destroyers which put in at Pollenza, 2 were scuttled. Of the major units not in Allied ports, all were building, in drydock, or under repair at the time of the armistice--most of them at Genoa, Trieste, and Spezia. Other units not in Allied hands include about 60 destroyers and torpedo boats, about 18 destroyer escorts, and about 80 submarines. In the Italian campaign, Allied warships continued to support the ground troops by shelling enemy positions on both the Eighth Army and Fifth Army fronts. In

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addition to the landing operations on the mainland and Corsica, Allied warships assisted in the occupation of the outlying islands of Capri, Ventotene, Ischia, Procida, and Ponza. Small Axis craft helped German troops to leave Sardinia and Corsica. Losses were inflicted by Allied submarines on enemy shipping in the western Mediterranean and in the Aegean.

6. ASIA

a. China.--During the first 2 weeks of September, Japanese air forces were relatively inactive in the China theater. Enemy air tactics improved noticeably. U.S. planes were active during the entire month, when weather permitted. River shipping and road and rail traffic in the central Yangtze area were subjected to repeated and effective attacks by Allied planes. At least 10 river steamers and 25 locomotives were destroyed in central China during the month. The Kowloon--Hong Kong dock areas were attacked and damage inflicted on shipping and dock installations. By an incomplete count, 18 enemy planes were destroyed over China during September. Aerial reconnaissance over Shanghai and Hong Kong revealed an increase in enemy shipping along the South China coast. Approximately 116,000 tons of shipping were observed in Hong Kong on 21 September. The Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru was seen at Shanghai on 19 September.

b. Burma.--RAF and U.S. planes continued harassing attacks on enemy rail, river, and highway transportation in all parts of Burma. Reports continue to indicate reinforcement of enemy forces in Burma, but as yet no positive identifications have been received. Work on the railway connection with Slam is being pushed, and road development between Moulmein and Pitsanulok continues. The Namtu mines were attacked on 5 September, with good results. There has been a decline in the volume of ocean shipping off the coast of Burma.

c. French Indo-China.--On 14 September, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Haiphong, scoring hits on the cement plant. The raid was repeated the following day, when approximately 50 enemy fighters vigorously intercepted.

d. The Kuriles.--On 12 September the Paramushiru area was attacked by U.S. planes, which were intercepted by approximately 24 enemy fighters. Two merchant vessels were sunk and 10 fighters were destroyed. The Kuriles are evidently under active development as a Japanese forward base. Airplane refuelments and new radio installations were observed during the month.

e. Malaya.--The skipper of the Italian sloop Eritrea, which escaped from Singapore to Ceylon, reported that Penang is under development as a German-Japanese submarine base.

f. Andamans and Nicobars.--Construction of enemy shore installations in the Nicobars was observed by U.S. planes on 3 September.

g. Ceylon.--An enemy reconnaissance plane was observed over Ceylon on 20 September, and other flights were observed over Assam.

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h. General.--The monsoon normally comes to an end in most areas of this theater by 1 October. Clearing skies and drying roads will make both Allied and enemy operations practicable. There are indications that the enemy intends to maintain his defensive position throughout Southeastern Asia. There are no indications of contemplated action against India on a major scale, although sporadic raids against Assam, Bengal, or Ceylon remain a capability. The enemy appears determined to hold Burma at all costs, and transportation facilities to that country from Malaya and Thailand are being improved consistently. In China and Burma, ground activity was limited to patrol action only, and this condition may be expected to continue for at least another 30 days.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--Heavy damage to enemy installations resulted from the U.S. air raids of 1 September on Marcus Island, and of 18-19 September on the northern Gilberts and Nauru Island. Enemy aerial patrolling and armed reconnaissance to the east and south of the Gilbert--Marshall Islands area continued during the month. Nanumea, the northernmost of the Ellice Islands, was occupied by U.S. forces on 4 September. Enemy planes raided Nanumea on 8 September, and Funafuti on 12 September. Enemy aircraft losses totaled 32.

In this area the enemy will probably continue to make extensive reconnaissance and occasional raids.

b. Solomons Area.--On 21 September, Japanese resistance on Arundel ended. The enemy, however, continues to maintain a small force on Vella Lavella.

Enemy air activity during the first half of the month was confined to attempted interception of U.S. strikes. During the latter half of the month, the enemy carried out scattered raids on U.S. positions on Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, New Georgia, and Vella Lavella. Large-scale attacks, in which 40 to 60 enemy aircraft participated, were made on 14 September on Munda, New Georgia, and on Barokoma, Vella Lavella. Barokoma was again raided by 50 enemy aircraft on 18 September. U.S. aircraft carried out a series of attacks against enemy air bases in the Buin--Faisi area. Kahili, Ballale, and the new airfield at Kara (west of Kahili) were frequently and heavily bombed. Buka airdrome, north Bougainville, was also effectively attacked by our planes. Ringi and Dulo Coves, and barges along both the northeast coast of Kolombangara, and the north coast of Vella Lavella were bombed and strafed. Photographs show the airfield at Kara serviceable to 4,000 feet, with 10 new revetments. Photos also show new gun positions and much activity at Bonis Plantation. Enemy aircraft losses totaled 171.

Allied naval forces in the South and Southwest Pacific nowhere encountered opposition from Japanese surface craft during September. Occasional single Japanese destroyers were observed convoying enemy shipping to and from Buka and the southern Bougainville area. PT boats and other light naval craft continued their patrol of the approaches to Japanese-held positions on Kolombangara

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and Vella Lavella. Many barges were reported sunk by patrolling surface craft in Vella and Kula Gulfs, and among the coves along the coast of Kolombangara. At the end of the month a large number of enemy destroyers and merchant shipping was sighted in the central and northern Solomons.

The difficulties now being encountered by the enemy in keeping open his supply lines to Vila, together with observed barge movements, suggest a probable reduction in the strength of his present garrison. The size of the remaining defending force will depend somewhat on the enemy's ability to bring supplies into the area. He will undoubtedly hold Kolombangara as long as he can, without sacrificing the entire garrison. However, it is not believed that he will defend the area to the last man. He will probably make a determined, all-out defense of the Buin--Kahili area.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--In coordination with the final drive on Salamaua, Allied ground troops, on 4 September, made an unopposed landing 14 miles east of Lae, and immediately commenced an advance westward against the airfield. Almost concurrently U.S. paratroopers landed at Nadzab, and, with Australian troops who were brought into the area by air transport, moved against Lae from the west. Enemy resistance terminated at Salamaua on 12 and at Lae on 15 September. At the end of the month one force of Allied ground troops seized and occupied Kaiapit, while another, in cooperation with Allied sea and air forces, landed 6 miles north of Finschhafen.

The scale of enemy offensive air action increased in this area during the last half of the month. Allied installations at Morobe and Hopoi were attacked without effect. The enemy also bombed the mouth of the Burep River, east of Lae, and ineffectually attacked Allied shipping at Lae. Numerous raids were conducted against Allied positions in the Finschhafen area, and the runways and installations at Nadzab and Marilinan were also bombed. In addition to bombing the Lae--Salamaua area in support of advancing ground forces, Allied planes bombed Madang, and made 2 heavy attacks on supply dumps and motor transports along the Bogadjim--Yaula road. The airdromes and shipping in the Wewak area were heavily bombed during the month, and the runways at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester on New Britain were frequently attacked. A new 5,800-foot runway was reported on Los Negos Island, east of Manus, in the Admiralty Group. Enemy aircraft losses totaled 286.

In the New Britain--New Ireland area, one or two enemy light cruisers and a few destroyers have been seen at Rabaul, and near Kavieng. No attempt was made by Japanese surface craft to intercept Allied vessels engaged in the amphibious operations on Huon Peninsula, east of Lae on the 4th, and north of Finschhafen on the 22d. The only attacks on our surface forces came from Japanese planes, which inflicted little damage. No Allied naval craft were reported lost in either of the landing operations, nor were any naval vessels reported lost to enemy naval action in the Southwest Pacific during September. Our PT's were active in Huon Gulf, disrupting enemy barge traffic. Twice during the month PT's strafed the waterfront area at Finschhafen, and on one occasion were reported operating as far north as Siu, on the north coast of Huon Peninsula.

(Continued on page 12)

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6-8-73

CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, OCTOBER 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)			
German, Total (O, 230; D, 63; A, 41; L, 22; U, 4)		360	Axis Satellite, Total
Located in:			
Russia (O, 187; D, 22; L, 14)		203	Roumanian (in Russia O, 7; D, 2;
Germany (O, 4; D, 8; A, 38; L, 1)		47	in Roumania O, 18; D, 2)
France & Lowlands (O, 13; D, 17; L, 4; U, 4)		38	Hungarian (in Hungary O, 30*, D, 2;
Italy (O, 19**)		19	in Russia D, 4*)
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 12; D, 5; L, 1)		18	Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. Cav Div and excl.
Norway (O, 8; D, 5; L, 1)		12	1 Armd and 1 Mtn Brigs)
Poland (O, 1; D, 4; A, 5)		10	Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd,
Finland (O, 7)		7	and 2 Inf Brigs)
Denmark (D, 4; L, 1)		5	Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Mtn Div)
Corsica (Elements only)		0	Slovak (in Slovakia O, 4; in Russia O, 2)
Unlocated (O, 1)		1	Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps
(O-Offensive; D-Defensive; A-Administrative;			equiv. to 1 Div)
L=Luftwaffe*; U-Unidentified)			
*Estimated to contain from 8,000 to 10,000 men,			*Brigade strength.
with relatively high firepower.			
**Includes divisions withdrawn from Sicily. It is			
believed that elements of several divisions listed			
as being in Italy have not yet arrived. Two			
German parachute divisions are also in Italy.			
AIR FORCES			
Nationality		Combat Planes	
German		5150	
Japanese		3800	
NAVAL FORCES			
Type	German	Japanese†	
Battleships	3 (1)*	10	
Carriers	1 **	7	
Aux. Carriers	0	5	
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	14	
Light Cruisers	4	18	
Destroyers	39	81	
Submarines	435	89	
*Vessels under repair, shown in parentheses, are included in the totals.			
**Believed not yet fit for active service.			
† Incl. 2 ACV, 1 CL, 5 DD and 8 SS estimated to have been completed in 3rd quarter 1943.			
		Japanese, Total (excludes 14 Depot Divs, 19 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 17 Ind mixed Brigs, 13 Border Garrisons, *206,000 Garrison Tps)	
		Located in:	
		Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 14 Depot Divs, 1 Tk Regt, 2 Ind mixed Brigs, 34,500 Garrison Tps)	
		Manchuria (excl. 1 Cav Brig, 13 Tk Regts, 328,000 Manchurian puppet Tps, 13 Border Garrisons*)	
		China (excl. 14 Ind mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 2Tk Regts, 300,000 Chinese puppet and 5,000 Garrison Tps)	
		Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 17,500 Garrison Tps)	
		Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 Ind mixed Brig, 2 Tk Regts, 149,000 Garrison Tps).	
		*Not included in Garrison Troops total.	

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With the fall of the Lae--Salamaua area enemy bases along the northeast New Guinea coast, north of Vitiaz Strait, are much more vulnerable to Allied air attacks. As the enemy's grip on forward areas deteriorates, he will undoubtedly accelerate the development of his rear bases. We will probably see an increased use of Hollandia, and the decline of Wewak as a major air base. The enemy will probably strengthen the defenses and increase the troop strength of the Cape Gloucester area, along with his development in depth.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Early in the month, Darwin was raided by 21 enemy planes and nearby Fenton airfield was twice attacked without effect. On 8 September, Merauke airfield was attacked by 16 enemy bombers escorted by 16 fighters. One light raid was made on Port Moresby. Allied units continued their attacks on enemy bases throughout the area. Heavy attacks were made on Babo, Macassar, and Namlea, while Ambon, Langgoer, and bases on Timor were subjected to the usual routine attacks. Photographs on 23 September, show the runway at Doeljah, Kai Islands, serviceable to 4,000 feet, and a new runway under construction on nearby Doeroa. Photos also show a new 4,500-foot runway under construction at Harcoekoe Island, Ceram, and the strip at Liang, on Ambon, surfaced to 4,500 feet. Enemy aircraft losses totaled 17. Although the enemy continues to build new airfields and to develop old ones in this area, it is believed that he is defensively minded here as elsewhere.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

September was marked by the return of U-boats in force to the North Atlantic, and by the extension of their operations to areas hitherto relatively free from undersea attacks. Incomplete reports through 30 September brought merchant ship sinkings to 28 vessels totaling 113,000 tons, of which 17 ships, grossing 98,000 tons, were lost through enemy action; 11 vessels, totaling 15,000 tons, sank ships of 149,000 tons were lost. Five of the month's sinkings by the enemy were in the Mediterranean, as might be expected because of the extensive Allied operations in that area. Nine were in the Atlantic, 3 in the Indian Ocean, while the Pacific remained, according to reports, without losses. The U-boat offensive in the North Atlantic, rendered ineffective for 4 months, achieved a major success during the last week of September, when a determined attack was made on 2 westbound convoys about 450 miles south of Iceland. A total of 6 merchantmen, including 3 U.S. freighters, 2 Norwegian cargo vessels, and a British freighter, was sunk before the attackers could be driven off. Two Russian ships were lost to submarines in the Kara Sea near Nova Zembla, an area where previous U-boat activity had been limited, and 2 U.S. freighters were torpedoed and sunk off the northeast African coast in the approaches to the Gulf of Aden, another area heretofore considered relatively safe.

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

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

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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By ~~SECRET~~ 105-102
7 Oct 1983-3-72
H.E.N.

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

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

No. 193

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No major change occurred in any sector. Air Activity: On 6 October an enemy port on the Taman Peninsula was bombed by the Soviet Air Force, which also attacked enemy shipping in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Air forces of both sides were actively engaged along the Southern Front.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 6 October, the enemy increased his pressure against the Eighth Army's right flank. Attacking in a generally easterly direction from the vicinity of Guglionesi, he advanced approximately 5 miles and reached a point about 3-1/2 miles south of Termoli on the Larino-Termoli road. Twenty miles farther south and slightly to the east he was firmly holding his positions. No change was reported on the Fifth Army front. British destroyers on 6 October shelled the railway and other targets NW of Termoli. Air Activity: On the night of 4-5 October, the Formia road junction was bombed by RAF planes. The following day the rail yards and oil depot at Bologna were effectively attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. About 30 enemy planes were encountered and 8 were destroyed. Attacks were also made on roads and bridges at Formia, Isernia and Mignano as well as enemy positions and concentrations in the battle area. No opposition was encountered. In the Eastern Mediterranean, on the night of 4-5 October, light Allied attacks were made on the airdromes at Kastelli-Pediada in Crete and at Calato and Maritza in Rhodes. The following day the Eleusis and Argos airdromes in Greece were bombed. About 30 enemy planes were encountered over Eleusis and 6 were destroyed.
6. ASIA.--China: In the lower Yangtze area the Japanese are continuing operations to disperse guerrilla concentrations in the Nanking--Wuhu--Hangchow region and to neutralize the airfield at Kwangteh. On 5 October, approximately 50 Japanese planes approached Kweilin. U.S. fighters intercepted; one enemy plane was destroyed. Heavy shipping activity was seen

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at Shanghai. Burma: On 3 October, rail targets in the Mandalay area were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Rolling stock and buildings in Ywataung and Sagaing were destroyed, and direct hits were made in the Myingyan warehouse area. Ten tons were dropped on the Shwebo rail yards with excellent results. On 4 October, the Rangoon dock area was attacked by 4 flights of U.S. heavy bombers. Interception by 7 Japanese fighters was unsuccessful. On 5 October, U.S. medium bombers scored hits on rail installations at Melktila and on buildings near the Thedaw airdrome, 15 miles N of Thazi.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 5 October our patrols on Kolombangara reported the Japanese had completely evacuated the Vila and Stanmore areas. However, a reconnaissance plane over Parapatu Point (southeast coast) received intense light A/A fire. U.S. heavy bombers successfully attacked Kahili airfield, destroying a number of grounded planes. Nine of 20 to 30 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. Strafing attacks by U.S. fighter planes destroyed 17 Japanese barges along the west coast of Choiseul. New Guinea- New Britain Area: On 5 October an enemy attack E of Sattelburg (NW of Finschhafen) was repulsed. In the Ramu Valley, Allied forces have occupied Dumpu and Wampun. Six enemy aircraft bombed Kiriwina, causing slight damage. Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked the Bogadjim area, destroying 2 large warehouses. Dump areas at Gasmata were also bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 5 October a Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk in the entrance to the Persian Gulf. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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DATE 5-3-78
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By auth: 60 Oct 43, 8-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 5 October 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 6 October 1943 6 October 1943.

No. 192

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Nothing to report.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--Former minister of education Carlos Lozano, who is pro-United Nations, has been appointed foreign minister of Colombia to replace Gabriel Turbay.
3. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--Southern Front: No change. Central Front: It is believed the enemy recaptured the town of Chernobyl, 15 miles W of the Dnepr, thus further reducing the Soviet bridgehead at the mouth of the Pripet River. In the Gomel area there appears to be no change. The enemy continues to withdraw in the Mogilev--Orsha--Vitebsk area, with Soviet forces occupying the town of Kolyshki, 29 miles E of Vitebsk. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 4-5 October rail targets at Zhlobin and Rogachev, NW of Gomel on the Central Front, and at Vasilevka and Melitopol on the Southern Front, were bombed by the Soviet Air Force. On 5 October enemy artillery positions and communications along these fronts were subjected to air attacks. Bombings of enemy shipping in the Black Sea continued.
4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On the night of 3-4 October, RAF bombers heavily attacked Kassel; AA fire was moderate to intense and 30 to 40 searchlights were operating. Enemy fighters were encountered en route to the target but there were few fighters over the city. On the night of 4-5 October, the RAF followed up the U.S. daylight raid of 4 October on Frankfurt with a heavy night attack; numerous searchlights and moderate AA fire were encountered. There was little enemy fighter reaction. A smaller force of RAF bombers attacked the chemical works at Ludwigshaven. On the same night 6 enemy planes made light attacks along the east coast of England. Early on 4 October units of the British Home Fleet, augmented by U.S. units including a carrier, carried out a successful operation against enemy shipping in the Bodo (Norway) area. Carrier-based planes obtained hits on 9 merchant vessels of from 3,000 to 10,000 tons, including an 8,000-ton tanker. Hits or near-misses were also scored on 2 smaller vessels. Two enemy planes attempting interception

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were shot down. On the same morning, 4 or 5 German destroyers were engaged off Brest by British destroyers. Some damage was inflicted on the enemy.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 5 October, the enemy covered his withdrawal in Italy by demolitions and mining on an increased scale. However, he yielded the important junctions of Aversa, 9 miles NW of Naples, and Santa Maria, 3 miles SE of Capua. Allied troops crossed the Calore River at Benevento and advanced NW approximately 5 miles. Reinforced by additional landings at Termoli, elements of the Eighth Army engaged the enemy at Petacciato, on the coast 7 miles W of Termoli. Air Activity: On the night of 3-4 October the rail yards at Civitavecchia were bombed by RAF planes and a light attack was made on Bastia harbor, Corsica. On 4 October, Allied bombers attacked the rail yards at Pisa, rail bridges at Bolzano, and road and rail targets N and NE of Naples and in the battle area. Twenty enemy fighters intercepted over Bolzano; 4 were destroyed. Ten enemy fighters, after attacking Termoli, were intercepted and one was destroyed. Shipping at Bastia harbor was again attacked by Allied planes; one merchant vessel exploded from direct hits. Fourteen Do-217's were intercepted by Allied planes over Oran; 3 were destroyed. In Greece, on 4 October, Allied planes bombed the airfields at Argos and Menidi-Tatoi (near Athens). Leros harbor was bombed by enemy planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On 4 October, more than 60 enemy planes ineffectually attacked Kweilin; 18 were bombers, and all the fighters employed were of a new type. Photographic reconnaissance on 4 October revealed a concentration of merchant and naval vessels in Hong Kong harbor. Along the Yangtze, 10,000 tons of shipping were seen at Hankow and 12,000 tons at Kiukiang where the rail yards are again in operation. U.S. heavy bombers scored near-misses on one 200-foot freighter off Tonkin Point, Hainan. At various harbors in Hainan, photographs showed shipping concentrations as follows: two 350-foot armed motor vessels in Samah Bay on 3 October (together with smaller vessels, 13,500 tons were in that harbor); 6,200 tons at Bakli Bay on the west coast; and 23,000 tons of merchant shipping at Yulinkan harbor, W of Cape Bastion.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 5 October, Wake Island was attacked by a U.S. surface and air force. Fires were started and enemy guns silenced. It is reported that only 2 fighters attempted interception. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On 4 October, Allied medium bombers effectively attacked Garove Island (NE of Cape Gloucester). Bombs were also dropped on Gasmata and on the dump and camp area at Cape Hoskins.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 4 October a British cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft off Algiers. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 4 October two possible U-boat sightings were reported off Recife.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. E. Buchanan

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

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Letter 8-3-78
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By auth. A. C. S. 6-8-72
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 191

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: The evacuation of enemy forces from the northern finger of the Taman Peninsula is practically completed. Southern Front: No significant activity. Central Front: The enemy continues to restrict small Soviet bridgeheads NW of Dnepropetrovsk and at the mouth of the Pripet River. Engagements of local importance took place in the Gomel, Mogilev, and Vitebsk areas. Northern Front: Activity was limited to artillery and reconnaissance missions. Air Activity: German troop and supply barges in the Black Sea near the Kuban bridgehead were bombed by the Soviet Air Force..
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 3 October the airdromes at Woensdrecht, Haamstede, and Amsterdam-Schipol (all in Holland), and at Beauvais-Tille in France were attacked by U.S. bombers. Weak fighter reaction was encountered at Amsterdam-Schipol. During the night of 3-4 October, 8 enemy aircraft made scattered light raids on southeast England. On 4 October, U.S. bombers heavily attacked Frankfurt and the Hedderheim propeller and airplane components plant nearby, encountering moderate AA fire and strong enemy fighter reaction. Seventy-five enemy fighters were reported shot down.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The British landing on the night of 2-3 October at Termoli, on the east coast of Italy, was followed by enemy counterattacks. These were repulsed with the aid of other units of the Eighth Army driving from the southeast. On 3 October the enemy was still being engaged in the area of Santa Croce, 20 miles S of Termoli. E of this point the Italian peninsula was free of Germans. Although impeded by heavy enemy opposition and demolitions, elements of the Fifth Army captured Gulliano, approximately 7 miles NW of Naples. In Corsica, Bastia was captured. The last phase of the German evacuation of Marina di Luri, 12 miles to the north, was being carried out. Sharp fighting followed the German landings on Cos. The enemy cut the main road between Antimachia and the town of Cos and surrounded the town. Small

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British reinforcements were landed on the south coast. Air Activity: On the night of 2-3 October the Calate airdrome on Rhodes was attacked by RAF heavy bombers. On 3 October, Allied bombers and fighter bombers attacked roads, bridges and transport N of Naples. Only 29 enem fighters were seen, and 5 were destroyed. However, in the Aegean there was considerable enemy air activity over Cos and enemy paratroops landed in the center of the island. During the day Allied planes attacked enemy shipping off Cos. On the night of 3-4 October, RAF planes attacked the Heraklion airdrome on Crete.

6. ASIA.--China: Two 300-foot freighters and one gunboat at Kiukiang docks were bombed and strafed by U.S. fighters. Three near-misses were scored, damaging the gunboat. Fires were started in the dock area. Burma: On 3 October enemy shipping in Rangoon was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Direct hits were scored on a 350-foot vessel and bursts were seen on the dock installations. Two of 4 enemy fighters attempting interception were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 1 October enemy aircraft attacked Allied warships and shipping off Vella Lavella. Five enemy planes were shot down by surface craft and fighter cover. The same night Allied naval craft operating N of Kolombangara destroyed or damaged approximately 20 of an estimated 35 enemy barges attempting to evacuate troops from Vila. In the same action a surfaced Japanese submarine was sunk by shellfire. U.S. patrols reported that on 4 October the Japanese had evacuated the Vila area. On 3 October Allied positions on the northwest coast of Vella Lavella were ineffectually attacked by enemy dive-bombers and fighters. Allied medium, torpedo, and dive-bombers dropped over 7 tons of bombs on Hamberi Cove and Nirahirapa Island (west Kolombangara). New Guinea-New Britain Area: On 3 October, Heldsbach Plantation (Finschhafen) was raided by 4 enemy aircraft. On 2 October, Allied medium bombers dropped 12 tons of bombs on supply and bivouac areas at Cape Hoskins (New Britain). Allied planes also bombed and strafed enemy barges in the Cape Gloucester area, and destroyed an AA position near the airdrome. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 2 October, Allied planes bombed Selaru and Saumlaki (Tanimbar Group) and Daweloor Island (Babar Group).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk on 29 September approximately 300 miles SW of Colombo. A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk on 2 October approximately 40 miles W of Bombay, India. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. C. Schaefer

A. C. SCHAEFER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
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, 3 October 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 4 October 1943 4 October 1943.

No. 190

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: Enemy forces have evacuated the town of Taman on the southern of two fingers forming the Taman Peninsula but are believed still to maintain a small foothold on the northern one which is only 3 miles from the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea.
Southern Front: Activity was limited to artillery and reconnaissance missions. Central Front: The enemy continues to withdraw in the Gomel--Mogilev area but the retreat appears to be slowing down considerably. Soviet forces are within 10 miles of Gomel, but the situation there has changed little in the last week. It appears the enemy may attempt to hold the Gomel--Orsha line, somewhat E of the Dnepr River.
Northern Front: Activity was limited to artillery and reconnaissance missions. Air Activity: On 3 October landing barges and other craft in the Kuban bridgehead area were attacked by the Soviet Air Force which also bombed shipping in the Baltic and Barents seas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 2-3 October, 12 enemy aircraft attacked East Anglia, Lincolnshire, and West Sussex. During the same night RAF bombers heavily attacked Munich. Little fighter reaction, light to moderately heavy AA fire, and many searchlights were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 3 October a landing was made by units of the Eighth Army at Termoli on the east coast of Italy. On the Fifth Army front the enemy continued to withdraw, leaving mines and demolitions. A concentration of German shipping and landing craft has been observed at the Piraeus. Two small convoys proceeding S were destroyed by naval action. A third convoy landed German troops on Cos in the Dodecanese Islands on the night of 2-3 October. Air Activity: During the night of 1-2 October, bridges at Grazzanise and the coast road near Formia were bombed by RAF planes. On 2 October bridges and road movement N and NE of Naples were targets for Allied medium and fighter bombers. Only 9 enemy fighters were encountered. Unfavorable weather limited strategic missions.
6. ASIA.--China: On 2 October river shipping at Kiukiang docks and

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the Teian RR station were attacked by U.S. fighters. One large building was set on fire. Kienow airfield was again bombed by the Japanese. On 1 October photographic reconnaissance showed approximately 82,000 tons of shipping in Hong Kong harbor. Burma: On 1 October, U.S. heavy bombers attacked industrial targets in Bassein. Other U.S. planes bombed Thazi Junction, Namtu, and Kyaukpyu. On 2 October, U.S. planes attacked railway targets and storage facilities in Monywa and Alon, W of Mandalay. Japanese defensive works are being constructed along the Indian frontier, W of the Chindwin. A search of the Andaman Sea in clear weather revealed no enemy shipping. On the central Irrawaddy the RAF carried out concentrated attacks on a large paddle steamer, which was left burning.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 2 October, 4 destroyers were sighted off the northeast coast of Bougainville on a southeast course. Three and a half hours later 10 destroyers were sighted in 2 groups off the north tip of Choiseul. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On 2 October mopping up operations continued in the Finschhafen area. On 30 September, PT boats destroyed 3 large enemy barges and strafed troops at Vincke point (on the north shore of Huon Peninsula).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 30 September 50 miles W of Bizerte. A U.S. cargo vessel was sunk by a mine off Bizerte on 1 October. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible sighting was reported 200 miles W of Jamaica on 1 October. Two possible sightings were reported on 3 October: 50 miles NW of Trinidad and 200 miles W of Martinique.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. C. Schrader

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

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By authority of
30 Oct 43-8-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 2 October 1943

To : 1200 Z, 3 October 1943

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

No. 139

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: The enemy's evacuation of the Taman Peninsula is believed to be practically completed. Soviet forces have further reduced the bridgehead by occupying the town of Starotitarovskaya on a 6-mile-wide neck between two large lagoons. Southern Front: No change. Central Front: The enemy continues to withdraw toward the Dnepr. Soviet forces have advanced 6 to 10 miles in the Gomel--Mogilev area. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 2 October, the Soviet Air Force bombed Melitopol, Dzhankoi in the Crimea, and Orsha and Mogilev, W. of Smolensk.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 1 October, Allied fighters damaged 20 locomotives and a transformer station in northern France. On the night of 1-2 October, RAF planes bombed Hagen, iron and steel center in the Ruhr. AA fire was light and there were few searchlights. No enemy fighters were encountered. On 2 October, U. S. bombers attacked port installations at Emden. Nineteen enemy planes were destroyed.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 2 October, Allied troops entered Benevento and continued to make progress to the W of San Severo. The advance NE of Naples continued against heavy opposition. Prior to his withdrawal from the area S of Naples, the enemy carried out widespread demolitions at Torre Annunziata and Castellamare di Stabia. Air Activity: On 30 September enemy aircraft attacked Allied shipping at Ajaccio (Corsica), doing slight damage. On 1 October, in the battle area N and E of Naples, road junctions, marshalling yards, and rail and motor transport were attacked by Allied planes.

6. ASIA.--French Indo-China: On 1 October, Allied heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, successfully attacked the Haiphong power plant, docks and warehouses. More than 42 enemy fighters, in 2 waves, intercepted; 30 of them were shot down. China: On 1 October,

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Japanese aircraft dropped bombs on Tayu, Sinfeng, and Lungnan, all in southern China.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 September, Kahili was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. More than 30 enemy fighters intercepted; 4 were shot down. On 1 October, over 3 tons of bombs were dropped on the Vila landing strip. Allied land forces on Vella Lavella cleared the Timbala Bay and Marquana Bay areas of enemy troops. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique reports that on 2 October, Finschhafen was captured by the Allies, and all organized resistance in the area was overcome. The capture of Finschhafen was preceded on 1 October by heavy attacks from Allied light bombers and dive bombers. Photographs of the Rabaul area on 1 October, showed 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 10 destroyers, 5 submarines, and 25 merchant ships, including 3 tankers. Merchant shipping totaled 118,000 tons. This represents some increase over the tonnage on the latest previous sighting. A total of 183 aircraft was on the airfields, and 3 flying boats and 8 float planes were in the harbor. This is a decrease from the last full coverage on 13 August when 287 aircraft were seen.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sighting reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. C. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 188

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: No change. Southern Front: After 4 days of fighting the enemy's defense of the Melitopol--Zaporozhe line against an attack by 3 Soviet armies has been successful. Central Front: The enemy withdrawal continues. Soviet forces advanced 6 to 12 miles between Gomel and Vitebsk and at present are within 10 miles of Gomel, 50 miles of Mogilev, 25 miles of Orsha and 35 miles of Vitebsk. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 29-30 September, Vitebsk, Orsha, and Mogilev were again bombed by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 1 October, the Eighth Army made further gains and captured the town of Serracapriola approximately 30 miles NW of Foggia. The occupation of Naples by the Fifth Army was confirmed. Fifth Army units also captured the towns of Ottaviano and Pollena-Trocchia, E of Naples. Pratola Serra and Montemillette, approximately 20 miles N of Salerno, were also captured. The Germans continued to evacuate Corsica, where their bridgehead was reduced to the Bastia area. Air Activity: During the night of 29-30 September and the following day, Allied planes concentrated their attacks on roads and bridges N and NW of Naples. No enemy aircraft was encountered. Only 8 enemy fighters were seen by patrol planes. On 30 September enemy bombers made 2 attacks on Cos. The next day U.S. heavy bombers attacked aircraft factories at Wiener-Neustadt. Other U.S. heavy bombers attacked Gundelfingen, NW of Munich. Intense AA fire and fighter opposition were encountered in the Munich area.
6. ASIA.--China: On 30 September, U. S. medium bombers attacked enemy shipping in the South China Sea, scoring near-hits on a 150-foot gunboat, which was also strafed. Burma: Nineteen U. S. medium bombers attacked Pakokku. On 29 September, U. S. heavy bombers raided Myitkyina and Sadon.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 September, U. S. medium bombers again successfully attacked targets at Kakasa, on Choiseul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of 30 September show the strip at Cape Hoskins and the second strip at Cape Gloucester, both on New Britain, to be serviceable. Enemy troops were reported landing from a submarine at Gasmata, during the night of 30 September.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sighting reported.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

A. R. Schaefer

A. R. SCHAEFER,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 30 September 1943

To : 1200 Z, 1 October 1943

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

No. 187.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: On the Taman Peninsula enemy counterattacks restored rear guard positions in order to facilitate the withdrawal. Southern Front: From Melitopol to Kiev there appears to be no change in the situation. Soviet attempts to penetrate the defenses of the Zaporozhe bridgehead failed. From that point to Kiev, it is believed that all enemy bridgeheads, except Cherkassy, have been evacuated. In the Kiev area, it is believed the Soviets hold a bridgehead on the west bank of the Dnepr. Central Front: All Soviet advances were confined to this front, in the Gomel and Krichev areas. Near Gomel an advance of 5 or 6 miles threatened the position of that city. Soviet units took the town of Krichev and advanced 7 to 12 miles in the direction of Mogilev. In the Orsha area there appears to be little change. Weather conditions on this front are becoming progressively worse and mud conditions are increasing. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On the night of 28-29 September, rail centers on the Central Front along the north-south Vitebsk--Gomel railroad were bombed by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 29-30 September, RAF planes bombed the iron and steel works at Bochum (Ruhr). AA fire was less than usual; searchlight activity was intense, but few enemy aircraft were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 1 October, a special Allied communique announced that elements of the Fifth Army had entered Naples. On 30 September progress had been made by the Fifth Army on its right flank despite heavy demolitions, bringing the line to the village of Frigento, about 45 miles E of Naples and 6-1/2 miles NW of San Angelo. Air Activity: On the night of 28-29 September, RAF planes attacked an airdrome at Argos, Greece; Maritza airfield on Rhodes was also bombed. On the 29th, 41 JU-88's, in 2 flights, attacked the Antimachia landing ground on Cos. In Italy, U. S. light and medium bombers attacked lines of communication N and NW of the Naples battle zone and a bridge and railroad at Iesi (near Ancona).

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There was no enemy air activity over the combat area.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 29 September, targets of opportunity were attacked by U. S. medium bombers. Rail facilities were damaged at Tantabin (26 miles N of Shwebo), at Alon (7 miles N of Monywa), and at Ye-U. Large fires were started in Akyab by U. S. heavy bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--On 29 September, about 250 Japanese were surrounded opposite Umomo Island, on the northwest coast of Vella Lavella. U. S. aircraft attacked the enemy barge depot at Kakasa, on Choiseul. A number of enemy destroyers, small vessels, and barges was sighted in the northern and central Solomons. A vessel, probably a warship, was sunk; a cargo vessel was set afire; and a third vessel was damaged when a Japanese convoy of 11 ships was attacked by Allied aircraft off southern Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 29 September, Allied ground troops advanced to within a half mile of Finschhafen. Three small enemy counterattacks, 3-1/2 miles W of the airfield, were repulsed. Allied planes bombed and strafed tracks S of Finschhafen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 September the nickel center at Pomelaa, Celebes, was subjected to a light attack by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sighting reported.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 186.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--High Argentine naval officers have informed President Ramirez that the opposition of the navy to the junta of Colonels now controlling the regime is almost unanimous, and that the Colonels will have to be removed if civil war is to be averted.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: On the Taman Peninsula the enemy slowly continues his withdrawal. Southern Front: The enemy's right flank along the Melitopol--Molochny River--Zaporozhe line continues to resist all Soviet attacks, and there appears to be no change in the "Great Bend" area of the Dnepr. The Soviets have occupied the city of Kremenchug and the entire east bank of the river there. Near Cherkassy and Kanev, the enemy is evacuating the remaining units in his bridgehead. At Kiev, Soviet units have occupied several islands in the Dnepr E of the city. Along the entire southern front, the enemy appears to be successfully evacuating his few remaining units on the east bank of the river while preventing Soviet penetration of the west bank, except by patrols. Central Front: West of Chernigov, in the area of the confluence of the Pripet and Dnepr rivers, Soviet units have crossed to the west bank of the Dnepr; however, a serious break-through into this marshy area would be extremely difficult. From Gomel to Nevel the enemy's withdrawal continues. Northeast of Gomel, Soviet forces have reached the Sozh River on a broad front. Fighting is hampered because of the increasing muddy condition of the roads. East of Orsha and Vitebsk, Soviet units have reached the Berezina River. Northern Front: No change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 29 September, the enemy was forced north to a line extending approximately from Mt. Vesuvius to Avellino. The whole area east of a line running directly north from San Angelo is now free of the enemy. East of Avellino there was no contact with the Germans on 28 September. The German evacuation of Corsica continues from Borgo and Bastia. Their bridgehead has been reduced to a strip of coast barely 22 miles long. Air Activity: During the night of 27-28 September, RAF planes made light attacks on an airdrome at Larissa (Greece) and on Syros harbor in the Aegean.

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On 28 September, 39 German bombers in 2 formations attacked a landing ground on Cos Island; other enemy planes made reconnaissance flights over Cyprus. RAF planes sank a sailing vessel in Syros harbor. Only 5 enemy planes were sighted over the Italian battle zone and there was no air combat.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 25 September, the town of Myotha, between Mandalay and Myingyan, and the Taungtha railroad yards S of Myingyan were attacked by U. S. medium bombers. Fires were started in Myotha; the railroad station and several warehouses in Taungtha received direct hits. River shipping on the Irrawaddy and Chindwin was attacked by the RAF; 2 river boats were set on fire and many sampans were sunk.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 28 September, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 37 tons in the dispersal area N of Kahili airfield. Approximately 30 enemy fighters intercepted; 2 were shot down. U. S. medium, torpedo, and dive bombers effectively attacked gun positions and bivouac areas at Vila. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 September, Allied ground troops in the Finschhafen sector captured the high ground W of Salankaua Plantation (1 mile NW of Finschhafen). A large force of Allied heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked the supply areas at Wewak. Violent explosions and large fires indicated that the main fuel and ammunition dumps may have been destroyed. Other heavy units bombed the Bogadjim road, causing landslides, while Allied light bombers, from a low altitude, strafed and bombed trails S of Finschhafen.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 9 September 350 miles SW of India.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sighting reported.

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

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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29 Sept 43 6-3-72
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On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 28 September 1943

To : 1200 Z, 29 September 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

29 September 1943.

No. 185.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: On the Taman Peninsula the enemy withdrawal continues. Southern Front: In the Melitopol area the enemy continues to hold the Molochny River line, which extends N and includes the Zaporozhe bridgehead E of the Dnepr. In the Zaporozhe sector, the Dnepropetrovsk Dam is still protected by a front line 12 to 15 miles away. In the Dnepropetrovsk area, Soviet forces appear to control the entire east bank of the river. Near Kremenchug, Cherkassy and Kanev, Soviet forces have reached the Dnepr on a broad front above and below the crossings, which form diminishing bridgeheads 20 miles or less in depth. At Kiev and at Dnepropetrovsk, the enemy does not appear to be making any concerted effort to hold a bridgehead E of the river. Central Front: From Gomel to Nevel, the enemy's orderly withdrawal continues at a rate of from 5 to 15 miles per day. The front line now appears to be approximately 11 miles E of Gomel, 55 miles E of Mogilev, and 26 miles E of Orsha. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 27 September reports indicate increased air activity along all fronts. From Melitopol to the area S of Smolensk, both air forces were engaged in close support operations. Constanta was reported raided by the Soviet Air Force, which also continued to attack German troop barges evacuating the Kuban bridgehead.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 September, U. S. medium bombers made a 93-ton attack on an airdrome at Tille. Strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered; 12 fighters were shot down. Another formation of U. S. bombers attacked Conches airdrome. No enemy planes were encountered. Rouen was also bombed. On the night of 27 September, a strong force of RAF bombers attacked Hanover. Numerous searchlights were in operation and strong fighter reaction was encountered. A lighter attack was made on Brunswick where enemy defenses were meager. About 10 enemy planes dropped bombs on scattered points in eastern England.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 28 September, enemy resistance to the Fifth Army in the mountains NW of Salerno was

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broken, and Allied troops moved onto the plain SE of Mt. Vesuvius as far as Pompeii, Scafati, and a point 3 miles NW of Nocera. Castel S. Giorgio, NE of Nocera, was occupied. Further progress in the region of S. Angelo brought American troops as far N as Torella, approximately 26 miles NE of Salerno. Patrols of the Eighth Army, moving NW and W from Foggia, reached S. Severo and Lucera. In the area of Melfi, however, progress was retarded by extensive demolitions. Air Activity: On 27 September, U. S. planes attacked Viterbo airdrome and Lago di Bracciano; 8 enemy planes were destroyed. U. S. fighters made bombing and strafing attacks in the battle area. During the night of 26-27 September, RAF planes bombed the harbor of Syros in the Aegean Sea. On the day of the 27th, 15 enemy bombers attacked Antimachia landing ground on Cos Island, and 8 HE-111's escorted by a strong force of ME-109's attacked Leros harbor. It is now known that the attack on the Mostar and Imotski airfields (Herzegovina) on 26 September, previously reported, was prevented because of bad weather.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 27 September, railroad yards and cars at Pyawbwe were severely damaged during attacks by U. S. medium bombers. Ten tons of bombs were dropped on Kyaukse; excellent results were achieved in an attack against dock facilities at Akyab. On 25 September, a treaty between Burma and Japan was signed incorporating the Shan States, except Kengtung and Mang Pan, into Burma. French Indo-China: On 27 September, one 200-foot tanker was sunk in the Gulf of Tongking by a U. S. medium bomber.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 26 September, U. S. planes dropped 51 tons of explosives on the Kahili area. Heavy bombers scored hits on Kahili airfield, while torpedo and dive-bombers destroyed gun positions, hangars, and buildings. A large number of enemy fighters intercepted and 2 were shot down. On 27 September many Japanese were reported to have landed near Bambatana, on Choiseul. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 September, Allied ground troops inflicted substantial casualties on enemy forces in the Finschhafen sector. A large force of Allied heavy and medium bombers, covered by a strong fighter escort, made a low-level and highly successful attack on airfields and merchant shipping at Wewak. In addition to an estimated 50 aircraft destroyed on the ground, 8 of 20 airborne enemy planes were shot down. In the harbor 3 tankers were set afire and left in a sinking condition, and 4 merchant vessels were probably sunk or destroyed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the morning of 27 September, 21 enemy medium bombers attacked Drysdale Mission, SW of Darwin.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 270
miles S of Recife on 27 September.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 184.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: Enemy forces have evacuated Temryuk and the north bank of the Kuban River. Remaining enemy units are now confined to a 13-mile-long area on the Taman Peninsula where the low flat terrain is interspersed with marshes. Southern Front: In the Melitopol area there has been heavy fighting. Soviet penetrations were partly wiped out by enemy counterattacks. This appears to be the enemy's first attempt to anchor his right flank since the evacuation of Taganrog. At Zaporozhe the front remains unchanged; enemy units may be evacuating the city. At Dnepropetrovsk the enemy appears to have abandoned his bridgehead since Soviet forces have occupied Nizhne-Dneprovsk, a suburb of the city on the east bank of the river. Near Kremenchug, Cherkassy, and Kanev the enemy continues to withdraw from his bridgeheads. At Kiev, Soviet units have reached the river N and S of the crossing, but there appears to be little change in the situation. Central Front: In the Chernigov area, Red Army units have reached the Dnepr on a broad front. Soviet forces have advanced to within 20 miles of Gomel. Along the rest of this front the enemy continues an orderly retreat. Northern Front: No change. Air Activity: On 26 September, considerable air activity was reported in the Melitopol area where both air forces attacked airfields and concentrations. On the night 26-27 September the Soviet Air Force bombed the rail junctions at Gomel and Orsha. They also attacked rail targets W of Smolensk and W of Cherkassy, and the rail junction of Dzhankoi in the Crimea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 26 September, enemy planes flew about 165 defensive sorties over the coast from Holland to Dieppe. U. S. bombers made a 104-ton attack on the aircraft assembly and repair shops at Rheims. No enemy planes were encountered; AA fire was slight. On the 27th, U. S. heavy bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Emden. Enemy air opposition was strong; fighters destroyed 19 enemy planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 27 September, the enemy was evacuating the whole area around Foggia. Northeast of Salerno the Fifth Army drove the enemy to the vicinity of Avellino. Progress

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was also reported against German positions on the heights NW of Salerno. Air Activity: On the night of 25-26 September, RAF bombers attacked the road leading N from Formia. On the 26th, U. S. planes bombed and strafed enemy positions in the Sarno area, also motor transport at Benevento and N of Foggia, and the Pomigliano airfield. On the night of 25-26 September, RAF planes bombed the Hassani airdrome at Athens. The next day, U. S. fighters attacked Mostar and Imotski airdromes (SE of Sarajevo in Herzegovina). Enemy planes made 2 attacks on Leros harbor in the Aegean Sea.

6. ASIA.--China: On 26 September, Japanese planes attacked Allied forward air bases at Kanchow, Kian, and Suichwan. Delayed action bombs were used against Kanchow. Burma: On 25 September, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Thanbyuzayat at the Burma end of the railway to Siam now under construction. A sweep off the south Burma coast observed no shipping. Rail facilities at Ywataung and Moksagyan were attacked. On 26 September, 35 tons of bombs were dropped on the Letpadan rail junction NW of Rangoon. Akyab also was attacked. The RAF continued to harass Japanese communications in the Arakan area and along the Rangoon--Mandalay railroad.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 25 September, U. S. planes dropped over 29 tons of bombs on Vila gun positions. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 25 September an enemy force of unknown strength was reported to be 5 miles NW of Kaiapit. In the Finschhafen area Japanese planes attacked Allied positions 4 times, while the RAAF bombed and strafed buildings occupied by the enemy. On 26 September, Allied planes attacked But and Dagua airdromes in the Wewak area. Several enemy aircraft on the ground were damaged, and at least 1 was destroyed; 3 enemy fighters were shot down. Enemy pilots were reported to be experienced. Allied heavy bombers attacked Nubia plantation, starting many fires.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Brazilian cargo vessel was torpedoed 27 September and is presumed sunk 120 miles S of Recife. A Norwegian cargo vessel was sunk 26 September, 30 miles E of Bone, presumably by submarine. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 27 September: one 120 miles NW of Trinidad and a second 270 miles S of Recife.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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By auth. A. C. of 27 Sept 43
H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 183.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 26 September a small, surfaced enemy submarine was observed about 7 miles out of Chichagof Harbor, Attu. Previous indications that the enemy carries out extensive air searches E of the Kurile Islands have been confirmed.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban the enemy evacuation continues. The enemy now occupies only the tip of the peninsula, an area 30 miles long by 10 miles wide. Southern Front: In the Melitopol area the situation appears to be unchanged. Near Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk, Soviet forces have reached the Dnepr River in several places; enemy positions appear to be taking the form of bridgeheads at the crossings. At Kremenchug, Cherkassy, and Kanev the enemy withdrawal continues as Soviet forces approach the river on a broad front. At Kiev there appears to be little change. Here, as at the great bend, the front line is taking the shape of an enemy bridgehead E of the crossing. Central Front: From Chernigov to Velikie Luki the enemy withdrawal appears orderly and with the indicated line intact. At the tip of the salient, in the Mogilev--Krichev sector, the Red Army is advancing at the rate of 10 to 15 miles per day. At the ends of the salient, in the Gomel and Vitebsk areas, the rate is approximately 5 to 10 miles per day. Northern Front: There appears to be no change. Air Activity: The Soviet Air Force continued to attack enemy transports in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 September, U. S. medium bombers made a 100-ton attack on an airdrome at St. Omer; AA fire was moderate and no enemy fighter reaction was encountered. RAF planes torpedoed a 6,000-ton enemy ship and a smaller vessel off Den Helder, Holland.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 26 September, the Eighth Army advanced rapidly toward Foggia against slight opposition. Cerignola was captured. The Fifth Army also made progress against decreasing resistance NE of Salerno, occupying Taora and Lioni. Despite his continuing heavy resistance N of Salerno, the enemy was driven back slightly in the region of Cava de Tirreni. Corfu capitu-

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OSD Letter,

lated to the Germans on 26 September. Air Activity: On the night of 24-25 September, RAF bombers made a 107-ton attack on Leghorn harbor. The next day U. S. heavy bombers attacked railroads and bridges at Bolzana, Verona, Florence, Bologna, and Budrio, all in northern Italy. About 12 ME-109's were encountered at Bologna, and 4 Arado-196's attempted interception near Leghorn. U. S. medium and light bombers made numerous attacks on enemy gun positions and troop concentrations in the Nocera area. These bombers also attacked roads leading from the north into the battle zone. An airdrome at Bastia, Corsica, was also attacked. On the night of 24-25th, RAF planes bombed the Kastella-Pediada airdrome on Crete.

6. ASIA.--China: On 24 September, 11 Japanese planes bombed Changsha and 9 attacked Kienow. Kuriles: The construction of important air facilities by the enemy on Matsuwa Island, 150 miles SW of Paramushiru, was observed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Enemy artillery ineffectually shelled Allied installations on Arundel and Ondongo Islands. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 September, enemy aircraft bombed Allied gun positions near Finschhafen airdrome. On 25 September, 9 Japanese bombers escorted by 10 fighters attacked Allied forces at the Song River. On the same day 46 tons of bombs were dropped by Allied planes on enemy positions in the upper Ramu Valley. The Bogadjim area was also bombed and strafed. Photographs made on 25 September show 1 of the 2 landing strips at Cape Gloucester to be serviceable. At But, in the Wewak area, there was evidence of heavy ground activity. The runway was in good repair and 23 bombers and 3 fighters were photographed. Photographs showed 28 bombers and 7 fighters at Hollandia.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Survivors of a British cargo vessel, presumed sunk by submarine off the Brazilian coast about 20 September, were picked up 250 miles SE of Bahia. A U. S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 21 September off Italian Somaliland. A U. S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 24 September 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:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrad

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

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SECRET
OSD Letter 3-72

Regraded Unclassified

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By auth. ACP 5.0
26 Sept 1972
H.E.M.

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

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

No. 182.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The resignation of Colombia's Foreign Minister Turbay on 22 September, apparently provoked by domestic political maneuvering, has not yet been publicly acted upon by President Lopez. The Ramirez regime in Argentina suspended the rabidly nationalistic Buenos Aires daily El Cabildo and a number of provincial newspapers for varying periods. The papers were charged with violating existing press regulations in their comments on recent domestic and international developments.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban, the enemy continues to withdraw. Soviet units are exerting constant pressure on enemy rear guards and slowly reducing the size of the bridgehead. Southern Front: In the Melitopol area the enemy appears to be making a stand along the west bank of the Molochny river and estuary. It is only 50 miles from this estuary to the Kanskaya River, which forms a network of streams at the southern shoulder of the great bend of the Dnepr. This area provides natural security for the enemy's flanks for the defense of the Crimea. The line from Melitopol to Dnepropetrovsk appears to be straight and passes about 12 miles E of the great bend. There has been no change in this sector for several days. Enemy rear guards near the Kremenchug, Cherkassy, and Kanev crossings of the Dnepr are holding the Soviet advance to a few miles per day, while enemy units are being withdrawn to the west bank of the river. Near Kiev, both sides were consolidating their positions, and there appears to be little change in the situation. Central Front: From Chernigov to Velikie Luki, the enemy is reducing his large salient by withdrawal.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Air Activity: On the night of 23-24 September, about 3 enemy planes dropped incendiary, anti-personnel and high explosive bombs on scattered points in eastern England. A strong force of RAF bombers dropped 1,860 tons on Mannheim. Enemy night fighters were very active in coordination with many searchlights; AA fire was moderate. Other RAF planes made a lighter raid on Darmstadt (S of Frankfurt). The following day, U. S. medium bombers attacked airdromes at Tille, Evreux, St. Omer, and Brest. Enemy air opposition was moderate. Amiens was also bombed; AA fire was

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intense and a few enemy planes were encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 25 September, the Allies occupied the Adriatic coast as far north as the Ofanto River. Stubborn enemy resistance and difficult terrain still impeded progress in the Salerno area. Some slight gains were made N and NE of San Mango. The German evacuation of Corsica continued. Air Activity: On the night of 23-24 September, RAF planes made a 100-ton bombing attack on the railroad yards and airdrome at Pisa. The following day, U. S. planes dropped 122 tons on the Pisa rail yards and cut the Pisa--Florence RR. U. S. medium bombers dropped over 280 tons on roads and railroads leading to the battle area. U. S. fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, troop concentrations, and transport in the area N and E of Naples; no enemy air opposition was encountered. About 10 enemy planes were encountered over the Salerno beaches. RAF fighters destroyed 19 enemy transport planes between Corsica and the Italian mainland. On the night of 23-24 September, Allied planes bombed the Calato and Maritza airdromes on Rhodes; the Maleme (Crete) airdrome was also bombed. Italian planes have been active against the Germans on Corfu. Enemy aircraft are now active over the straits between Corfu and Italy.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 23 September, U. S. heavy units escorted by torpedo and dive-bombers dropped over 20 tons of bombs on gun positions in the Kahili area. Nine of 50 to 60 enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down. The formation dropped 34 tons on Vila as it returned to its base. On 24 September, Kape Harbor and Ringi Cove were heavily attacked by U. S. aircraft. Photographs show the runway at Kara (west of Kahili) serviceable to 4000 feet. Fifteen fighters were on the strip and 10 new revetments were noted. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Finschhafen area, Allied ground forces crossed the Bumi River against strong opposition. On 23 September, enemy aircraft unsuccessfully bombed Allied positions near Finschhafen. Earlier, 9 Japanese bombers escorted by 25 to 30 fighters jettisoned their bombs when intercepted by Allied fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 September, photographs show the runway at Liang, on Ambon, surfaced to 4500 feet.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

Chief, Theater Group.

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Letter, 5-3-72

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

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter
By auth. A.C. 3-72
25 Sept 43

H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 181.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban, the enemy withdrawal continues while Soviet units have now occupied approximately one-half of the bridgehead. Southern Front: At Melitopol, the situation is confused; it is doubtful whether the enemy can longer use the railroad to Zaporozhe. Enemy counterattacks in this area attained some success. East of the great bend of the Dnepr, Soviet forces are within medium artillery range of Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk. The enemy continues to fall back on the city and railroad crossing. At Cherkassy and Kanev enemy units continue to hold a line 15 to 20 miles NE of the railroad crossings and the river. Soviet forces are within 13 miles of Kiev. On this front the enemy holds a line from Zaporozhe to Kiev paralleling the Dnepr about 12 miles E of it, except in the Kremenchug area where the enemy still holds a small salient. In extremely marshy country, at the confluence of the Pripet and Dnepr rivers, Soviet patrols are believed to have reached the Dnepr. Between Chernigov and Velikie Luki the enemy continues to fall back to the line Gomel--Dovsk--Mogilev--Orsha--Vitebsk--Nevel. Roslavl and Smolensk have been evacuated, but heavy rear guard actions continue. Northern Front: South of Ladoga, enemy counterattacks restored some positions lost during Soviet attacks about a week ago. In the far north local reconnaissance patrol clashes occurred. Air Activity: On 23 September, the Red Air Force continued to harass enemy troop concentrations on the Southern and Central Fronts and attacked enemy shipping in the Black Sea.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 23 September, Nantes harbor was heavily bombed; enemy air opposition was weak. Other U. S. bombers attacked airdromes at Rennes and Tille; AA fire and fighter reaction were moderate.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 24 September, the enemy held firmly N of Salerno. The Allied advance NW from the Taranto area continued, and Altamura was occupied by British troops. On Corsica, German forces were still moving northward from Bonifacio

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and Porto Vecchio. Air Activity: On the night of 22-23 September and the next day, Allied bombers attacked roads, railroads, and bridges in the Avellino and Capua areas, E and N of Naples. The only enemy fighters observed were about 10 planes escorting transport aircraft. About 60 enemy transport planes operated between Corsica and the mainland; 4 SM-82's and 3 JU-52's were shot down. On the same night Allied planes bombed Maritza and Calato airdromes on Rhodes.

6. ASIA.--China: A supplementary report on shipping in the Hong Kong area on 21 September, indicates 180,000 tons of shipping observed there, including several vessels in dry dock.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied planes bombed and strafed villages in the Kalapit--Marawasa sector, (NW of Lae). On New Britain, the Cape Hoskins runway and dump area were bombed by the RAAF. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: In the Kal Islands, photographs taken 23 September show a serviceable 4,000-foot runway at Doelah, and a new runway under construction on nearby Doeroa. Photographs also show a new 4,500-foot runway under construction on Haroekoe Island, Ceram.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Four ships were torpedoed and sunk 400 miles S of Greenland on 23 September. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible sighting was reported on 24 September 80 miles SE of Cape May, New Jersey.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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DATE 5-3-72
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 180.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban, the enemy continues to withdraw. Southern Front: At Melitopol, the situation remains unchanged. At Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk, enemy counter-attacks appear to have partially restored his positions E of the big bend of the Dnepr. In the Kremenchug area, the enemy, having evacuated Poltava, continues his retreat to the west bank of the Dnepr. In the Kiev area, Soviet units astride the Konotop railroad have taken Brobrik, 25 miles from the river. Northeast of Kiev, Red Army units along the Desna appear to be within 12 miles of that city. Central Front: The enemy continued his retreat between Chernigov and Roslavl. Soviet forces occupied Unecha on the railroad, 72 miles W of Bryansk and about halfway to Gomel. Soviet forces in hard fighting advanced from the NE to within 15 miles of Smolensk. Northwest of Smolensk Red Army units, astride the Velizh--Vitebsk highway, advanced to within less than 40 miles of Vitebsk. Northern Front: No apparent change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 September, U. S. medium bombers made a 94-ton attack on an airdrome at Evreux, while fighters carried out strong, coordinated sweeps. AA fire was weak and moderate air opposition was encountered. In the St. Omer--Lille area, 10 enemy fighters were encountered but they avoided combat. At Flushing, 26 enemy fighters were engaged and 2 were destroyed. Enemy fighters flew about 170 sorties over the Calais area. On the night of the 22nd about 12 enemy aircraft bombed and strafed points in East Anglia. Hanover was heavily bombed by RAF planes, which encountered moderate AA fire but intense searchlight activity coordinated with enemy fighters. Lighter attacks were made on Oldenburg and Emden. On the 23rd, U. S. heavy bombers caused serious damage to the port and rail facilities at Nantes, where strong enemy air opposition was encountered; 13 enemy planes were shot down. Other U. S. heavy and medium bombers attacked airdromes at Vannes, Kerlin, and Conches. Enemy air opposition was weak or non-existent, and AA fire ranged from weak to intense.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 23 September, the enemy offered stiff resistance to the Allies on the Salerno front. In the early morning considerable motor transport was observed moving N and W through Avellino. The major part of the Sorrento Peninsula is now in Allied hands. The Eighth Army, hampered by demolitions, made some progress against otherwise light opposition. Allied troops captured the towns of Matera, approximately 35 miles N of Taranto, and Oliveto Citra, about 3 miles N of Contursi. On 21-22 September the Germans were evacuating Corsica. Air Activity: On the night of 21-22 September, Allied planes dropped 125 tons of bombs on the harbor at Bastia, Corsica, striking 3 ships and oil tanks. During the same night and the next day roads and bridges N and E of Naples were heavily bombed by U. S. aircraft; gun positions NE of Salerno were also bombed. Attacks were made on enemy transport aircraft flying between Corsica and Leghorn. Enemy air attacks on Allied shipping in the Salerno area were on a reduced scale. Airdromes at Maritza (Rhodes) and Eleusis (Athens) were attacked by U. S. heavy bombers; no enemy planes were encountered. On the night of 21-22 September, a force of Allied torpedo boats sank 2 enemy merchant vessels and scored hits on 2 other ships in the Bay of Valona, Albania. Fire from shore batteries was encountered.

6. ASIA.--China: On 22 September, U. S. bombers, escorted by fighters, scored 2 near-hits on a 300-foot vessel near Shihhwelyao. A large freighter was damaged at Anking. Enemy planes bombed Namyung, Lungmoon, and Kukong. Burma: On 22 September, U. S. bombers damaged the switchback at Sedaw.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--On 21 September, U. S. fighter planes attacked Kahili airfield, destroying or damaging 8 enemy planes. U. S. planes also attacked Japanese barges in Choiseul waters, destroying 4 and damaging others. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Lae-Salamaua area over 6,300 enemy dead have been counted since 30 June. On the morning of 22 September a large Japanese air force was intercepted over Finschhafen and 10 bombers and 29 fighters were destroyed. Finschhafen and Cape Gloucester were heavily attacked by Allied planes, while a lighter attack was made on Gasmata Island and runway. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 September Allied heavy bombers attacked the enemy floatplane base at Halong, Ambon, starting fires. Heavy units also attacked Langgoer and destroyed 8 of 12 enemy interceptors.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 23
September in the Florida Straits.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H.E. Maguire

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

A.E. Schrader

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

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD 100-10
By 100-10
23 Sept 43
R.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

WAR

No. 179.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban bridgehead Soviet units have taken the town and port of Anapa. Enemy units must now depend on Tamanskaya and Temryuk for the evacuation of their remaining forces. Southern Front: At Melitopol the situation remains unchanged. At Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk it appears that the enemy will not attempt to hold bridgeheads E of the big bend of the Dnepr. Soviet forces have penetrated 5 to 10 miles into the 20-mile defense zones of both cities. The enemy has evacuated Poltava, which is the last remaining link in the long held Kiev--Slavyansk railroad. In the Kiev area the heaviest fighting of this front continues, with strong Soviet forces approaching the Dnepr between Cherkassy and Chernigov. Red Army units advanced to within medium artillery range of Kiev proper, which is on the west bank of the main channel of the Dnepr. The enemy counterattacked these Soviet units with unknown results. Central Front: In the Gomel area Soviet forces from the SE advanced 5 to 15 miles against little opposition. In the Roslavl area the Red Army advance was limited to gains of 2 to 3 miles, with the town still in enemy hands. In the Smolensk area, Soviet forces advanced several miles from the direction of Velizh; however, no penetration of the city defenses has been made. Northern Front: No apparent change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 September, U. S. medium bombers made a light raid on the synthetic gasoline plant at Lens, near Lille. Enemy fighters were encountered but there was no AA fire. That night 8 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Sussex--Kent--Margate areas.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--While both the Fifth and Eighth Armies continued to advance in Italy on 22 September, the enemy's right flank held firmly in the Naples--Salerno area. North of Naples the enemy was organizing positions with antitank ditches and light field works, apparently delaying positions. In Corsica, the Germans continue to hold a narrow strip along the east coast.

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Regraded Unclassified

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coast. Air Activity: During the night of 20-21 September and on the following day, Allied planes attacked enemy communications, transport, and positions in the battle area, as well as communications in the Naples area. On 21 September, harbor and rail installations at Leghorn, and Bastia (Corsica), were also bombed by Allied aircraft. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered by the Allied bombers, but during the day enemy bombers and fighters made attacks in the Salerno area. In the eastern Mediterranean, on the night of 20th-21st, the RAF attacked enemy airfields at Hassani (near Athens), Heraklion (Crete), and Maritza (Rhodes). Tymbaki airfield on Crete has been destroyed by the Germans.

6. ASIA.--China: On 21 September, photo reconnaissance over Hong Kong harbor revealed eight merchant vessels ranging from 260 to 710 feet in length, in addition to a 560-foot tanker. On the Kowloon side two 300-foot and two 500-foot ships and one 300-foot destroyer were observed. Burma: On 21 September, U. S. heavy bombers attacked objectives at Hsipaw and Zigon, and damaged the Shwebo and Ywataung rail yards and the Tangon rail bridge. Attacks were also made at Songon and Monywa. Heavy and medium bombers dropped about 13 tons of explosives on Wetlet, scoring hits on rail facilities.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 21 September, Japanese resistance on Arundel ended. That night 2 of about 16 enemy bombers attacking Guadalcanal were shot down. A large force of U. S. heavy bombers effectively attacked the Buka area, starting at least 10 fires; 2 of about 18 enemy interceptors were shot down. Gun positions in the Vila area were bombed and strafed by U. S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 September, Marilinan was attacked by 18 Japanese bombers and 25 fighters. Twelve Japanese bombers attacked Tsili Tsili runway, near Marilinan. Enemy bombers and fighters attacking Allied shipping at Lae were intercepted, and 9 of them were shot down. Allied medium units again effectively bombed and strafed the roads S of Bogadjim. Allied planes also attacked Tami Island, SE of Finschhafen. On New Britain, Gasmata and Cape Gloucester were both effectively bombed. A communique reports an Allied land, sea and air attack on Finschhafen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: The RAAF made light attacks on enemy bases on northern Timor and Penfoel airdrome.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U. S. Liberty ship was torpedoed 20 September approximately 450 miles S of Iceland and is presumed sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 22 September 150 miles E of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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OBD Letter 5-3-72
22 Sep 54-72
H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 178.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Enemy units continue evacuation of their Kuban bridgehead. Soviet forces are now 12 miles from Anapa, the enemy's only remaining port on the Black Sea. Southern Front: The left flank of the Red Army has advanced to the Molochny River and estuary and is now only 3 miles from Melitopol and the railroad. It now appears that the enemy will attempt to protect his supply route to the Crimea with a small bridgehead between Armyansk and Kherson on the east side of the lower reaches of the Dnepr, rather than defend the 100 miles of flat country in the Melitopol area. At Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk, the enemy continues withdrawing troops to the west bank of the big bend of the river. Whether or not he will fight to maintain his present 20-mile bridgeheads at these two important railroad crossings is not yet apparent. Soviet forces are about 4 miles from Poltava, while the enemy appears to be falling back on Kremenchug. Southwest of Priluki, Soviet units advanced the southern shoulder of their Kiev salient, but enemy counterattacks held the point of the salient about 30 miles from Kiev on the Konotop railroad. Central Front: Red Army units have crossed the Desna and are occupying Chernigov. From this point north to Yelnya the Soviets have crossed the river along almost its entire length. The enemy appears to be retreating to the Dnepr on this entire front. Roslavl is immediately threatened by Soviet forces, and it appears that the enemy has started to evacuate Smolensk. Northern Front: No apparent change. On 21 September, the Soviet Air Force bombed rail targets and an enemy airdrome E of Dnepropetrovsk. Air attacks were also carried out on enemy shipping in the Baltic and Barents Seas.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 September, U. S. bombers made a 63-ton attack on the Beauvais--Tille airdrome. Intense AA fire was encountered but enemy air opposition was weak.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 21 September, the Allies continued their advance. Still pivoting on positions around Nocera, N of Salerno, the enemy retreated northward, evacuating Ogliara, San Cipriano, and Montecorvino Rovella. Units of the British

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Eighth Army occupied Avigliano. Demolitions are retarding the progress of Allied units in the region of Sala Consilina. At Ginos, Canadian units are in contact with the British Fifth Corps. French troops in Corsica continued to receive reinforcements. The Aegean Islands of Samos, Leros, and Cos are in Allied hands. In addition, the Italians state that Stampalia and Calino are in their hands, and that the Germans on Cephalonia, off the western Greek coast, have surrendered. Italians are also fighting Germans on Corfu. On the night of 19-20 September, and on the day of the 20th, Allied planes attacked enemy communications north and east of Allied positions in the Salerno area. A total of 123 enemy motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged. Allied fighters on beach patrol at Salerno encountered 7 enemy fighters. Attacks were also made on targets at Pescara and Venice, and on an airdrome in the Castelfranco Veneto area, northeast of Venice. About 10 enemy fighters were encountered at Venice. Also on the night of 19-20 September, RAF fighters strafed Maleme airdrome on Crete. The next day enemy planes made 2 light raids on Antimachia airfield on Cos Island. The Regolo class light cruiser which was fitting out at Castellamare di Stabia has been sunk.

6. ASIA.--On 19 September, 3 enemy bombers escorted by 3 fighters, attacked Wuchow. On 20 September, Kunming was attacked by a force of 27 enemy bombers and more than 20 fighters; 15 bombers and 2 fighters were destroyed. Nanning was attacked by 9 enemy planes. Pingsiang, about 90 miles N of Haiphong, was raided by enemy planes. U. S. planes attacked shipping at Klukiang, scoring a direct hit on a destroyer and damaging waterfront installations. Burma: On 19 September, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 23 tons of explosives on Monywa, damaging rail yards and buildings. Yindamyang, about 15 miles NW of Myitkyina, was successfully bombed by U. S. fighters. On 20 September, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 37 tons on the Sedaw switchback. Allied planes attacked Katha with good results. U. S. planes damaged rolling stock and trackage at Naba junction and Indaw.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 20 September, U. S. bombers attacked barge concentration areas at Ringi Cove and Webster Cove. Photographs, on the same date, show new gun positions and much activity at Bonis Plantation (North Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 September, Allied ground troops, transported by air, occupied Karapit, 60 miles NW of Lae. The Bogadjim--Yaula road area was heavily attacked by Allied heavy and medium bombers. Hits were scored on bridges and trucks. Allied aircraft also bombed Wewak and Boram airdromes. Nine enemy bombers, escorted by 10 fighters, attacked Nadzab. Two enemy

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bombers ineffectually raided Port Moresby. Photographs taken 20 September, partially covering the Rabaul area, show 45 vessels, including 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers, 5 submarines, and 96,000 tons of merchant shipping in the harbor, and 58 fighter planes and 89 medium and light bombers on Lukunai, Vunakanau, and Rapopo airdromes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Allied planes attacked Namlea, Boeroe Island, and Langgoer, Kai Islands.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

N.E. Maguire

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

A.E. Schrader

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

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6-3-77

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By auth. of S. G. C.
21 Sept 43 6-3-72
H. E. M.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 177.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The left flank of the Red Army has advanced to within 8 miles of Melitopol. Between Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk, Soviet forces made slight gains. Near Poltava, encircling Soviet units made slight gains from the E and N but are still over 25 miles from the city. Near Kiev, Soviet units made a slight advance and are within 27 miles of the city. Central Front: From Chernigov to Roslavl, Red Army columns continued to expand their bridgeheads. The greatest gain was made by the column from Novgorod - Severski, headed toward Novozybkov and Gomel. The Soviet column astride the Kirov--Roslavl--Krichev--Mogilev railroad is within 27 miles of Roslavl. Near Smolensk, Red Army units NW of the city have taken Velizh, and from the direction of Dukhovshchina have advanced to within 30 miles of the city. Northern Front: South of Lodoga the fighting appears to have subsided. On 20 September, the Soviet Air Force attacked landing barges and other shipping in the Black Sea off the Taman Peninsula.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 19 September, Allied planes made light raids on airdromes at Lille, Merville and Woensdrecht. Targets in the Bethune area were also attacked. AA fire was light except in the Boulogne area, and few fighters were encountered; 6 enemy planes were destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy on 20 September the Allied line extended E from Salerno to include the town of Olevano. From this point it ran southward W of Eboli to N of Altavilla, then eastward to a point S of Auletta. Heavy enemy traffic was reported moving eastward from Eboli. In Corsica heavy German traffic was moving north in the eastern part of the island. On the night of 18-19 September, RAF planes made a 98-ton attack on Viterbo (Italy) airdrome and U. S. light bombers attacked a motor concentration in the Potenza area. On 19 September, Allied planes continued attacks on enemy transport and damaged or destroyed about 250 vehicles. Monte Corvino airfield (Salerno area) was attacked by 4 German fighters, and several

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unsuccessful attacks were made on Allied shipping off shore. U. S. medium bombers on reconnaissance over the Corsica--Elba area were attacked by 3 RE-2001's (Italian fighters). On Cos Island in the Aegean Sea, 5 JU-88's and 10 ME-109's again attacked Antimachia airfield. Allied planes attacked a rail junction near Preveza in Greece.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 19 September, U. S. medium bombers dropped 23 tons on enemy installations at Monywa, scoring hits on a power station, buildings, barracks and warehouses. One medium bomber, escorted by fighters, dropped more than a ton of bombs on Lonkin. Ningchangyang was also raided.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 18 September, 30 enemy dive-bombers escorted by 20 fighters attacked Barokoma, on Vella Lavella, and Munda airfield. Intercepting U. S. fighters shot down 17 enemy planes, and AA fire destroyed 3. U. S. medium, torpedo and dive-bombers bombed and strafed gun positions at Bamberi and Parapatu Point on Kolombangara. On 19 September, the advance of U. S. ground troops on Arundel was impeded by stiff Japanese resistance. Enemy planes attacked Guadalcanal on the same date. U. S. planes heavily bombed Vila and Disappointment Cove. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 September, Finschhafen, on New Guinea, and Cape Gloucester, on New Britain, were heavily bombed and strafed. At Cape Gloucester more than 80 tons of bombs were dropped; 6 enemy aircraft caught on the ground were probably destroyed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 19 September, 9 enemy aircraft ineffectually bombed Fenton airdrome in the Darwin area. On the same date Namlea, on Boeroe Island, and Ambon were attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Workshops and fuel dumps at Namlea airfield suffered direct hits.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U. S. Liberty ship was torpedoed and sunk 20 September, 400 miles S of Iceland. Two Russian cargo vessels are reported sunk by submarine some time in the last month in the Kara Sea. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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OSD Letter 5-8-78
By auth. A. C. P. 10-3-78
20 Sept 43
H.E.m.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 176.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the over-all picture the enemy continues to withdraw to the Dnepr but in no place is his line broken nor is there apparent danger of his losing large bodies of troops by encirclement. Caucasus: In the Kuban enemy units continue to fall back on their debarkation points as Soviet forces reduce the size of the bridgehead. Southern Front: Between Melitopol and Zaporozhe, Soviet forces have advanced to within 20 miles of the railroad near Plavni. This is one of probably two railroads supplying the Crimea; the other is believed to cross the Dnepr at Kherson. From Zaporozhe to Kiev the enemy appears to be falling back toward the Dnepr. Soviet forces have occupied Krasnograd, Lubny and Priluki. Poltava is the only important city on the Lozovaya--Kiev railroad remaining in enemy hands. In the Kiev area Red Army units advanced slightly. Central Front: At Chernigov, Soviet units are only a few miles from the Desna and the city. From Chernigov to Smolensk the Red Army is steadily expanding its bridgeheads W of the Desna at Novgorod--Severski, Trubchevsk, Bryansk and E of Roslavl. In the Smolensk area, the Soviets have crossed the upper Dnepr and taken Yartsevo. Along this front it appears that the enemy is falling back to the line Gomel, Dovsk, Mogilev, Orsha and Vitebsk or the Dnepr river just W of that line. Northern Front: South of Ladoga fighting continues with no apparent change.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 18 September, U. S. medium bombers made light raids on Tille airdrome, and an airfield and other targets at Rouen. No enemy aircraft were encountered; AA fire was moderate.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 19 September, Allied troops met decreasing enemy resistance in the Salerno area. On the night of 17-18 September, Allied planes successfully attacked the Cerveteri airdrome (N of Rome), and roads and transport NW and E of the battle area. Rail targets at Foggia were also bombed. On 18 September, U. S. bombers attacked Viterbo, Practica di Mare and Ciampino airdromes, destroying many planes on the ground. Satellite

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fields at Foggia were strafed by U. S. fighters, which damaged or destroyed 76 enemy planes on the ground. Pescara rail yards were again bombed and about 28 motor trucks were destroyed N of Eboli. There was no enemy air action over the east coast and activity continued light over the Salerno area. In the Dodecanese, on the night of 17-18 September, RAF bombers sank a 13,000-ton enemy tanker off Khios Island. On 18 September enemy fighters and bombers made 3 attacks on the Antimachia airfield on Cos Island; 5 JU-88's and 2 ME-109's were destroyed. Reconnaissance of Spezia on the 18th indicated that the Italian light cruiser Taranto, a destroyer and a torpedo boat have been scuttled. The heavy cruiser Gorizia appeared damaged by fire. Several small Italian merchant ships have arrived at Malta.

6. ASIA.--China: On 18 September, railway installations at Shihhweiyao were damaged by U. S. bombers escorted by fighters. Nine enemy bombers raided Yangshaw, 140 miles SE of Kweilin. Linwu, 130 miles E of Kweilin, was attacked by enemy planes. Burma: On 16 September, the Maymyo barracks and the Ywataung railway yards were hit by U. S. mediums. On 18 September, 13-1/2 tons of bombs were dropped on railway tracks in the gorge near Bongyaung. Malaya: It is reported that Penang is being developed as an enemy submarine base, with a German staff, and that facilities for 6 submarines are available.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--The enemy airfield at Kara, W of Kahili, is now serviceable to 3,950 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 September, Allied heavy and medium bombers dropped over 12 tons on Finschhafen. Light bombers attacked the Tami Islands (20 miles SE of Finschhafen).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 20 September, 90 miles NE of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD 16 SEP 1983
19 SEP 1943
H E. M.

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 18 September 1943 Washington, D.C.,
To : 1200 Z, 19 September 1943 19 September 1943.
No. 175

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The composition of the new Bolivian Cabinet sworn in on 18 September 1943 indicates no change in foreign policy.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban, enemy units continue to fall back on Anapa, Tamanskaya, and Temryuk. They no longer have the protection of mountain passes. Soviet forces now occupy the railroad from Krymskaya to Novorossisk. Southern Front: The left flank of the Red Army has advanced 20 miles and occupied Nogaisk and is less than 50 miles from Melitopol. East of Zaporozhe, Soviet units made slight headway and face the outer defenses of the city. In the Dnepropetrovsk area fresh Soviet reserves have taken the key RR junction of Pavlograd and are less than 30 miles from the Dnepr. The long-held enemy defense and RR line from Krasnograd to Kiev has been cut by Red Army units at Mirgorod and Romodan E of Lubny. The positions of Poltava and Krasnograd are now critical. In the Kiev area the long narrow Soviet salient has reached the outer defense ring of the city. The northern point of the salient has reached the Desna S of Chernigov, where the enemy retains a small bridgehead on the E bank to guard the road and RR crossing at that point. However, the city is under Soviet artillery fire and its position appears to be critical. Central Front: Along the Desna River the Soviets have again increased the size of their Novgorod-Severski and Bryansk bridgeheads. These two Red Army columns appear to be astride the RRs and pointed at the junction of Novozybkov, about 40 miles E of Gomel. In the Smolensk area hard fighting continues but the enemy forces still hold firmly in spite of the commitment of fresh Soviet reserves. North Front: South of Ladoga fighting continues with no apparent change in the situation. In the overall picture the enemy appears to be falling back to the Dnepr from Smolensk to the Crimea. Whether or not he will attempt to maintain bridgeheads E of the river at key points, and protect the Crimea, is not yet apparent.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy on 17 September the important town of Gioia del Colle in the south was evacuated by the enemy. On 18 September the town of Battipaglia was retaken by the Fifth Army. Considerable enemy motor transport was reported moving N from this point.

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Altavilla was reoccupied by Allied troops. As of 16 September, the estimated strength of German ground forces in Italy was 178,000 N of the line Pisa--Rimini, and 153,000 S of that line. On the night of 16 - 17 September and the next day, Allied planes made heavy bombing attacks on enemy lines of communication. The Ciampino, Practica di Mare, and Cisterna air-dromes S of Rome, were heavily bombed; 80 enemy planes and 13 gliders were destroyed on the ground. Rail yards at Pescara were also bombed. Enemy air action was on a very reduced scale over the Salerno beachhead. On the 17th, one of 7 JU-52's westbound with 2 escorting planes, was destroyed off Stampalia Island in the Aegean Sea. A 1,000-ton enemy vessel was sunk off Naxos Island by British planes.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 16 September, U.S. fighters effectively attacked enemy installations at Ningku Ga, six miles SE of Maingkwan. The barrack: at Maymyo were bombed and some buildings destroyed by U.S. medium bombers. Rolling stock and tracks were successfully attacked at Wetwun and Pwekawk by U.S. mediums.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: A naval communique reports strong forces heavily raided Japanese bases on Tarawa Island, Gilbert Group, and on Nauru Island, west of the Gilberts, during the night of 18 - 19 September and for a good portion of the following day. Solomons Area: On 17 September, Kahili was subjected to a low level bombing attack by U.S. medium units. Accurate and intense AA fire was encountered over the target. Ballale was also bombed and strafed by U.S. planes. Covering fighters shot down 14 of 50 enemy fighters attempting interception. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 16 September, 2 enemy planes dropped bombs over Hopoi without effect. On 17 September, Allied bombers strafed Finschhafen and villages along the east coast of the Huon Peninsula. Four small enemy cargo vessels off the northwest coast of New Britain were strafed and left burning by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 September, the village of Taberfane, Aroe Islands, was attacked by Allied planes which destroyed 1 floatplane and a fuel barge, and scored a direct hit on an AA position.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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10/18/83
6-8-78

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 17 September 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To: 1200 Z, 18 September 1943 18 September 1943.

No. 174.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: The left flank of the Red Army, advancing along the Sea of Azov, has occupied Osipenko. East of Zaporozhe and Dnepropetrovsk on the big bend of the Dnepr, the enemy continues to hold his 50-mile defense line, including the key railroad junction of Pavlograd. From the Lozovaya area to Kiev the front generally follows the line of the railroad, being 10 miles N of it at Krasnograd, and about 30 miles away at Poltava and Lubny. The enemy has successfully kept this vital line open and is now giving it up a few miles at a time at the eastern end. His position at Pavlograd is seriously threatened, and at Krasnograd his situation is critical. In the Priluki--Kiev--Chernigov triangle, the point of the Soviet salient was advanced slightly in low, marshy country. Central Front: On the Desna River, the Soviets slightly enlarged their Novgorod-Severski and Bryansk bridgeheads. In the Bryansk area, in addition to capturing the city, Red Army units have occupied all of the suburban factory towns. The heaviest fighting of the day took place in the Smolensk area, where the enemy appears to have repulsed Soviet attacks. Northern Front: South of Lake Ladoga in the Mga area, fighting continued but the situation appears unchanged.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 16 September, U. S. bombers attacked the submarine pens at La Pallice, the La Rochelle airdrome, naval and ship yards at Nantes, and the Cognac airdrome. Medium bombers attacked Beaumont-le-Roger and Tricqueville airdromes. Enemy air opposition was weak to moderate. On the night of the 16th the rail center at Modane (in France, 50 miles W of Turin) was bombed by a strong force of RAF planes. One arch of the Anthear viaduct on the Riviera rail line, SW of Nice, was destroyed. No enemy opposition to these attacks was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy, on 17 September, patrols of the British Eighth Army and American forces effected a junction S of Salerno. The Allies occupied Controne and Roccadaspide in the

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hills. Fighting continued with little change in the immediate vicinity of Salerno. The west coast islands of Ischia, Ponza, and Procida were occupied by the Allies. The east coast of the Italian heel was cleared of the enemy as far as Bisceglie. However, below this town, the inland city of Gioia del Colle remained in German hands. On the night of 15-16 September and the next day, Allied planes made wide-spread attacks on enemy lines of communication and transport between Potenza and Isernia. The heaviest concentrations were employed near Torre Annunziata and at Benevento. No air opposition to these attacks was encountered, but enemy air action over the Salerno bridge-head increased to about 120 sorties, mostly against shipping off the beaches. Photographs showed more than 60 JU-88's on 6 airfields at Foggia.

6. ASIA.--China: On 16 September, more than 30 enemy bombers were reported to have entered the warning net N of Kunming, but no contact was made. U. S. planes bombed ammunition dumps, barracks, and warehouses near Tayeh. Burma: U. S. and RAF planes attacked rail facilities in northern Burma; it is believed that six locomotives were destroyed. The RAF successfully strafed supply craft and troop shelters in Arakan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 16 September U. S. planes heavily attacked enemy installations in the Kahili area for the third successive day. Two enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down over Ballale. Enemy AA fire in the area was intense and accurate. Buka and Vila were also bombed. Enemy planes continued to make scattered raids on Vella Lavella; 3 of his planes were shot down. Allied torpedo boats destroyed 5 enemy barges N of Vella Lavella. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Lae was occupied by Allied ground forces at noon 16 September. Prior to the occupation Allied light, medium, and heavy bombers delivered a thoroughly destructive bombardment of defense areas E and N of Lae airfield. Allied heavy units bombed the dump and personnel areas at Alexishafen. A runway was left unserviceable. Reconnaissance aircraft observed a new 5,600-foot runway on Los Negos Island (E of Manus in the Admiralty group). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 16 September, 12 to 15 Japanese planes ineffectually attacked Fenton airdrome in the Darwin area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 17 September 400 miles S of Bermuda.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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Int., Intelligence Group.

A. E. SCHRAEDER,

Captain, U. S. N.,

Int., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78
17 September
H.E.M.

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 16 September 1943

To : 1200 Z, 17 September 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

17 September 1943.

No. 173.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban, Soviet units have captured the town and port of Novorossisk. Northwest of Krymskaya, Red Army units astride the Kuban River and the Varenikovskaya Highway S of the river, have also advanced. Southern Front: On the southern half of the Donbas front the enemy withdrawal continued. Soviet units advanced 5 to 10 miles and are now within 12 miles of Verkhne-Tokmak and Osipenko. The position of the latter city is critical. In the northern half of this front Soviet forces have captured the railroad junction of Lozovaya. The Donbas front no longer represents a Soviet salient as the line now extends due N and S through Lozovaya. Southwest of Kharkov, Soviet forces astride the Kharkov--Krasnograd railroad have advanced to within 13 miles of Krasnograd. In the great bend of the Dnepr, Soviet forces threaten Pavlograd and Krasnograd. The capture of these two rail junctions would be serious for the enemy. In the Konotop area the southern shoulder of the Soviet salient has been advanced by the capture of Romny. The salient's point has been extended from Nezhin to Nosovka, 50 miles from Kiev. Central Front: The northern shoulder of the Konotop salient remains along the Desna; however, the Soviet bridgehead on the W bank of the river has been enlarged and now includes the town of Novgorod Severski. At Bryansk all enemy units appear to have been wiped out and the city is believed to be entirely in Soviet hands. In the Smolensk area fighting continues. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area the situation appears unchanged. During the night of 14-15 September, Soviet planes laid mines off Helsinki Harbor.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 14 September, 11 enemy bombers made an unsuccessful attack on Allied shipping off northwest Spain. The next day U. S. heavy and medium bombers dropped a total of 844 tons of bombs on airplane and ball-bearing factories at Paris, on the aircraft repair and storage depot at Romilly-Sur-Seine, and on airfields at Chartres and Merville. This was the largest tonnage yet dropped by the Eighth Air Force in a single day. AA fire was intense in the Paris area but weak to moderate elsewhere. Enemy air opposition was generally weak. About 60 enemy fighters were sighted in the Paris

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area, but they failed to press home their attacks. A total of 16 hostile fighters was shot down during the day's operations. On the night of 15-16 September, the RAF heavily attacked the tire factory at Mont-lucon (43 miles NW of Vichy). AA fire was slight and only a few enemy aircraft were encountered. The same night about 17 enemy planes, of which 3 were destroyed, dropped bombs in the Kent, London, and Sussex areas.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In the Salerno area the Allies repulsed attacks from the north and east on 16 September and assumed the offensive. Capezzano, 4 miles N of Salerno, is in Allied hands despite German attempts to infiltrate through the neighboring passes. Albanella was retaken, eliminating an enemy salient along the Sele River. The Eighth Army reached Vallo di Lucania, approximately 16 miles from American positions near Agropoli. Patrols of the Eighth Army and of British units in the Italian heel made contact along the Gulf of Taranto. On the night of 14-15 September, and throughout the next day, Allied planes continued their attacks on enemy troop concentrations, transport, roads, and rail lines around the Allied bridgehead. More than 750 tons of bombs were dropped and strong fighter cover was maintained over our troops. Enemy air activity was considerably curtailed; there was no opposition to Allied bombing attacks. Seven enemy planes were destroyed over the battle area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 15 September, 8 enemy planes bombed Kienow airdrome. U. S. medium bombers, escorted by fighters, effectively attacked enemy cotton mills at Wuchang, and destroyed one of 12 enemy interceptors. Burma: On 15 September, U. S. fighters attacked enemy installations near Maingkwan and in the northern Hukawng Valley, setting buildings afire and destroying a supply dump. U. S. medium bombers attacked rail facilities at Sedaw, and destroyed buildings at Myingyan. French Indo-China: U. S. heavy bombers attacked the Halphong cement plant. About 50 enemy fighters intercepted, 10 of which were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 15 September reinforced Japanese units on Arundel unsuccessfully counterattacked our positions. Enemy aircraft made scattered raids over Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, Munda, and Vella Lavella. On 14 September, Allied planes made an unusually heavy attack on the enemy base at Kahili. The following day 3 waves of U. S. planes successfully bombed the same area. The new enemy landing field at Kara (10 miles W of Kahili) is now serviceable for 3,760 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 September, 6 enemy planes ineffectually bombed Marobe. In the Lae sector, 15 September, Allied ground troops continued to advance against increasing enemy opposition.

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Allied heavy bombers dropped 68 tons of bombs on Wewak and Boram airdromes. Approximately 10 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, and 48 of 60 to 70 enemy fighters which attempted interception were shot down. Allied medium bombers destroyed 15 barges between Finschhafen and Madang. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 14 September, Ambon was successfully raided by the RAAF. The same night the town and airdrome at Kendari (Celebes) were effectively attacked by Allied heavy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 16 September a possible sighting was reported 450 miles S of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth: D-8-72
16 Sept 43
H.Z.m.

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

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

No. 172.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Caucasus: In the Kuban heavy fighting continues in the northeast suburbs of Novorossisk and NW of Krymskaya. Southern Front: (Osipenko to Konotop). On the southern half of the Donbas front the enemy withdrawal continued. Soviet forces have advanced 5 to 10 miles in the direction of Melitopol, and are now within 20 miles of the Verkhne-Tokmak rail junction. Capture of this town would cut the last rail connection to Osipenko. Along the northern half of this front, in the Lozovaya area, Soviet units have advanced to within 12 miles of the city from the E and 16 miles from the N. Southwest of Kharkov, Soviet units advanced against strong opposition. West of Zenkov and Gadyach, Soviet forces extended their gains toward Lubny and are now about 20 miles from the rail junction at Romodan on the vital Kiev--Poltava railroad. In the Konotop area, the southern shoulder of the Soviet salient is still held back at Romny. The salient's point has been extended by Red Army units to include the rail junction of Nezhin which cuts all rail connections to Priluki from the N. Central Front: (Konotop to Velikie Luki). Along the Desna, the enemy holds a small bridgehead N of the junction with the Seim River. Soviet units continue to hold their bridgehead W of the Desna at Novgorod-Severski. At Bryansk fighting continues and the situation is confused. It is believed that enemy units are still in possession of part of the town. In the Smolensk area, new Soviet attacks have been launched against the city, one from the SE near Yelnya, the other from the NE near Bely. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area, after strong artillery preparation, the Soviets initiated a new attack to widen their corridor.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 15 September the Fifth Army retained its grip on the Salerno bridgehead. The battle continued to be desperate with the Germans' attempting to drive a wedge into the Allied position. The Germans were reported bringing up reinforcements. In the South, the Eighth Army reached Sapri. During the night

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of 13-14 September, French troops were landed in Corsica to reinforce local patriots and Italian forces which are fighting the Germans. The patriots and Italians control Ajaccio and most of the interior, but Bastia and the southeastern part of the island are under enemy control. The Germans are reinforcing Corsica from Sardinia. On the night of 13-14 September, and throughout the next day, Allied planes concentrated their bombing effort in the Salerno area, dropping 1200 tons of bombs on roads, enemy concentrations and transport, with particularly heavy attacks around Battipaglia and Eboli. Other U. S. planes dropped 79 tons of bombs on the Pescara rail yards. The only enemy air opposition to the bombing attacks was one attempted interception by about 12 enemy fighters over Battipaglia. U. S. fighters made an unopposed sweep over Sardinia. Bombardment of enemy positions in the Salerno area by Allied warships continued. About 70 enemy planes were active over Allied ground forces, and dive-bombers attacked Allied shipping off Salerno. On 13-14 September, 28 Italian small naval craft arrived at Palermo.

6. ASIA.--China: Four out of 10 enemy fighters were shot down while intercepting a flight of U. S. medium bombers N of Hong Kong. In offensive reconnaissance over the middle Yangtze, Allied planes bombed 2 river steamers, one of which was believed sunk. An ammunition depot in Nanchang was also hit. Burma: U. S. bombers attacked river shipping at Bhamo, rail yards at Kanbalu (25 miles N of Shwebo) and the town of Myitkyina. Japanese camps in the Hukawng Valley were bombed and strafed with good effect. French Indo-China: On 14 September, shipping in Haiphong was attacked by U. S. heavy bombers. Direct hits were scored on a floating dry dock containing a 200-foot ship.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: U. S. ground troops on Arundel continued to meet enemy resistance from a force estimated to be from 200 to 300. On 14 September, Vila was bombed by U. S. heavy units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 September, the lower Markham Valley road was bombed and strafed in support of Allied ground troops which advanced to within 4 miles of Lae airdrome. The Hansa Bay area was heavily bombed; buildings were destroyed at Angoram and Marienberg, and AA positions were silenced near Nubia. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 13 September, the enemy seaplane base at Halong on Ambon was attacked by RAAF planes; AA positions were silenced and 3 enemy float-planes were bombed and strafed. Babo and Langgoer were also bombed. On 14 September, Selaru Island was subjected to 3 attacks by Allied medium bombers which started large fires in the supply dump area.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was sunk by enemy aircraft 300 miles W of Portugal on September 13. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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DATE 5-3-78
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OSD L-65-SECRET
By auth. A. C. 6-3-78
15 Sept 43
H.E.M.

ARMY-NAVY DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 171.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE --In the Kuban heavy fighting continues. On the southern half of the Donbas front enemy units continue to withdraw. Soviet forces have advanced their left flank from 10 to 15 miles, taking the town of Yalta on the Sea of Azov, just W of Mariupol. Along the northern half of this area, Soviet forces have advanced along the Slavyansk--Lozovaya railroad, taking the towns of Gavrillovka and Dubovo. Red Army units are now within 20 to 30 miles of the enemy railroad junctions of Pavlograd and Lozovaya. Southwest of Kharkov, enemy units were forced back a few miles as the Soviets improved their positions. In the Konotop area the southern shoulder of the Soviet salient is still held back at Romny. Soviet forces have extended the point of the salient and cut the Chernigov--Nezhin railroad just N of Nezhin. This salient is now about 70 miles deep and only about 70 miles wide at the base, which runs through Konotop and Romny. In the Bryansk and Roslavl areas, Soviet forces continue to approach the Desna along its entire middle and upper course.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--British and American reinforcements, including tanks and airborne troops, reached the Salerno area on 14 September. Heavy fighting continued, with the Allies holding Salerno and the beachhead SE of the city. Salerno was under enemy shell fire. Enemy pressure was most severe in the center of the Allied line. In the heel of Italy enemy troops, advancing from the airfield at Gioia del Colle, forced two brigades of British paratroops to assume the defensive in the area of Mottola. In Calabria the Eighth Army advanced without meeting opposition to Scalea on the western coast and to the area of Corigliano Calabro on the eastern coast. Capri was occupied by an Allied force on 12 September; defense of the island remains in the hands of Italians, who are cooperating with Allied authorities. On the night of 12-13 September and the next day, Allied bombers attacked road junctions, railways, and enemy motor transport N and E of the Salerno area without encountering enemy air opposition. On the 13th, about 120 enemy sorties were flown over the Salerno beachhead area.

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Ten enemy planes were destroyed. North of Alexandria, RAF planes destroyed a JU-89; another enemy bomber was shot down W of Cyprus.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 12 September, U. S. bombers attacked rail facilities at Budalin and Thazi, and buildings in Pyawowe. The next day, 16 tons were dropped on Meiktila airdrome. China: Reports of photographic reconnaissance made early this month showed approximately 103,000 tons of shipping at Hong Kong.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Japanese artillery ineffectively shelled U. S. positions on Arundel and Ondonga Islands. The Lambu Lambu area, on Vella Lavella, was ineffectively bombed by enemy planes on 13 September. On the same date, a U. S. bomber scored a direct 500-pound bomb hit on a Japanese destroyer, E of Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: East of Lae, Allied ground units advanced to within 2 miles of Lae airdrome. In the Markham Valley enemy outposts at Heath's Plantation were successfully attacked by Allied ground units. In the Salamaua area Japanese forces have retreated N of Asini. Enemy planes bombed targets near the mouth of the Burep River (E of Lae). A force of 12 enemy bombers covered by 30 fighters attacked Marilinan; 2 planes were destroyed by Allied interceptors. Enemy aircraft also bombed the Morobe area the night of 13 September. The enemy airdromes at Dagua and But, in the Wewak area, were heavily bombed by Allied planes, which also destroyed 8 enemy interceptors.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

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

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

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SECRET 6-3-72

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OSD Ref ID: A6-3-78
11/2/00

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 170.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Kuban, Soviet forces have reached Novorossisk. Enemy units may be evacuating their Kuban bridgehead. Along the southern half of the Donbas front, from the Chaplino area S to the Sea of Azov, enemy units continue to withdraw. Soviet forces have advanced from 4 to 10 miles in the general direction of Osipenko. From the tip of the salient near Chaplino N to the Izyum area, the enemy defenses based on Pavlograd and Lozovaya continue to resist Soviet attacks. In the Kharkov area, the enemy defense line S and W of the city continues to hold. In the Romny area, that city is still in enemy hands; however, its position is critical as Soviet units have further enlarged the southern shoulder of their salient. In the Konotop area, the Soviets have advanced the point of their salient and captured the town of Kruty, 12 miles E of the railroad junction at Nezhin. Enemy forces have evacuated Bryansk, long one of their principal railheads. Soviet units in this area are now approaching the Desna on a broad front. The completion of this advance will place the front line along the river for some 300 miles from the Bakhmach sector to Yelnya in the Smolensk sector. In the Smolensk area there appears to be no change. On 13 September, the Soviet Air Force attacked German landing barges and shipping in the Sea of Azov.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--The Swiss have mobilized several additional units, raising the mobilized strength of the Swiss Army to 300,000 men. On 12 September, about 4 enemy planes attacked shipping 400 miles off the northwest coast of Spain.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Heavy fighting, including powerful enemy counterattacks, occurred in the Salerno area on 13 September. The enemy reoccupied Battipaglia, and enemy infiltrations threatened Allied positions in passes north of Salerno. The British Eighth Army continued its advance up the Italian instep, occupying Belvedere on the west coast, Cosenza in the center, and Strongoli on the east coast. British troops entered Bari, and the entire heel, on a line south from Bari to the mouth of the River Lato is now in Allied hands. After

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fighting between Germans and Italians on Rhodes and Scarpanto, the Germans succeeded in gaining control of these islands. On the night of 11-12 September, RAF planes dropped 167 tons of bombs on the Frosinone airdrome (NW of Naples). Other Allied medium and light bombers made widespread attacks on enemy roads and transport in front of the Eighth Army. On the 12th, U. S. planes again bombed Frosinone airdrome and attacked roads and bridges at Benevento, Isernia, Formia, Castelnuovo, and Ariana. Enemy aircraft flew about 100 sorties over the Salerno beachhead but there was no enemy air opposition to Allied heavy bomber operations. On Rhodes, U. S. aircraft attacked the Maritza and Calato airdromes; later both of them were reported unserviceable. On 13 September, enemy planes attacked shipping in the Salerno area.

6. ASIA.--China: On 12 September, Japanese planes raided Klenow airfield in Fukien. U. S. fighters and bombers made damaging raids against enemy railroads and river shipping in central China. Increased shipping activity, including several small naval craft, was noted in the Yangtze from Hankow to Nanking. Two 500-foot merchant vessels were hit at Hong Kong, and a destroyer was set afire at Sanchau Island. Burma: On 11 September, U. S. planes effectively bombed railway facilities at Pyinmana and Sagaing. Direct hits were scored on two large river vessels off Sagaing. On 12 September, U. S. bombers attacked the Yamethin railway yards, causing heavy damage. Kuriles: Further details on the 12 September raid on Paramushiru reveal that 5 enemy vessels were hit: 2 of them were sunk, 1 was damaged, and 2 possibly damaged. Moderate AA fire, mostly from vessels, was encountered. One possible battleship, possibly 1 or 2 heavy cruisers, several merchant ships, and some destroyers were observed in the Straits.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 12 September, 15 Japanese planes bombed Funafuti. One bomber was destroyed by AA fire. Solomons Area: On 12 September, U. S. ground troops on Arundel were closing in on Japanese positions. Enemy installations at Vila were effectively bombed. AA fire was light. U. S. planes attacked Kahili on the same date. Escorting fighters engaged 27 enemy interceptors, and shot down 7. AA fire was heavy. New Guinea--New Britain Area: With the exception of the high ground SW of Kela Village, Allied forces have occupied the entire Salamaua sector. At Lae, 12 September, considerable enemy equipment was captured on the west bank of the Busu river. Allied heavy bombers, in support of ground troops, dropped 49 tons of explosives on enemy outposts. On the same date 10 enemy bombers with fighter escort attacked Allied shipping at Marobe. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 September, Allied aircraft dropped 27 tons of

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bombs on waterfront warehouses, fuel tanks, and barracks at Macassar. On the following day Selaru airfield (Tanimbar Islands) was bombed and strafed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Swiss cargo vessel was sunk about 8 September near Corsica, apparently as a result of enemy action. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported on 13 September 50 miles S of Bermuda. A sighting was reported 14 September 200 miles SE of Nova Scotia.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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6-8-72
H.E.M.

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 169.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Kuban, enemy forces have succeeded in further constricting the Soviet bridgehead. Along the Donbas front, Soviet forces again enlarged the shoulder of their salient. West and SW of Stalino the Red Army advanced 6 to 18 miles in open country. From the tip of the salient near Chaplino, N to Kharkov and including the Pavlograd and Lozovaya areas, there appears to be no change in the situation. In the Kharkov area, S and W of the city, Soviet forces in heavy fighting have made slight gains. In the Kono-top area, the southern flank of the large Soviet salient was again enlarged. Gains in this sector, however, are being held up by strong enemy resistance at Romny which is now attacked by Red Army units on three sides. Gadyach about 25 miles SW of Lebedin was captured. In the Bryansk area, Soviet forces making a frontal attack astride the Orel--Bryansk railroad gained a few miles and captured the town of Belye-Berega only 12 miles E of the Desna. From the N, Soviet units made slight gains. The position of Bryansk is serious, as it is now within the range of medium artillery. In the Kirov sector, Soviet units made new advances toward Roslavl and have extended their front along the Desna. In the Smolensk area the situation appears to be unchanged. On the night of 10-11 September the rail junctions of Gomel, Nozhin, Krasnograd and Verkhne were attacked by units of the Soviet Air Force.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 September, U. S. medium bombers made light attacks on the shipyards at Le Trait and the Beaumont le Roger airdrome. AA fire was weak to moderate and there was little air opposition. An airdrome at Tille was also attacked; about 20 enemy planes were encountered. In the Dieppe--Calais area enemy fighters flew about 100 defensive sorties.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy on 12 September, in the Salerno area, British troops on the left flank gained about 4 miles and advanced E as far as Eboli. Heavy enemy transport moving S was observed N of Naples. In the toe, Nicastro was captured by the

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Canadians. The heel was cleared of the enemy S of the line from Taranto to Brindisi, and some progress was made to the N and W of Taranto. An Allied communique states that Crotone was occupied by Allied forces on 12 September. The island of Casteirosso in the eastern Dodecanese was occupied on 9-10 September by Allied troops. Samos was reported turned over to the Greeks by the Italians. During the night of 10-11 September, motor transport and roads in the Sapri area of Italy were attacked by Allied medium and light bombers. At Formia, RAF planes dropped 94 tons of bombs on roads and buildings. The next day U. S. planes attacked roads and rail targets in the Benevento and Isernia areas, and areas in advance of ground troops in the foot of Italy. On 11 September about 120 enemy fighter sorties were flown in the Salerno area. On the island of Rhodes, the Maritza and Calato airdromes were bombed by RAF planes. The following ships of the Italian Fleet had reached Malta by 11 September: 4 battleships, 8 light cruisers, 8 destroyers. Another battleship arrived at Taranto on the 11th. Five submarines reached a Sicilian port on 10 September. One light cruiser and 3 destroyers, which arrived at Port Mahon in the Balearic Islands on 10 September, were interned. Three other destroyers arrived at Pollenza Bay in the island of Mallorca; two were scuttled on the 11th. The battleship Roma sank as the result of an air attack on 9 September.

6. ASIA.--China: On 10 September the dock areas at Hankow and Wuchang were bombed by U. S. planes; large fires resulted. Of 20 enemy fighters attempting interception, 9 were shot down. The Whampoa docks near Canton were raided by U. S. fighters. A total of 27 enemy fighters intercepted, one of which was shot down. Gasoline and ammunition dumps at Shueh were bombed by U. S. fighters. Burma: U. S. bombers scored direct hits on river boats and rolling stock at Sagaing. On 11 September, Allied bombers effectively attacked the Chauk oil fields, enemy factories, river craft and rolling stock along the Irrawaddy south of Prome, and supply craft in the Mayu and Kaladan Rivers. Kuriles: On 12 September, Paramushiru was attacked by U. S. medium and heavy bombers. Thirty-five tons were dropped on targets in the Kashi-Wabara staging area and in Paramushiru Strait. Excellent results were reported. Approximately 24 enemy fighters intercepted; 10 were shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 11 September, U. S. medium bombers effectively attacked the Vila area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Salamaua sector, Allied ground forces have occupied the airfield. In the Lae sector Allied troops are in contact with the enemy N of Heath's Plantation. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 September the enemy base at Selaru was bombed. Allied aircraft made light attacks on Langgoer

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in the Kai Islands, and Laha airfield on Ambon.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 12 September 3 sightings
were reported: 60 miles SE of Halifax, 90 miles SW of Bermuda and
30 miles NW of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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By auth. A. C. of S. G. 2
12 Sept 43
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

No. 168.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Greenland reports on 2, 6, and 7 September indicate probable presence of a hostile submarine off Angmagssalik with the possibility of enemy agents' being landed.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nationalistic General Alberto Gilbert has been appointed Argentine Foreign Minister ad interim to replace friendly Admiral Segundo Storni.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Bitter fighting continues in the newly established Soviet bridgehead at Novorossisk. On the Donbas front Soviet forces W and SW of Stalino advanced 6 to 9 miles. Southwest of Chaplino Red Army units made 6 to 8 miles toward Zaporozhe. Along the northern half of the Donbas front there appears to be no change. Strong enemy counterattack in the Pavlograd and Lozovaya sectors had some success in restoring positions. In the Kharkov area, S and W of the city where the heaviest fighting continues, Red Army units again made slight gains. In the Konotop area Soviet forces astride the Bakhmach--Kiev railroad advanced several miles toward Nezhin through increasingly swampy country. The rest of the Konotop salient seems unchanged. In the Bryansk area Soviet forces SW and NW of the city made slight gains in the direction of the Desna River. In the Kirov sector Red Army units astride the Kirov--Roslavl railroad have advanced to the Desna. In the Smolensk area the situation seems unchanged. On the Finnish front, new Soviet air attacks were reported on Helsinki and Kotka.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 9 September 4 enemy bombers from Trondheim were off the north coast of Iceland. Photographic reconnaissance of Spitzbergen on the 10th disclosed no trace of the enemy or any sign of life.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Italy on 11 September allied progress continued in spite of strong German resistance. The port of Brindisi on the eastern coast of the heel is in Allied hands. Eighth Army troops have taken Catanzaro and Sant' Eufemia Lamezia. Considerable enemy motor transport was observed moving N on the Lagonegro--Sala Consilina road and other roads in the area SW of Salerno. On the night of 9-10 September RAF medium bombers made an 81-ton attack on the Grosseto rail yards. Other Allied

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bombers raided an airdrome at Frosinone, the Grazzanise landing ground, the road junction at Auletta and rail targets and troop concentrations E and SW of Naples and in the Cosenza -Gastrovillari area. On 10 September U.S. bombers dropped 96 tons on the Vinchiature rail yards and 69 tons on the Ariano road junction. Others bombed the rail yards at Formia and railroad installations at Castellanova and Isernia. Roads, bridges and enemy concentrations were bombed and strafed throughout the day. Allied fighters prevented effective enemy air operations despite some increase on the 10th in the enemy's activity over the main assault areas.

6. ASIA. -China: On 10 September Japanese planes bombed Kienow airfield. On the same date Allied medium bombers with fighter cover attacked Wuchang and the Hankow docks. Large fires were started. Of 20 intercepting enemy fighters at least 9 were shot down. Other Allied fighter aircraft bombed the Whampoa docks and scored several hits. They encountered 27 enemy fighters during the attack and destroyed at least one. These enemy fighters were reported to be very fast. Burma: On 10 September the Gokteik viaduct was effectively bombed by Allied planes. Inaccurate light A/A fire was encountered. Hopin, in northern Burma, and Naba Junction and shipping on the Irrawaddy River also were attacked. On 8 September, Allied planes bombed Myitkyina and on 9 September attacked Tengchung across the China frontier. Fires were started in both towns.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. -Pacific Area: On 8 September 12 Japanese planes ineffectually raided Nanumea, the northernmost island in the Ellice Group. Solomons Area: On 10 September, U.S. forces on northeast Vella Lavella advanced without opposition, capturing abandoned supplies and material. Enemy forces on northern Vella Lavella are estimated at 400 troops. On the same date enemy artillery, probably on Kolombangara, ineffectually shelled Bairoko Harbor. The Duilo Cove area on Kolombangara was heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft, and barges along the northeast coast were strafed. New Guinea: New Britain Area: On New Guinea, 10 September Allied forces were in contact with a small enemy force N of Heath's Plantation 8 miles NW of Lae. In the Salamaua area, Allied forces advanced along the coast and captured Kennedy's Crossing on the Francisco River, and strong points south of Nuk Nuk. Enemy installations at Long Island, off the New Guinea coast, and barges along the coast from Saidor to Hansa Bay were attacked by Allied planes. Photographs taken 9 September show a new landing strip at Cape Hoskins, on the north central coast of New Britain about 35 miles E of Talasen. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken 9 September show some improvement of runways at the enemy base on Selaru Island.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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JED Letter, 5-3-78
By SP-6, 016-8-78
11 Sept 78
H.E.M.

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

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

No. 167.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Greenland: On 7 September a 4-engined plane identified as a German FW-Kurier, flying east to west at 1,000 feet, was observed 112 miles S of Scoresby Sound. This was the second such identification within a week.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Admiral Segundo Storni has resigned as Foreign Minister of Argentina following publication of Secretary Hull's unfavorable reply to Storni's note explaining Argentina's foreign policy and suggesting that armaments be furnished Argentina.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--It is believed that in the Kuban, Soviet amphibious forces have again landed on the Novorossisk peninsula where they maintained a bridgehead for months the early part of this year. The outcome of this action is in doubt. Mariupol has been occupied by Soviet units. In the center of the Donbas front and north to the middle Donets, Soviet pressure increases and enemy forces have fallen back to the defense areas of Lozovaya and Pavlograd. Red Army units astride the southern loop of the Krasnoarmeiskoe--Dnepropetrovsk railroad have reached Chaplino, less than 50 miles from the Dnepr. Along the southern half of the Donbas front, greater enemy withdrawals are still in progress. In the Kharkov area, S and W of the city, the enemy defense line continues to hold against strong Soviet pressure; however, Red Army units have made a few slight gains. In the Konotop area the Soviet salient NW of Romny has been broadened somewhat. North of Konotop the Red Army has established a bridgehead on the W bank of the Desna in the vicinity of Novgorod--Severski. In the Bryansk area enemy forces held all Soviet attacks S and E of the city. North of the city Red Army units astride the Kirov--Bryansk railroad advanced several miles. In the Smolensk area there appears to be no important change in the situation although Soviet attacks continue.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--The Swiss have taken measures to strengthen their frontiers. On the night of 8-9 September, 8 enemy fighters bombed and strafed points in East Anglia. On 9 September U. S. bombers attacked Beaumont -Sur-Oise and Beauvois airdromes (N of Paris). Bombing attacks were also made on airdromes at Lille, St. Omer, Abbeville, and Vitry-En-Artois (E of Arras), and on a bearing and aircraft engine works in Paris. U. S. medium bombers

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made a 192-ton attack on the defenses of Boulogne. At Beaumont-Sur-Oise enemy fighter opposition was strong. Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed. At other points fighter reaction was weak. A total of about 360 enemy fighter sorties were flown during the day over northern France and the Lowlands, as contrasted with nearly 2,500 sorties by Allied fighters.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Determined attacks were made by Germans on 10 September against British and U. S. forces in the bridgehead in the Salerno area. Salerno was captured and the Allied bridgehead S of the city extended to a depth of 4 miles. British troops, supported by naval units, entered the naval base of Taranto and advanced eastward rapidly to Francavilla, halfway across the Italian heel. On the toe of Italy, the advance of British and Canadian troops was slowed by demolitions and enemy rearguard actions. On the night of 8-9 September, Allied aircraft dropped about 365 tons of bombs on roads and rail targets in the Naples--Salerno area. The next day, U. S. planes dropped 172 tons of bombs on roads and bridges at Capua and 180 tons at Cancelli. Rail targets at Potenza were again attacked. An 86-ton attack was made on the Foggia airdrome where the bombers met about 40 enemy planes; 9 of them were destroyed. This was the only opposition encountered by Allied heavy bombers during the day. U. S. light and medium bombers damaged or destroyed over 200 motor vehicles in Calabria, and made other attacks in support of Allied ground troops. Several light air attacks were made by the enemy on Allied convoys in the Salerno area, but air opposition to Allied landings was on a moderate scale. In a sweep over Sardinia, U. S. fighters encountered no enemy planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On 9 September, dock warehouses in Canton were set afire by U. S. fighters. During reconnaissance sorties along the middle Yangtze, five river boats were sunk, three locomotives were destroyed, and two radio stations were hit. In addition rolling stock, barracks, and other targets of opportunity were strafed by U. S. fighters. White Cloud airdrome (Canton) was bombed by U. S. mediums. One enemy transport plane and five fighters were destroyed during the day. Burma: On 9 September, Gokteik Viaduct was effectively bombed by U. S. mediums. Enemy supply facilities at Kamaing were attacked with good results.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 9 September the enemy ineffectually shelled U. S. artillery positions on Arundel. On the same date, U. S. heavy units dropped 14 tons of bombs on the strip at Vila. Kahili was bombed by U. S. aircraft; accurate and intense AA was encountered at Kahili and Ballale. Photographs show the new enemy landing strip at Kara (W of Kahili) graded to 3,000 feet. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 9 September, Allied ground forces captured the ridge N of Lokanu in the Salamaua

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area. Allied forward elements in the Lae area crossed the Busu River, encountering some resistance. Photographs taken on 9 September show a total of 74 fighters and 51 bombers on the 4 airdromes in the Wewak area. Supplies were along the beach, and runways appeared serviceable. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 9 September, 16 enemy bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, attacked the Merauke airdrome. Ambon, Selaru, and Langgoer airdromes were subjected to light raids by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No ship reported sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A sighting was reported 650 miles NW of French Guiana on 9 September.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 166.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Donbas Soviet forces continued their advance and now occupy a line W of Izyum, Slavyansk and Krasnoarmeiskoe ending E of Mariupol on the Sea of Azov. Heavy Soviet pressure continues against this line. Red Army forces astride the Krasnoarmeiskoe--Pavlograd railroad have made impressive gains and are now believed to be approaching the outer defenses of Pavlograd. South and W of Kharkov the enemy defense line covering the northern flank of the Donbas withdrawal continues to hold solidly. In the Kono-top area, where great Soviet pressure is being exerted, the Red Army has advanced the point of its salient to beyond Bakhmach which was taken on 9 September. Romny is still in enemy hands. This deep Soviet salient, now less than 50 miles from Chernigov, has reached the Desna on a broad front and faces the marshy area E of that vital road and railroad junction. In the Bryansk area, the southern Soviet pincer having passed Navlya is now within 20 miles of the city. The Soviets' northern pincer, with fresh impetus from the direction of Kirov, made slight gains against strong enemy resistance. In the Smolensk area there appears to be no important change in the situation although Soviet holding attacks continue. On 9 September the Red Air Force continued to attack enemy rail targets, troop concentrations, and airdromes in the southern and central sectors.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Enemy opposition, which included mining of the beaches and a counterattack by German armored units, was overcome in the Naples area on 9 September. Ventotene Island, 40 miles W of Naples, was captured. In the south of Italy the Eighth Army continued its advance against light resistance by German rear guards. On the western coast of the Italian toe Allied troops captured Pizzo and on the eastern coast reached Monasterace Marina. On the night of 7-8 September, Allied planes attacked Viterbo airdrome and rail targets at Benevento. On 8 September U. S. bombers dropped 130 tons on Foggia airdrome. Thirteen of about 35 enemy planes encountered were shot down. Other U. S. bombers dropped 389 tons on

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Frascati, where about 50 Axis fighters attempted interception; 18 enemy planes were shot down. In the foot of Italy, Allied medium and light bombers made heavy attacks on roads, bridges and rail targets. U. S. fighter-bombers again attacked Pabillonis airdrome on Sardinia. In an attack on Allied convoys in the Naples area 5 enemy aircraft were shot down. On the night of 8-9 September, about 20 enemy torpedo planes made an unsuccessful attack on Allied warships; 2 of the planes were destroyed. Italian naval units at Spezia and Taranto are reported to have left port in accordance with the Armistice terms. The ships from Spezia were attacked by German aircraft on the afternoon of the 9th.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 6 September, U. S. medium bombers scored hits on the barracks at Lashio, and installations on Shwebó airdrome were damaged. On 7 September, Gokteik viaduct was bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 8 September an attempted Japanese landing from barges at Bombos village, on the north coast of Arundel, was repulsed by U. S. infantry units. On the same date, Vila, Ringi Cove and Dulo Cove were bombed by U. S. heavy units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 September, Allied forces E of Lae were along the east bank of the Busu River, 4 miles from the airfield. West of Lae, Allied forces were approaching Heath's Plantation, six and one-half miles from the town. Allied planes in 4 separate attacks heavily bombed and strafed the Lae area; AA positions were silenced and buildings destroyed. The track S from Salamaua was also bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 8 September, Allied aircraft attacked Babo scoring hits on administration and barracks buildings, starting large fires. Eight airborne enemy aircraft failed to attack. The Langgoer airdrome was bombed by RAAF medium units with unobserved results.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinking was reported. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 40 miles off the NW tip of Prince Edward Island, on September 8.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 8 September 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 9 September 1943 9 September 1943

No. 165.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Enemy units in the Mariupol sector are now in a precarious position. Only one railroad line supplying this sector remains; about 40 miles of which runs parallel to and near the front. Enemy units in the Donbas continue their forced withdrawal. Soviet forces which crossed the middle Donets and threatened to cut off all enemy forces NE of Stalino have taken Krasnoarmeiskoe. Apparently few enemy units have been trapped. Soviet forces now occupy all the important coal mining and industrial sectors of the Donbas including the complete industrial railroad network. Enemy forces appear to be falling back to a north-south line through Lozovaya--Pavlograd--Osipenko. In the vital area SW of Kharkov hard fighting continues and there appears to be little change in the situation. In the Konotop area Soviet forces have again made substantial gains with Konotop now entirely in Soviet hands. The position of Bakhmach and Romny is critical. West of Khutor-Mikhailovski Soviet units made further advances toward the Desna. In the Bryansk and Smolensk areas fighting continues and Soviet forces improved their positions despite enemy counterattacks. On 7 September the Soviet Air Force attacked enemy advance airdromes in the area NW of Stalino. In the Barents Sea, Soviet aircraft attacked German shipping, sinking two transports. Other Soviet planes sank 2 small ships in the Gulf of Finland.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 7 September, U. S. bombers dropped 281 tons of bombs on an aircraft factory at Brussels and on targets at Watten, near St. Omer. Escorted U. S. medium bombers dropped 134 tons on the St. Pol railroad center and the St. Omer airfield. On 8 September, 2 airfields at Lille were attacked by U. S. medium bombers. One hundred and four tons were dropped on one and 94 tons on the other with good results. No enemy fighters were encountered and AA fire was moderate.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--General Eisenhower announced on 8 September the unconditional surrender of the Italian armed forces. The reaction of Italian army units and the Italian fleet still is undetermined. Allied forces landed about 0400 on 9 September in the

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area of Naples. Support was provided by American and British navies. German troops were engaged immediately and some prisoners taken. Operations are proceeding according to plan. Further landings were made at Vibo Valentia, 30 miles N of Palmi, where only light opposition was encountered. The road from Gioia to Locri, across the toe of Italy, is now in Allied hands. Elements of the German 29th Motorized Division retiring northward have been identified in this area. On the night of 6-7 September, enemy planes attacked Bizerte and 9 were destroyed. RAF planes dropped 92 tons of bombs on the rail yards at Battipaglia. Lighter attacks were made on Capua and on Altamura (near Bari). On 7 September U. S. heavy bombers dropped 180 tons of bombs on Foggia airdrome. About 70 enemy planes were encountered, and 11 were shot down. This was the only enemy air opposition encountered during the day. A 70-ton raid was made on the rail yards at Crotone. In Sardinia the Pabillonis landing ground was attacked by U.S. fighter-bombers. In the toe of Italy U. S. planes attacked enemy positions, roads, and rail targets in advance of Allied ground troops.

6. ASIA---Burma: On 6 September U. S. heavy bombers made 4 raids against enemy shipping and dock facilities in the Rangoon River. Direct hits were scored on 5 large cargo ships. Several other vessels were observed in the river. Intense and accurate AA fire was encountered. Enemy fighter opposition was weak in numbers, but attacks were well directed. Four fighters were reported destroyed. On 7 September, an enemy supply dump at Maingkwan and the railway junction at Ywataung were bombed with excellent results.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC---Pacific Theater: A U. S. navy communique stated that in a U. S. aircraft-carrier raid on Marcus Island on 1 September, an estimated 80 percent of enemy military installations there were destroyed, together with 7 twin-engine bombers which were caught on the ground. There was no enemy air opposition. Solomons Area: On Vella Lavella one Japanese regiment is believed to occupy prepared positions in the vicinity of Boko Mission (northeast coast). On Arundel enemy resistance on the northeast coast is increasing. On 6 September suspected enemy radar positions on Morgusaia Island, Shortlands, were bombed and strafed by U. S. planes. Five of 20 to 25 enemy fighters attempting interception were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 7 September, an enemy force of 27 medium bombers escorted by 30 fighters was intercepted by Allied fighters at Morobe and forced to jettison its bombs; 4 enemy fighters were shot down. On 7 September the Lae area was bombed by Allied heavy and medium units. Barge hideouts along the New Guinea and New Britain coasts were strafed by RAAF planes. At Garove Island 3 barges were destroyed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 7 September, 21 enemy planes were intercepted by Allied fighters over Darwin and 5 were shot down.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported off the
eastern tip of Cuba on 8 September.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 7 September 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 8 September 1943 8 September 1943.

No. 164.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Kuban, fighting of local significance continues. There appears to be no sign as yet that the enemy is evacuating his bridgehead. Enemy units in the upper Donbas continue their forced withdrawal in the face of increasing Soviet pressure from the Izyum bridgehead. This Red Army thrust, aimed in the direction of Lozovaya--Pavlograd and the Dnepr bend, parallels the Soviets' great threat from the Kharkov direction aimed at Krasno-grad. The enemy has evacuated Stalino and he is having difficulty in meeting the now almost continuous Soviet pressure between Oposhnya and Izyum, the vital area of the entire Soviet summer offensive. Zenkov, on the southern limit of the great Soviet salient, after changing hands several times, has been recaptured by the Soviets. In the Konotop area, the northern limit of the salient, the Red Army made gains up to 14 miles. Soviet units have entered Konotop, and its position appears to be hopeless. The position of Bakhmach is crucial as Red Army units have approached to within 6 miles from the north and have cut the railroad to Gomel, NW of Bakhmach. From Bakhmach to Bryansk, Soviet units continue to approach the Desna on a broad front and have crossed the railroad from Konotop to Navliya, inclusive. In the Bryansk area Soviet forces have made slight gains toward Bryansk from the south. In the Smolensk area the Red Army made slight improvements of its positions. Along the entire eastern front Soviet pressure continues, with gains in most areas. Intense air activity by both sides continues over the main Soviet offensive areas. On the night of 6-7 September, the rail junctions of Gomel, Nezhin, Krasno-Armeiskoye and Volnovakha, and troop concentrations SW of Sumy and in the Smolensk area were bombed by the Red Air Force.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 6 September a large force of U. S. bombers attacked electrical and aircraft factories at Stuttgart. Bombs were also dropped on targets of opportunity in France and Germany. Enemy air opposition was very strong; 84 Axis fighters were destroyed. Other U. S. bombers attacked engine repair shops at Rouen. AA fire was weak and fighter reaction was negligible. The

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same day a Ju 88 was shot down by an Allied plane over the Bay of Biscay. On the night of 6-7 September, a strong force of RAF planes bombed Munich. AA fire was moderate. Night fighters were active on the approaches to and over the target. About 13 Axis fighter-bombers made scattered attacks in East Anglia; 2 of them were destroyed.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The British Eighth Army continued its steady progress on the toe of Italy on 6 September, reaching the mouth of the Petrace River 6 miles NE of Palmi on the northwestern coast, and capturing Bova Marina on the southern coast. During the night of 5-6 September, Allied planes dropped 85 tons of bombs on rail yards at Villa Literno. Light bombers also attacked rail targets at Aversa. On 6 September U. S. bombers made heavy attacks on Grazzanise and Capua airdromes. A total of about 50 enemy planes were encountered at the two targets; 10 were destroyed. Lighter attacks were made at Capodichino and Pomigliano airfields.

6. ASIA.--China: On 6 September, U. S. fighters made an offensive reconnaissance of the Yangtze. At Shihhwelyao one 250-foot boat was sunk, an iron foundry and 4 locomotives were destroyed, and river craft damaged; one enemy transport plane was destroyed. South of Puchi, the railroad station was set afire. At Sitang, an estimated 100 enemy troops were killed. Burma: U. S. planes dropped about 9 tons of bombs on the Maymyo barracks, starting many fires.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 4 September, an enemy 4-engined flying boat was destroyed by a U. S. patrol plane 60 miles W of Baker Island. Solomons Area: On 6 September, U. S. aircraft made direct hits on gun positions and an ammunition dump in the Vila area; Kakasa, on Choiseul, was bombed and strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Lae sector Allied troops continue to advance W from Singaua Plantation; enemy opposition remains weak. On 6 September, 20 enemy bombers, escorted by 10 fighters, were intercepted by Allied planes over Huon Gulf. The enemy lost 2 bombers and 5 fighters. On the same date, Allied heavy units effectively bombed Jacobsen's Plantation (1,700 yards N of the Lae runway). A large force of medium bombers thoroughly bombed and strafed Malahang airfield. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: The enemy bases at Atamboea and Dilli (Timor) were attacked by RAAF medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

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

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OSD Letter, 6-8-79
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A. S. Pickhardt
v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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4 Sep 43
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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 August 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 September 1943

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

No. 5.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--Early in the month AA fire gradually declined on Kiska and it finally ceased on 13 August. About 5 August unusual activity was observed throughout Kiska Island. In numerous places there were earth disturbances that appeared like new installations and entrenchments; they were really dummy installations made for the purpose of deception. Gun positions appeared to be covered with canvas. About 32 buildings were dismantled, but revetments around them were left intact and filled with debris. Radio stations and two radar installations were dismantled. Barges in Kiska Harbor, which had numbered up to 19, had disappeared. Low-flying planes reported a deserted appearance at some positions.

During the first two weeks of August many bombing and strafing missions were flown against Kiska. More than 500 tons of bombs were dropped. The enemy positions were also bombarded 12 times by U.S. naval vessels, the last heavy bombardment occurring on 12 August when a cruiser--destroyer force shelled the south coast of Kiska and the beach area of Gertrude Cove and Bukhti Point.

Before daylight on 15 August U.S. and Canadian forces were landed on Kiska Island by a task force of the Pacific Fleet. The initial landing operations were at Quisling Cove, on the west side of the island, and at Broad Cove, near Witchcraft Point. Simultaneously with the Quisling Cove landing, naval units feigned a landing from the south in Vega Bay. The Allied troops did not encounter any enemy forces. All indications pointed to a recent evacuation. The naval task force completed a naval reconnaissance of the island within a few days. The evidence in some positions indicated that the enemy's well-planned and orderly evacuation deteriorated in the final stages. The protracted period of aerial and naval attacks had rendered Kiska untenable. Captured documents indicate that morale broke down, and that delayed-action bombs were the most effective factor in bringing this about. Inspection of enemy installations indicated that the Japanese had intended to hold Kiska permanently. Many gun emplacements were of concrete construction; electric power plants at the submarine base and at the Main Camp were steam-operated; generating units were protected by concrete and armor plate; and fire engines and a water system were found.

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Lack of enemy opposition to the landing and evidence of evacuation made the use of U.S. planes unnecessary for the occupation of the island. More than 50 wrecked enemy planes on Kiska included reconnaissance, patrol bomber and similar types; the majority were float planes. U.S. naval forces have had no contact with the enemy in the Aleutians since Kiska was occupied. The only evidence of Japanese air activity in that area was the sighting by a U.S. patrol plane on 19 August of a twin-motored bomber 240 miles east by north of Shimushu Island. This suggests the possible establishment of a regular patrol by the enemy for some distance from the Paramushiru area as a defense against air or amphibious attacks.

b. Greenland.--Continued enemy reconnaissance of the east coast and possible contact with any Germans remaining there were indicated at least twice during the month. On 14 August a four-motored bomber flying over Ella Island was recognized as German; and on 22 August a plane identified as a Junkers 86 P was observed by a United States Coast Guard vessel in the region of Shannon Island at approximately latitude 75 degrees north.

c. Domestic Situation.--There were indications that the German intelligence services continued their intensification of efforts to discover American military and economic preparations. Arrests were made on charges of espionage. The discovery and blocking of neutral sources being utilized by Germany remains complicated by diplomatic factors and by the constant movement of neutral individuals and refugees. The "free" German groups in the United States continued their stand that an internal political upheaval, resulting in the removal of the Nazi Government and in a negotiated peace, must have as a prerequisite some assurance that there will be no "severe" treatment of Germany after the war.

The absence of any evidence of enemy-inspired sabotage within the United States continues, although there were the usual instances of deliberate damage due to malicious mischief and defective workmanship.

Propaganda continues to center around the theme of racial abuse by the white race of non-white races. Plans for a second exchange of interned nationals between the United States and Japan are in progress. The War Relocation Authority plans a segregation in the near future of Japanese-American evacuees deemed loyal to Japan.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Unsettled domestic politics and unusual prominence of the military in both local and international affairs characterized the past month in Latin America. Reports of activity by potential revolutionary groups emanated from Brazil, Uruguay, and Ecuador, and from Argentina where restrictive acts of the Ramirez regime have further revealed its Fascist nature. In Panama and Paraguay prospective coups were thwarted. The entire cabinets of Colombia and Chile resigned and were replaced with cabinets which presage no change in

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foreign policy. In the face of a threat of congressional censure for the death of miners in the tin strikes last December, the Bolivian cabinet resigned but President Penaranda has not accepted the resignations. The steadily deteriorating political situation in Surinam reached crisis proportions when elected legislators notified the Netherlands Colonial Minister of their resignation in protest against acts of the unpopular Governor Kielstra.

Brilliant, politically ambitious General Goes Monteiro, one-time rabid non-interventionist, resumed his post as Brazilian Chief of Staff after nearly a year's sick leave. Allegedly Naziphile General Carlos Von Der Becke was appointed Chief of Staff in Argentina. Army generals were named as Argentine ambassadors to Brazil and Bolivia and the military was conspicuous in Argentina's delegation to the inauguration of Paraguay's President Morinigo on 15 August 1943.

The chronic antagonism between Peru and Ecuador and that between Haiti and the Dominican Republic smoldered. The Chilean and Bolivian delegations were openly hostile to each other at the Paraguayan President's inauguration. Argentina and Chile concluded three economic agreements and were reported to be studying a mutual assistance pact.

The Brazilian State of Bahia followed its sister state Sao Paulo in decreeing the removal of Axis nationals from the coast to the interior. By transferring their properties to their children, who are Peruvian citizens by birth, many Japanese in Peru successfully avoided the laws requiring liquidation of property of enemy aliens. A committee of the Bolivian senate is considering a law giving Axis nationals who have fulfilled certain residence conditions the same status as Bolivians.

Most probable lines of Axis effort continue to be encouragement of internal political differences and of disputes between Latin American countries.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

In the northwest Caucasus the enemy-held Taman bridgehead remained practically unchanged. Late in August the Soviets launched fresh attacks against enemy fortifications astride the Krymskaya--Varenikovskaya Highway, parallel to and south of the Kuban. The enemy continued to defend his bridgehead successfully, and it is believed he can hold this position.

Along the Mius River front Soviet forces broke through just north of Kulbyshevo and cut the Taganrog--Stalino railroad at Donetsk--Amvroselevka. Then the Soviets turned south and reached the Sea of Azov at Veselo--Vosnesenskoe, 28 miles west of Taganrog. Most of the enemy forces in Taganrog escaped; a few units were trapped east of the Mius estuary. The new enemy line was believed to be along the high ground east of the Kalmius River in the Mariupol area. Along the upper Mius and middle Donets, fighting of increasing intensity continued with the Soviets making gains, some of which were impressive.

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However, the recapture of the Donbas depended on the complete success of the Kharkov offensive. While the enemy's situation in the Kuban, Crimea, and Donbas was critical, he prevented a serious breach in his line.

On the Kharkov front the Soviets drove a salient nearly 100 miles deep into the Zenkov sector north of Poltava, and threatened Poltava and Kremenchug on the Dnieper River. The Soviet thrust was slowed by stubborn enemy resistance at the base of the salient--at Sumy, and just west of Lyubotin. Failure to cut the Kiev--Poltava railroad and cross the Dnieper River may permit the enemy to maintain his hold on the Donbas and Crimea.

In the Kursk--Lgov area the Soviets broke through south of Sevs, capturing Rylsk. Exploiting the breakthrough, Red Army units crossed the north--south Bryansk--Khutor--Belopol--Sumy railroad and took the town of Glukhov, in the Soviet Ukraine. This formed an enemy salient at Sumy, with deep Soviet salients to the north at Glukhov and to the south at Zenkov.

On the Bryansk front a Soviet offensive reduced the large salient there and compelled the enemy to evacuate Orel and Kerachev. The enemy established a shortened defense line east of Bryansk. This vital enemy-held railhead was threatened from the northeast, east, and southeast, but Soviet troops apparently were blocked at the outer defenses of Bryansk.

On the central front a Soviet offensive against Smolensk from the east and southeast made small gains, taking the town of Yelnya on the Smolensk--Sukhinichi railroad, and Dorogobuzh on the Smolensk--Vyazma railroad. This brought the Soviet forces to the outer defenses (50-mile ring) of Smolensk from the northeast, east, and southeast.

South of Ladoga and Ilmen, artillery duels and local attacks continued. Activity on the Finnish front consisted of small-scale reconnaissance raids.

Following the fall of Orel, German Air Force activities were chiefly defensive. The strength formerly concentrated on the central front was dispersed to meet Soviet attacks in other sectors. There was some indication of a more determined defense against early Soviet offensives on the Kharkov and Bryansk sectors, but with the extension of operations to the Mius--Donets sectors, this defense is believed to have deteriorated. The present scale of activity appears to be about one-third of that attained during the initial stages of the German offensive on Kursk, with the emphasis now placed on the defense of specific areas.

It appears probable that the Soviet Air Force has superior strength at all points of the Russian offensives. In contrast to the German air defensive tactics, the Red Air Force not only has given close support to ground troops, but has continued the strategic bombing of all key rail centers, enemy airfields, and concentrations over wide areas. Considerable Soviet air activity has been reported over the Black Sea and the Gulf of Finland. A heavy attack was also made on a German convoy off the north coast of Norway.

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A law signed by Vidkun Quisling placed Norway under virtual military law and called into the armed forces the Norwegian police, the Quisling bodyguard, the Germanic storm troops of Norway, and the Norwegian Hird organization. All Norwegian military officers were ordered arrested for transfer to Germany as prisoners of war. Only reserve officers without specialized military training and those collaborating with German authorities were excepted.

A series of "incidents" occurred during the month of August which severely strained Swedish-German relations. On 8 August a German merchant ship fired at and damaged a Swedish airplane. The same day a German naval vessel fired on a Swedish torpedo boat. On 12 August three foreign airplanes, two of them definitely German, flew over the vicinity of the Swedish Karlskrona Navy Yard. Swedish AA guns fired on the planes, hitting one of the two German machines, which then dropped bombs into the sea. On 25 August two Swedish fishing boats were sunk by fire from two German naval craft.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Enemy planes made about 12 night attacks on scattered points in England. From 12 to 17 August, three raids were made by formations of from 25 to 45 aircraft; thereafter the attacks were made by three to ten aircraft. Enemy fighter reaction over northern France was comparatively weak, many Allied air attacks being unopposed in this area. However, over Germany, enemy fighters were very active and toward the end of the month considerable increase was noted in Axis night-fighter reaction. During the month the RAF made 13 major raids on enemy targets. About 8,750 heavy bomber sorties were flown and some 20,500 tons of bombs were dropped. Four attacks were made on Italy (Turin, Milan, and Genoa) and nine on Germany. Very heavy attacks were made on Hamburg, Berlin, Mannheim, Nuremberg, and the three Rhineland cities of Muenchen, Gladbach, and Rheydt. Vital industries at Peenemunde and Leverkusen were also attacked.

U.S. bombers flew about 3,200 sorties and dropped about 4,200 tons of bombs on continental targets. About 20 attacks were made on airfields in western France, as well as on the naval yards at Rennes, and on aircraft repair and storage depots, such as those at Villacoublay. Probably the most important offensive operations were carried out against the roller-bearing works at Schweinfurt and the fighter aircraft factory at Regensburg. Reports indicate these heavy raids were very successful in spite of exceptionally strong enemy fighter reaction. The formation which bombed Regensburg flew to bases in North Africa and later bombed aircraft plants at Bordeaux on the return to England. Other U.S. raids were made on Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Wesseling, and Bonn. Enemy air losses for the month were reported as 525 aircraft destroyed, 83 probably destroyed, and 227 damaged. Reports indicate that the strong defensive operations of the enemy, especially over Germany, will continue. Offensive activity over England seemed to be of normal proportions.

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There has been relatively little activity against enemy shipping during the past month, but two events have occurred which will have an important bearing on the enemy's merchant shipping in western European waters. One was the ending of the 1940 transit agreement by which German military supplies and personnel were permitted to cross Sweden en route to and from Norway. Since only sea routes are now available, this will mean an increased burden on Germany's already severely strained merchant fleet. Moreover, the shipping shortage will probably make it impossible to provide as many furloughs as formerly for soldiers in Norway. This, in turn, will probably cause a further deterioration of German troop morale there.

The second event is the virtual destruction of Hamburg as a port. Recent photographic reconnaissance disclosed no shipping there and it is known that air raid damage was so extensive as to cause at least the temporary abandonment of the port. This means that the daily discharge at Hamburg of what has been estimated to be 60,000 to 70,000 gross registered tons will have to be accommodated elsewhere, principally at the already over-burdened ports of Stettin, Danzig, and Emden, and at Rotterdam, from which Germany was compelled to withdraw her shipping earlier this year because of the severe losses she was suffering in the approaches to that port.

There have been no strategically significant movements of heavy fleet units. The Scheer, Prinz Eugen, Hipper, and Leipzig, stationed in the Baltic, are now being used as training ships.

There are now believed to be 38 German divisions in France and the Low Countries. Twelve are offensive divisions, 16 are defensive, 4 are Luftwaffe field divisions, and 6 are unidentified. This represents a decrease of 7 divisions during the month. Train movements indicate that 6 divisions are either en route to Italy or may already have arrived. The remaining division went to Russia. All the Italian divisions, except possibly one, have been withdrawn from France to Italy and the former Italian zone in France is now occupied by the Germans.

Coastal fortifications on the Mediterranean are being continuously strengthened. Owing to the weakening of forces in France and particularly in the Pyrenees a push through Spain seems unlikely at present. As a result of increased sabotage and other acts of resistance in Denmark, the German government demanded from the Danish government the right to try saboteurs in German military courts which could impose death sentences. This the Danish government refused. On 29 August, General Hanneken, German commander in Denmark, citing articles 42 and 56 of the Hague War Regulations, announced a declaration of martial law. The restrictive measures he applied included: a ban on the assembly of more than five persons in public; a curfew effective at dusk including all street traffic; prohibition of all civilian news communications; a ban on strikes; and provisions for capital punishment for incitement of strikes. After the repression of some reported armed opposition resulting from the enforcement of these measures, including the scuttling of most of the small Danish fleet in Copenhagen harbor, the situation appeared to be under control of the occupying forces.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

The campaign in Sicily ended on 17 August, when U.S. units entered Messina without meeting opposition. British troops worked their way to the city through the mountains, avoiding the coastal road which was under fire from the Italian mainland. The fall of Randazzo in the center of the battle line, on August 13 after fierce fighting, foreshadowed the collapse of the Axis defense. As later events proved, the Axis command had by that time successfully evacuated the bulk of its remaining effectives and armor across the Straits of Messina. During the closing days of the campaign there was little actual contact between opposing troops but the advance to Messina was slowed by extensive Axis demolitions and minefields. As of 31 August Axis prisoners totaled 153,108, most of them were Italians. After the campaign ended operations were largely restricted to the air. Allied naval units bombarded the Italian mainland several times and commando forces made two surprise landings on the southern part of the Italian toe, reconnoitering, and capturing some prisoners. Axis replies to these actions were feeble. It became obvious that the Axis intends to make a vigorous defense in Italy, probably fighting only a delaying action through the south but offering the sternest kind of resistance in formidable northern positions.

Including the four divisions evacuated from Sicily, about 17 German divisions have been identified in Italy. The Italian forces were increased during the month by withdrawals from France, and by the reforming of divisions returned from Russia. Italy has 26 first-line divisions in Italy, 4 in Sardinia, and 2 in Corsica; and 13 coastal divisions in Italy, 3 in Sardinia, and 2 in Corsica. This gives the Axis a total strength of 68 divisions in Italy, Sardinia, and Corsica.

The main units of the Italian fleet continued to be based at Spezia and Taranto. Naval engagements involved only enemy motor torpedo boats and other light units. Small Axis craft were active in the evacuation of enemy troops from Sicily. During the Sicilian campaign, Allied warships continued their support of land operations by shelling coastal areas along the line of advance, and by landing amphibious forces behind enemy lines. The islands of Lipari and Stromboli in the Aeolian group, and the island of Ustica, northwest of Palermo, surrendered to combined U.S. naval and army forces. During and following the Sicilian operations, Allied warships continued their bombardment of the mainland: on the west coast, as far north as Castellammare di Stabia, about 20 miles south of Naples; on the southeastern coast, as far north as Crotona. Return fire by enemy coastal batteries was generally ineffective. Toward the end of the month, regular Allied patrols along the coast of the Calabrian peninsula were carried out without incident. Allied submarines inflicted losses on enemy shipping in the Aegean and in Italian, Sicilian, and Sardinian coastal waters.

During the month the Axis made about 30 air attacks on ports in Sicily and North Africa, mostly at night. Two attacks were made on shipping in the western Mediterranean, and a few light fighter-bomber attacks were made on Allied forward positions in northeast Sicily. The largest formations, 60 to 80 enemy bombers, attacked Bizerte, on 17 and 18 August. Otherwise attacks were made

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by groups of 4 to 30 aircraft. Algiers was attacked once. Augusta, Sicily, was attacked about 10 times; Catania and Palermo were bombed a few times and an Allied airfield at Lentini was raided once. In Italy enemy fighter reaction was comparatively weak until about 20 August, when opposition increased daily. About the 28th, about 185 sorties were counted, mostly in the Naples area, where heavy Allied raids were made on railroad targets. Probably the most important Allied air actions were the heavy attacks on Rome, 13 August, and the aircraft factory at Wiener Neustadt on the same day; and the low-level attack on oil refineries at Ploesti and Campina, Roumania, on 1 August. During the last days of the battle for Sicily, many attacks were made on enemy positions and facilities in Sicily, the Messina Straits, and in the toe of Italy. Occasional attacks were made on southern Sardinia, where three airfields near Cagliari were apparently abandoned by the enemy. A very effective Allied bombing of Foggia airdrome, preceded by a strafing raid by U.S. fighters, destroyed many enemy planes on the ground. Throughout the month Allied attacks were concentrated mainly upon Italian railroads as far north as Rome. RAF planes made almost daily raids on shipping in the Aegean Sea and off Greece. Axis reconnaissance aircraft maintained coverage of the eastern Mediterranean.

6. ASIA

a. China.--On 16 and 19 August U.S. forward bases at Siangyin and Kienow were raided. The enemy made feints against Kweilin and Hengyang on the 20th and 21st, and lost 11 planes. Chungking was attacked on 23 and 24 August, but little damage resulted. The last previous attack on the Chinese capital was in May 1941. Meanwhile, enemy airdromes and river and ocean shipping were attacked by the 14th Air Force. On 21 and 24 August, Hankow and Wuchang airdromes were successfully bombed; 62 enemy interceptors were shot down. Attacks were made on Hong Kong harbor and Tienho airdrome in Canton on 25, 26, and 30 August; 30,000 tons of shipping were believed to have been sunk, and one transport plane and 10 fighters were destroyed. On 27 and 30 August, U.S. fighters attacked river and rail transport in central China. A marked improvement has been noticed in the quality of enemy fighter opposition. Plane performance is superior to any previously encountered in this theater, and pilots are experienced and skillful. No significant ground action took place, but river shipping on the Yangtze has been active.

b. Kuriles.--On 12 August, in the northern Kuriles, Kataoka naval base on Shimushu and Kashiwabara staging area on Paramishiru were successfully attacked by U.S. bombers. Five out of 40 enemy fighters were shot down. In Paramushiru Straits and at Araito Island, west of the Straits, a large concentration of enemy naval and merchant vessels was seen.

c. Burma.--Allied air attacks were continued in Burma. At least 250 railway cars and 7 locomotives were destroyed. Several large river vessels were sunk. Thazi junction was attacked with 68 tons of bombs. Many other points were also bombed. At Rangoon in mid-August, 17,000 tons of river shipping were observed, the greatest concentration since March. Some reinforcements are believed to have reached Burma, one estimate placing 10,000 additional troops in

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the Rangoon--Bassein area.

d. Andamans--U.S. heavy bombers sank two of four small enemy merchant vessels in the Andaman--Nicobars.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Pacific Area--Enemy air reconnaissance in the central Pacific area continued during the month. One enemy bomber was shot down over Nui Island in the Ellice Group, and enemy fly-boats were sighted in the vicinity of Howland and Baker Islands.

b. Solomons Area--U.S. ground forces defeated the enemy at Munda and organized resistance ceased by 5 August. Enemy casualties were over 1,500 known dead. Much materiel was captured, and 30 to 40 wrecked enemy planes were found. U.S. aircraft, supporting ground troops at Balroko Harbor, bombed enemy positions constantly. On 27 August the Japanese evacuated this sector, ending organized resistance on New Georgia proper. Enemy forces on Baanga Island were also mopped up, and U.S. ground forces occupied Vella Lavella and Arundel Islands. Large-scale raids were made on enemy bases at Kahili and Ballale, and the supply areas at Rekata Bay. Enemy shipping and barge concentrations were constantly attacked by U.S. aircraft. Enemy air activity was largely defensive. Exceptions were sporadic raids on U.S. installations on Rendova and Vella Lavella. At least 225 Japanese planes were shot down in this area during the month.

Allied naval forces in the Solomon Islands area twice engaged small Japanese task forces in Vella Gulf on 8 and 17 August. Allied warships intercepted enemy destroyers apparently attempting to deliver supplies and reinforcements through the Allied naval and air blockades to beleaguered Japanese garrisons on the islands of the New Georgia group that are still in Japanese hands. In the encounters the Japanese lost 3 destroyers and many barges sunk, 2 probably sunk, and 2 damaged. Loss of life aboard the sunken Japanese ships and barges was undoubtedly heavy. Some of the survivors of the first action were found on Vella Lavella Island when the Allies landed there on 15 August. The Japanese force in the second engagement was thought to be part of a movement aimed at recapturing Vella Lavella. The Allies suffered no ship or personnel losses.

Allied PT's and other light surface units maintained an unremitting patrol of the waters around Kolombangara and Vella Lavella Islands, sinking several barges and small coastal craft, and damaging many. The PT boats effectively blocked efforts by the enemy to bring in supplies in substantial quantity to garrisons at Vila and on Vella Lavella. Barge concentrations, especially in the coves west of Vila on the south coast, were attacked by the PT's. Heavy fire from Japanese shore batteries protecting such important supply centers as Ringi and Vovohe Coves prevented more effective operations by the PT's. In the narrow waters of southern Kula Gulf, between New Georgia and Kolombangara Islands, PT's sank or heavily damaged many Japanese barges, effectively disrupting the

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enemy supply line between the two islands and cutting off the escape of many enemy troops from fallen Munda and Bairoko. Hundreds of enemy soldiers were killed when PT boats sank many barges laden with 80 to 250 troops each as they tried to escape across Kula Gulf to Vila during the nights preceding the Allied occupation of Bairoko.

Not one Allied ship was reported lost during the landing operations on Vella Lavella Island or in subsequent supply and reinforcement of U.S. forces there. No Allied ships were reported lost in the Solomons area during the month of August.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Allied troops advanced in the Salamaua sector, and consolidated their position 1,400 yards west of the airfield. This sector was constantly bombed by Allied planes. Enemy barge concentrations along the northeast New Guinea coast and the coasts of western New Britain were continually bombed and strafed and a large number of barges were destroyed or damaged. Allied fighters intercepted an enemy raid over the Marilinan area on 15 August, destroying all of an enemy force of 12 bombers and 3 of its escort of about 25 fighters. The following day 25 enemy fighters raided the same area and 12 were shot down. In a series of mass attacks, the Japanese airdromes in the Wewak area were subjected to the heaviest bombings of the war. The losses inflicted totaled an estimated 353 planes, causing a pronounced decrease of enemy air strength in the area.

During the night of 22-23 August, an Allied naval force moved into the waters off the eastern end of Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, and bombarded Japanese shipping, supply dumps, and waterfront facilities at Finschhafen. PT boats, active throughout the month, sank 10 barges during the last week in August along the south coast of Huon Peninsula.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Enemy air activity was confined largely to reconnaissance. On 13 August, the airdromes in the Darwin area were unsuccessfully raided by 18 enemy bombers. Allied planes attacked several enemy airdromes on Timor, and heavily damaged Japanese oil refineries at Balikpapan, Borneo. Seven large tanks were seen to explode. The important nickel mining center of Pomelaa, southeast Celebes, was effectively bombed by Allied aircraft. Enemy plane losses totaled 22 for the period.

e. General.--Despite the loss of over 800 planes in the theater during the month, the enemy is still able to concentrate considerable fighter strength for the defense of his more important bases. However, he has manifested a general inability or unwillingness to make large-scale bomber attacks. There are indications of at least a partial enemy evacuation of bases at Vila and Rekata Bay. If this is true he probably intends to conduct a determined defense of the Kahili--Bulu area.

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)

German, Total (O, 225; D, 60; A, 43; L, 22; U, 7)		357	Italian, Total (includes 1 Pocht, 2 Cav, 1 Lt Armd, and 18 Coastal Divs)		79
Located in:			Located in:		
Russia (O, 105; D, 22; L, 14)	205		Italy (incl. 1 Cav, 1 Lt Armd, and 13 Coastal)		37
Germany (O, 2; D, 4; A, 38; L, 1; U, 1)	46		Sardinia & Corsica (incl. 5 Coastal and 1 Pocht)		11
France & Lowlands (O, 12; D, 10; L, 4; U, 6)	38		Yugoslavia (incl. 1 Cav)		15
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 12; D, 8; L, 1)	19		Greece & Aegean		11
Norway (O, 7; D, 5; L, 1)	13		France		1
Poland (O, 1; D, 4; A, 5)	10		Albania		4
Finland (O, 7)	7				
Italy & Sardinia (O, 15**)	15				
Denmark (D, 3; L, 1)	4				
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; L=Luftwaffe; U=Unidentified)			Japanese, Total (excludes 13 depot Divs, 19 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 17 Ind mixed Brigs, 13 Border Garrisons, * 206,000 Garrison Tps)		65
*Estimated to contain from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with relatively high firepower.			Located in:		
**Includes divisions withdrawn from Sicily. It is believed that elements of several divisions listed as being in Italy have not yet arrived. Two German parachute divisions are also in Italy.			Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 13 Depot Divs, 1 Tk Regt, 2 Ind mixed Brigs, 34,500 Garrison Tps)		13
Axis Satellite, Total		113	Manchuria (excl. 1 Cav Brig, 13 Tk Regts, 325,000 Manchurian puppet Tps, 13 Border Garrisons*)		14
Roumanian (in Russia O, 7; D, 2; in Roumania O, 18; D, 2)	29		China (excl. 14 Ind mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 2 Tk Regts, 300,000 Chinese puppet and 5,000 Garrison Tps)		23
Hungarian (in Hungary O, 30; D, 2; in Russia D, 4*)	36		Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 17,500 Garrison Tps)		5
Bulgarian (incl. 1 equiv. Cav Div and excl. 1 Armd and 1 Mtn Brig)	20		Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Bismarcks, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 Ind mixed Brig, 2 Tk Regts, 140,000 Garrison Tps)		10
Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 3 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Ind Brigs)	13				
Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Mtn Div)	8				
Slovak (in Slovakia O, 4; in Russia O, 2)	6				
Serbian (the State Guard, equiv. to 1 Div)	1				
Albanian	**0				
*Brigade strength, about 6,000 men.			*Not included in Garrison Troops total.		
**Considered as components of Italian Army.					

AIR FORCES

Nationality	Combat Planes
German	5150
Italian	**1425
Japanese	*3600

*This total represents the number of aircraft in front-line units.
 **Increase in I.A.F. explained by reclassification of non-operational aircraft.

NAVAL FORCES

Type	German	Italian	Japanese
Battleships	3 (1)*	7 (2)	10
Carriers	1 **		8
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	2 (1)	17
Light Cruisers	4	9	16
Destroyers	39	82† (1)	99‡
Submarines	435	68	83

*Vessels under repair, shown in parentheses, are included in the totals.
 **Believed not yet fit for active service.
 †More than 50 are torpedo boats.
 ‡Includes 6 large destroyers and 12 destroyer escorts.

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 OSD Letter, 5-13-72

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

On the basis of incomplete reports, it is possible that fewer sinkings of Allied merchant ships occurred in August than in any other month since the United States entered the war. Only 30 sinkings were reported in August, representing a loss of about 154,000 tons. The previous low record was in June, when 39 ships totaling 186,000 tons were sunk. One reason for the decline may be a general withdrawal of submarines from the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. It is believed that many U-boats are being recalled to home ports for installation of improved antiaircraft devices to combat Allied air patrols, while others are being concentrated in or near the Bay of Biscay in an attempt to impede the flow of Allied supplies to the Mediterranean area. The Axis continued to try for relatively cheaper successes against Allied shipping by the use of planes instead of submarines. A few successful aerial attacks against cargo ships were made over the approaches to, and in ports of, the Mediterranean. Comparatively intense enemy activity occurred in the waters around Madagascar. Submarines were reported fairly frequently in the Caribbean, and off the American coasts on the South Atlantic, but few sinkings were reported in these areas.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt
A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 163.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Argentine government assumed control of the Tucuman branch of an American power company's Argentine subsidiary and placed police guards around the subsidiary's main offices in Buenos Aires. Four of the company's officials were arrested but they were permitted later to return to their homes.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Donbas enemy units continue their withdrawal, falling back in the Lozovaya--Pavlograd direction. Soviet forces have occupied the railroad towns of Makeyevka, Konstantinovka, Kramatorskaya, and Slavyansk, including the upper half of the last north-south enemy-held railroad in this area. Red Army troops are within a few miles of Stalino and its occupation appears imminent. Along the middle Donets from Izyum to Zmiev and from Merefa to Oposhnya, strong enemy counterattacks continue to stop Soviet attempts to break through to the Poltava--Krasnograd--Lozovaya railroad. Soviet forces N of Konotop have made impressive gains in the direction of the Desna River and Bakhmach. A strong enemy counterattack in this area leaves the position of Konotop in doubt. However, the situation in both Konotop and Bakhmach is critical, with the Russians claiming the capture of Konotop. South of Bryansk, Soviet forces made further gains toward the Desna but no important advance against the Bryansk defenses. In the Smolensk area there was hard fighting. Soviet forces somewhat improved their positions in spite of strong enemy counterattacks.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 5-6 September, Mannheim was heavily bombed by a strong force of RAF planes. AA fire was moderate at first but increased as the attack progressed. Nearly 100 searchlights were in operation, coordinated with night-fighters. On the night of 2-3 September, German E-boats were suspected of having laid mines in Lyme Bay on the SW coast of England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Allied troops enlarged their bridgehead on the toe of Italy on 6 September, advancing 2 miles to Palmi on the northwestern coast and capturing three inland towns, Delianuova, San Alessio and San Roberto. Enemy opposition continues slight, but extensive demolitions retard the Allied advance. On

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the night of 4-5 September Allied aircraft dropped 138 tons of bombs on Grazzanise airdrome. A lighter raid was made on the rail yards at Battipaglia. The next day U. S. aircraft dropped about 250 tons on the Grazzanise landing grounds. About 25 enemy planes were encountered but their attacks lacked determination. U. S. planes also dropped 182 tons on Viterbo airdrome encountering about 20 enemy aircraft. A landing ground and radio installations in southern Sardinia were bombed and strafed by U. S. fighters. No air opposition was encountered. Enemy positions and lines of communication in the toe of Italy were attacked by Allied light and medium bombers. On the night of 5-6 September, the RAF again attacked Grazzanise airdrome, dropping 150 tons.

6. ASIA.--China: On 5 September, 10 enemy planes were reported near Wuchow. U. S. fighters attempted interception but no contact was made. Additional information increases to 57 the number of enemy fighters destroyed in the August 21st raid on Hankow. Burma: On 4 September, U. S. heavy bombers dropped 50 tons of bombs on docks and shipping in Rangoon and on railway yards at Letpadan. Many direct hits were scored in the target areas. On 5 September, U. S. mediums effectively bombed the flotation and separation plants and the Diesel power station at the Namtu mines. French Indo-China: On 5 September, U. S. fighters dropped several tons of bombs on the railway marshalling yards at Laokay, starting numerous fires.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 5 September slight Japanese resistance was continuing on the NE tip of Arundel. On Vella Lavella U. S. ground troops are in contact with a small enemy force at Boko Village (northeast coast). On 4 September U. S. aircraft attacked the Vila area twice. In the second attack, which was unusually heavy, the target area was thoroughly covered. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of 5 September Allied paratroops captured Nadzab landing ground (23 miles NW of Lae via the Markham road). Ground troops meanwhile crossed the Markham River, 3 miles W of the airfield. This surprise action was unopposed and it virtually cut the only remaining line of communication of the Japanese garrison at Lae, which is estimated to approximate 8,500. During and following the occupation of Nadzab, Allied planes heavily bombed and strafed tracks and villages between Nadzab and Lae. On the same date Gasmata was bombed once and Cape Gloucester twice. The airfield at Gasmata was left unserviceable.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep.Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 5 September 1943

To : 1200 Z, 6 September 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

6 September 1943.

No. 162.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 3 September an unidentified twin-motored aircraft was sighted by a U. S. patrol plane 400 miles SW of Attu.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Donbas Soviet forces, closely following retreating enemy units, have advanced about 10 miles and occupied the towns of Artemovsk, Dzerzhinsk, Nizhnaya-Krynka, and Mospino. This places Red Army units within 15 miles of Stalino. Soviet forces are now in easy striking distance of the last north-south enemy-held railroad from Slavyansk through Stalino to Mariupol. On the middle Donets at Izyum, and along the line Merefa--Oposhnya, strong enemy counterattacks are successfully protecting the Slavyansk--Lozovaya--Krasnograd--Poltava railroad. The situation in the Kharkov area appears unchanged. In the Konotop area Soviet forces have made new gains W of Sumy and NW of Konotop, making the position of the latter precarious. In the Sevska area the Red Army is advancing toward the Desna River on a broad front between the Konotop sector and the Bryansk fortifications. In the Smolensk area heavy fighting was renewed without change in the situation. Reports indicate considerable activity by the opposing air forces over the southern and central fronts. During the past few days air activity appears to have increased over the northern approaches to Leningrad and over the Gulf of Finland. In the Baltic and Barents Seas, Soviet air units were active against enemy shipping.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 3-4 September, 2 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Grimsby area of England. On 4 September enemy reconnaissance of the English Channel was on an unusually large scale. U. S. planes bombed rail centers at 7 points in France and Belgium, including Courtrai, St. Pol, Lille, and Hazebrouck. A total of nearly 200 tons of bombs was dropped. AA fire was light except at Hazebrouck; 19 enemy planes were destroyed. The harbor at Boulogne was also bombed. On the 5th, U. S. aircraft dropped 93 tons of bombs on the Ghent rail yards. AA fire and fighter opposition were weak. On the night of 2-3 September enemy E-boats were attacked by British naval units and planes of the Fleet

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Air Arm in the English Channel. One was destroyed and two were damaged. Early on 5 September British light naval units damaged several of a large group of enemy minesweepers off the French coast.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Canadian troops advanced 10 miles inland in Italy on 5 September, capturing San Stefano, and clearing the road between this town and Reggio di Calabria. Extensive demolitions and the mountainous nature of the country hampered Allied progress. About 3,000 prisoners, mostly Italian, have been taken. On 3 September, U. S. planes dropped 75 tons of bombs on rail yards at Sulmona. Air opposition was heavy; 27 enemy planes were shot down. On the night of 3-4 September, the RAF attacked Capua, Capodichino, and Grottaglie. Some night-fighter opposition was encountered at Grottaglie. On 4 September, Axis reconnaissance planes made repeated attempts to reach Bizerte but were driven off.

6. ASIA--China: On 4 September, U. S. bombers raided the Tien Ho airdrome at Canton with excellent results. Three enemy fighters were shot down and one was probably destroyed. Wuchow, 150 miles NW of Canton, was attacked by enemy bombers. Burma: U. S. bombers, which dropped a total of 11 tons of bombs, fired warehouses and buildings at Hsipaw, and damaged rail trackage at the Namtu lead mines. Ten tons of bombs were dropped on the Maymyo railroad yards. Nicobar Islands: On 3 September, U. S. heavy bombers attacked dock installations on Car Nicobar Island, 200 miles NW of Sumatra.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 3 September U. S. heavy bombers, with a strong fighter escort, attacked the landing field and dispersal areas at Kahili. About 20 enemy aircraft were encountered; 2 were shot down. On 4 September Ballale Island and Dulo Cove, on Kolombangara Island, were effectively bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At dawn on 4 September, an Allied force made an unopposed landing 14 miles E of Lae. After the landing, enemy planes made 3 unsuccessful attacks on Allied surface craft in Huon Gulf. Allied fighters shot down 21 enemy aircraft. The same morning Allied heavy bombers dropped 98 tons of bombs on gun emplacements and defenses E of Lae airdrome. Medium units bombed and strafed Hopoi landing strip about 20 miles E of Lae and 5 miles E of the Allied position. On the night of 3-4 September Allied planes bombed the airdromes at Rabaul, starting fires at Lakunai and Vunakanau. On 4 September Gasmata and Cape Gloucester were effectively attacked; 4 enemy barges were destroyed at Garove Island (N of New Britain). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 3 September Allied aircraft made two attacks on Tenau and one on Koepang (Timor).

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings reported.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 161.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Chilean Cabinet which took office 1 September 1943 has tendered its resignation to President Rios. Although not yet accepted, the resignation has created a tense situation and police forces have been augmented.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the northern part of the old Mius front enemy units continue their withdrawal. Soviet forces have advanced from 10 to 15 miles completely clearing the Voroshilovgrad province of Germans and are now withing 18 to 23 miles of Stalino from the east and northeast. The Soviets now hold very important railroad junctions and industrial centers in the Donets basin. The front now appears to extend in a north-south line approximately 20 miles E of Slavyansk--Artemovsk--Stalino--Mariupol. In the Mariupol area the situation appears to be little changed. Along the middle Donets in the Izyum area there also appears to be no change. In extremely heavy fighting in the Kharkov area Soviet forces overcame enemy counterattacks and advanced slightly SW of the city to capture the railroad junction of Merefa. No change is apparent in the Poltava area. Slight gains were made in the Sumy area; the Germans gave up, the town of Ulanovka, 23 miles W of Sumy. Northwest of Konotop gains of about 10 miles were made; the Soviets occupied the town of Korop, 3 miles from the Desna River. West of Sevsik enemy counterattacks were overcome; slight Soviet advances were made N and W of Komarichi. Gains of about 6 miles were made S of Bryansk. North and E of the city the enemy apparently holding. In the Smolensk area, W and SW of Yelnya, the southern Soviet column advancing along the Sukhinichi--Smolensk railroad met with heavy enemy counterattacks by large numbers of tanks and infantry. Gains of 4 to 5 miles were made by the northern column advancing along the Vyazma--Smolensk railroad, W of Dorogobuzh.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 2 September, 9 enemy planes from Bordeaux attacked Allied shipping off Cape Vincent. One FW-200 was shot down by AA fire. West of Brest, FW-190 activity has lately increased to an estimated 40 sorties daily. On the night of 3-4 September,

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strong forces of RAF heavy bombers again attacked Berlin. AA fire was moderate and diminished as the attack progressed. Searchlight activity increased slightly over the previous attack but fighter opposition decreased. On the same night, an ammunition dump near Valenciennes was attacked by RAF planes. No enemy opposition was encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 4 September, British and Canadian forces of the Eighth Army continued their progress in the toe of Italy, capturing Bagnara in the north and Melito in the south. Demolitions retarded the pace of the advance. Additional prisoners were taken, mostly Italian. On the night of 2-3 September, a JU-88 reconnaissance plane was destroyed over Bova Marina, on the toe of Italy. On 3 September the radar stations at Paola (on the coast, W of Cosenza) and Carbonara (on the SE coast of Sardinia) were attacked by U.S. fighters. No enemy aircraft were encountered. Light and medium U.S. bombers bombed the airdromes at Crotone and Camigliatello. Twenty-three enemy aircraft were encountered at Camigliatello. One ME-109 was destroyed. Little enemy resistance was encountered at Crotone. U.S. heavy bombers attacked Capua and Capodichino, and fighters made a low-level attack at Grazzini which was followed by an RAF night attack. Allied aircraft bombed and strafed enemy troop concentrations, transport and communications during the day. No resistance was encountered over the toe of Italy, but attacks over central Italy continued to meet determined fighter opposition. During the same day, 16 enemy fighter bombers attacking Messina were intercepted and forced to jettison their bombs. North of Bizerte 2 FW-190's were destroyed, and 7 enemy reconnaissance planes were driven off.

6. ASIA.--China: On 3 September Nanyung airfield in Kwangtung was attacked by 30 Japanese bombers, with an escort of 21 fighters, and Wuchow, 130 miles W of Canton, was twice bombed, by flights of 11 and 8 Japanese planes. French Indo-China: Japanese barracks at Pho-Lu, SE of Laokay, were set on fire and destroyed in strafing by U.S. fighters. Burma: On 2 September enemy barracks and the railroad yards at Pyawbwe, 95 miles S of Mandalay, were heavily attacked by U.S. bombers. Direct hits causing fires were made on the barracks, and a large amount of rolling stock and considerable trackage were destroyed. Similar missions were made against Chauk, an oil producing center in central Burma, and against Toungoo. Large oil fires were started in Chauk and warehouses and railway facilities in the Toungoo dock area were heavily damaged.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER.--Solomons Area: Photographs show a new 5,000-foot airfield, partly graded, 10 miles W of Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 September Allied fighters destroyed and damaged barges in the Borgen Bay area. On the same date Allied bombers attacking the Cape Gloucester area silenced

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an AA position and started large fires in the personnel and store areas. In an 84-ton raid on Lae, Allied planes destroyed a large number of buildings. Villages on the Markham River, N of Lae, were also heavily bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 3 September the Laha airdrome and the seaplane base at Halong, both on Ambon, were attacked by Allied planes. An enemy flying boat was destroyed.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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6-3-72

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 160.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Mariupol area the situation appears unchanged. In the Voroshilovsk area Soviet forces gained about 14 miles, extending their northern flank westward along the Donets in the direction of Slavyansk. Enemy units in this vital industrial area continue their withdrawal. Along the middle Donets in the Izyum area there appears to be no change. In the Kharkov area, W and SW of the city, the enemy continues to resist Soviet attempts to widen the southern base of the Zenkov salient. In the Poltava area the situation appears unchanged, although heavy fighting between that area and Kharkov continues. In the Konotop area, from Sumy to Krolevets, the Red Army made substantial gains and is within 14 miles N of Konotop and within a few miles of the Desna River at Cheplevka. In the Bryansk area 2 Soviet armies are pressing hard on the enemy railroad. The army in the Sevs area made slight gains against strong enemy counterattacks. The army from the area Spas-Demensk--Kirov--Zhizda also made slight gains. In the Smolensk area the Soviets are pressing hard on the city with two columns, one astride the Smolensk--Vyazma railroad and the other astride the Smolensk--Sukhinichi railroad. The northern column, having passed Dorogobuzh, improved its position, while the southern column with difficulty stopped a determined enemy counterattack. In the area between the railroads, Soviet forces made slight gains of a few miles.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 1-2 September an ammunition dump near Valenciennes was attacked by RAF planes. On 2 September, enemy airdromes at Mardyck, Denain and Lille, and a power station near Lille were bombed by U. S. planes. Axis fighter opposition was weak but intense AA fire was encountered at Lille. On 3 September the Renault aircraft engine factory at Paris, an airplane storage depot at Romilly-Sur-Seine, an aircraft assembly plant at Meulan Les Mureaux, and 6 airdromes in northern France were bombed by U. S. planes. Enemy air opposition was weak except that one formation of bombers met strong fighter reaction; AA fire was intense at Lille but slight to moderate at the other targets. Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army entered Reggio di Calabria and San Giovanni, on 3 September, capturing many prisoners. Enemy forces offering only weak opposition, withdrew under sustained Allied attacks. On the night of 1-2 September, RAF planes dropped 68 tons of bombs on rail yards at Aversa (N of Naples). On 2 September a total of about 30 enemy fighter-bombers made unsuccessful attacks on Augusta and Catania. Allied shipping was attacked by enemy bombers and torpedo planes in the western Mediterranean. Rail targets at Bologna were severely damaged by U. S. planes which dropped 187 tons of bombs. During their return flight, the U. S. planes were attacked by 40 to 50 enemy planes W of Leghorn. Rail yards at Trento were bombed by other U. S. planes. About 50 enemy aircraft were encountered. A third formation of U. S. bombers attacked rail targets at Bolzano; about 15 enemy planes were encountered. Aerial photographs showed the Brenner Pass rail lines blocked at Trento and Bolzano as the result of these attacks. More than 100 tons of bombs were dropped on rail targets at Canello by U. S. medium bombers; about 70 enemy fighters were encountered and 24 were destroyed. On the same day, communications, ammunition dumps and enemy positions throughout the toe of Italy were bombed by U. S. planes. Targets in the vicinity of Capo dell'Armi were bombarded by British battle-ships on the morning of 2 September.

6. ASIA.--China: On 2 September, U. S. bombers started fires in storage tanks at Laichikok oil farm, near Kowloon. One of 7 Japanese interceptors was shot down. Shipping in Hong Kong harbor was bombed and strafed; a direct hit was scored on a 200-foot ship. Burma: On 29 August U. S. bombers made effective attacks on Myitkyina. The railroad station was demolished and 40 railroad cars were destroyed. On 1 September, railroad facilities at Monywa and Hsipaw, 80 miles NE of Mandalay, were heavily damaged.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 3 September U. S. medium bombers effectively attacked Vila AA positions and supply dumps. AA fire was heavy. On 2 September U. S. planes twice attacked Kahili. In the first attack U. S. fighters destroyed at least four enemy fighters on the runway. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 2 September attacking Allied troops inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the mountains W of Dot Inlet and along the river track 2 miles SW of Salamaua airfield. Allied heavy and medium bombers, escorted by fighters heavily attacked the runways at Cape Gloucester. Clouds obscured results, but at least 7 of an estimated 11 intercepting enemy fighters were destroyed. Allied medium bombers, escorted by a strong force of fighters, attacked enemy shipping at Wewak. Three medium merchant vessels, 1 small merchant vessel, and a gunboat were left sinking. Twenty-five to 30 enemy fighters attempted interception; 12 were shot down.

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While returning to their bases, the fighters shot down 2 enemy bombers SW of Madang. On the same date Allied medium bombers destroyed 3 barges in Borgen Bay (E of Cape Gloucester).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings were reported in any theater. Submarine Sightings in American Waters:
No sightings were reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt
A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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REF ID: A66678

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ON 1-1-83
35 Sept 83-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

No. 159.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 1 September a plane identified as Japanese of medium bomber type was sighted over Attu.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Mariupol area the Soviets have reached Budenovka on the east bank of the Gruzski - Yelanchik River. West of the Gruzski - Yelanchik there is only one more water barrier, the Kalmius River, between the Red Army units and Mariupol. In the Voroshilovgrad area the enemy withdrawal continues. Soviet forces have taken the towns of Voroshilovsk and Chistyakovo. To the north, the Red Army crossed the Donets on a narrow front and seized Lisichansk which has long been the enemy's north anchor for the Mius front. At Izyum, fighting of undetermined weight continues. In the Kharkov area S and SW of the city, the Soviets again made small gains in their attempt to further widen the south base of the salient. The north base of the salient at Sumy has been evacuated by the enemy; thus the Zenkov salient in the Kharkov area and the Glukhov salient in the Kursk area are merging into one large salient, threatening Konotop. The point of this new salient is at present blocked by enemy resistance in and around Belopole, an important railroad and highway junction half way between Sumy and Konotop. The north bulge of the point has reached Krolevets, 25 miles N of Konotop and E of the Desna River. In the Bryansk and Smolensk areas there appears to be hard fighting but no large gains were made by the Soviets. In the Smolensk area enemy counterattacks were particularly heavy. South and W of Yelnya the Soviets made slight gains in the outer Smolensk defensive ring. Both air forces continue to support ground operations although GAF activities appear restricted to critical areas. On the night of 1 September, rail junctions W of Sumy and N of Stalino and troop concentrations in the Smolensk area and SW of Kharkov were bombed by the Red Air Force.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 31 August-1 September, 3 ME-110's dropped bombs in East Anglia. The same night Berlin was heavily bombed by RAF planes. AA fire was negligible but night-fighters were active in coordination with searchlights. On 1 September rail targets N of Antwerp were attacked by U. S. light bombers. No enemy planes were encountered and AA fire was moderate.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--According to an Allied communique, the British Eighth Army, supported by Allied sea and air units, attacked across the Straits of Messina on the morning of 3 September. A landing was made in the vicinity of Reggio di Calabria, where enemy guns attempted unsuccessfully to stem the Allied invasion. On the night of 31 August-1 September, 2 enemy planes operated off Cyprus. The same night the rail yards at Salerno (SE of Naples) were attacked by RAF planes. Targets near Reggio di Calabria were attacked by Allied light bombers. On 1 September industrial installations on Sardinia were bombed and strafed by U. S. fighters and communications in the toe of Italy were bombed by other Allied aircraft. Only 4 enemy planes were encountered in the daylight raids over Italy.

6. ASIA.--China: On 30 August successful bombing and strafing attacks were made by U. S. planes against enemy shipping and railroad facilities from Ichang to Hankow. Owchihkow town was heavily hit. Several railroad stations and warehouses were strafed and set on fire. Four locomotives were destroyed, and 3 small river steamers were left in a sinking condition. On 1 September similar attacks were made against targets of opportunity along the upper Yangtze and in Swatow harbor. Six boats of from 100 to 250 feet were believed sunk. Four smaller craft were set on fire and sunk and 3 locomotives and one transport plane were destroyed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 1 September U. S. ground troops advancing N on Arundel Island contacted and scattered 2 Japanese patrols. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of 1 September a large force of Allied medium bombers heavily bombed and strafed the Alexishafen area. Large fires were started in fuel and ammunition dumps and the only airplane observed on the ground was destroyed. Allied heavy bombers attacked Japanese installations in the Madang area, while other heavy units bombed Labu Island in the Markham river near Lae. North-west Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 31 August RAAF planes bombed Taberlane and Langgoer. Other Allied aircraft bombed Manatuto, Baucau and Laga on Timor, and Waingapoe on Soemba Island.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings were reported in any theater. Submarine Sightings in American Waters: No submarine sightings were reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt
A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dept. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the overall picture Soviet forces, attacking at important points on the 600-mile front from Smolensk to Mariupol, made slight gains. In the Taganrog area Soviet forces completed the liquidation of encircled enemy units. Along the upper Mius enemy units are again withdrawing. In the sector just E of Chistiyakovo, Soviet units have broadened the northern base of the Donetsko--Kuteinikovo salient, advancing several miles. The extent of the enemy withdrawal in this area and SW of Voroshilovgrad is still in doubt. In the Izyum area the tempo of fighting has increased. Any Soviet advance in this area threatens the northern of the enemy's only two railroads, which supply all troops in the Donbas. In the Kharkov area heavy fighting continues W and SW of the city, where the enemy is trying desperately to prevent the widening of the southern base of the Red salient; Soviet gains consisted mostly of improvement of position. On the Kursk front, in the Glukhov area and W of Sevsk, the Soviets made small gains. Northeast of Sevsk, Red Army units astride the Bryansk--Lgov railroad took the town of Komarichi. In the Smolensk area a Soviet attack on the 50-60 mile front between the Smolensk-Vyazma railroad and the Smolensk--Sukhinichi railroad made small gains W and N of Yelnya, taking the town of Dorogobuzh-on-Dnieper at the southern end of a railroad spur 15 miles S of Dorogobuzh. Considerable Soviet air activity was reported over the Gulf of Finland and the Black Sea during the past few days.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--As a result of the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in the proclamation of martial law announced by General Hanneken, German commander in Denmark, the situation in that country now appears to be completely under

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control of the occupying forces. On the night of 30-31 August, St. Omer was bombed by the RAF. AA fire was negligible and no enemy fighter reaction was reported. The next day U. S. planes dropped 315 tons of bombs on an airdrome at Amiens. Enemy fighter reaction was generally weak.

5. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.--Italian batteries in the Cape Pellaro area in the Straits of Messina gave ineffectual reply to fire from Allied war ships, including battleships, on 31 August. The battleships also bombarded enemy coastal batteries northeast of Reggio di Calabria. On the night of 30-31 August, a single enemy plane dropped flares over Cyprus. The same night, U. S. bombers attacked enemy positions near Reggio di Calabria and the RAF bombed rail yards and industrial installations at Civitavecchia. The next day, U. S. bombers attacked rail targets at Pescara on the Adriatic coast, and at Pisa. Railroad facilities in the toe of Italy were also attacked. A total of about 40 enemy fighters were encountered at Pisa and Pescara; 16 were destroyed. At Pescara, Axis planes were reluctant to engage.

6. ASIA.--China: On 30 August U. S. fighters carried out offensive reconnaissance against warehouses, railways, and shipping between Ichang and Yochow. Four locomotives were destroyed. Many buildings were damaged in a bombing of the new enemy airdrome at Ichang. A 445-foot enemy ship in Hongkong harbor was left in a sinking condition after a bombing and strafing attack. U. S. fighters and bombers scored hits on railway yards at Yochow. Warehouses at Sinti were destroyed and others damaged. French Indo-China: Gialam airdrome and the protecting dike were attacked on 31 August by U. S. heavy bombers. Fires were started in the airdrome buildings; hits were scored on the dike, but no flooding occurred because of low water.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Supato and Loti Loti, on the west coast of Vella Lavella, have been cleared of the enemy. On Kolombangara the enemy at Vila is being subjected to heavy artillery fire, and on 31 August, U. S. bombers effectively attacked gun positions and a radio station there. Heavy and accurate AA fire was encountered. Twelve enemy bombers, escorted by 6 fighters, attacked Allied naval vessels and were intercepted by a smaller force of U. S. fighters; 5 enemy bombers were destroyed. A reassessment of the attack on Kahili 30 August, indicates that 20 to 36 enemy aircraft of an intercepting force of 50 to 60 planes were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied ground troops continue to clean out enemy pillboxes 2 miles SW of Salamaua airfield. On 30 August Allied medium bombers dropped 12-1/2 tons of bombs on Cape Gloucester runways. Five grounded aircraft were set afire or damaged. Air attacks on enemy

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barge concentrations continued. In the week ending 30 August, Allied PT boats destroyed 10 Japanese barges along the south coast of Huon peninsula.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No Allied merchant ships were reported sunk in any theater. Submarine Sightings in American Waters: One submarine was sighted in the Windward Passage on 2 September.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

H. E. Maguire

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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002 Letter, 4-9-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 31 August 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 September 1943

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

No. 157.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE. In the Kuban fresh Soviet attacks have been initiated after several days of intense artillery preparation. Along the lower Mius front NW of Taganrog, Soviet forces are advancing rapidly in an effort to break through the shortened enemy lines. Heavy fighting has again broken out as enemy forces counterattacked. The exact location of the new line is still in doubt. Small enemy units trapped W of Taganrog, after some enemy forces had escaped by boat, are being liquidated. Along the northern Mius front in the Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad areas there appears to be little change. On either side of Izyum and along the middle Donets there appears to be fighting of a local character. In the Kharkov area, S and SW of the city at the southern base of the salient, fighting continues but Soviet forces are held up by a stubborn enemy defense. At the point of the salient, in the Akhtyrka--Zenkov sectors, Red Army units are attacking in force and have made small gains in their drive for Poltava and the Kiev railroad. In the Sumy area the enemy position at the northern base of the salient is now precarious. From the Kursk--Lgov direction, the Soviet attack S of Sevsk penetrated the enemy lines and captured the town of Rylsk. Exploiting the breakthrough, Red Army units crossed the north--south Bryansk--Khutor--Belopol--Sumy railroad, and took the town of Glukhov, just inside the border of Soviet Ukraine. This forms an enemy salient at Sumy with deep Soviet salients to the north at Glukhov and to the south at Zenkov. Soviet forces in the Sevsk area have turned north, threatening Bryansk from the south. The enemy continues to give ground in both the Bryansk and Sumy sectors. On the central front another Soviet offensive against Smolensk from the E made small gains, taking the town of Yelnya on the Smolensk--Sukhinichi railroad, and Dorogobuzh on the Smolensk--Vyazma railroad. This brings the Soviet forces to the outer defenses (50-mile ring) of Smolensk from the NE, E and SE.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 30-31 August, the industrial areas of Muenchen, Gladbach and Rheydt, in the Rhineland, were attacked by a large force of RAF bombers. On the following day, the Lille-Vendeville airfield, a chemical factory and power station

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at Mazingarbe, in northern France, were successfully attacked by U. S. medium bombers.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 28-29 August, enemy planes dropped flares over Cyprus. The next day 2 Axis reconnaissance aircraft flew over the island. On the same day enemy aircraft attacked shipping about 130 miles E of Gibraltar. Catania, Sicily, was also bombed by the enemy. On the night of 29-30 August about 30 enemy planes attacked Augusta; some circling torpedoes were dropped. A few enemy fighter-bombers also were over Augusta on the 30th. Rail yards at Torre Annunziata were attacked by RAF planes on the night of 29-30 August. The next day Allied planes bombed the airdrome at Viterbo (N of Rome) and rail targets at Aversa and Civitavecchia, and objectives in the toe of Italy. Axis fighter reaction in the Aversa area was strong and determined; there was some opposition at Viterbo. A railroad bridge and a radio station in southern Sardinia were bombed by U. S. fighter-bombers. Enemy batteries on the toe of Italy shelled Messina for an hour on 28 August, causing minor damage. Shore batteries near Melito (4- and 6-inch) and smaller caliber guns at Bova Marina fired at an Allied naval force on the night of 28-29 August off the Calabrian coast; no damage or casualties resulted.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 August U. S. heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked Kahili airfield. Twenty-five to 35 enemy fighters intercepted, and 8 were shot down. One of our heavy bombers was hit by an aerial bomb and crashed in flames. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 30 August the enemy airfields at But and Dagua, in the Wewak area, and at Tadjl, SE of Aitape, were bombed. Large fires and explosions were observed and photographs of Dagua show 9 aircraft burning. At Tadjl 2 possible runways were observed. Allied light bombers damaged or destroyed 5 loaded barges along the Mape River in the Finschhafen sector. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 30 August RAAF planes attacked the enemy seaplane base at Taberlane. One enemy floatplane was shot down and a 100-ton vessel off the coast was strafed and set afire.

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--One small British freighter was torpedoed and sunk 7 August NE of Madagascar. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No submarines were sighted in American waters.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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DATE 05-18-78
BY SP8

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 156.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the lower Mius, Soviet forces turning south from their Donetsko-Amvrosievka salient reached the Sea of Azov at Veselo-Voznesenskoe. This town is located at the mouth of the Mokry-Yelanchik River, 28 miles W of Taganrog. Some enemy units were thereby trapped E of the Mius estuary. Enemy forces in this area appear to have fallen back to the Mariupol area and the high ground E of the Kalmyk River. At the point of the Donetsko-Amvrosievka salient the Red Army, astride the Taganrog--Stalino railroad, made an important advance of about 10 miles, taking the railroad town of Kuteinikovo. At the northern end of the Mius front, SW of Voroshilovgrad, Soviet forces made further slight gains. On the Kharkov front, the Soviet assault from the southern base of the salient at Lyubotin, has cleared all enemy forces out of the area SW of Kharkov for a distance of 20 miles. The heaviest fighting continues W of the city, where enemy forces are counterattacking desperately to stop the Soviets from further widening the base of their salient. At the point of the salient in the Zenkov--Oposhnya area, there appears to be no important change although fighting continues. In the Sevska area, Soviet forces W of the town, after making some gains, were counterattacked by enemy units defending the Bryansk--Konotop railroad. The outcome is still in doubt. South of Sevska the Red Army has made gains up to 14 miles in the open terrain between the railroads. South of Bryansk the tempo of the fighting is increasing as Soviet units make further advances in their bid for this vital enemy-held railhead. Along the rest of the front there were no important changes.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 August, about 20 enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping off the coast of Spain. On 29 August, enemy long-range fighter activity over the Bay of Biscay was exceptionally heavy.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 29 August, enemy fighter-bombers made two attacks on Augusta, Sicily. Rail and highway bridges at Angitola, on the mainland of Italy, were bombed by U. S.

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light bombers. According to a communique, railroad yards at Orte, Torre Annunziata, Lamezia, and Cosenza were attacked by Allied bombers. Some enemy fighters were encountered in the Rome--Naples area. According to an Allied communique, an enemy battery near Cape Pellaro (Messina Straits) was bombarded by a British cruiser and destroyer on the afternoon of 28 August.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 28 August, U. S. planes strafed the airfield at Kahili, leaving 8 grounded enemy aircraft burning. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied ground troops destroyed enemy pillboxes SE of Bobdubi. On 29 August the Alexishafen and Bogadjim areas were heavily bombed and strafed by Allied planes. On the same date, Allied heavy bombers dropped 113 tons of bombs on the Wewak and Boram airdromes, causing large explosions and fires. Approximately 60 enemy planes attempted interception, and at least 25 were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 29 August, Allied planes dropped 17 tons of bombs on buildings and fuel dumps at Babo.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No sinkings were reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One U-boat was sighted 120 miles SE of Nassau on 30 August. Two others were reported sighted off Cape Augusta, Colombia on the same day.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 154.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICAN.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the lower Mius enemy counterattacks have been smashed by fresh Soviet reserves. In the salient W of Kuibyshevo the Red Army has greatly improved its positions and strengthened its hold on the railroad. The enemy has been forced to evacuate Taganrog. Southwest of Voroshilovgrad Soviet forces continued to move ahead slowly. On the Kharkov front the Soviets have succeeded in overcoming the enemy's fierce counterattacks SW of Kharkov and have taken the railroad junction at Lyubotin, thus widening the southern base of the salient. At the point of the salient NW of Zenkov, Red Army units have reached the Psel River, while SW of the town they gained further ground in the direction of Poltava and the east--west Poltava--Kiev railroad. In the Sevska area S of Bryansk, Soviet forces have broadened their salient and are close to the north--south Bryansk--Konotop railroad. In the overall picture, the Soviet threat to Poltava and Kremenchug on the Dnieper remains the focal point of the summer offensive, while the Red Army's bid for the Donets Basin is secondary. Nevertheless the extent of enemy withdrawals from the Mius front is of major importance at this time. Along the central and northern fronts there were no important changes.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Commando parties took prisoners and carried out reconnaissance during a raid in the vicinity of Bova Marina on the toe of Italy on the nights of 26-27 and 27-28 August. On the night of 27-28 August, and on the day of the 28, Allied planes dropped 300 tons of bombs on enemy rail targets at Terni (N of Rome), and on Salerno, Cancelli and Aversa (Naples area), as well as on other points in southern Italy, including Taranto. A factory and smelting plant on Sardinia were bombed by U. S. fighters. A total of about 165 Axis fighters were encountered during these Allied attacks. Approximately 30 enemy planes were reported destroyed.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 28 August more than 60 tons were dropped on

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Akyab during coordinated attacks by U. S. medium and heavy bombers. Extensive damage resulted and fires were visible for more than 50 miles. One large vessel was seen east of Akyab Island.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 28 August U. S. medium units bombed the Rekata Bay area and Kabu-keal Island (W of Shortland). Another force of medium bombers made a low altitude attack on barges and huts in the Sigolehe-Barora ite Island area (NW Isabel Island). Four barges were destroyed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Enemy attacks on Allied positions W of Salamaua airfield were repulsed. On the morning of 28 August Allied medium bombers made a heavy attack on the Hansa Bay area, setting fire to a small cargo vessel, destroying 5 barges, 9 luggers and 1 power launch, damaging other coastal craft, and starting large fires in ammunition and fuel dumps. Heavy bombers attacked Lae waterfront, destroying 3 jetties and a number of barges, and setting ammunition dumps afire. Light bombers strafed and bombed Salamaua harbor. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 August Allied medium bombers attacked Dili and Cape Chater starting large fires.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--Two U. S. cargo ships were torpedoed and sunk off Bone 26 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported August 23 off the south coast of Newfoundland; another was reported the same day 400 miles NW of Natal.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., Q.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 154.

1. NORTH AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Donets Basin heavy Soviet offensive action continues SW and W of Voroshilovgrad. Fighting in the Kharkov sector centered S of the city. In the Bryansk area the Soviet drive has pushed a few miles W of Sevs. Along the rest of the front the situation remains static. On the night of 27-28 August rail junctions at Roslavl, Poltava, and Volnovakha were bombed by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the day of 27 August aeronautical facilities near St. Omer were strongly attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Enemy opposition was weak. The airfield at Poix was also raided by U.S. mediums which encountered no opposition. That night Nuremberg was very heavily bombed by RAF planes. Only slight AA fire was encountered but enemy fighters were numerous.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 26-27 August, 30 to 40 enemy planes raided Algiers; three were shot down. Bognoli marshalling yards were attacked by the RAF. On 27 August, the rail centers at Sulmona, Benevento, and Caserta were bombed by U.S. mediums and heavies with fighter escort. All our missions were aggressively intercepted and 20 enemy fighters were destroyed. Cantanzaro and gun positions at Reggio were raided by light bombers.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 27 August, 65 tons of bombs were dropped on Thazi railroad junction, 80 miles S. of Mandalay. Direct hits were scored on the engine sheds, warehouses, and railroad yards, and the trackage at the junction is believed to be completely destroyed. China:-Enemy shipping on the Yangtze below Yochow and a 30-truck convoy of Japanese troops were successfully strafed by U.S. fighter planes; 4 river vessels including a small gunboat were set on fire and 6 trucks were destroyed.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 27 August Sigolohe (NW Santa Isabel) and Kolulavabae Bay (Gizo) were strafed, and the Kakasa area (Cholseul) was bombed and strafed. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On 27 August Allied medium units bombed the bridges over the Mindjum and Gori rivers, S of Bogadjim, while Allied light bombers attacked barges in Langemak Bay, S of Finschhafen. Northwest Australia-Banda Sea Area: On the night of 27 August, RAAF bombers raided Atamboea, Timor.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 27 August 1943 Washington, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 28 August 1943 28 August 1943.

No. 153.

1. NORTH AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--A Soviet flanking attack near Taganrog was stopped by an enemy counterattack. Heavy fighting continues along the rest of the Mius front with the enemy registering minor successes near Donetsko-Amvrosievka, while to the N Soviet forces made further slight gains SW of Voroshilovgrad. South of Izyum indecisive fighting of local significance took place. In the Kharkov area the heaviest fighting appears to be S of the city and W of Zmiev (where) the enemy is counter-attacking to keep the Southeast base of the Soviet salient from spreading. At the point of the salient Red Army units have retaken Kotelva, which was first captured last week. At Sumy, the northwestern base of the salient, there appears to be no change although the fighting is heavy. In the Bryansk area the new Soviet attack appears to center in the Sevsk sector, south of Bryansk. After exceptionally heavy artillery preparation Soviet forces made a frontal attack and took Sevsk. This threatens to cut the N-S Bryansk--Konotop--Kiev RR. At the same time a frontal attack on Bryansk from the E failed to gain. Along the rest of the eastern front there were no important changes. On the night 26-27 August the Red Air Force again bombed Poltava and Kramatorsk as well as airdromes and enemy concentrations S and SW of Kharkov.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 26 August an airdrome at Caen and a power station at Guerledan, 30 miles NE of Lorient, were attacked successfully by U.S. medium and light bombers. No enemy planes were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 25-26 August RAF planes dropped 125 tons on the rail yards at Taranto. The next day, airdromes at Grazzanise and Capua, near Naples, rail yards at Locri, and gun positions in the San Giovanni--Reggio di Calabria area, were attacked by U.S. planes. U.S. fighters made sweeps over southern Sardinia. The only enemy air opposition was encountered in the Naples area, where about 80 Axis planes attempted interception.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 26 August, Kowloon dock areas in Hong Kong and Tienho airdrome in Canton were attacked successfully by U.S. bombers with fighter escort. Both missions encountered determined fighter opposition and 10 of 40 Japanese planes were shot down. Subsequent photographic reconnaissance showed extensive damage in Kowloon, while hits were scored on 4 vessels alongside the docks. Six to eight additional freighters were seen in the outer harbor.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 26 August enemy installations at Ringi Cove, Webster Cove, and Nusutuva Island, along the S coast of Kolombangara, were bombed by U.S. planes. The runway and shore installations at Kahili were attacked, and 9 of 30 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down. U.S. planes also attacked Rekata Bay and strafed the S coast of Choiseul. New Guinea-New Britain Area: In the Salamaua sector, on 26 August, Allied ground forces cleared enemy ambush positions SW of Kela, and attacked strong pill box defenses 1 mile SE of Bobdubi. Northwest Australia-Banda Sea Area: On 26 August, Koepang, Timor, and the surrounding area was attacked successfully by Dutch medium bombers. Other Allied planes raided Taberfane in the Aroe Islands.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 152.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Mius front hard fighting continues. The enemy's counterattacks have reduced the momentum of the Red offensive and succeeded in closing all breaches in his line. At Izyum no important changes took place. In the Kharkov area the point of the Soviet salient has advanced a few miles past Zenkov and Oposhnya, and appears to be turning southward in the general direction of Poltava. South of Kharkov, in the sector W of Zmiev, the enemy had some local success in counterattacks. The overall picture in this area has changed little during the last 24 hours and very heavy fighting continues. Along the rest of the Eastern Front action consisted of reconnaissance raids, except in the Bryansk area where a new Soviet attack has been launched.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 August, Tricqueville airdrome and an electrical station in the Rouen area were bombed by U. S. planes. No enemy planes were encountered and AA fire was weak and inaccurate. That night Berlin was again bombed by RAF Mosquitoes. Intense heavy-caliber AA fire was encountered and large numbers of searchlights were in operation.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 24-25 August, RAF planes dropped over 75 tons on rail yards and steel works at Torre Annunziata, S of Naples. A railway and bridges near Locri under the toe of Italy were bombarded by a British naval force. Enemy shore batteries replied inaccurately. The next day, Augusta harbor was attacked by 8 enemy fighter-bombers. The railroad yards and airfields at Foggia were bombed and strafed by U. S. planes which dropped over 300 tons of bombs. More than 100 enemy fighters opposed these attacks. Enemy positions on the Calabrian coast, toward the southern end of Messina Straits, were shelled by a British cruiser. There was a little opposition from 8-inch and 4-inch guns.

6. ASIA.--China: On 25 August, docks and shipping in Hong Kong were attacked by two flights of U. S. medium bombers with fighter

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escort. Direct hits were scored on two 550-foot ships at Kowloon. One Japanese transport plane was shot down by U. S. bombers. In the U. S. raid on Hankow on 21 August, 43 enemy fighters were shot down, instead of the 35 previously reported. New-type Japanese fighters recently encountered in China belonged to the army as well as the navy, and were handled cleverly by apparently experienced pilots. Burma: On 25 August, Pyawbwe was bombed by U. S. heavy bombers. Numerous hits were scored in the center of the town.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: The Japanese evacuated the Bairoko harbor sector, ending organized resistance on New Georgia proper. The enemy left large quantities of supplies and many vehicles. On 25 August U. S. planes dropped 16 tons of bombs in the supply area at Rekata Bay. Ringi Cove, on Kolombangara, was twice attacked, and the Kahili strip was bombed. At Kahili 4 of 50 to 60 enemy interceptors were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 25 August, supply dumps and the waterfront area at Hansa Bay were heavily attacked five times. In addition to damage done to shore installations, 6 barges were sunk. A new strip, graded to a length of 2,300 feet, was observed near Condor Point (north shore of Hansa Bay). Gasmata was also bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 25 August, Lautem, on Timor, was attacked by RAAF medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 151.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Greenland: On 22 August a plane identified as a Junkers 86P (reconnaissance type) was observed by a U. S. Customs Guard ship in the region of Shannon Island, approximately at 75 degrees north latitude, off the east coast of Greenland.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Mius front Soviet forces continued their offensive and improved their positions in the Kuibyshevo sector and also farther N in the area W of Voroshilovgrad. South of Izyum Red Army positions were improved and slight gains made in the face of strong enemy counterattacks. In the Kharkov area the Soviets have finally broken the enemy resistance at Akhtyrka. After a week of the heaviest fighting, during which Akhtyrka changed hands several times, the Red Army has succeeded in advancing the point of its salient to Zenkov. This vital Soviet salient now describes a more or less smooth curve passing through or near Sumy, Lebedin, Zenkov, Oposhnya, and Vysokopole, which is on the Kharkov--Poltava railroad about 40 miles W of Kharkov. The point of the salient, Zenkov, is in open country well off the railroad lines, about 100 miles WSW of Belgorod, indicating a gain of about 2 miles a day for the Soviets' first summer offensive. Strong enemy counterattacks at Sumy and from the direction of Poltava in the Vysokopole sector have succeeded in stopping the spread of the base of the salient. Along the rest of the Eastern Front there was no important fighting. Reports indicate that tactical aircraft of both air forces are vigorously supporting night as well as day operations. On the night of 24-25 August, the Soviets bombed the rail junctions of Novozybkov and Unacha, SW of Bryansk, and rail depots in the Mius and Donets sectors.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 24 August, aircraft repair shops and the storage depot at Villecoublay, near Paris, were attacked by U. S. bombers which dropped 236 tons of explosives. Weak air opposition and moderate AA fire were encountered. U. S. bombers made lighter attacks on Fauville and Conches airdromes at Evreux, W of Paris. There was no air opposition; AA fire was moderate.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 23-24 August, rail targets at Bagnolia, E of Naples, were attacked by RAF planes, which

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dropped 150 tons of bombs. The next day, railroad installations at Sapri, Sibari, and Castrovillari, in southern Italy, were attacked by U. S. fighter-bombers. Two hits were scored on the stern of an enemy cruiser off the coast of southern Italy. An aircraft assembly plant at Bordeaux was subjected to a 134-ton bombing raid by U. S. bombers shuttling from North Africa to England. In this attack slight AA fire and mediocre fighter opposition were encountered.

6. ASIA.--China: During the Chungking raid on 23 August, which caused only minor damage, one enemy bomber was destroyed. On 24 August, Hankow and Wuchang airdromes were attacked by U. S. medium and heavy bombers with fighter escort. A determined interception was made by enemy fighters, 19 of which were shot down. Burma: On 24 August, U. S. planes bombed bridges and railroad facilities in Burma, between Yamethin and Myitkyina.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 24 August U. S. ground forces continued mopping up isolated Japanese troops on Baanga Island. On the same date U. S. planes dropped 10 tons of bombs on Ringi Cove, Kolombangara. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 24 August Allied ground troops advanced 800 yards, and consolidated positions 1,400 yards W of the Salamaua airdrome. Enemy equipment captured in this advance appeared to be new. On 24 August, over 120 tons of bombs were dropped on the Wewak area by Allied planes, and 1 of 12 enemy fighters which attempted interception was shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 August, barges and villages in the Tanimbar group were bombed and strafed by Dutch medium bombers and RAAF fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses are reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible sighting was reported 25 miles N of Georgetown (British Guiana) on 26 August.

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

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O. N. I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 150.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Domestic Situation: Three persons charged with espionage in behalf of Germany were arraigned in Detroit. Two of them, Grace Buchanan-Dineen and Theresa Behrens, stood mute, while the third, Dr. Fred William Thomas, pleaded innocent. Each was held in \$50,000 bond. Another suspect, Bertrand Stuart Hoffman, was arrested in New York City. All are accused of giving information to Germany.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Mius front Soviet forces again attacked and improved some local positions within the bridgehead; however, strong enemy counterattacks have prevented a breakthrough and have succeeded in recapturing some ground. At Izyum the Red Army also made slight gains but again was stopped by counterattacks. In the Kharkov area, where the main Soviet offensive has greatly slowed down, Red Army units advanced but apparently made no important gains. In the Lebedin sector the Soviet unit cut off by the enemy has been liquidated. North of Bryansk the Soviet column astride the Kirov--Bryansk-railroad attacked S of Zhizdra but failed to make important gains. On the Smolensk front and at Leningrad, Soviet attacks continued, but apparently without gains. On the night of 23-24 August, the Red Air Force bombed the rail junction at Debal'tsevo and the depots at Barvenkovo and Chistyakovo. Southwest of Kharkov night air attacks also were made on enemy airdromes and concentrations. The main GAF effort was in defense against the Soviet drives in the south.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 23 August, targets at St. Omer were attacked by U. S. medium bombers. Enemy AA fire was strong but fighter activity was negligible. That night Berlin was heavily bombed by a very strong formation of RAF bombers. Exceptionally strong fighter reaction, coordinated with about 200 searchlights, was encountered. AA fire was light and chiefly in barrage form at 10,000 to 12,000 feet. About 10 enemy planes dropped bombs in East Anglia and strafed an airfield.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 22-23 August, Palermo was attacked by more than 20 enemy planes; 4 were shot

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down. The same night RAF planes dropped 92 tons on the rail yards at Salerno. The next day U. S. bombers dropped 104 tons on Battipaglia rail targets. Industrial installations and barracks near Cagliari, Sardinia, were bombed by U. S. fighter-bombers.

6. ASIA.--China: Enemy river shipping is increasingly active on the Yangtze between Nanking and Hankow. One 450-foot vessel and 12 smaller craft were at Wuhu; 3 motor vessels were at Nanking; 4 merchant and 1 naval vessels were at Kiukiang. In addition, 3 medium-sized vessels, 7 miles from Wuhu, and one 335-foot steamer 20 miles W of Kiukiang, were proceeding upstream. At Whampoa docks, Canton, considerable activity was noted. Large dumps were near the railroad, and one 335-foot freighter and several barges were at the docks. According to a corrected report, 27 instead of 60 enemy planes attacked Chungking on 23 August. The next day 24 Japanese planes attacked the city. Burma: The presence of Japanese troops in strengths up to 2 companies was reported at several points in the Hukawng Valley and in the Naga hills near the Indian frontier. On 22 and 23 August a total of 88 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy supply points and communications in central and northern Burma. Two successful raids were made on the Myitnge bridge, one against the Meiktila cantonment area, and one over Pakokku. Andaman and Nicobar Islands: U. S. heavy bombers attacked one of two 300-foot vessels observed in the Nicobars and Andamans. One vessel was set afire. AA fire was received from a nearby 250-foot vessel, believed to be a destroyer.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 23 August an enemy 4-engine flying boat was sighted patrolling W of Howland and Baker Islands. Solomons Area: On 24 August 2 formations of Japanese fighters were intercepted over Vella Lavella, and 9 of them were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied ground forces crossed the Francisco River, NE of Old Bobdubi, and consolidated their position on the high ground, 2,200 yards W of Salamaua airfield. Early on 23 August, Finschhafen was effectively shelled by U. S. naval vessels. Later in the day the area was also bombed by Allied aircraft. Buildings at Kela Village were destroyed by Allied medium bombers. Gasmata also was bombed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 August the town and airdrome at Kendari were bombed by Allied heavy units, and the enemy seaplane base at Langgoer was attacked by RAAF medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. BRATTON, DECLASSIFIED

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,

Colonel, G. S. **SECRET** Captain, U. S. N.,

Chief, Intelligence Group

Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

No. 149.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Mius front Soviet forces enlarged their bridgehead N of Kuibyshevo, and drove a 20-mile salient into the enemy line cutting the Taganrog--Stalino railroad at Donetsko - Amvrosievka. A strong enemy counterattack regained some positions. All enemy railroad connections to Taganrog have now been severed. In the Izyum sector, heavy fighting continues and the Red Army has succeeded in improving its positions within the bridgehead. In the Khar-kov area the deep Soviet salient pointed at Poltava is being strongly counterattacked from the S by enemy forces from the Poltava and Kras-nograd sectors. On the northern flank of this salient, the Soviet advance is held up pending the outcome of the battle in the Lebedin sector, where enemy forces appear to have encircled a Red Army group between Sumy and Akhtyrka. On the Bryansk front the fighting has died down for the time being. In the Spas Demensk sector the Soviet offensive made further slight gains. Along the rest of the Eastern Front there were no important changes. On 23 August Slavyansk, Krasnograd and Likhachevo were attacked by Soviet planes.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 August, the Beaumont le Roger airdrome was bombed by U. S. medium bombers. Fairly strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered; AA fire was intense. That night about 10 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Essex--Kent areas and 1 plane reached north London. Chemical works at Leverkusen, near Cologne, were bombed by RAF planes. Heavy AA fire was encountered at Cologne and a few enemy planes were sighted.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 21-22 August, the rail yards at Battipaglia were attacked by RAF planes which dropped over 100 tons of bombs. A lighter attack was made on rail targets at Crotone. The next day, rail yards at Salerno were subjected to a 94-ton bombing attack by U. S. medium bombers. About 85 enemy fighters were encountered in the Salerno area. On 23 August 62 tons of bombs were dropped on rail targets and the airdrome at Bari by U. S. planes.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: On 21 August, enemy barracks at Kyaukpyu were heavily damaged by U. S. bombers. Twenty-three rafts in the Chindwin River N of Maingkwan were sunk by P-40's, which also strafed and destroyed enemy supply dumps. More than 100 freight cars in the railway yards at Sagaing, Mandalay, and Ywataung were destroyed during raids by U. S. medium bombers. Enemy installations at Pakokku and Meilita were damaged by 12 tons of bombs. Photographs of Rangoon revealed 17,000 tons of ocean shipping, the largest concentration of merchant vessels observed in the port since March.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 22 August U. S. ground patrols contacted entrenched Japanese troops SE of Bairoko Harbor. Enemy barge concentrations at Supato (west coast of Vella Lavella) and the Oula River (N of Supato) were bombed by U. S. planes. On 23 August, 4 of 16 enemy fighters intercepted over Vella Lavella, were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 August the airdrome and town at Dilli were bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. The U. S. cargo ship previously reported (Daily Report, 20 August) sunk in an eastbound Atlantic convoy S of Newfoundland is now reported afloat and salvageable. The damage resulted from a collision; no submarines are believed to have been in the vicinity of the convoy. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O. N. I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 148.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Brigadier General Carlos Von Der Becke has been appointed Chief of the Argentine General Staff.
3. ~~EASTERN EUROPE~~ *G-2 Report x Russia x* ~~---~~ German units have been forced to evacuate Kharkov for the second time this year. It appears that the Soviet column from the SW had succeeded in making the position of the enemy forces in the city untenable. West of Kharkov the outcome of the enemy's desperate counterattack remains in doubt. Northwest of Kharkov, Red Army units again advanced. Although the offensive has been halted temporarily SE of Sumy and NE of Poltava, the initiative remains in Soviet hands. On the Mius front heavy fighting continued. Along the rest of the Eastern Front battles of local significance took place. ~~On the middle Donets, and at Spas Demensk~~ Soviet forces have had some local successes and improved their positions. On other fronts, such as Bryansk, Smolensk, and Staraya Russa, all Red Army attacks were repulsed. On the 20 and 21 of August, an increase in tactical air activity by both sides was noted along the fronts. On the night of 21-22 August the Red Air Force bombed Debaltsevo and Il'ovayskaya in the Mius sector, and enemy concentrations SW of Kharkov. The GAF, with satellite air units, appeared more active in defense of the central and southern fronts, and the Finnish Air Force opposed Soviet air activities over the Gulf of Finland.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 20-21 August, and the next day the rail yards at Villa Literno, Cancelli, and Aversa, near Naples, were bombed by Allied planes. A light attack was made on Pomigliano airdrome. Motor transport was attacked in the toe of Italy by U. S. fighter-bombers. A total of about 100 enemy planes was encountered by Allied bombers on the 21st.
6. ASIA.--China: On 20 August, the enemy lost 7 fighters in two actions against U. S. forward air bases. On 21 August, 33 enemy

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fighters attacked U. S. planes on patrol over Hengyang; 4 enemy planes were shot down. Hankow airdrome was raided twice by U. S. planes; the first attack by U.S. medium bombers, with a fighter escort, encountered only one enemy interceptor. Fifty Japanese fighters attacked the second mission, which was made by unescorted U. S. heavy bombers. Thirty-five of these fighters were destroyed. An Allied communique states that on 23 August Chungking was raided by 60 Japanese bombers. This was the first attack since May, 1941.

1. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 20 August, 3 enemy planes ineffectually bombed Munda airfield. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 August, But and Dagua airdromes, in the Wewak area, were attacked by Allied aircraft; and 34 enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed or badly damaged. Of 50 enemy fighters attempting interception, 36 were shot down. AA positions were silenced, and 4 power barges in the harbor were sunk. Japanese ground troops are now reported to be occupying positions to the east of, and parallel to, the Bobdubi--Komiatum track. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 21 August, 18 enemy bombers attacked the Darwin area. Pomelaa, SE Celebes, was bombed the same date by Allied heavy units. Fires were started in this important nickel mining center, and considerable damage was done to the warehouses and loading plant. An airborne enemy transport plane and 2 of 12 fighters were shot down. Taberfane was attacked, and 2 enemy floatplanes were destroyed.

3. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, traveling in a local east African convoy, was sunk by a submarine SE of Madagascar on 17 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

R. S. Bratton

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Dep. Dir., O. N. I.

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 21 August 1943

To : 1200 Z, 22 August 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

22 August 1943.

No. 147.

1. NORTH AMERICA--Alaska: Completed reconnaissance shows that Kiska was evacuated by the enemy prior to 15 August.
2. LATIN AMERICA--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE--On the Kharkov front the Soviet offensive continued to make slight gains. West of Kharkov, after committing fresh reserves, the enemy launched strong counterattacks. On the Bryansk front enemy counterattacks were repulsed. Fresh reserves were also committed by the enemy SW of Spas Demensk in an attempt to stem the advance of the Soviet forces.
4. WESTERN EUROPE--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--On the night of 19-20 August, an enemy plane dropped 2 bombs S of Latakia, Syria, without damage. In a raid on the marshalling yards at Foggia by the RAF, 93 tons of bombs were dropped. Other RAF planes dropped over 70 tons of bombs on the beaches between Sapri and Paola. The next day, the rail yards at Caserta and Benevento, NE of Naples, were attacked by U. S. planes; about 55 tons of bombs were dropped at each place. About 60 enemy planes were encountered, of which 13 were shot down. Monserrato airdrome on Sardinia was bombed by U. S. fighters; no enemy planes were sighted.
6. ASIA--Burma: On 20 August, enemy installations and villages in northern Burma were bombed and strafed by U. S. fighters. China: On 20 August, 40 Japanese planes flew over the Hengyang--Kweilin area. No attack was made on either airdrome. On the same day, Tien Ho airdrome at Canton was attacked by U. S. medium bombers with fighter escort. Hits were scored on revetment areas; approximately 20 enemy fighters attempted to intercept. French Indo-China: On 17 August, Japanese troop concentrations and supply dumps at Cau Lo, near Hanoi, were successfully attacked by U. S. heavy bombers.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 21 August the south end of Baanga Island was occupied by U. S. troops,

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and 2 Japanese 5-inch naval guns were captured. On the night of 19-20 August, enemy aircraft intermittently bombed U. S. positions on Vella Lavella causing no damage. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 August, the enemy airdrome at Boram, near Wewak, was attacked by Allied heavy bombers. Large fires were started and at least 5 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. of 30 to 35 enemy fighters attempting interception, 19 were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 146.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet forces continued their attacks at Staraya Russa, Smolensk, Bryansk, Izyum, and Kuibyshevo, and at several places scored local tactical successes. However, these attacks are overshadowed by the scope and intensity of the Red Army offensive in the Kharkov area. Northwest and SE of that city, Soviet forces have made substantial gains after committing additional reserves. Southwest of Sumy, Red Army units have taken Lebedin, located at the end of a spur RR from Boromlya. In the Zmiev sector Red Army units have extended their gains farther to the W and again have narrowed the escape corridor SW of Kharkov. The enemy is meeting this offensive with fierce counterattacks by his armored units, and to date there is no evidence of a withdrawal from Kharkov.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the day of 19 August, escorted U.S. heavy and medium bombers dropped approximately 280 tons of bombs on five airfields in northern France and the Low Countries. Moderate AA fire and varying fighter reaction were encountered; 42 enemy fighters were reported destroyed.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 18-19 August, the temporary bridge at Angitola and the marshalling yards at Crotone were bombed by RAF heavy bombers. The following night enemy positions at Angitola were shelled by U.S. naval units. On 19 August, two separate attacks by U.S. heavy bombers were made on the marshalling yards at Foggia. In both attacks bombs were well concentrated on the targets. In the first attack four intercepting enemy aircraft were destroyed. In the second attack escorted bombers encountered 70 to 75 enemy aircraft, and early claims indicate that 34 were destroyed. During the same day, Salerno and Sapri were attacked by escorted U.S. medium bombers. Allied tactical air units bombed and strafed enemy communications and targets of opportunity in southern Italy during the day.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 19 August, 9 Japanese planes bombed the Kienow airfield. Photo reconnaissance revealed more than 18 planes at Nanking. Burma: On 19 August, railway yards, rolling stock, and installations in central Burma were successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Enemy-occupied villages in the Naga Hills were strafed and bombed by U.S. fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: U.S. planes shot down 2 of 6 enemy interceptors over Kahili. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An Allied communique reports the capture of Komiatum and Orodubi, and the retreat of the enemy to the close-in defenses of Salamaua.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A submarine sighting was reported on August 19, 180 miles S of Newfoundland.

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

R. S. Bratton

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. v. S. Pickhardt

A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 145.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Greenland: A plane observed over Ella Island on 14 August headed south was identified as a four-motored German bomber. Another plane circling at 10,000 feet on 17 August over a SE coast area has not been identified.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Smolensk front the Soviet offensive, which has not gained important momentum, made only slight gains in the Spas Demensk sector. On the Bryansk front all Red Army attempts to break through the enemy's lines were stopped. Southeast of Bryansk in the Dmitrovsk sector slight gains were made by Soviet units. On the Kharkov front, where the most important battle of the Soviet offensive is going on, the situation remains confused. More reserves are being committed by both sides. The heaviest fighting in the area appears to be NW of Kharkov in the Akhtyrka sector, where the enemy in desperate counterattacks is attempting to stop the Soviets' greatest threat to penetrate to the Dnieper. Soviet units are now less than 8 miles from Sumy, the enemy's northern threat to the deep Red Army salient, and only 25 miles from Poltava, the last enemy stronghold before the Dnieper River. Southeast of Kharkov, the Soviet column astride the Zmiev RR, and advancing on the city, made slight gains and now threatens the Kharkov--Lozovaya RR, one of the last two RRs supplying Kharkov. On the middle Donets, in the Izyum sector, enemy counterattacks succeeded in somewhat reducing the Soviet bridgehead S of the river. On the Mius front the Red Army again attacked in some force. In the Leningrad and Lake Ilmen sectors, fighting of a local character left the situation unchanged. Both air forces continue tactical support of ground operations. On the night of 17-18 August, Bryansk and Roslavl were again bombed by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 17-18 August, about 45 enemy planes dropped bombs at 26 scattered points along the E, SE and NE coasts of England. The bombs were mostly incendiaries that fell in rural districts. The next day, airdromes at Lille and Bryas, France, and at Woensdrecht, Holland, were bombed by U.S. planes. A.A. fire was moderate to intense and no enemy fighters were encountered.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 17 August Lipari and Stromboli, islands N of Sicily, surrendered to a U.S. naval expedition. On the following night Scalea was bombarded by British cruisers and destroyers. Bridges and power installations at Gioia Tauro and Palmi were bombarded by U.S. naval forces. These actions were reported in an Allied communique. During the night of 17-18 August, and the next day, roads, bridge and beaches along the W coast of Italy, from Pizzo N to Fiumefreddo, were bombed by Allied planes. Many small boats and barges were damaged or destroyed. Enemy shipping in the Aegean sea has recently been attacked almost daily by RAF planes. During the night of 18-19, about 60 enemy planes in two waves attacked Bizerte harbor; 6 of them were destroyed.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 18 August, U.S. bombers destroyed 2 river boats at Katha, and set afire several buildings in Bhamo.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Early on 18 August, 4 Japanese destroyers, escorting barges believed to be carrying troops, were intercepted by U.S. warships N of Vella Lavella. Two enemy destroyers were badly damaged; 1 of them possibly sank, and many barges were destroyed. Allied PT boats attacked 8 other enemy barges off Vila, with unknown results; some of the barges mounted 40 MM guns. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 18 August Allied heavy air units again attacked Balikpapan; 4 medium-sized merchant ships in the harbor were set afire or destroyed, and 2 others were hit.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--One U.S. cargo ship was sunk in an eastbound Atlantic convoy S of Newfoundland on 18 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt
A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 18 August 1943

To: 1200 Z, 19 August 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

19 August 1943.

No. 144.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Colombian Cabinet resigned en masse 14 August 1943 in order to give the President a free hand in reorganizing his government, following the national convention of the Liberal (government) Party and the opening of Congress with a strong administration majority.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Smolensk front the Soviet offensive made only slight gains in the Spas Demensk sector. On the Bryansk front, the Soviet column astride the Sukhinichi--Bryansk RR captured several towns west of the RR. However, there appears to be no important change around Bryansk. In the Kharkov area the situation is still confused. The Soviet column astride the Belgorod--Sumy RR has advanced several miles and is now only 9 miles from Sumy. South of Akhtyrka another Soviet column has penetrated deeply and seized the town of Oposhnaya, halfway between Akhtyrka and Poltava. North and E of Kharkov the situation apparently remains unchanged, but SE of the city the Soviet line SE of Chuguev and W of the Donets has been extended to include the town of Zmiev. The fighting for Kharkov continues to be the heaviest on the entire front. Along the rest of the eastern front, there was little apparent change in the situation.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 17 August, the roller-bearing works at Schweinfurt, 65 miles E of Frankfurt, and the important aircraft factory at Regensburg, N of Munich, were severely damaged by U.S. bombers. Enemy opposition was strong and aggressive. Preliminary reports show 75 enemy planes destroyed. That night an industrial experimental station at Peenemunde, 80 miles NW of Stettin, was bombed by a strong force of RAF planes, which dropped more than 1,500 tons. Very active fighter opposition was encountered.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily between 10 July and 10 August a total of 135,000 Axis prisoners were taken. Of these approximately 6,600 were Germans, according to the latest available figures. During the night of 16-17 August, the airdrome at Viterbo was attacked by Allied bombers which dropped 71 tons. Grosseto received a lighter attack. Beaches and shipping along the toe of Italy were also bombed.

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On the day of the 17th roads, transport, and other targets in the toe of Italy were bombed, and light shipping in the Messina Straits was attacked by fighters. Istres le Tube and Salon airdromes, W. of Marseilles in France, were attacked by U.S. bombers which dropped 250 tons. Many enemy planes and gliders were damaged or destroyed on the ground; only 6 enemy fighters were encountered. About 80 enemy planes attacked Bizerte harbor on the night of the 17th.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 16 August, 2 small enemy ships were left in a sinking condition about 130 miles S of Rangoon, following attacks by U.S. bombers. The following day, Meiktila railroad yards were attacked by U.S. bombers; 27 tons were dropped. China: On 16 August, 40 Japanese planes in two waves approached Hengyang aerodrome but turned back before reaching the target. On their return trip, the enemy planes bombed Siangyin, 18 miles N of Changsha.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 16 August, U.S. planes bombed the Japanese bases at Rekata Bay and Vila, and enemy positions on Baanga island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied planes attacked 6 enemy barges near Madang; 3 barges were destroyed and the others damaged. A communique reports that on 18 August further attacks were made on the remnants of the enemy air complement in the Wewak area. Of 30 intercepting enemy planes, 28 were shot down. The fields were then strafed, and 64 more planes were reported destroyed. Some of these had been reported damaged in the previous attack. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the morning of 16 August, 3 enemy reconnaissance planes were shot down over the Darwin area by Allied interceptors; another was shot down in the afternoon.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small British cargo ship, a straggler from an east-bound trans-Atlantic convoy, was sunk on 16 August by aircraft in the Mediterranean, off Phillipeville. World-wide Allied and neutral shipping losses thus far reported in August are 55 percent below the level for the corresponding period in July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

A. v. S. Pickhardt
A. v. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U. S. N.,
Dep. Dir., O.N.I.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 143.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The overall picture on the eastern front is one of continuous Soviet pressure against vital points from Lake Ladoga to Taganrog, with the main effort still against Kharkov. On the Smolensk front no important gains were made by Soviet forces either from the NE in the direction of Bely, or by frontal attacks against Yartzevo on the Smolensk--Moscow highway. However, an advance of several miles was made in the SE from the direction of Spas Demensk. On the Bryansk front, the Soviet offensive advanced slightly from the NE and SE, but made no headway from the east. Red Army units astride the Bryansk--Orel highway and RR have reached the secondary defenses of Bryansk, but have failed to penetrate them. In the battle for Kharkov enemy counterattacks appear to have checked the Soviet offensive. However, the fighting is still heavy, the front is fluid, and the outcome remains in doubt. On the middle Donets a fresh Soviet offensive launched from the Izyum area, after making some gains, was stopped by a determined enemy counterattack. A recent increase in tactical air activity by both sides has been indicated, particularly in the Bryansk and Kharkov areas. On the night of 16-17 August, the rail centers of Bryansk and Roslavl were bombed by the Soviet Air Force. In the south, the rail targets of Slavyansk, Barvenkovo, and airfields S and SW of Kharkov were also attacked.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--A large number of enemy fighters were active over the Bay of Biscay. On the night of 15-16 August, about 25 enemy planes attacked Portsmouth and other south coastal towns in England; four of them were destroyed. Berlin was again bombed by RAF Mosquitoes, which encountered intense AA fire and accurate searchlights. During the night of the 16-17, 9 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Essex--Kent area of England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 17 August, according to an Allied communique, enemy resistance in Sicily ceased, and Allied troops entered Messina. Enemy artillery shelled the city from the Italian mainland. On the night of 15-16 August and the next day,

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Allied planes heavily bombed shipping in the Messina Straits and communications and concentrations on the toe of Italy. Airfields at Foggia were attacked by U.S. bombers which dropped 157 tons. Forty-three of a force of 75 to 100 attacking enemy planes were destroyed. Except for this opposition, there was little enemy air activity over southern Italy. On the night of 15-16, Milan was again attacked by RAF planes. Enemy ground defenses showed some increase in strength and accuracy. During the night of 16-17, Turin was bombed by RAF aircraft. A delayed report states that 36 enemy planes attacked shipping in the western Mediterranean on the night of 13-14 August.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 16 August, U.S. bombers scored direct hits on railroad facilities in the Mandalay area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 18 August, U.S. ground forces on New Georgia reached the coast near Piru plantation against weak Japanese opposition. On Baanga Island, W of Munda, serious enemy opposition was encountered. On the same date U.S. planes dropped nearly 30 tons of bombs on Vila. Supply areas and the naval depot at Kape Harbor were also heavily hit. The Rekata Bay area was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An enemy force, estimated at 700 men, on Mount Tambu and Goodview Junction (S of Komiatum), is surrounded. Allied troops now control the ridge N of Tambu Bay. Enemy dead total 200. On 18 August, Allied transport planes were unsuccessfully attacked over Marilinan by 25 enemy fighters. Intercepting Allied fighters shot down 12 certain and 2 probables. A communique reports that on 17 August, Allied planes made a surprise mass attack on enemy airdromes at Wewak, Dagun, Boram, and But. Over 225 aircraft and their crews were on the ground. Photographs show 120 enemy planes destroyed and 50 badly damaged. At Wewak 6 enemy fighters attempted interception, and 3 were shot down. Enemy air personnel losses were estimated at 1,500 killed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of Balikpapan, Borneo, taken 16 August, show extensive devastation after the raid of 13 August, but it was not determined which part of the damage was caused by the raid and which was the result of prior Dutch demolitions. Four enemy fighters attempting to intercept this reconnaissance flight were shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 16 August: one 20 miles E of Guantanamo Bay, and one 20 miles E of Jamaica.

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

R. S. Bratton

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 142.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On the night of 14-15 August, a position on Kiska was shelled by a U. S. surface unit. A U. S. plane bombing Gertrude Cove encountered no AA fire.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. ~~EASTERN EUROPE.~~ - On the Smolensk front the Soviet offensive has spread N of the Vyazma highway, with additional attacks from the direction of Bely, ~~NE of Smolensk. No important gains were made N of Yartsevo, on the Vyazma--Smolensk highway. However,~~ in the Spas-Demensk area SE of Smolensk, the Soviets gained 8 miles. The Red Army made ~~its greatest gains~~ on the Bryansk front, ~~with advances of 6 to 8 miles toward the city from the NE, E and SE.~~ In the battle of Kharkov, large enemy reserves have been committed and the outcome remains much in doubt. Losses in men and materiel on both sides are extremely high.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 15 August, large formations of U. S. heavy and medium bombers with strong fighter support dropped 300 tons of bombs on 6 airfields in France and Holland. AA fire was slight and enemy fighter reaction was negligible. On 16 August escorted U. S. heavy bombers heavily bombed Le Bourget Air Depot and an airdrome in Paris. AA fire was slight and only one wing encountered strong fighter opposition; 408 tons of bombs were dropped. The same day Poix, Abbeville and Bermay-St. Martin airdromes were attacked by U. S. heavy and medium bombers. Enemy defenses were weak.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 15 August the enemy withdrew along both the north and east coasts. On 16 August in the north sector, Gesso and Monforte San Giorgio were captured by U. S. troops, according to an Allied communique. The enemy continued to resist NW of Messina. On the east coast, San Teresa di Riva was yielded to British troops. On 17 August there were indications that all serious Axis resistance in Sicily had ceased and that the Germans had evacuated all possible personnel and materiel. On the night of 14-15 August, enemy transport and concentrations in the Messina area and in southern Italy were attacked by Allied planes. The same night San Giovanni, Palmi, and Pizzo beaches and the Gamezia

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marshalling yards were raided by RAF heavy bombers. On 15 August, Allied fighters and medium bombers carried out bombing and strafing attacks on railway targets in northeast Sicily and southern Italy, and on enemy concentrations in the battle areas. Cagliari was bombed on 15 August by fighter-bombers. Allied planes attacked evacuation shipping.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 15 August, Chatham Island in Port Blair Harbor (the Andamans), was attacked by U. S. bombers. The RAF carried out numerous offensive reconnaissance raids against Japanese supply points and shipping in the Irrawaddy Valley and along the Arakan coast.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On New Georgia, isolated enemy elements are being pursued W of Zieta Village. Enemy resistance at that village was overcome on 15 August instead of on 12 August as previously reported. On 15 August U. S. fighters intercepted 3 enemy formations over Vella Lavella, and shot down 10 dive-bombers and 17 fighters. Remnants of these formations returning to Kahili were caught by other U. S. fighters, and 7 more enemy planes were destroyed. Rekata Bay was bombed by U. S. medium units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of 15 August, Allied fighters intercepted 12 enemy bombers, escorted by 20 to 25 fighters, over Marilinan (50 miles W of Salamaua); all 12 bombers and 3 fighters were shot down. Allied heavy bombers dropped nearly 100 tons on Komiatum and Salamaua Isthmus. Enemy bases at Gasmata and Talasea were bombed by Allied planes. Fifteen enemy barges were damaged or destroyed by Allied planes: 5 near Saidor, and 10 off the NW coast of New Britain.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two British cargo ships in a southbound convoy were sunk by air action 250 miles W of Lisbon on 15 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 20 miles E of Jamaica on 16 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 140.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 13 August an enemy position on Kiska was bombarded by a light U.S. naval unit. Various enemy installations were targets for 50 tons of bombs and were extensively strafed by U.S. planes. Some buildings on North Head and near Gertrude Cove were destroyed. Enemy AA fire continued to be very light.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet forces made slight gains in the Spas-Demensk sector, approximately 90 miles SE of Smolensk, and in the Bryansk sector, in the area NE of Karachev. The enemy launched several violent counterattacks NE of Kharkov and maintained stubborn resistance along the railroad to the W of the city. The focal point of fighting continued to be in the area SW of Belgorod where the enemy appeared to be holding his positions. During the night of 13-14 August, rail junctions and troop concentrations in the Poltava and Krasnograd area were bombed by Soviet planes. The next day, German troops in the Liubotin and Valki areas W of Kharkov were attacked by Soviet aircraft.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 12-13 August, 4 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Ipswich area of England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 13 August the enemy was removing to the mainland many stores from beaches between Messina and Cape Peloro and from beaches W of the Cape. Evacuation of Axis forces was proceeding. According to an Allied communique dated 15 August, Fiumefreddo and Piedimonte on the east coast have been yielded by the enemy. The enemy retreated along the north coast toward Oliveri as U.S. forces took Patti. Naval activity in support of land operations continued on 13 and 14 August, according to a communique. On 13 August enemy positions between Riposto and Taormina were shelled. The following night Milazzo was bombarded by American naval units. Early on 14 August the harbor of Vibo Valentia on the toe of Italy was bombarded by a British naval force. Large fires were started in the harbor area. During the night of 12-13 August, beaches on both sides of Messina Straits were bombed by Allied planes. Milan

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and Turin were heavily attacked by RAF planes, which dropped over 1,200 tons of bombs on Milan and 200 on Turin. The next day, enemy positions and shipping along the north and east coasts of Sicily were again bombed and strafed. Axis fighter activity was increased over the area, and 10 or more enemy fighters made occasional sweeps over Messina Straits. A new type of enemy fighter was encountered in this theater. It resembled the P-40 and appeared to be heavily armored. On 13 August, 5 enemy planes dropped bombs at Bizerte before being driven off. The aircraft factory and assembly plant at Weiner Neustadt, 25 miles S of Vienna, were bombed by a strong force of U.S. bombers. Enemy fighter reaction was slight.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 13 August, the railroad yard at Shwebo was successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers. On same date U.S. heavy bombers damaged an enemy motor freighter S of Rangoon, and shot down an enemy fighter attempting to intercept the formation S of Pagoda Point.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: U.S. planes intercepted 25 enemy fighters over Munda on 13 August and shot down 10. On the same date, 35 tons of bombs were dropped on Vila and Kape Harbor by U.S. aircraft. The enemy supply areas at Rekata Bay were again bombed by U.S. medium units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 August, a total of 173 tons of bombs was dropped on Salamaua and Kela Point by Allied planes. Widespread damage was reported. Photographs of Rabaul taken 13 August show 39 ships in the harbor, 19 of which are merchant vessels with a gross of 85,000 tons. A total of 271 aircraft were on the airdromes. The runway at Tobera is now completed but no aircraft were observed. In the Wewak area, 199 aircraft were photographed on 4 airdromes but 27 of these appeared unserviceable or dummies. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: During the night 13 August, airdromes in the Darwin area were attacked by 18 enemy bombers. No damage or casualties resulted.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat sightings in American waters: One sighting was reported 25 miles SW of La Romana, Dominican Republic, on 13 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 139.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 12 August, Kiska was heavily bombed and strafed with cannon and machine gun fire. North Head, Main Camp and Gertrude Cove were the principal target areas. Only light AA fire from small arms was encountered.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Smolensk front Soviet forces have captured Spas-Demensk and now hold the important road and railroad junction a few miles SE of it. On the Bryansk front the Soviet offensive has slowed down and made only insignificant gains E of Karachev. The Soviet column SE of Bryansk has taken Shablykino but here also the gains are small. In the battle of Kharkov, Soviet forces from the N and E are closing in slowly on the city while the column astride the Kharkov--Chuguev railroad made greater progress. The enemy-held salient is slowly being flattened from the E while the escape corridor remains open. Enemy counterattacks have greatly slowed or held the Soviet offensive in both the Bryansk and Kharkov areas. At Mga, S of Lake Ladoga and in the Kuban, Soviet attacks continued but failed to break the enemy's defenses. Along the rest of the eastern front reconnaissance and artillery duels continue. On the night of 12-13 August, the railroad junctions of Poltava and Krasnograd were attacked by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 11-12 August, along the S coast of England, a total of about 35 enemy planes dropped bombs on Plymouth, Falmouth and Bournemouth.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 12 August the east coast town of Riposto fell to the British. On 13 August the enemy gave ground in all sectors, according to an Allied communique. After a fierce defense, the enemy yielded the important road junction of Randazzo in the central sector. In the north sector American troops advancing along the coast road captured the town of Piraino. Floresta, on the road from Cape Orlando to Randazzo, was also captured. Naval activity in support of land operations has continued along both the north and east coasts of Sicily. On the night of 9-10 August and on the two following days enemy positions and road areas

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near Riposto, Taormina and Cape Ali, 22 miles N of Taormina, were heavily bombarded by Royal Navy units. Along the north coast roads and railway bridges from Piraino to Marina di Patti were bombarded on 12 August by a U. S. naval force. An important highway tunnel was probably destroyed. During the night of 11-12 August, about 28 enemy planes attacked Augusta in Sicily, and an airfield at Lentini. A formation of 35 enemy bombers was intercepted near Catania; 5 Ju-88s were destroyed. During the same night and the next day enemy shipping, motor transport and troops along the north and east coasts of Sicily and at San Giovanni were bombed by Allied planes. On 12 August the airfield at Grazzanize (25 miles NE of Naples) was attacked by U. S. bombers. About 70 enemy planes were encountered, 9 of which were destroyed. Two small fields near Crotona (foot of Italy) were also bombed. On 13 August, the Littorio and Lorenzo marshalling yards at Rome were attacked by a strong force of U. S. planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On 12 August, three waves of Japanese planes approached Hengyang but did not attack. Thirteen fighters were in the first wave, 20 of unknown type in the second, and the third wave was unidentified as to number and type. Burma: On 12 August, railway facilities and river shipping in central Burma were attacked by U.S. medium bombers; several river craft were hit. Enemy patrols were active in the Maungdaw area, and 1 enemy party was reported 32 miles W of Shingbuiyang, in the Hukawng Valley.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 12 August, U. S. troops moving N on Bairoko have overcome enemy resistance at Zieta Village, and advanced 1 mile further N. On the same date Kahili airdrome was attacked by U. S. planes; of 42 enemy bombers and fighters caught on the ground, 20 were left burning and 8 others were badly damaged. Of 30 intercepting enemy fighters, 11 were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 August a small force of enemy bombers attacked Kiriwina Island. On 12 August Allied bombers attacked enemy installations at Bogadjim. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Large fires were started at Kaimana, 12 August, by Allied bombing. Recent photographs of Poeloti, Timor, 8 miles NE of Koepang, show a new 4,000 foot runway, not yet serviceable. New revetments have been built at Penfoei airdrome, and the Koepang golf links runway is now serviceable to 5,500 feet with extensive dispersal lanes, but no revetments.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U. S. cargo ship, overdue since mid-July, is presumed sunk in the Indian Ocean. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 13 August: one 80 miles S of Cape Cod, and one 50 miles S of Jamaica.

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

R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, G.S.C.,

Chief, Intelligence Group.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,

Captain, U.S.N.,

-2- Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 138.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 11 August enemy positions on Kiska were heavily bombed and strafed; 100 tons of bombs were dropped causing fires in all areas. Gertrude Cove received the major portion of the attack. AA fire was light. Enemy installations on the mainland were bombarded by U. S. surface ships on 11 August. On 12 August Gertrude Cove and Bukhti Point were shelled.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Smolensk area Soviet attacks from the E and SE continue. On the Bryansk front Soviet units, having crossed the Vytebet River, are closing in on Karachev from the N and E, and are now only 4 miles away. Southeast of Bryansk another Soviet column, operating in the Kromy area, is now 25 miles from Bryansk. The German position at Kharkov is becoming critical. The Soviet column from the SE, after crossing the Donets and taking the town of Chuguev, has advanced several miles along the Chuguev--Kharkov highway. West and SW of the city strong enemy counterattacks have held the escape corridor open and confined Soviet gains W of Kharkov to minor advances N of the Poltava railroad.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 12 August, a synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen (Ruhr) and an electrical steel plant at Bochum, were attacked by U. S. planes. A total of 308 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy fighter reaction was strong and AA fire was intense and accurate. A very effective smoke screen was in operation at Gelsenkirchen. Wesseling and Bonn, just south of Cologne, were attacked by other U. S. planes which dropped 298 tons of bombs. Over these cities enemy air opposition was weaker than over Gelsenkirchen and Bochum but AA fire was intense. The airdrome at Poix (France) received a 40-ton attack by U. S. medium bombers. AA fire was moderate and no enemy air opposition was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 12 August the enemy yielded the towns of Naso and Brolo on the N coast, according to an Allied communication. Bitter fighting continued in the central sector, NW of Mt. Etna, where American troops advancing along the road from Cesaro reached a point 4 miles from Randazzo. In the E sector enemy resistance was stronger, although British troops succeeded in capturing

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the town of Archirafi, a mile and one half S of Riposto. On the night of 10-11 August, beaches from Messina to Cape Peloro were again attacked by RAF planes which dropped 174 tons of bombs. The next day about 100 tons of bombs were dropped on Randazzo. On the mainland, a 117-ton attack was made on Terni, 40 miles N of Rome; roads and bridges in the toe of Italy were also bombed. Enemy air opposition was light. A hostile P-38 with German markings attacked U. S. bombers returning from the Terni raid.

6. ASIA.--Japan--Kuriles: On 12 August, Kataoka naval base, on Shimushu in the Kuriles, and the Japanese staging area in Kashiwabarara were successfully attacked by U. S. heavy bombers. Numerous hits were scored in the target areas. Approximately 40 land-based enemy fighters took off after the raid began; 5 were destroyed. Many enemy cargo and naval vessels were observed in Paramushiru Straits; 15 merchant vessels together with several destroyer type craft were seen near Araito Island, W of the Straits.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.-- Pacific Area: On 9 August, an enemy reconnaissance bomber was shot down over Nui Island, in the Ellice group. Solomons Area: On 11 August, U. S. ground forces advancing from Munda to Balroko Harbor encountered a Japanese force, estimated at 1 company, 5 miles NW of Munda airfield. The enemy base at Rekata Bay was bombed by U. S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Fifteen enemy aircraft bombed Woodmark Island on 11 August. Allied aircraft attacked enemy barges along the NE coast of New Guinea and the western half of New Britain, destroying or damaging 14 of them. Considerable enemy shipping was sighted N and NW of New Hanover on 11 August, and at least 1 merchant ship was sunk. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 August, the enemy seaplane base at Taberfane, Aroe Islands, was attacked by Allied planes, and 1 beached float plane and 3 small boats were destroyed. One of 4 to 6 intercepting float planes was shot down. Lautern, Timor, was also bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- A British merchantman, sailing from Freetown to Rio de Janeiro, is reported sunk by submarine action 500 miles E of Recife on 6 August. In the Mediterranean a British cargo ship, traveling in a local convoy, was sunk by a submarine off Bone on 7 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two possible sightings were reported on 12 August: one 35 miles E of the eastern tip of Cuba, and one 40 miles E of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G.S.C.,

Chief, Intelligence Group

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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10 AUG 1943 5-8-72

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 137.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 10 August enemy installations on Kiska including new positions NW of Salmon Lagoon were heavily bombed and effectively strafed by U. S. planes. The enemy on Kiska continues to improve his defensive positions with numerous trenches and foxholes throughout the Island. Observation reveals field fortifications along the W and S coasts of Bukhti Point. No barges were observed in the Harbor, and no shipping nor enemy aircraft. Gertrude Cove and the Main Camp areas were bombarded by U. S. surface units.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Smolensk area the Soviet attack, making slight gains, has spread S to Kirov so that the axis of attack now appears to be half way between Kirov and Vyazma along the Sukhinichi--Smolensk railroad. On the Bryansk front Soviet units advanced about 5 miles and reoccupied the town of Bogoroditskaya. They are now at the junction of the Vytebet River and the railroad about 12 miles E of Karachev. At Kharkov, the enemy position has become critical. About 30 miles W of the city, Soviet armies have cut the vital Poltava railroad on a 12-mile front. The enemy escape corridor to the SW is now only 35 miles wide and includes one remaining standard gauge railroad, to Dnepropetrovsk. Soviet units nearest to Kharkov are those NE of the city at Tishki about 7 miles away. In the far N enemy mountain units somewhat improved their position in the Louhi area, about 250 miles south of Murmansk. On the Mius front the enemy had some minor success in counterattacks against the Soviet bridgehead. On the night 10-11 August the Soviet Air Force bombed enemy concentrations at Poltava and Merefa. On the following day, rail centers S and SW of Kharkov were again targets for Soviet bombers.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 10-11 August, 2 enemy planes made an unsuccessful bombing and strafing raid on an airfield in the Norfolk area of England. During the same night, the important railway and industrial center of Nurnberg was bombed by a large force of RAF planes.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 11 August enemy resistance continued strong. On the eastern end of the line the enemy offered

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a strong rearguard action but was forced to yield the town of Zatterana and a village S of Parajola. In the central sector there was fierce Axis resistance N of Bronte. Enemy minefields and demolitions were very heavy in this area. According to an Allied communique, a second amphibious attack on the northern coast, resulted in the establishment of an Allied bridgehead E of Cape Orlando. Allied gains were consolidated in the area of San Marco d'Alunzio. During the night of 9-10 August, two enemy formations, totaling about 28 planes, made attacks on the Augusta--Syracuse area. Three Axis aircraft were destroyed. Motor and rail transport facilities and the beaches between Messina and Cape Peloro were attacked by RAF planes which dropped 157 tons of bombs. The next day enemy positions and roads in Sicily, shipping in the Messina Straits, and targets of opportunity in the toe of Italy, were attacked by Allied planes.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 9 August, Sedaw railway tunnel, between Mandalay and Maymyo, was attacked by U. S. bombers; it is believed that extensive damage resulted. On 10 August, buildings and an ammunition dump at Akyab, and buildings at Pyawbwe were destroyed by U. S. bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 10 August, mopping up of isolated enemy troops N of Munda airdrome continued. An enemy force of 50 fighters and dive bombers made daylight attacks on U. S. positions on Rendova and New Georgia. Intercepting U. S. planes shot down 2 enemy fighters. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied planes continued their heavy attacks on the Salamaua area on 10 August, dropping 85 tons of bombs from Salamaua town to Kela Village, and destroying ammunition and fuel dumps. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 10 August, Allied fighters intercepted and destroyed 2 enemy float planes NE of Millingimbi.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small Greek cargo ship was sunk by a submarine 90 miles SE of Madagascar on 5 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: No sightings have been reported in American waters.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence;

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

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

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OSD Letter, 6-8-49

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 10 August 1943

To : 1200 Z, 11 August 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.,

11 August 1943.

No. 136.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 9 August enemy installations at Gertrude Cove, the Main Camp, and the beach east of Kiska Lake were bombarded by U. S. surface vessels.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Smolensk area Soviet attacks N and S of the Vyazma highway appear to have made no gains. On the Bryansk front Red Army units advanced about 10 miles and occupied the railroad station at Khotynets, believed to be on the enemy's new defense line. In the Kharkov sector, the northern Soviet column advanced about 7 miles to Bolshoi Bobrik, 13 miles SE of Sumy. The main column, headed in the Poltava direction, appears to have been halted by greatly stiffened enemy resistance and fresh German reserves. At Kharkov Soviet columns advanced on the city's defenses as follows: The column from the E, which crossed the upper Donets, has now reached the Eabka River, about 20 miles E of Kharkov. The column from the NE made slight gains and captured Lipty, about 15 miles from the city. The column from the NW captured Rogozyanka, also about 15 miles away. This places Soviet forces in an arc NW, N, NE, E and SE of Kharkov, at distances varying from 12 to 20 miles. To the W and SW the railroad lines are still open. Along the rest of the front Soviet forces made local attacks. Tactical units of both air forces are active in support of ground operations, especially in the Bryansk and Kharkov areas. Key rail facilities S and SW of Kharkov, particularly the line between Slavyansk and Poltava, continue to be focal points for Soviet air attacks.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 8-10 August, Mannheim was bombed by a strong force of RAF planes. Enemy defenses were light.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Although resisting stubbornly, the enemy was forced to yield further ground in Sicily on 10 August, according to an Allied communique. Resistance was particularly strong between Bronte and Randazzo, where contact was made between the Seventh and Eighth Armies. On the eastern end of the line the enemy surrendered the town of Guardia, approximately 5 miles N of Acireale. During the night of 8-9 August, Messina, San Giovanni, and Reggio di Calabria

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were bombed by Allied planes. The next day, road junctions and motor transport in Sicily were attacked by U.S. aircraft, and bridges at Angitola and Catanzaro in the toe of Italy were again bombed. Six Axis fighter-bombers made an unsuccessful raid on Augusta; 2 were shot down. Axis defensive air was limited to about 15 sorties during the day. A 7,600 ton, 6-inch Italian cruiser was hit by 2 torpedoes from a British submarine in the Gulf of Genoa on the 9th. That night, shipyards at Castellammare di Stabia, in the Bay of Naples, and railroad bridges at Cape Vaticano, in the toe of Italy, were shelled by British naval units.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 9 August, U. S. bombers made direct hits on rolling stock, warehouses, and docks in Bhamo and Katha. Two 200-foot river steamers and two smaller craft were sunk near Mandalay.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC --Solomons Area: On 9 August advance elements of U. S. forces advancing from the Munda area to Bairoko Harbor were encountering enemy resistance near Zieta Village. U. S. bombers dropped 22 tons on enemy positions at Bairoko Harbor. U. S. planes dropped 63 tons of bombs in attacks on Vila. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In one of the heaviest attacks in the Salamaua area, Allied planes on 9 August dropped over 142 tons of bombs from Nuk Nuk Village to Salamaua town. The coast area from Reiss Point to Bogadjim was also bombed and strafed by Allied medium bombers, and widespread damage resulted. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: During the night of 8-9 August, the enemy base of Ambon, on Amboina Island, was hit with 36 tons of bombs, and large fuel fires resulted. On the same night, the new airdrome at Doelah, in the Kai Islands, was attacked by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. The British cargo ship, previously reported sunk (Daily Report, 10 August) by a submarine E of Madagascar on 7 August, is now reported afloat. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible sighting was reported 15 miles W of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on 10 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G.S.C.,

Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt
A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 135

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 8 August the enemy Main Camp on Kiska was bombarded by U. S. naval units. There was no return fire.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Soviet forces astride the Vyazma--Smolensk road have made small gains toward Smolensk. On the Bryansk front, Soviet forces W of Orel and Kromy advanced a few miles but have not succeeded in seriously penetrating the enemy's new Bryansk defense line. In the battle for Kharkov a northern Soviet column astride the Belgorod--Sumy railroad is now about 20 miles from Sumy. The main column headed in the Poltava direction, which cut across the three north-south railroads, has advanced to within about 45 miles of Poltava and is only 10 miles from the east-west vital Kharkov--Poltava railroad. At Kharkov itself, two Soviet columns have begun a frontal attack on the city's defenses. The first column, astride the Belgorod--Kharkov railroad is at Slatino, only 14 miles north of the city, while the second column, after crossing the upper Donets, is bearing down on the city from the northeast and is now only 25 miles from Kharkov. The situation in the Kharkov area is serious for the enemy; however, there remain two standard gauge railroads into the city from the west and southwest and no important southern Soviet thrust has yet developed from the Chuguev direction. Local Soviet attacks on the Leningrad front at Mga, and on the Donets and Mius fronts continue, as in the Kuban, with no important changes. On the night of 8-9 August, five rail junctions W and S of Kharkov were subjected to night bombing attacks by the Soviet Air Force. The following day, raids were carried out on rail centers between Slavyansk and Poltava. The SAF continued to support ground operations by harassing attacks on enemy motorized columns and troop concentrations. German air defenses appear to have been weak.
4. WESTERN EUROPE!--On 8 August, the important naval storage depot at Rennes was successfully attacked by Allied light bombers. Intense AA fire was encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Although his rearguards continued to

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fight stubbornly, the enemy was forced to give further ground in Sicily on 9 August. The Allied advance was facilitated in the north by a landing of U.S. forces behind enemy lines, east of San Agata di Militello on 8 August. Allied progress was slowed otherwise by demolitions and mines. In the southern sector, four towns were yielded by the enemy: San Giovanni la Punta, Aci San Antonio, Pedora, and Trecastagni. On 8 August, enemy escorted fighter-bombers made a light attack against the U.S. forces which landed E of San Agata di Militello. Seven enemy planes were destroyed. A single Me-109 was driven off when it attempted to attack shipping near Cape Orlando. No defensive enemy air was reported. Axis troop concentrations, transport, and roads in northeast Sicily, and light shipping near Messina were attacked by Allied planes. Rail and highway bridges were bombed at Catanzaro and Angitola in the toe of Italy.

6. ASIA.--Burma: Enemy rail and river transport facilities at points between Thazi and Shwebo were bombed on 6-7 August. River shipping along the Irrawaddy was attacked with good results by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 6 August, at Rekata Bay, U.S. planes dropped 65 tons of bombs on installations and bivouac areas. On 8 August, Vila was twice attacked by U.S. bombers which dropped a total of 63 tons, causing extensive damage. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Salamaua area, on 8 August, Allied artillery started fires in the vicinity of the airdrome. An enemy fighter plane which crashed 24 July at Bena Bena is reported to be a new type, with an inline engine. Its armament consisted of 2 synchronized 50 cal. machine guns, and two 30 cal. machine guns in the wings. There was provision for a cannon, but it was not installed. The pilot's seat was armor-plated.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Norwegian cargo ship, traveling in a convoy from the British Isles to Uruguay, was sunk by a submarine 300 miles SW of Freetown on 6 August. In the Indian Ocean a British cargo ship was sunk by a submarine E of Madagascar on 7 August. In the Pacific a small British cargo ship was sunk by aircraft off the north coast of Australia on 6 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 130 miles SE of Puerto Rico on 9 August. Two other possible sightings were reported on the same day; one 40 miles S of Miami, and one 200 miles N of the Dominican Republic.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, G.S.C.,

Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 134.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.-- Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviets attacked southeast of Smolensk. On the Bryansk front the enemy appears to have completely withdrawn to his new defensive line some 40 to 50 miles E of the city. Attacking Soviet forces have advanced to this line but do not appear to have penetrated the defenses of Bryansk at any point. The Soviets are now completely in control of the Orel--Kursk military highway. The Soviet offensive driving west from Belgorod in the direction of Akhtyrka and Poltava, has developed a deep salient in the enemy lines N of Kharkov. This salient has cut all three broad-gauge railroads running north from Kharkov, and is less than 20 miles N of the vital lateral standard-gauge Kharkov--Poltava railroad. Along the middle Donets and Mius Rivers, the Soviets are continuing their attacks from their four bridge-heads at Chuguev, Savintsy, Izyum, and just north of Kuibyshevo. However, to date these attacks, while heavy, appear to be local in character. In the Kuban, the Soviets have again attacked in some force and with small success.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 7-8 August, Milan, Turin, and Genoa were bombed by RAF planes. No enemy aircraft were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.--In Sicily, on 8 August, the enemy was withdrawing slowly in the region N of Catania. In the central sector the enemy yielded the towns of Bronte and Cesaro. According to an Allied communique, Allied forces captured the towns of San Fratello and San Agata in the north. It is reported that Axis reserve strength in Sicily has been practically exhausted. The prisoners captured thus far are estimated at 130,000. During the night of 6-7 August, about 30 enemy planes attacked Bizerte. The RAF dropped 92 tons of bombs on Naples; and also attacked Cape Peloro, west of Messina. The next day the mainland airdrome of Crotone and roads and bridges in the toe of Italy were bombed by U. S. aircraft. In Sicily, about 500 tons of bombs were dropped on roads, enemy troops, and a motor concentration at Randazzo; attacks were also made on shipping along the east coast. The only enemy air

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opposition reported was encountered over Cape Vaticano in the toe of Italy. U. S. warships continued day and night shelling of enemy coastal positions in northeast Sicily. Allied warships again heavily bombarded the coastal railway near Taormina.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 7 August, U.S. ground forces on New Georgia, pushing north from Munda against light enemy resistance, reached a point 1,300 yards S of Zieta Village (about 4-1/2 miles NW of Munda airfield). The Bairoko Harbor area was heavily bombed and strafed by U.S. planes. There was no interception, and light AA fire was silenced. On the same date, a force of 30 to 60 Japanese planes attacked the Rendova area. Of this force 3 were shot down by AA fire and 3 by U.S. planes. On 5 August 30 enemy fighters intercepted a U. S. air formation over the Buin--Faisi area; the enemy lost 8 shot down, and 2 float planes destroyed on the water. Several new-type enemy fighters with inline engines took part in this action. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 7 August, an enemy convoy of 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 2 destroyers, 1 whaling factory-type ship, and 4 merchant ships was sighted 95 miles NW of Mussau Island, on a southeast course. Allied medium bombers dropped 92 tons on the Salamaua area, causing extensive damage. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 7 August, Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, was bombed by Dutch medium bombers. Allied planes made light attacks on Lautem and Cape Chater airdromes, on Timor.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Five sightings were reported on 7 August: one 250 miles E of Cape Henry; one 260 miles SW of Bermuda; two 40 miles E of Guantanamo Bay; and one about 180 miles N of Cristobal.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 133.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: Photo reconnaissance as of 4 August showed that the enemy on Kiska left numerous craters on the runway unfilled. The two radars appear to be damaged or in process of being dismantled. The two radio stations have disappeared.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Bryansk--Kharkov front the Soviet advance continued. In the Orel area more towns were captured SW of the city. Northwest of Kharkov additional advances were made in what appears to be one arm of a pincer's movement around that town. In the Donets Basin and along the Mius the Soviets carried out reconnaissance in force. The Soviet Air Force was active against enemy tanks and concentrations in these areas. On the night of 6-7 August the rail junctions of Bryansk and Kharkov were again bombed by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 6 August U.S. forces captured Troina, according to an Allied communique. On 7 August U.S. troops met stiffening resistance in the north, but the enemy was forced to withdraw slightly in the Troina area. In the eastern sector the enemy yielded the towns of Belpasso, Biancavilla, and Adrano to the Eighth Army. On 5 August, a 300-ton enemy trawler in the harbor at Preveza, Greece, was damaged by RAF planes. Warehouses on the nearby shore were attacked with cannon fire. That night and the next day, enemy shipping, docks, troop concentrations, motor transport, and road junctions in northeast Sicily were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Many small ships and motor transport were destroyed or damaged, and several roads were blocked. Several concentrated attacks were made on Messina and a lighter raid on San Giovanni. Enemy air activity on 6 August over Sicily and southern Italy was estimated at a total of about 15 fighter sorties.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night

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of 6-7 August, 1 enemy light cruiser and 2 destroyers were sunk, and 1 destroyer was probably sunk, in an engagement with U.S. surface vessels in Vella Gulf. This force of 4 Japanese warships was apparently attempting to supply their base at Vila. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 August enemy ground troops constructing defense positions on New Guinea opposite Dot Islet (Knirps Islet) suffered heavy casualties from Allied artillery fire. On 5 August enemy barge concentrations along the New Guinea coast from Alexshafen to Madang were twice attacked and at least 6 barges were sunk. The town area at Madang was also bombed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Laha airdrome, the barracks, and dispersal areas were attacked on 5 August by Allied heavy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported about 250 miles SE of New York City on 7 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 132.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Alaska: On 6 August enemy defenses on Kiska were again subjected to naval bombardment. Hits were made but the enemy did not return the fire.
2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--The government of Argentina has outlawed all political activity in the Provinces of Entre Rios and Mendoza and has replaced the liberal president of a university at Santa Fe with a pro-Nazi Nationalist.
3. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--On 5 August, an FW-200 was shot down off the north coast of Iceland by U.S. fighters. A 1,500-ton tanker was sunk off Trouville, near Le Havre, by an RAF Spitfire.
4. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--In the Sicilian area, on 5 August, the island of Ustica, about 40 miles north of Palermo, was occupied by U.S. naval and military forces. On 5 August, enemy communications, troops, and gun positions in northeast Sicily were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Electrical installations at Guspini, southern Sardinia, were damaged by cannon fire from U.S. medium bombers. U.S. heavy bombers dropped 207 tons on the railroad yards and ferry terminal at Messina. That night, Messina was attacked by RAF planes which dropped 97 tons of bombs. The rail yards at Battapaglia, SE of Salerno, Italy, were subjected to a 78-ton raid by RAF aircraft. The coast road near Taormina has again been bombarded by British naval units.
5. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--On the Bryansk--Kharkov front, Soviet forces have reached the Bryansk--Kharkov RR and hold many towns thereon. They have also reached the 40-mile defense ring of Bryansk, and the 20-mile defense ring of Kharkov at a point N of the city. The Red Army's main effort appears to be in the Belgorod area but is directed N of Kharkov. The enemy's situation in this area is serious. Along the Mius and middle Donets, Soviet attacks of local character continue with some minor successes. Southeast of Smolensk and at Leningrad, the Red Army attacked in some weight but failed to make important gains. Battles of attrition, with limited objectives, appear to be taking place at intervals along the entire front, with the Red Army definitely on the offensive.

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On the night of 5-6 August, the rail junctions at Bryansk, Kharkov, and Karachev were bombed by the Red Air Force, and a number of enemy airfields were raided.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 6 August U.S. forces in the Munda area on New Georgia continued mopping-up operations. On 5 August enemy installations on Brokiello Point, at Rekata Bay, were bombed by U.S. planes. Barges in Kolaluka Cove, on Gizo Island, and in Webster Cove, on Kolombangara, were bombed and strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 August, Bogadjim Village, an important enemy supply point, was again bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Saidor Village was also attacked. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 5 August, Lautem, on Timor, was successfully attacked by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Dutch cargo ship, sailing independently from Beira (Portugal) to Durban, was sunk by a submarine 100 miles E of Lourenco Marques on 4 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 6 August: one 70 miles S of Cape Lookout, N.C., and one 80 miles SW of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 131.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 4 August the principal enemy installations and defensive positions on Kiska were subjected to bombing, cannon fire and strafing by numerous missions of U.S. planes. This was the heaviest air attack on Kiska; 153 tons of bombs were dropped. Many explosions, fires and smoke were observed in all target areas. AA fire, mostly from small arms, was sporadic. The enemy appears to be improving and extending his defenses on Kiska. He has built a new road connecting Gertrude Cove with the submarine base; built 2 gun and 2 machine gun emplacements in the Kiska Lake region; dug additional foxholes in the Volcan Point area; constructed machine gun positions, foxholes, and slit trenches southwest of Salmon Lagoon. On Little Kiska some new foxholes have been dug, and the gun positions appear to be covered with canvas. About 32 buildings on Kiska have been dismantled but the surrounding revetments have been left intact. On 5 August light naval units bombarded the Main Camp and Gertrude Cove. The enemy did not return the fire.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviet offensive that caused the enemy to abandon Orel appears to have forced the decision to abandon Belgorod also. The Red Army's main effort appears to be in the Belgorod area. The front line from Bryansk to Kharkov now appears to be practically straight. Defensively, the enemy is now in a stronger position, but offensively his two greatest threats to the Red Army south of Moscow have been removed. Along the middle Donets and Mius fronts, battles of local significance continue in the Izyum and Voroshilovgrad areas. In the Lenin-grad area, Soviet attacks to widen the corridor and knock out the enemy-held northern anchor at Mga continue. There appears to be little change in the local situations. The opposing air forces continue active along the fronts. West of Orel the Soviets are pressing bombing and strafing attacks on enemy concentrations.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.- -On 4 August, an enemy convoy off Norway was attacked by RAF planes which possibly hit a 4,000-ton ship and a 4,500-ton tanker. The submarine and ship yards at Le Trait, between Rouen and Le Havre, were attacked by U.S. medium bombers which dropped 40 tons. Slight AA fire was encountered, but no enemy aircraft.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Enemy resistance on Sicily was generally strong along the entire front. However, Allied troops crossed the Simeto River and captured the town of Paterno. Gagliano, about 8 miles SW of Troina was reported captured in an Allied communique. On the night of 3-4 August, railroad installations at Marina di Catanzaro and Paola, on the Italian mainland, were attacked by RAF planes. Near Augusta, Sicily, 2 enemy bombers were destroyed by Allied fighters. The next day, an 80-ton schooner was sunk by RAF planes south of Icaria Island in the Aegean Sea. Rail yards and bridges at Marina di Catanzaro and Paola were again bombed, and U.S. bombers dropped 231 tons on submarine yards at Naples. Throughout the day enemy troops, depots and transport on Sicily were under attack by Allied bombers and fighters. Enemy road and rail movements on the toe of Italy were effectively bombed. An increase in Axis fighter activity was noted over Sicily and southern Italy. On the north coast of Sicily, American cruisers and destroyers have carried out day and night bombardment in support of the 7th Army.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 3 August, railway facilities at Thanbyuzayat, on the line under construction to Bangkok, were attacked by Allied aircraft. Rolling stock at three points on the Sagaing--Myitkyina line was effectively bombed. Targets in the Kalemyn--Mawlaik area were strafed by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 5 August, all organized Japanese resistance ceased at Munda airfield. Enemy casualties were over 1,500 known dead. U.S. forces were mopping up small Japanese parties, and were pushing toward Bairoko. On 4 August, a force of 18 Japanese fighters attacked U.S. positions on Rendova; U.S. fighters intercepted and shot down 12 enemy planes. The enemy seaplane base at Faisi was attacked by U.S. fighters, and 7 float planes were destroyed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 4 August, the enemy was reported to be preparing a defense line extending southwest from Mount Tambu. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken 3 August, at Doeloh, on Kai Doeloh Island in the Kai Island Group, show a new runway, probably serviceable, south of the town.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--A British cargo ship, traveling in a convoy from Durban to Aden, was sunk on 15 July by a submarine about 250 miles SE of Madagascar. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 50 miles E of Antilla, Cuba, on 4 August; another less than 15 miles off Cape Cod on 5 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,
Captain, U.S.N.,
Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.SECRET
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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 August 1943

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

No. 4.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--Under improved weather conditions, air assaults on Kiska were stepped up in both intensity and frequency; attacks were made on 14 days. In the last week alone, 236 tons of bombs were dropped during 5 raids in all principal enemy areas on Kiska, while batteries and other positions were heavily strafed. The attacks of 28 July, in which 105 tons of bombs were dropped, marked the heaviest day's bombing so far recorded against Kiska. Much damage, including craters on the completed runway, was reported in these air attacks. Enemy AA reaction to bombing throughout the month varied from meager to intense, and widespread use of small arms and 20-mm weapons was especially noticed.

Four enemy Kiska-bound cargo vessels were attacked on 10 July by U.S. air units midway between Paramushiru and Kiska. One vessel was sunk, one left in a sinking condition, and two were turned back toward the Kuriles, probably damaged. On 27 July 18 barges were observed in Kiska Harbor, but no shipping. Aerial reconnaissance of the Kiska Lake region indicates some enemy activity. Numerous trails, prepared fox holes, and pits were observed.

During the early part of the month, 7 tents and some unidentified camouflaged installations nearby were reported north of Chugal Point on Segula Island. A low-flying reconnaissance mission the same day encountered AA fire near Gula Point on Segula. Failure to find any evidence of enemy activity on the island by repeated reconnaissance later in the month may indicate that the enemy has abandoned attempted developments on Segula Island.

The enemy's installations on Kiska were subjected to eight bombardments by U.S. naval surface vessels during the month. The area around Gertrude Cove was the main target. The enemy failed to return fire during six of the eight attacks. On 8 July approximately 100 tons of ammunition were fired by a task force into Gertrude Cove, North and South Heads, the Main Camp, and Little Kiska. There was a simultaneous air attack by U.S. planes. The heaviest bombardment occurred on the 22 July, when heavy and light units fired more than 211 tons of shells into the principal targets. Observation planes reported good results. The enemy's shore batteries responded ineffectually. The ammunition expended on the 22d included 120 14-inch shells, 400 8-inch, 300 6-inch, and 2,000 5-inch. Preceding and following the surface action of the 22nd, heavy and medium bombers heavily attacked coastal defenses, AA

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positions, and buildings. U.S. naval forces apparently have control of the Western Aleutians, and their patrol of the approaches to Kiska has not been effectively challenged by the enemy.

b. Greenland.--On 25 May enemy installations on Sabine Island, including buildings, radio installations and an ice-bound ship in Hansa Bugt, were bombed and strafed by U.S. planes. Aerial reconnaissance of 21 July revealed that all installations observed were burned, the ship had sunk, and no sign of enemy personnel. According to prisoner-of-war interrogations, the radio station on Sabine Island was used by Nazi forces for weather observations and reports.

c. Domestic Situation.--Continuing Nazi espionage within the United States is evidenced by the plea of guilt by Ernest Frederick Lehmitz to charges that he supplied military information to Germany. Eight Americans who have served as propaganda broadcasters for Axis stations have been indicted, in absentia, for treason. One person has been arrested in Pittsburgh, charged with mailing seditious material to a member of the armed forces. No Nazi-inspired organizational activity has been reported. There has been no evidence of enemy-inspired acts which have adversely affected war industries and military installations.

The Japanese radio has been quick to take advantage of the recent race riots by an appeal to American Negroes to compare this "savage persecution" with the "rosy independence" currently enjoyed by the non-white races of East Asia.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Probably influenced by Allied gains in Europe, developments in Latin America during July were generally favorable to the United Nations. Vichy's last stronghold in the Western Hemisphere disappeared with the departure from Martinique of High Commissioner Admiral George Robert and the arrival of Henri Hoppenot, former member of the French Mission in Washington, who took over the government of the French Antilles. The change was greeted with enthusiasm by the populations of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and met no active opposition by former supporters of Robert.

Strong anti-Axis measures were taken in Brazil, where Axis nationals were evacuated from a 70-kilometer coastal strip in the State of Sao Paulo following the sinking of a Brazilian ship in the vicinity. There also a court imposed 25- to 30-year sentences in absentia on Germany's former Ambassador, her former Military Attache, and 8 others after they were convicted of espionage. Similar sentences were given to 3 Brazilians. In Cuba, police control of enemy alien activity was tightened.

Preoccupied with domestic issues, the new Argentine Government made no appreciable change in its neutrality policy, and suppressed possible sources

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of opposition to its totalitarian regime by closing down a number of welfare and relief societies suspected of including Communist elements, and by establishing strict control over professional and labor associations. Possibly prompted by the successful military coup in Argentina, revolutionary plots aimed at giving military leaders more control continue to be rumored in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil.

Latin American presidents continued their exchange of official visits: President Medina of Venezuela started a trip through Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, and Presidents Penaranda of Bolivia and Morinigo of Paraguay returned home after extended trips through most of the American republics. Except in the Argentine pro-Axis press, realization of the military necessity for the bombing of Rome and appreciation of the care taken by Allied aviators to spare religious monuments were generally expressed in Latin America. The high-ranking clergy confined their comment chiefly to expressions of sorrow and of allegiance to the Pope.

As any possibility of military activity recedes, the most probable line of Axis effort continues to be propaganda and the fomenting of internal and international discord.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

In the northwest Caucasus the enemy-held Taman bridgehead has been slightly reduced northwest of Krymskaya; otherwise it remains practically unchanged. About 10 days ago a Soviet attack of local significance but considerable weight took a few mountain positions on the road from Krymskaya to Novorossisk. Enemy counterattacks have failed to restore the situation. However, the enemy continues to defend successfully the bridgehead as a whole, and it is believed can do so in the future.

Near Kulbyshevo, southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and south of Izyum, Soviet forces have initiated holding attacks of local significance but of great weight. These attacks have been repulsed for the most part, and no serious breach has been made in the enemy's lines. The location of these attacks does not appear to indicate Soviet attempts to develop them into a serious offensive aimed at recapture of the Donbas. It is believed that the enemy can continue to hold successfully this valuable territory and his vital southern anchor at Taganrog.

On the Kursk--Orel front, about 5 July the enemy launched an offensive apparently aimed at the elimination of the Soviet-held Kursk salient. After a week of heavy armored fighting and considerable success, the enemy was stopped by a Soviet counter-offensive to eliminate the Orel salient and save Kursk. After 2 weeks of the heaviest fighting, all enemy gains probably have been wiped out and the defenses of Orel have been seriously penetrated. The Red Army, after suffering extremely heavy losses, has probably succeeded in temporarily cutting the Orel--Bryansk railroad and reducing the size of the Orel salient by two-thirds. While the position of the city is critical, there is

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still a 35-mile corridor open. Even though the salient is cut off it is not believed any large number of enemy troops would be caught, or any serious breach accomplished in the enemy's main line.

South of Lake Ladoga, Soviet forces have renewed their attempts to enlarge the Leningrad corridor by local attacks supported by heavy artillery fire. These attacks have failed to change the situation. An enemy attack on Leningrad becomes less probable as the nights grow shorter. Along the Finnish front, small-scale reconnaissance raids continue.

Enemy activity in Norway is still confined to reinforcing fortifications. An unconfirmed report states that about 2 new divisions of German troops have been moved into Norway.

For the German offensive against the Kursk salient, the GAF massed large tactical forces in the Belgorod area. This concentration, estimated at about half of the GAF strength in this theater, was apparently successful in obtaining air superiority at the start of the attack. However, this heavy air offensive was countered by strong defensive reaction of the Red Air Force, and the scale of enemy effort fell sharply when the Russians launched heavy air attacks in close support of their ground operations against Orel. By the latter part of the month the Russians had extended air support to local offensives in other sectors, from Leningrad to the Kuban. These attacks forced further dispersion and weakening of the German air effort, which by the end of the month was restricted to defensive operations and met with increasing difficulty in supporting ground units. At present, air activity on both sides appears to be tapering off, and is centered chiefly in the Orel sector.

Two highly successful raids on Norway were carried out by American heavy bombers on 24 July. The port of Trondheim suffered severe damage, and the industrial installations in Heroya were practically destroyed.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Considerable shifting of German units to and from France and the Low Countries has taken place, as indicated by 7 unidentified divisions in those countries as compared with 2 last month. The total number of German divisions, however, remains fairly constant: 45 in July and 44 in June. Of these 45 divisions, 18 are offensive (including 4 Panzer divisions), 4 are Luftwaffe field divisions, 16 are defensive, and 7 unidentified. Seven Italian divisions are still reported to be in southeastern France. While the disposition of Axis forces continues to indicate defensive aims in this area, a push through Spain will remain a threat as long as German forces remain at the Pyrenees. Such action, however, now appears less likely because of the situation in Italy and because of German commitments on other fronts. Coastal fortifications on the Atlantic and Mediterranean are being continuously strengthened.

During the first week in July, enemy planes made only 2 light raids against

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England, but there was a slight increase in reconnaissance activity in the area around Iceland, where a few fishing vessels were bombed north of the island.

The second week was marked by a daylight fighter-bomber attack on East Anglia, the first in several weeks. Night-bomber formations increased in size, as many as 26 aircraft were active on 2 nights. This offensive action was followed by about 8 days of inactivity. By the end of the period, night raids were resumed on a light scale. These intermittent offensive operations may be expected to continue.

Enemy air opposition over Western Europe continued strong; as many as 100 fighters were active against some Allied bomber formations. Enemy aircraft operating from France have been active over the Bay of Biscay, Portugal and the west coast of Spain, scoring some successes on Allied shipping. Other defensive measures included air-to-air bombing, smoke screens, heavier fighter armament, and strong AA fire. Indications point to the continuation of this defensive strength.

During the first half of July, enemy airdromes, repair depots, and submarine yards in France were heavily attacked by U.S. bombers. RAF aircraft bombed several industrial targets, including Montbeliard in eastern France, and Aachen and Cologne in Germany. In the last week of the month, very heavy day and night raids were made on important industrial centers in Germany. Hamburg sustained 3 of the heaviest night bombings of the war and 2 daylight raids. Hanover, Kiel, and other targets in central and western Germany were also raided by strong formations of U.S. bombers.

In successful operations, which followed the pattern of recent months, light coastal forces of the Royal Navy and aircraft of the Coastal Command have continued action against enemy coastal shipping, particularly in Dutch waters. There has been no change of strategic importance in the location of heavy units of the German Navy.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

On the night of 8-10 July Allied parachute and glider-borne troops began the invasion of Sicily. Early in the morning the Allies followed this action with the amphibious operation which landed assault forces of the American Seventh Army and the British Eighth Army, including the First Canadian Division. Beachheads were established along the southeast coast between Licata and Siracusa, a stretch of more than 100 miles, with British forces on the right, the Canadians in the center, and the Americans on the left.

Axis forces did not offer serious resistance along the coast until 11 July, when a tank regiment of the Herman Goering Division made a strong but unsuccessful counterattack against U.S. forces at Gela. By this date, Gela, Siracusa, and Licata were in Allied hands. U.S. and Canadian forces effected a juncture at Ragusa, on 12 July, and Axis forces at the eastern end of the line, yielding to British pressure, retired into the Catania plain.

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The Axis concentrated the greater part of its strength, including the bulk of two German armored divisions, on the eastern sector of the line, opposite the Eighth Army. The 151st Brigade of the 50th British Division captured the vital Primosole Bridge, 8 miles south of Catania, on 15 July, after paratroopers had attacked the Bridge and held it until their ammunition gave out. It was near there that the eastern anchor of the line was established and was still maintained by Axis forces at the end of the month. British forces entered Scordia and Militello, west of Augusta, on 15 July. Pressing forward against heavy counterattacks, the British had made slight gains between Piazza Armerina and Primosole Bridge by the 18th. On 25 July the Axis was reported to have brought reinforcements into their positions below Catania. Some of the heaviest fighting of the campaign occurred in this sector, but action was reduced to patrol activity and artillery, mortar and machine gun fire in the last few days of the month.

Meanwhile the Canadians were advancing in the center. They captured Caltagirone on 15 July, and Piazza Armerina on the 17th. On this front the fighting grew in intensity as German units stiffened the Italian forces. After fierce fighting on 22 July, Canadian units, aided by an air attack which checked the arrival of German reinforcements, pushed into Leonforte. On the 26th, after more hard fighting, the Canadians reached Agira.

The decline of enemy resistance in the west began with the capture of Agrigento on 18 July by U.S. forces. Two days later the Americans pushed into Enna, the Axis stronghold at the center of the island. On 22 July, Axis resistance collapsed throughout western Sicily as U.S. forces in two columns struck northward and swept along the southern coast. On the 22nd the northern column occupied Palermo, while the other column pushed around the coast to the western extremity of the island, later taking the ports of Marsala and Trapani.

At the end of the month the line extended from east of San Stefano on the north coast, east of Milistretta, west of Troina, east of Nicosia, north of Agira, north and east of Catenanuova, thence along the Dittaino River to the sea, 6 miles below Catania.

Axis strength on Sicily, as of 30 July, was estimated at 240,144 men, of whom three-quarters were Italian; Axis prisoners and casualties totaled 99,856. Most of the prisoners were Italian, which is indicative of the irresolute resistance offered by the Italian forces since the beginning of the campaign.

The downfall of Mussolini on 25 July complicated the political situation, but there were some indications that his successor, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, intended to defend Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, and the Balkans, to the best of his ability. Up to 29 July reinforcements were still arriving in Sicily; the Germans brought in the 29th Motorized Division, and the Italians elements of the 21st Infantry Division.

Early in July, two night attacks, involving a total of 150 enemy planes, were made on Bizerte. Over Sicily, enemy fighter reaction preceded the invasion

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was weak, except on 4 and 5 July. After the Allied landings, enemy air declined progressively except for a show of strength on a few occasions. All enemy bombers and fighters were transferred to the mainland by 20 July; thereafter enemy opposition over Sicily became negligible. Axis fighter opposition over the mainland was spotty and generally ineffective. While never in great strength, enemy fighter reaction over Sardinia was more regular and determined than in other areas.

During the first nine days of July, the Allies increased their heavy raids on airdromes and communications in Sicily, Sardinia, and southern Italy. By 10 July, the enemy air forces had been pinned to the ground and the invasion of Sicily was not hindered by enemy air action. More than 2,200 sorties, including troop-carrying and glider missions, supported the landings. At the end of the second week the Allies had gained air superiority even over southern Italy, although the German air units had been reinforced. Until the last few days of July, Allied planes made repeated heavy raids on rail lines, shipping, and airdromes in Italy as far north as Bologna, but particularly throughout southern Italy. On 19 July, 1,100 tons of bombs were dropped on the rail yards and airdrome at Rome by U.S. aircraft.

There has been little change in the disposition of the Italian fleet for the past 4 months. Main units continued to be based at Spezia, on the northwest coast, and at Taranto, in southern Italy. In the early stages of the invasion of Sicily, no contact was made with enemy surface vessels. Axis submarine activity against Allied landing and supporting forces was largely ineffective. After the initial landings, several engagements took place between enemy E-boats and U.S. PT-boats and Allied light naval units, particularly in the Straits of Messina. Allied warships, supporting the land operations, shelled points on the eastern and southern coasts of Sicily. They also bombarded Crotone, Locri, and Vibo Valentia Marina on the mainland. Enemy shipping in the Aegean, and in the coastal waters of Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia suffered further losses from attacks by Allied submarines. Shore targets in the Aegean area were shelled by Allied submarines.

6. ASIA

a. China.-- On 7 July, enemy ocean shipping at Canton was attacked by U.S. planes: one 8,000-ton cargo transport and 10 smaller vessels were reported sunk. A 14-ship convoy seen off Shanghai on 12 July was identified on 18 July leaving Takao, Formosa, on a northerly course. Between 23 and 29 July the Japanese Air Force made coordinated raids against Allied forward air bases. Kienow was thrice bombed, and attacks by formations of from 40 to 60 planes were made on Hengyang, Lingling, Kweilin, Chihkiang, and Shaoyang. On 25-26 July Hankow was attacked by U.S. bombers and fighters which encountered strong opposition on the second raid from 30 to 50 new-type Japanese fighters. On 27 July, enemy shipping in Samah Bay, Hainan, and in Hong Kong was bombed, and on 29 July, the Kowloon dock area was heavily hit. During July, 49 enemy fighters and 12 enemy bombers were destroyed, all but 2 of them

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between 23-30 July. Allied installations suffered only minor damage.

b. Burma.-- Allied air attacks continued strong over all parts of Burma during the month. The railway bridge at Lollaw was destroyed on 11 July, and the Namti bridge on 21 July. Other attacks were directed against the Mu, Myitnge, Nsopzup, and Shwell bridges. Ten locomotives were destroyed. A successful attack was made on the cotton mills at Myingyan on 17 July. The RAF made numerous attacks on Japanese monsoon huts, supply lines, and coastal vessels in Arakan. Sporadic raids were made over the Hukawng Valley, the oil fields and refineries, and railway junctions in central and northern Burma. Only slight enemy air activity was noted in Burma, as opposed to none in June.

c. Indo-China.--On 10 July, ocean shipping, the cement factory, and the zinc smelter in the Haiphong area were attacked by U.S. planes. A second heavy raid was directed against Haiphong on 18 July.

d. General.-- A Japanese plane reconnoitered Ceylon on 19 July. During the last week of July, 4 or 5 enemy merchant vessels, including 1 or 2 with flat tops, were observed in the Andaman Sea, south of Burma. Premier Tojo visited Bangkok and Singapore during the month and announced the cession to Siam of 4 Malay States and 2 Burmese Shan States. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, intensified his efforts to recruit an Indian Independence Army in Malaya.

Some increase in forward activity may be expected, but there are no signs of impending enemy ground action on a large scale in the Asiatic Theater.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. Pacific Area.--The month was marked by an increase in air activity. Enemy aircraft ineffectually attacked Canton Island and twice raided Funafuti in the Ellice Group. Enemy-occupied Wake Island was subjected to 2 bombing attacks by U.S. planes. Enemy air resistance was heavy and indicated an increase in the defensive strength of this forward area. Nauru Island was also raided during the period. At least 18 enemy planes were shot down in these operations. During the month, 20 Japanese vessels were reported sunk and 8 damaged by action of U.S. submarines in the Pacific.

b. Solomons Area.--On 30 June, U.S. combined forces launched an attack on Japanese positions in the Central Solomons. Landings were made on Rendova Island, at Viru Harbor on New Georgia, and at Wickham anchorage on Vangunu Island. By the end of the day, the occupation of Rendova was complete, on the following day Viru Harbor was captured, and by 3 July, Wickham anchorage was in U.S. hands. On 5 July, U.S. Forces, supported by naval gunfire, landed at Rice Anchorage, north of Munda, following an earlier landing by other U.S. forces at Zanana Beach, east of Munda. The advance on Munda has been slow because of the stiff resistance and difficult terrain. At the end of the month the U.S. forces to the north were in the vicinity of Balroko Harbor, and the forces to the east were within 2,000 yards of Munda airfield. The enemy continued,

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however, to offer stubborn resistance despite daily heavy bombing attacks by U.S. aircraft and periodic shelling by U.S. naval vessels. The Japanese Air Force has made several large-scale attacks on U.S. positions but has met strong opposition; at least 353 Japanese planes have been shot down in this area since 30 June.

Allied planes and surface vessels have broken up several enemy attempts to supply and reinforce the beleaguered garrisons in the New Georgia group. A Japanese shipping concentration at Buin and Kahili airdrome were attacked by over 200 Allied planes on 17 and 18 July. In their effective blockade of the approaches to New Georgia, Allied naval forces have fought two engagements in Kula Gulf. In addition, a force of enemy destroyers was turned back by action of light naval units in Vella Gulf. Many barges attempting to run supplies have also been sunk. At least 16 Japanese ships, including 1 seaplane tender, 3 light cruisers and 7 destroyers, have been sunk in air and naval actions. Eleven others have been probably sunk and 19 damaged.

The enemy is constructing new landing strips on Bougainville Island, at Bonis Plantation south of Buka Passage, and at Tenekaw Plantation near Numa Numa. Work has also been noted in a large clearing between 2 plantations further south of Numa Numa.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.-- Concurrently with the attack on the Central Solomons, U.S. combined forces landed at Nassau Bay south of Salamaua on 30 June. After a few days these forces were joined by other Allied troops moving east from the Mubo area. The Mubo area was cleared of enemy troops by 13 July, and Allied forces are now pressing on toward Salamaua. The Komiatum-Salamaua track is under attack from the west and other Allied forces are advancing north from Tambu Bay. It was also announced during the month that Allied forces had occupied the Trobriand Islands and Woodlark Island off the east coast of New Guinea, without meeting opposition. The enemy appears to have increased his air strength on northeast New Guinea, and toward the end of the month Allied bombing attacks met strong interception. Enemy air activity in forward areas in New Guinea continues substantial, and heavy air traffic has been noted at Lae and Salamaua. Allied planes have dropped a heavy weight of bombs on the area between the mouth of the Francisco River and Malolo and Kela Point, and have shot down at least 71 Japanese planes. In addition, many enemy barges have been destroyed in Huon Gulf and along the coast of New Britain. Two destroyers and 1 cargo vessel were also destroyed off Cape Gloucester.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Offensive enemy air activity has been notably absent in this sector during the month. Allied planes, however, continued daily attacks on enemy island bases. Koepang, Lautem, Cape Chater, and Dilli on Timor were all effectively bombed, as were enemy bases in the Aroe and Tanimbar Islands. Allied planes carried out two heavy, long-distance raids: on Makassar in the Celebes, and on Soerabaja, in Java. At least 24 Japanese planes were shot down during the period.

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e. General.--The enemy continues on the defensive in the whole area. He has lost heavily in aircraft strength and shipping in his efforts to prevent the general Allied advance. Despite these severe losses he continues to maintain air strength, probably at the expense of adjacent areas. His effort has evidently been designed to make the Allied advance as slow and costly as possible while he established new defensive positions in rear areas.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

A fundamental redistribution of German submarine strength appeared to take place in the Atlantic early in July, diminishing materially the U-boat strength concentrated against our principal North Atlantic convoys. The regrouping resulted in considerably greater U-boat strength in American coastal waters, particularly along the semicircle between Cuba and southern Brazil. Although our shipping losses in this extended area were relatively heavy during the first half of July, vigorous counteraction by Allied forces operating between Key West and Natal materially reduced our losses during the latter half of the month. Elsewhere in the north Atlantic the immunity enjoyed by our major trans-ocean convoys since late in May has continued. Enemy air activity against shipping west of Portugal increased, while a somewhat strengthened submarine concentration in the Freetown area continued to harass west African coastal shipping. In the Mediterranean our merchant shipping casualties incident to the Sicilian campaign (thus far reported to include 6 cargo ships and one hospital vessel) have remained at a surprisingly low level. The only other area of marked enemy activity has been the Mozambique--Madagascar area, where submarines continued to operate successfully against Allied and neutral shipping. World-wide shipping losses reported through 30 July, although materially above the exceptionally favorable month of June, have nevertheless approximated the favorable May level.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

P. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, G. S. C.,

Chief, Intelligence Group.

A. V. S. Pickhardt

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,

Captain, U. S. N.,

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, AUGUST 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)

German, Total (O, 224; D, 59; A, 43; L, 22; U, 7)		355	Italian, Total (includes 2 Mbl, 1 Prcht, 1 Lt Armd, and 17 Coastal Divs) . . .		74
Located in:			Located in:		
Russia (O, 189; D, 22; L, 14)	205		Italy (incl. 1 Prcht, 1 Lt Armd, and 6 Coastal)	17	
Germany (O, 4; D, 4; A, 38; L, 1)	47		Sicily (incl. 5 Coastal)	10	
France & Lowlands (O, 18; D, 18; L, 4; U, 7)	45		Sardinia & Corsica (incl. 4 Coastal)	9	
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete) (O, 12; D, 5; L, 1)	18		Jugoslavia (incl. 1 Mbl)	18	
Norway (O, 6; D, 5; L, 1)	12		Greece & Aegean	11	
Poland (D, 4; A, 5)	9		France (incl. 1 Mbl and 2 Coastal)	7	
Finland (O, 7)	7		Albania	4	
Italy, Sicily & Sardinia (O, 7)	7				
Denmark (O, 1; D, 3; L, 1)	5				
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; L=Luftwaffe; U=Unidentified)			Japanese, Total (excludes 1 Brig, 12 depot Divs, 18 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 18 Regts, Kiska Task Force (10,000), 13 Border Garrisons,* 177,000 Garrison Tps)		64
*Estimated to contain from 8,000 to 10,000 men, with the balance among combat arms normal to an Inf Div, and firepower relatively high for its strength. Not included in the Current Estimates of ground forces prior to July 1, 1943.			Located in:		
Satellite (European), Total		95	Japan, Sakhalin, Korea, Formosa, Aleutians (excl. 12 Depot Divs, 1 Tk Regt, 20,000 Garrison Tps, Kiska Task Force (10,000 Tps), 2 mixed Brigs)		13
Roumanian (in Russia 8 O, 4 D; in Roumania 15 O, 2 D)	27		Manchuria (excl. 1 Cav Brig, 12 Tk Regts, 328,000 Manchurian puppet Tps, 13 Border Garrisons*)	13	
Hungarian (in Hungary 15 O, 2 D; in Russia 4 D)	21		China (excl. 14 Ind mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 2 Tk Regts, 300,000 Chinese puppet Tps and 6,000 Garrison Tps)	23	
Bulgarian (incl. 1 Cav Div and excl. 1 Armd and 1 Mtn Brig)	21		Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 10,000 Garrison Tps)	5	
Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Inf Brigs)	13		Malaya, N.E.I., Bismarcks, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 Brig, 1 Ind mixed Brig, 2 Tk Regts, 141,000 Garrison Tps)	9	
Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Mtn Div)	8			1	
Slovak (incl. 2 in Russia)	4				
Serbian (the State Guard, equiv. to 1 Div)	1				
Albanian	0*				
*Albanian forces are considered as components of Italian Army.			Unlocated		
			*Not included in Garrison Troops total.		

AIR FORCES

Nationality	Combat Planes
German	5200
Italian	1380
Japanese	3850*

*This total represents the number of aircraft in front-line units. Trainers, utility, and transport aircraft are excluded.

NAVAL FORCES

Type	German	Italian	Japanese
Battleships	3 (1)*	8 (3)	10
Carriers	1**		7
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	14
Light Cruisers	4	10 (3)	17
Destroyers	39	95† (9)	80
Submarines	440	76	83

*Vessels under repair, shown in parentheses, are included in the totals. Information on this point is lacking for Japanese ships.

**Believed not yet fit for active service.

†More than 50 are torpedo boats.

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6-3-78

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD SECRET
By auth. A. C. 6-8-72
5 Aug 43
MSH

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

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

No. 130.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 3 August the enemy radio station, oil storage, and AA batteries on Kiska were bombed; 15 tons were dropped and hits were observed. AA fire was very slight.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Orel front strong Soviet forces, striking at the outer defenses of Bryansk about 40 miles northeast of that city, rendered the position of the enemy in Orel untenable, causing him to abandon the entire salient. The withdrawal appears to have been made in an orderly manner. In the Belgorod area fresh Soviet forces have initiated a new attack against that enemy-held city. The size and weight of this attack are undetermined. On the Mius front, a Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the river has been slightly enlarged. Both air forces continue tactical support of ground operations and harassing attacks on railroad centers and rear areas. Reports on air combats over various sectors indicate heavy plane losses by both sides.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 4 August the enemy was forced to withdraw to a point about 2 miles W of San Fratello on the northern end of the line. The Axis forces, resisting stubbornly, gave ground at several points in the central sector. Between the center of the line and the Catania area, enemy resistance was considerably less effective. An Allied Headquarters communique dated 5 August announced that Catania had been in Allied hands since 3:30 A.M. During the night of 2-3 August, railroad yards at Naples were attacked by RAF planes which dropped 94 tons of bombs. Reggio di Calabria was attacked with lighter force. The next day on Sicily enemy gun positions, troops, and motor transport near Adrano were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Enemy aircraft, totaling 15 planes, were encountered in small groups. Enemy shipping at Milazzo and in the Messina Straits was attacked by U.S. fighter bombers. North of Crete, 2 Arado-196s attacked RAF planes; one enemy plane was shot down. On the night of 3-4 August, a formation of enemy planes attacked Palermo harbor. The next day the road and railway at Taormina were bombarded by an Allied warship.

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6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 4 August, U.S. ground forces E of Munda advanced on the north flank, and reached the coast 800 yards N of Gurasi. The enemy at Munda is now surrounded. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 August, enemy barge concentrations in Borgen Bay (New Britain W of Cape Gloucester) and in Huon Gulf, were attacked by Allied planes. At least 10 barges were destroyed and 28 others damaged. Since 24 July, at least 94 enemy barges have been destroyed and 60 to 70 others have been damaged. Bogadjim village was twice attacked by Allied heavy bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship was sunk by a submarine E of Mozambique on 2 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: The sighting of 2 U-boats 40 miles S of Cape Ray, Newfoundland, was reported on 4 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 129.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 2 August main enemy installations on Kiska were subjected to a heavy bombardment by U.S. heavy and light surface vessels. There was no return enemy fire. Enemy installations on North Head and Little Kiska were bombed and strafed from the air in support of the naval bombardment; 33 tons of bombs were dropped, and hits were observed. Meager AA fire was encountered. On 3 August enemy installations on Kiska were again bombarded by light surface vessels. The ships shelling Gertrude Cove and the Main Camp area reported light, brief, and ineffective return fire.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Orel front the Soviet forces have again broadened their northern pincer, advancing to the outer defenses of Bryansk, about 40 miles to the northeast of Orel. East and SE of Orel the Soviets are now less than 5 miles from the city. The battle for Orel has reached the crucial stage. South and SW of the city, the Red Army made slight headway in an effort to broaden its southern pincer. However, if the enemy is forced to withdraw, there still appears to be little chance of trapping an important number of prisoners. On the upper Mius the enemy's counterattack to cut off and destroy the Soviet forces which penetrated his lines N of Kuibyshevo appears to have been successful. Along the rest of the front, fighting of local significance continues. Tactical air units of both sides continue to support ground operations. On the night of 3-4 August Kotka was again bombed by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 2-3 August, Hamburg was again attacked by a strong force of RAF planes. Slight, predicted AA fire and some enemy planes were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 3 August, there was increasing resistance in the northern sector. Troina, previously reported captured 2 August, was still in enemy hands and heavy fighting was reported in the hills 3 miles W of the town. In the center of the line, Axis troops were compelled to withdraw from Regalbuto and Centuripe after bitter street fighting. There was no change on the southern anchor of the line. During the night of 1-2 August, 3 small enemy ships were damaged and an Italian catapult lighter was sunk by RAF planes near the

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

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NAVY Letter, 6-8-78

Island of Corfu. The next day, a 800-ton armed trawler was damaged west of Stampalia Island (Dodecanese) by RAF aircraft. Shipping and dock areas at Milazzo and Messina were attacked by U.S. fighter-bombers. The bridge at Olivo and targets at Vibo Valentia, in southern Italy, and roads and gun positions near Agata on Sicily, were bombarded by Allied warships. Yesterday's Report incorrectly stated that Allied troops at Randazzo were bombed by enemy planes.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 3 August, at Munda, U.S. ground forces on the left flank advanced along the coast to a point opposite the middle of the enemy airfield. The right flank was held up by strong enemy resistance on the west slope of Biblio Hill. On 2 August, the Bairoko Harbor area was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. About 50 tons of bombs were dropped on the Bairoko Harbor area, causing a large explosion at the south end of the harbor. Enemy positions at Kape Harbor on Kolombangara were strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 2 August, some aircraft on the airdrome at Salamaua were destroyed by Allied artillery fire. Hits were also reported on the bridge across the mouth of the Francisco River. During the night of 1-2 August, a direct hit was made by Allied planes on an enemy destroyer off Gasmata. During the day Gasmata airdrome and the nearby coast were strafed by Allied fighter planes; 2 barges were sunk. The coast from Lae to Saidor was attacked by Allied medium bombers; 6 barges were destroyed. An enemy fighter was shot down. Over Saidor U.S. fighters met an equal number of enemy fighters, and shot down 11 Japanese planes. Allied heavy bombers dropped over 24 tons of bombs on Lae, and 85 tons on Salamaua. Photographs of the Rabaul area taken on 2 August, show 15 warships, including 2 heavy cruisers and 14 merchant vessels totaling about 84,500 tons. This merchant tonnage is the lowest observed there in many months. A total of 286 aircraft were in the area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Brazilian cargo vessel was sunk 120 miles NE of Bahia on 1 August. A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 250 miles SE of Madagascar on 29 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nine sightings have been reported: one off the E coast of Newfoundland, and two 120 miles NW of Trinidad on 2 August; 250 miles E of Hatteras; off Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; 400 miles E of Trinidad; 120 miles NE of Georgetown, British Guiana; 100 miles NW of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; and 300 miles SE of Recife, Brazil, on 3 August. A possible sighting was reported off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, on 3 August.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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ORD 10464, 5-8-78
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 2 August 1943
To : 1200 Z, 3 August 1943

War and Departments,
Washington, D. C.,
3 August 1943.

No. 128.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 1 August the Main Camp at Kiska was bombed by U.S. planes which dropped a total of 21 tons.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Orel front the Soviet offensive continued. Northwest and SW of Orel, the Red Army, with fresh reinforcements, made slight gains in spite of strong enemy counterattacks. In the Kuban, fresh Soviet attacks failed to gain. On the upper Mius, N of Kuibyshevo, the enemy's counterattack has had some success, but its size and weight are as yet undetermined. On the Leningrad front the Soviets again attacked after heavy artillery preparation, but apparently with no important success. The opposing air forces continue to give strong support to ground operations by attacking concentrations and supply lines. Heavy air activity is reported around Orel and in the Mius sector. Soviet naval air units are reported active against transport in the Gulf of Finland and the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 2 August, the enemy airdromes at Merville and St. Omer were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. AA fire was intense but no enemy aircraft were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 2 August the Axis defense line was forced back slowly except the southern sector, which held firm. Fighting was severe and there were several German tank-supported counterattacks in the central sector. Troina and the approaches to Regalbuto and Centuripe were yielded under pressure. Artillery fire flared against Allied positions on the southern flank but there was no change in positions. On 31 July, a few enemy planes made light attacks on Allied troops near Agira and Randazzo. That night enemy positions at Adrano and Randazzo were bombed by RAF planes, which dropped 48 tons of bombs. On 1 August, the docks at Naples and the nearby airdrome of Capodichino were bombed by U.S. planes. About 25 German and 35 Italian aircraft were encountered. Large-caliber AA fire was moderate but very accurate. On Sicily, enemy positions and lines of communication were bombed throughout the day by Allied light and medium bombers. No enemy aircraft were encountered. Oil refineries at Ploesti and nearby Campina, in Roumania, were attacked by U.S. planes, which dropped

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ON Letter, 5-3-78

more than 150 tons of bombs. About 40 enemy planes were encountered, of which a large percentage was destroyed.

6. ASIA.--China: On 30 July, 24 enemy bombers escorted by 9 fighters attacked Hengyang airdrome. Three bombers and 1 fighter were shot down by U.S. planes. Burma: Enemy patrol activity increased in the Kaladan valley and in the Sumprabum area.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 1 August, the enemy yielded 500 to 1,200 yards and much material to U.S. ground forces near Munda. Enemy shipping at Buin, and the Kahili airdrome, were subjected to heavy air attacks. One cargo vessel was set on fire and 8 barges were sunk; planes were damaged on the ground at Kahili. About 25 to 30 Japanese fighters attempted to intercept returning U.S. planes; 1 enemy plane was shot down. On 2 August, the Bairoko Harbor area was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Webster (Vovohe) Cove was also bombed and strafed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 31 July, 5 enemy barges were destroyed in an Allied air attack on barge concentrations near Cape Gloucester.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 90 miles S of Nantucket (Mass.) on 2 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

AUS Pickhardt

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

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ON Letter, 5-3-78

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OAS, Letter 8-3-78
2 Aug 43
G.S.P.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 127.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Orel front the Soviet offensive slowly continued. Northwest of Orel Soviet forces have again succeeded in broadening their northern pincer. Northeast of the city the Red Army has recaptured part of the ground lost through enemy counterattacks a few days ago. East and SE of the city the enemy's line appears to be holding. To the south and southwest the Soviet southern pincer has advanced a few miles. The enemy appears to have succeeded in closing all breaches in his inner defense line and repulsing all attempts to constrict the corridor behind Orel, and has retaken the railroad to Bryansk. On the Mius front, N of Kuibyshevo, a strong enemy counter-attack has succeeded in restoring German lines and capturing a small Soviet unit. In other sectors of the Eastern Front there was no important change. Although the GAF continues its strong defense in the Orel sector, it is reported that in some other sectors the Russians are meeting with little or no air opposition. On the night of 1-2 August the Finnish port of Kotka was bombed by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 31 July-1 August, a number of enemy planes were over the east coast of England, but bombs were dropped inland by only one plane.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--While their flanks held firm, Axis forces in Sicily continued to give ground on 1 August in the center of the line. Regalbuto was the scene of bitter street fighting. The enemy yielded more ground N and E of Catenanuova. The line ran from E of San Stefano on the north coast, E of Capizzi and Cerami, N of Agira, through Regalbuto, N and E of Catenanuova, along the Dittaino River, thence eastward to the sea, 6 mi. below Catania. On 31 July, enemy gun positions and troop concentrations in northeast Sicily were attacked by Allied planes. That night enemy bombers made a 40-minute attack on Palermo. The harbor at Crotone was bombarded by Allied warships, which sank two enemy patrol craft.

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6. AISA.--Burma: On 30 July, railway installations and storage areas at Melkilla, Chauk, Pintha, and Myingyan were attacked by U.S. medium bombers. The next day railway rolling stock at Nyaungbinwun, west of Mandalay, was bombed. Successful attacks were made on river shipping at Katha and Bhamo.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: During the night of 29-30 July, 2 enemy barges were sunk off Meresu Cove (W coast of Kolombangara) by light U.S. naval units, and the following day an enemy auxiliary vessel was sunk in the same area. On 30 July, about 18 tons of bombs were dropped on Munda Point by U.S. dive bombers. Next day a large force of U.S. planes dropped 52 tons of bombs on the Munda area. A force of 30 Japanese fighters intercepted but were driven off by U.S. fighters. On the same date, Vila airdrome and Stanmore Plantation on Kolombangara were heavily bombed by U.S. planes; 60 tons of bombs fell in the target areas. On 31 July, U.S. patrols were active in the vicinity of Balroko and reported that the enemy showed only passive resistance and no inclination to counterattack. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 31 July, enemy barge concentrations near Cape Bushing, New Britain, and also at Hanisch Harbor, near Finschhafen, New Guinea, were attacked by Allied planes. At least 14 were destroyed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 31 July, Waingapoe, on Soemba Island, was heavily bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING:--A British cargo ship, sailing independently from Rio de Janeiro to Freetown, was sunk by a U-boat 300 miles SE of Bahia (Brazil) on 24 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported 30 miles NW of Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) on 30 July. Two sightings were reported on 31 July: about 250 miles E of Long Island (New York); and 170 miles SW of Puerto Rico. A sighting was reported 50 miles N of the eastern tip of Cuba on 1 August.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 31 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 August 1943

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

No. 126.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 30-31 July Remscheid (Ruhr) was subjected to a concentrated attack by RAF bombers. The next day airdromes at Poix, Merville, Tricqueville, and Abbeville, all in northern France, were attacked by U.S. medium bombers, while airfields at St. Omer, Amiens, and Lille were bombed by RAF planes. Enemy opposition was slight. Two German fighters were shot down in an offensive sweep over the French coast by U.S. fighters. A few enemy aircraft were over Kent, Hampshire, East Anglia, and Plymouth on the 31st and a few bombs were dropped in East Anglia.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 29 July the islands of Marettimo, Levanzo, and Favignana, off western Sicily, surrendered unconditionally. German troops defending Regalbuto suffered heavy casualties. On 31 July the towns of Cerami and Capizzi, NW of Troina, and Muglia, about 2 miles E of Catenanuova, were yielded by the enemy. On 29 July offensive reconnaissance was carried out over the Aegean Sea and several small vessels were damaged off Paros, Ydra, and Seriphos Islands. In the attack on Viterbo airdrome on 29 July, 42 enemy aircraft were reported destroyed on the ground. On the night 29-30 July, 23 enemy aircraft approaching Malta were intercepted by four Allied planes. Only two planes reached the island; one was destroyed and the other damaged. No bombs were dropped. On 30 July, 30 to 40 enemy aircraft were encountered during a fighter sweep over southern Sardinia and 21 were destroyed. Fighter bombers attacking communications in northeast Sicily met no opposition. Grottaglie and Practica di Mare airdromes in Italy were effectively bombed by U.S. planes and a 5,000-ton merchant vessel was hit during an attack on Milazzo Harbor.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: On 29 July, three enemy vessels, one of them a naval craft, were bombed and strafed near Port Blair in the Andamans; direct hits were scored in the Chatham Island dock area. The Mu River bridge 30 miles W of Mandalay and a large factory at Tangon 40 miles N of Shwebo were destroyed by U.S. medium bombers.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 July, Ballale was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. About 11 1/2 tons of bombs were dropped. Escorting U.S. fighters turned back 25 enemy fighters. The same day U.S. ground forces at Munda continued to make small progress on the south flank and in the center. There are indications that enemy reinforcements may have arrived. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 28-29 July, 7 of 30 enemy barges were sunk in the Vitiaz Strait by Allied surface units. On 30 July, 6 enemy bombers, escorted by 19 fighters, ineffectually bombed and strafed Garoka landing strip. Later 2 enemy dive bombers attacked Allied positions near Orodubi. The Salamaua area was again heavily bombed by Allied planes, which dropped 24 tons of bombs. On 30 July, Allied ground forces captured high ground overlooking enemy positions at Orodubi. On the same day Japanese patrols were reported to have occupied 3 villages, in the Sepik River Area, SW of Wewak.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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

1. NORTH AMERICA.--One enemy landing barge was sunk by naval gun fire 29 July east of Sobaka Rock, Kiska. Gertrude Cove and Main Camp Area on Kiska were shelled by U.S. naval surface forces on 30 July; 100 rounds were fired against each target. There was no return fire.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Orel front the Soviet offensive continues at a reduced tempo. Enemy counterattacks N, E, and S of the city have caused a fluid condition on this front, but little change in position for either side. On the upper Mius the enemy has counter-attacked in some weight SW of Voroshilovgrad in an attempt to regain ground taken by the Soviets a few days ago. This battle appears to be of local significance only and the outcome is still in doubt. There were no other changes of importance. Tactical units of the opposing air forces continue active in close support of ground operations.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 30 July Axis forces were compelled to give ground at three critical points: Along the north

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coast the enemy withdrew to a point just east of San Stefano; Axis lines west of Troina were penetrated by vigorous Allied patrols; and Agrigento was cleared of the enemy. Axis forces yielded Catenanuova, thus giving Allied forces a bridgehead on the north bank of the Dittaino River. Intensive patrol activity and artillery fire continued along the Catania Plain sector. During the night of 28-29 July, mainland airdromes at Monte Corvino and Capodichino were attacked by the RAF. On the next day, Viterbo airdrome, 50 miles N of Rome, was attacked by U.S. planes which dropped 129 tons of bombs. A lighter attack was made on the Aquino airdrome. An enemy merchant vessel of about 7,500 tons was left sinking, and a destroyer and torpedo boat were set afire SE of Naples by RAF torpedo planes. Targets at Milazzo and Messina harbors and gun positions SW of Paterno, in Sicily, were attacked by Allied planes. No enemy planes were encountered by U.S. fighters in a sweep over Sardinia. On the night of the 27th, Allied warships bombarded rail targets at Giardini, in northeast Sicily, and a bridge south of Locri, on the Italian toe, the next night.

6. ASIA.--China: On 29 July, the Kowloon dock area in Hong Kong was extensively damaged by U.S. bombers. Hengyang railroad station was raided by 48 Japanese bombers and 30 fighters; one of the latter was destroyed by U.S. planes. Kienow airdrome in Fukien was again bombed.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 29 July, U.S. ground forces on the south flank made a further advance on Munda, aided by the use of flame throwers and tanks. In the center of the line a strong Japanese counterattack was repulsed. On 30 July, 4 enemy gun positions on the west shore of Bairoko Harbor were effectively bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 July, an enemy position on the lower slopes of Sugar Cane Ridge, south of Oroquieta, was occupied by Allied ground forces and an enemy counter-attack was repulsed. Heavy enemy casualties are reported in an Allied encircling movement on Tambu Peninsula. On 29 July, enemy shipping off Cape Gloucester was again attacked by Allied planes, and the total enemy loss in the two-day action was 2 destroyers and 1 cargo ship sunk or destroyed, and 4 aircraft destroyed. The Salamaua area was heavily and effectively bombed by Allied planes which dropped 94 tons. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 29 July, villages on Selaru Island and the Larat Islands, in the Tanimbar Group, were strafed by Allied planes. It is reported that damage to the Selaru landing strip has not been repaired, and that the island appears deserted.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, travelling in a convoy from the British Isles to Freetown sank on 30 July as the result of an air attack 200 miles west of Lisbon on 28 July. A Swedish tanker was sunk by a U-boat 600 miles E of Durban on 23 July.

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U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 29 July: 40 miles NW of Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana), and 110 miles NW of Curacao.

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

R. S. Bratton

A. V. S. Pickhardt

R. S. BRATTON,

A. V. S. PICKHARDT,

Colonel, G.S.C.,

Captain, U. S. N.,

Chief, Intelligence Group.

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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

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

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 July, 10 enemy bombers attacked shipping off Portugal. On the night of 28-29 July, 4 enemy planes dropped bombs in the Essex area of England.

6. ASIA.--China: On 28 July, reconnaissance over the Burma Road from Lungling to Lashio revealed no enemy activity. U.S. planes bombed the Taikoo docks, Hong Kong. Burma: One 250-foot enemy freighter

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was sunk by bombing off Tavoy.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 28 July, U.S. ground forces advancing on Munda destroyed 14 more pill boxes. An enemy barge near Webster Cove and another at Hamberl Cove were sunk by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 July, enemy barges and installations at Rein Bay (on the north coast of New Britain) were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. At least 7 barges and 2 launches were destroyed and 6 intercepting enemy aircraft were shot down. On the same date, an enemy destroyer and cargo ship off Cape Gloucester were attacked and left blazing by Allied planes. On New Guinea, the enemy is reported to have suffered 1,084 casualties in the Salamaua area, between 30 June and 25 July. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 28 July, Manokwari on the north coast of Vogelkop Peninsula, Dutch New Guinea, was attacked by Allied planes. A new landing strip, reported to be 5,000 feet long and nearly serviceable, was sighted on the Kebar Plain (along the Kebar River, about 70 miles W of Manokwari). On the same date Koepang and the nearby Penfoel airdrome were effectively bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Three sightings have been reported: 80 miles N of Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) on 28 July; 5 miles NE of Atlantic City on 29 July; and 130 miles S of Haiti on 29 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

H. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 122.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 27 July the Kiska Main Camp, North Head, and Little Kiska areas were attacked and 22-1/2 tons of bombs were dropped. AA fire was moderate. Reconnaissance of Kiska 26 July revealed trenches on Sunrise Hill and along the shore, facing Sparrow Rocks. The same day a submarine was observed crash diving about three miles from Ayugadak Point on Rat Island. At Kiska on 27 July 16 barges were observed in Kiska Harbor, but no shipping.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Orel area the Soviet southern thrust astride the Orel--Kursk railroad has advanced a few miles and taken the station at Stanovoy Kolodez. North and W of Orel the situation is confused: although the Soviet northern pincer arm has made a deep penetration to the Orel--Bryansk railroad, this arm is constantly threatened by enemy counterattacks from the west near Zhizdra, and from the east in the Bolkhov sector. During the last 24 hours the Soviets have stopped the threat from the Bolkhov area, causing the enemy to withdraw. Heavy fighting continues, with both sides bringing up fresh reserves. Along the rest of the front, fighting of local significance continues but on a lesser scale.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 27 July, the airdrome at Tricqueville (France) was attacked by US medium bombers. That night more than 2,300 tons of bombs were dropped on Hamburg by RAF planes. Barrage type AA fire was encountered but it diminished as the attack progressed. On 28 July an aircraft factory at Kassel (Germany) was attacked by US planes which dropped 120 tons of bombs. Effective AA fire and strong fighter opposition were encountered. The Focke-Wulf plant at Magdeburg was attacked by other US aircraft which dropped 94 tons of bombs. Very strong fighter opposition was encountered, but AA fire was moderate.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 28 July, Axis forces withdrew 5 miles along the north coast. Nicosia was evacuated. The enemy was driven from heights northwest and east of Agira, but some hostile troops remained in that town. No significant change occurred in positions S of Catania. By 28 July, 182 enemy aircraft, about two-thirds

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of them German, had been abandoned in Sicily. During the night of 26-27 July, the mainland airfields at Monte Corvino and Capodichino were attacked by RAF planes. The following day Scalea and Capua airfields and rail targets in southern Italy were bombed; about 20 enemy aircraft, of which 3 were destroyed, offered opposition. In Sicily, port and rail installations at Milazzo, targets at Agira, and communications in northeast Sicily were attacked. Four small enemy craft were damaged in the Aegean Sea by Allied aircraft.

6. ASIA.--China: On 27 July, direct hits and near misses were made by US bombers on two of three ocean vessels attacked in Samah Bay, Hainan. Over the target area, 25 to 30 enemy fighters attempted interception, and 13 were shot down. Twenty-two Japanese bombers again raided Kienow airfield in Fukien.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Advancing slowly, U.S. ground forces, 28 July, had passed Tetere, on the south coast of New Georgia, about 1 mile from Munda. During the night of 27-28 July, 2 of 4 enemy barges were sunk in Blackett Strait by U.S. light surface units. On 28 July, enemy positions at Gurasi, Munda Point, and Biblio Hill were attacked with 47 tons of bombs, by U.S. aircraft. Webster Cove (Vochoe Cove) on Kolombangara was again heavily bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 28 July, enemy aircraft bombed and strafed Allied gun positions near Salus Lake. On the same day Gasmata was successfully bombed and strafed by Allied planes. On 27 July occurred the first enemy air action against Woodlark Island; the dump area was ineffectually bombed by a single enemy plane. At Cape Cunningham on New Britain, 2 beached enemy cargo vessels were bombed and set on fire. The Salamaua area was attacked by Allied planes, which dropped 123 tons of bombs on enemy installations from Kela Village to the mouth of the Francisco River. Barge concentrations at Lae were also bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, independently en route from the United Kingdom to Brazil, was sunk by a U-boat 150 miles S of Rio de Janeiro on 24 July. U-boat sightings in American Waters: One sighting was reported in the St. Lawrence Gulf 15 miles N of Magdalen Island on 26 July. A possible sighting was reported 110 miles N of Trinidad on 27 July. Two sightings were reported on 28 July: one 120 miles S of Haiti, and another 80 miles N of Curacao.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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OSD Letter, 6-27-47

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 122.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 26 July main enemy installations on Kiska and Little Kiska were heavily and effectively attacked from the air. One hundred and eight tons of bombs were dropped, and special targets were strafed.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Orel area, the Soviet offensive continues to make slight gains at extremely heavy cost. The Soviets made holding attacks of considerable weight in the Kuban NW of Krymskaya, on the Mius near Kuibyshevo, and S of Lake Ladoga. Along the middle and upper Donets, Red Army units made lighter attacks. The GAF continued strong defensive activity against the Soviet attacks.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 26 July, 6 enemy planes attacked shipping off Lisbon. That night 12 enemy planes dropped bombs at scattered points in East Anglia and southeast England. Also on the 26th, the airdrome at Courtrai, Belgium, was bombed by U.S. planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In Sicily on 26 July the enemy, fighting stubborn rearguard actions, withdrew along the north coast. Elsewhere, the enemy launched three counterattacks: One in the north-central sector was repulsed, and two in the center of the line forced Canadian troops to readjust their positions slightly. In the eastern sector, south of Catania, there was no change in positions. At the close of the day, the Axis line ran as follows: a point on the north coast 9 miles E of Cefalu--just E of Castelbuono--a point 4 miles E of Gangi--SE to a point north of Nissoria--S of Catenanuova to the sea, 6 miles S of Catania. On 25 July, 21 Ju-52s were destroyed near Messina by Allied fighters. That night 25 enemy planes attacked Malta. A formation of 25 enemy aircraft was intercepted by RAF fighters S of Sicily, and 6 Ju-88s were destroyed. On 26 July, rail yards at Marina di Paola were bombed. Enemy positions, motor transport, and shipping in northeastern Sicily were attacked by Allied fighters and light bombers. Several small enemy vessels and barges at Messina, Stefano, and Milazzo were destroyed or damaged. A small enemy cargo ship was sunk off Corsica and 2 Me-323s were shot down by RAF planes near Olbia, Sardinia. On 27 July, Reggio di

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Calabria airdrome was attacked by Allied planes which dropped 21 tons of bombs.

6. ASIA.--China: On 25 July, Chihkiang and Shaoyang in Hunan were attacked by flights of 34 and 18 Japanese bombers, respectively. Hankow was bombed by U.S. planes, which encountered neither enemy aircraft nor AA fire. On 26 July, Hankow was again attacked by U.S. bombers. Over the target area, more than 30 Japanese fighters intercepted and 9 were destroyed. Twenty-four Japanese planes bombed Kienow airfield in Fukien. Burma: Japanese facilities in the Hukawng Valley and north of Myitkyina were bombed and strafed 25 and 26 July.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 26 July, Wake Island was again attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Hits were scored on the west tip of Wake and in the center of neighboring Peale Island. Of 20 to 25 Japanese fighters intercepting, 7 were shot down with 5 more probably destroyed and 3 others damaged. AA fire was intense and accurate. Solomons Area: Near Munda, advancing U.S. ground forces bypassed an enemy strong point and reduced 14 pill boxes. During the night of 26-27 July, Kahili was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, and on 27 July the Biblio Hill area was again heavily bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 26 July, Allied positions on Nassau Bay were attacked. The same day a force of 30 to 50 Japanese fighters was intercepted over the Lac--Salamaua area by Allied fighters. The enemy lost 11 planes; 5 more were probably destroyed. The Malolo--Salamaua area was later hit by 87 tons of Allied bombs, and the Komiatum area by 70 tons. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 26 July, Larat in the Tanimbars was effectively bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, traveling in a southbound convoy from the United Kingdom, was sunk by aircraft about 200 miles W of Lisbon on 26 July. A small Dutch tanker was sunk by a U-boat in the Caribbean 20 miles W of Curacao on 28 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two sightings were reported on 26 July; one 80 miles SE of Trinidad, the other 30 miles NE of Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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ON 10/10/83
27 JUL 83-3-72
R. J. B.

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

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

No. 121.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 25 July, the Kiska runway and North Head positions were subjected to bombing attacks by U.S. aircraft which dropped a total of 10 tons. North Head, Main Camp, and Little Kiska were strafed during these attacks. AA ranged from intense to moderate.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Orel area the Soviet offensive continues. The northern pincer, which has proceeded S up the valley of the Vytebet, a tributary of the Oka River, now appears to have reached Bogoroditskaya, just S of the Orel--Bryansk railroad, cutting the last rail connection to the besieged city. However, S of the railroad and parallel to it, a military highway is uncut and the German corridor to the salient is still open. The Soviet southern pincer astride the Orel--Kursk highway is about 37 miles from its northern arm. Soviet localized attacks on the two ends of the Eastern Front continue to hold enemy forces in place.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 25 July, Kiel was attacked by U.S. planes which dropped 172 tons of bombs. Lighter raids were made on Wustrow and Warnemuende. Rieme, near Ghent, and Amsterdam were also bombed. Essen was attacked by a large force of RAF bombers on the night of 25-26 July. On 26 July, industrial installations in northwest Germany suffered heavy attacks by U.S. planes. Submarine yards and an engine factory at Hamburg, and a synthetic rubber plant at Hanover were heavily bombed. Attacks were also made on port installations at Wilhelmshafen and Wesermuende in Germany, and the St. Omer airdrome in France. During the night of 25-26 July, 12 enemy planes dropped bombs in Yorkshire on the northeast coast of England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 26 July, in Sicily, Axis forces offered heavy resistance at the center of the line, but evacuated Agira. There were no material changes on the eastern and western ends of the line. Axis reinforcements continue to reach Sicily. The number of prisoners on 24 July was 68,065, including 800 Germans. During the night of 24-25 July, enemy bombers were active over the Syracuse--Augusta area of Sicily. Three Ju-88s were destroyed.

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Docks and shipping at Milazzo, Sicily, were attacked by Allied planes. On 25 July, enemy communications in northeast Sicily were bombed and strafed.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 24 July, Akyab and Monywa were attacked by U.S. bombers and fighters; also railway targets and warehouses between Sagaing and Myitkyina; and a highway bridge at Nsopzup, S of Sumprabum. The Namti railway bridge was destroyed, and a river steamer was sunk in the Chindwin.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: The attack on Wake Island occurred on the night of 23-24 July instead of on 25 July as stated in Report of 26 July. Solomons Area: On 25 July at Munda, a general advance of from 200 to 500 yards was made by U.S. forces. This action followed the heavy bombing attacks mentioned in yesterday's Report, and a shelling of Munda by U.S. surface vessels. On 26 July, Kahili was attacked by U.S. planes. The bivouac areas and the runway, on which there were many planes, were hit. At least 30 Japanese fighters intercepted. Vila was lightly bombed by Allied planes. One barge was sunk and 2 others of a group were damaged by U.S. surface units in Kula Gulf. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of the Nubia area, taken on 25 July, showed 17 fighters and 2 light bombers on the airdrome, and 2 destroyers and 6 medium cargo vessels in Hansa Bay. During the day, 2 enemy reconnaissance planes were reported over the Port Moresby area.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible U-boat sighting was reported 60 miles S of Miami, on 25 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD 28 JUL 1943
28 JUL 1943-3-72
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 25 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 26 July 1943

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

No. 120.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 24 July the runway on Kiska and the AA installations on North Head were effectively bombed and strafed; 15-1/2 tons were dropped. Enemy AA fire, including considerable small-arms fire, was encountered over the runway at Salmon Lagoon, North Head, and Little Kiska.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fierce fighting continues in the Orel sector. The enemy is stubbornly defending about 22 miles S of the city, as well as W of Orel where the defense of the Orel-Bryansk railway continues. On the Kuban, the Mius, the middle Donets, at Belgorod, and S of Lake Ladoga, engagements of local importance are continuing but show signs of diminishing.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 24-25 July, Hamburg was attacked by a very large force of RAF planes which dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs. AA fire in barrage form was less than usual, and only a few enemy fighters were encountered. On the night of 22-23 July a large force of enemy minesweepers and torpedo boats was engaged by British light forces off the Dutch coast. One enemy torpedo boat was set on fire and another was damaged. On the night of 24-25 July off Texel an enemy ship in a heavily-escorted convoy was torpedoed and probably sunk, and escorting vessels suffered damage; off IJmuiden a second convoy was attacked and 3 enemy ships were considerably damaged; off Grave-lines an E-boat was sunk and others of a group were driven off.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the western end of the line in Sicily on 25 July the enemy continued to retire, but rear guards with tanks attempted to slow the Allied advance. - Axis forces offered severe resistance in the central sector but relinquished Nissoria. South of Catania, there was little reaction to Allied patrols. The eastern sector is still being reinforced by German troops. A Rome announcement stated on 25 July that Mussolini had been replaced by Marshal Pietro Badoglio. During the night of 23-24 July, Reggio di Calabria, San Giovanni, and Salerno were bombed by Allied planes. On the 24th, 125 tons of bombs were dropped on the rail yards at

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Bologna; rail installations at Marina di Catanzaro and Marina di Paola were also bombed. Enemy fighter opposition continued light. A merchant vessel of about 1,800 tons was sunk by RAF torpedo planes off Naples, and a cruiser and 2 destroyers were hit by U.S. planes at Messina. On the night of 24-25 July the Leghorn naval base was attacked by RAF planes returning from North Africa to England.

6. ASIA.--China: On 24 July, 21 Japanese bombers and 20 fighters raided Lingling airdrome, an Allied forward base in Hunan. Three bombers and 3 fighters were shot down by U.S. fighters. A simultaneous diversionary raid against the base at Kweilin was carried out by 8 Japanese fighters. Seven of these were destroyed. Burma: River shipping in Arakan, along the Chindwin, and near Mandalay was effectively attacked by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 25 July, Wake Island was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, which shot down 9 of a force of 20 to 30 Japanese fighters. AA fire was heavy. Solomons Area: On 23 July, the enemy was reported preparing positions northeast of Bairoko harbor. U.S. positions at Enogai Inlet were ineffectually raided by 2 enemy planes on 23 July and by 3 on 24 July. Observation on 24 July, reveals a landing strip under construction on Bonis Plantation, near Buka Passage, and a possible landing strip on Tenekaw Plantation, near Numa Numa. The Bibolo Hill area, near Munda, and the Bairoko area, were heavily bombed by U.S. planes. On 25 July, 30 Japanese dive-bombers and 30 fighters were intercepted over Rendova by U.S. fighters; 8 enemy planes were shot down. On the same date, the Munda-Lambeti area was subjected to the heaviest bombing yet made in the Pacific Area; more than 186 tons were dropped by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 July, a small force of Japanese near Orocuti, 5 miles SW of Salamaua, was reported to have retreated after an Allied mortar attack. On 24 July, 11 Japanese bombers, escorted by 10 fighters, bombed Bena Bena. Lae airdrome was attacked by Allied medium bombers; 60 tons were dropped. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 24 July, Dilli, Koepang, the Lautem area, and Fuiloro airdrome, all on Timor, were bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, sailing independently from Buenos Aires to Freetown, was sunk by a U-boat about 600 miles E of Rio de Janeiro on 15 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Three sightings were reported on 24 July: 250 miles N of Bermuda; 90 miles S of Haiti; and 200 miles SW of St. Petersburg (Florida). A sighting was reported 60 miles E of Jamaica on 26 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

A V S Pickhardt

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
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By auth. KSP
25 Jul 43-8-72
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On information received -
From: 1201 Z, 24 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 25 July 1943

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

No. 119.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

See Map
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 24 July, enemy counterattacks failed to prevent slight Soviet advances in the Orel area where the capture of Zmiyevka, 22 miles S of the city, was reported by the Russians. In the Belgorod sector, on the Donets, and in the Kuban, indecisive local actions are continuing. The opposing air forces continue close support of ground units.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--In daylight 24 July Trondheim and Heroya in Norway were bombed by large formations of U.S. Fortresses, according to an Allied communique.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In western Sicily on 24 July remnants of the Italian 28th Aosta Infantry and the 202nd Coastal Divisions were being mopped up, and the ports of Marsala and Trapani were occupied by U.S. forces. In central Sicily Axis rearguard elements were withdrawing eastward from Nicosia. The situation in the eastern sector was unchanged. On 25 July prisoners captured by U.S. forces totaled 50,000, according to an Allied communique. Considerable enemy equipment has also been captured. During the night of 22-23 July, rail installations at Salerno, Italy, and targets in northeastern Sicily were bombed by RAF planes. On the 23rd, the mainland airdromes at Crotone, Leverano and Aquino were hit with a total of about 375 tons. Radar stations on Ustica and Favignana Islands were also effectively bombed and strafed and 10 barges were destroyed off Cape Orlando. Except at Leverano, where 12 of about 25 intercepting enemy planes were destroyed, Axis air opposition was negligible. Activity was observed for the first time on the field at Scalea, where 27 Me-109s and 7 other planes were seen. On 2 new satellite fields at Foggia, 45 Ju-88s were observed. Communications and industrial targets at Crete were attacked by Allied planes. In attacks on enemy shipping, torpedo planes sank one merchant vessel, severely damaged two others, and left a destroyer in flames.

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06D Letter: 6-8-72

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6. ASIA.--Burma: On 23 July at Mandalay near-hits were scored on 5 large river boats and fires started in the dock area by U.S. medium bombers. Large fires followed the bombing of enemy supply dumps at Myingyan. Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped on an airfield S of Kawiin. River shipping on the Irrawaddy and Japanese Monsoon camps in Arakan were targets of RAF offensive patrols. China: Coordinated attacks were made on Allied forward air bases at Hengyang and Kienow on 23 July. Three of the four waves of enemy planes totaling 63 bombers and 65 fighters were intercepted by U.S. fighters; 5 enemy bombers and 9 fighters were shot down.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 23 July, Rekata Bay was successfully attacked by U.S. planes. Enemy gun positions at Munda were again bombed by U.S. planes. Four enemy barges in Vella Gulf were attacked by U.S. torpedo boats and 2 barges were set afire. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 23 July, an estimated 300 Japanese troops were holding high ground N of Tambu Bay. The Bogadjim area was subjected to another heavy bombing attack by U.S. planes, which also shot down 6 of 20 intercepting enemy fighters. Enemy barges along the north shore of Huon Gulf and near Cape Bushing, New Britain, were bombed by Allied mediums; 12 were destroyed and 13 damaged. On the same date the Malolo area (N of Salamaua) was attacked by Allied mediums. About 60 Japanese fighters intercepted and 7 were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 July a concentration of Japanese troops was reported at Ossu, on Portuguese Timor. Viqueque on Timor was bombed by Allied planes on the same date.

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

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

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 118.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 22 July all main Kiska installations were subjected to heavy bombing and strafing attacks from the air, before and after the previously reported bombardment by heavy and light naval surface craft. A total of 83 tons of bombs were dropped. Fires and explosions were caused in most of the enemy-occupied areas. AA fire was intense and accurate, particularly at North Head.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Orel sector, the enemy generally holds stubbornly but is giving way slightly just E of the city. The enemy, after counterattacking, fell back in the Belgorod sector. South of Izyum, SW of Voroshilovgrad, on the Mius, in the Kuban bridgehead, and S of Ladoga, local actions are occurring. The GAF continues strong defensive support of ground forces, but dispersion of its effort has apparently been caused by the recent extension of ground operations.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Except for a small pocket of dwindling resistance in the west, Axis forces were confined to north-central and northeastern Sicily by continuing Allied pressure on 22 and 23 July. The Axis defense line ran from just E of Termini Imerese in a southeasterly direction to a point 6 miles S of Catania. The eastern sector of the enemy line remained firm along the Dittaino River. Leonforte was the scene of heavy fighting on 22 July, but was taken when German reinforcements were checked by air attack. (In Report of 22 July, this town was erroneously reported captured on 20 July.) Remnants of the Italian 28th Assietta Infantry Division, which was previously reported captured intact, apparently escaped eastward. On the night of 21-22 July and the next day, rail and industrial installations in Italy were bombed by Allied planes: Foggia was subjected to a 213-ton raid, and lighter attacks were made on Salerno and Battipaglia. Capodichino air-drome was also bombed. In northeast Sicily, lines of communication were bombed and strafed. Seventeen enemy fighters were destroyed by U.S. fighters attacking positions and shipping at La

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Maddalena, Sardinia. A total of 80 Axis fighters was encountered over Italy and Sardinia on the 22nd.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 22 July, Ywataung railroad yards and Myingyan cotton mills were bombed with excellent results. Offensive reconnaissance by U.S. fighters near Myitkyina resulted in destruction of railroad cars, trucks, and one bridge. On 23 July, Mandalay railroad yards and river shipping on the Irrawaddy were bombed by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 21 July, Japanese forces at Bairoko were offering stubborn resistance to the advance of U.S. ground forces. On 22 July, enemy gun positions at Munda were effectively attacked by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Namling (N of Komiatum), enemy attacks on Allied positions were repulsed with heavy casualties. A force of 9 Japanese bombers, with fighter escort, ineffectually attacked Allied positions at Duali, on the south fork of the Bitoi River. Enemy positions in the Komiatum area were heavily bombed and strafed by Allied planes. There was a lighter attack on the Bogadjim area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 July, Soerabaja, Java, was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, and extensive fires were started in dock and refinery areas. Enemy positions on Selaru, of the Tanimbar Islands, were bombed and strafed by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was torpedoed off the east coast of Madagascar on 16 July, and is presumed sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Four U-boat sightings have been reported: In Belle Isle Strait on 23 July; 150 miles S of Jamaica on 22 July; 130 miles NE of Cayenne, French Guiana, on 23 July; and 150 miles NE of Natal on 23 July. Possible U-boat sightings were reported on 23 July off Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and off Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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By auth. A. C. 100, G.
23 Jul 43 6-3-78
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 22 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 23 July 1943

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

No. 117.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 21 July, Kiska installations at North Head, Main Camp, Salmon Lagoon runway, and Little Kiska were attacked by U.S. planes; 27 tons of bombs were dropped, with hits indicated in all target areas. Accurate and intense automatic and heavy AA fire was experienced. Enemy installations at Main Camp, North Head and South Head, Gertrude Cove, the submarine base, and Little Kiska were heavily bombarded by both heavy and light U.S. surface vessels on 22 July. Enemy shore batteries returned the fire.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Strong enemy counterattacks launched NE and S of Orel failed to check slowly advancing Soviet forces. Slight gains were made against the enemy in the Belgorod sector. South of Izyum, battles of local significance continue. During the night of 21-22 July the Red Air Force continued attacks on key rail centers in the Orel and middle Donets sectors.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Axis resistance in western Sicily collapsed on 22 July, and the capture of Palermo was announced in a special Allied communique of 23 July. Sciacca, Castelvetro, and numerous other towns were captured by U.S. forces which swept up the southern coast. The Italian 26th Assietta Infantry Division was reported to have surrendered intact in this sweep. In central Sicily, Axis forces offered stiff resistance to the Canadians, who made only a small advance NE of Enna. South of Catania, the eastern anchor of the Axis line held firm despite repeated British assaults. Minor adjustments of the line were made in heavy fighting, and one British attack succeeded in penetrating the Axis defenses for 2 miles. On the night of 20-21 July, Crotone airdrome and the railroad yards at Naples were bombed by RAF planes. During the same night and the next day, enemy communications in Sicily were bombed and strafed. There was no enemy air opposition over Sicily. On the 21st, Grosseto airdrome was attacked by U.S. planes which dropped about 140 tons of bombs. Only 1 enemy

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23 Jul 43 6-3-78
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fighter was encountered.

6. ASIA.--China: The movement of 1 Japanese division from Manchuria to Tientsin, and the concentration of another division in Shanghai for possible transfer overseas have been reported. Burma: On 21 July, the Namtu mines were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, which made direct hits on plant installations and on the town. One of 3 river boats attacked at Katha was set afire, 7 locomotives were destroyed at Alon, W of Mandalay, and in Arakan, enemy concentrations and river shipping were successfully strafed by Allied aircraft.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 21 July enemy strength at Bairoko was estimated to be 500 to 600. This force was reported using heavy infantry weapons and at least 1 battery of artillery. For 2 successive days enemy positions in this area have been subjected to the heaviest bombing attacks of the war in the Southwest Pacific. In the first attack, on 21 July, 133 tons of bombs were dropped, and in the second attack, on 22 July, 135 tons of bombs were dropped. The latter attack was reported by communique. On 21 July, Rendova was attacked by 15 Japanese dive-bombers escorted by 40 to 50 fighters. On the following day the enemy carried out a light raid. On 22 July, off Cape Friendship (E of Tonolei), a Japanese naval force consisting of a possible seaplane tender and 4 destroyers was attacked by U.S. planes. The seaplane tender was reported sunk and 1 destroyer was damaged. Five intercepting planes were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 July, the Bogadjim area was attacked by Allied medium bombers, and on the following day the same area was subjected to an intensive bombing attack by a large force of Allied medium bombers. Japanese fighters attempted interception and lost 19 planes. The Voco Point area, at Lae, was also bombed on 21 July by Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 21 July, Penfoel airdrome at Koepang (Timor) and Kaukenau Village, on Dutch New Guinea, were subjected to light raids by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk on 18 July, S of Lagos, Portugal. A U.S. cargo vessel was sunk by German submarines S of Santos, Brazil, on 18 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Five U-boat sightings have been reported: in Cabot Strait on 20 July; SE of Santiago on 21 July; 200 miles E of French Guiana on 21 July; 450 miles NE of Natal on 22 July; and 150 miles NE of Natal on 22 July. A possible U-boat sighting was reported off the south tip of Florida, on 22 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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By 10406 of 5
22 Jul 45-3-73
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 116.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the eastern front the Red Army retains the initiative, with the main attack still directed at Orel, and secondary attacks in progress in the middle Donets, Izyum, and Voroshilovgrad areas. The position of Orel is steadily growing more critical as the enemy-held salient slowly decreases in size. However, the salient is being flattened rather than being cut off behind Orel, and there is still a wide escape corridor open. Enemy counterattacks S of Sukhinichi against the flank of the Soviet salient have not gained appreciable ground as yet. In the Belgorod area more territory has been recaptured from the enemy. Southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and S of Izyum, Soviet attacks of local significance have resulted in improved positions. Indecisive fighting continues in the Kuban. On the night of 20-21 July, Orel, Lozovaya, and Kramatorsk were raided by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 20 July, Axis forces still clung to the eastern anchor of their line 6 miles S of Catania; they gave ground slowly in the center, and offered little or no opposition in the west. German units S of Catania, employing tanks, prevented any significant progress by British troops but suffered heavy casualties. Leonforte, NE of Enna, was yielded to Canadians after bitter fighting. In the west, U.S. units continued their steady advance. The enemy failed to destroy military and civilian stores in Caltanissetta before its capture on 18 July. On the night of 19-20 July and the next night, enemy planes raided Augusta Harbor. On the night of 19-20 July, Aquino airdrome, midway between Rome and Naples, and Capodichino airdrome, near Naples, were attacked by RAF planes, which dropped a total of 164 tons of bombs. On 20 July, Vibo Valentia and Monte Corvino airdromes were bombed by Allied aircraft, and in Sicily a 30-ton raid was made on Randazzo; no enemy fighter opposition was encountered in these raids. About 12 fighters were encountered by U.S. planes which strafed Decimomannu airdrome on Sardinia. Crotone was bombarded by Allied

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warships early on the 21st. Chemical works were hit and fires were started in the harbor. No enemy surface craft were met.

6. ASIA.--China: Two enemy locomotives, two large water tanks, a river steamer and tug were destroyed by U.S. fighter planes operating from Hankow to Ichang on 20 July. Burma: On 21 July, Mytinge bridge was successfully attacked by U.S. bombers; 30 tons were dropped and several direct hits were scored. Namti railroad bridge, the towns of Sumprabum, Mogaung, and Maingkwan, and enemy road transport S of Sumprabum were bombed and strafed by U.S. fighters.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 17-18 July, Japanese troops made unsuccessful raids in force on U.S. troops closing in on Munda. The enemy suffered 179 killed. On the night of 19-20 July an enemy attack was repulsed with heavy casualties. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 20 July, 2 large Japanese cargo vessels, with aircraft on the decks, were sighted 120 miles NE of Kavieng by a U.S. plane which attacked and left 1 vessel burning. An enemy naval force of 3 light cruisers and 6 destroyers was reported moving N off Cape Orford, New Britain. On New Guinea, the enemy unsuccessfully counterattacked Allied positions on Mount Tambu and suffered 280 casualties. The Madang area was subjected to a 30-ton bombing attack by Allied medium bombers, and large spreading fires resulted. Alexishafen was also bombed and the Komiatum area was heavily strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 July the Cape Chater and Lautem airfields, on Timor, were successfully attacked by Dutch medium bombers. Koepang, on Timor, was also bombed by Allied planes and large fires resulted.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 9 July a small Swedish cargo ship, sailing independently from Curacao to Rio de Janeiro, was sunk by a U-boat NE of French Guiana. A Norwegian tanker was reported sunk on 17 June while en route from Australia to the Persian Gulf. A British cargo ship was sunk, presumably by a submarine, 50 miles S of Mozambique on 16 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One U-boat sighting was reported off the east coast of Trinidad on 21 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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21 July 43
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 115.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: A small enemy group was observed near the crater of Kiska volcano on 18 July. The Main Camp and Gertrude Cove were again subjected to a naval bombardment on 20 July. Greenland: An unidentified plane observed over Scoresby Sound on 13 July is now reported as being an enemy aircraft on a reconnaissance mission.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the eastern front the Red Army continues holding attacks at both ends of the long front while its main effort is the reduction of the Orel salient. In the Kuban there was renewed fighting. On the Mius front SW of Voroshilovgrad and S of Izyum, Soviet forces have established bridgeheads threatening the Donets Basin. These Red Army attacks, although heavy, are at present of only local significance. North of Belgorod a Soviet counterattack regained some ground from the enemy. In the offensive for Orel, the Soviets have widened their main thrust from the north and now occupy the important centers of Mtsensk and Bolkhov; the point of the Red Army salient has not yet reached the railroad. The Soviets have taken the railroad station at Arkhangelskoe about 35 miles east of Orel. The Soviets' southern thrust ran into heavy counterattacks and made only slight gains in the vicinity of Malo-arkhangelsk. On the Kalinin, Leningrad, and Karelian fronts reconnaissance raids in force continued with no important changes. On the night of 19-20 July, Orel was again attacked by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 19 July, 3 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping about 200 miles off Lisbon.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Axis forces clung tenaciously to defensive positions on the eastern flank of the Sicilian front on 19 July, but gave ground freely in the west. Little opposition was offered to U.S. troops, who advanced steadily beyond the Platani River, NW of Agrigento, and also increased their gains N of Caltanissetta. Axis tanks contested the progress of Canadian troops toward Enna, but an Italian communique on 21 July announced the evacuation of this

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

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centrally located strongpoint. Enemy dispositions and intentions remained unchanged along the stubbornly contested approaches to Catania. Axis prisoners up to 19 July were reported at 38,000, while Axis casualties were 6,500. During the night of 18-19 July and the next day, Catania and Randazzo were attacked by Allied planes which dropped more than 125 tons of bombs. Enemy air activity over Sicily on 19 July was negligible. Motor transport and rolling stock were successfully attacked by Allied planes. Photographs show very severe damage to marshalling yards and airdromes at Rome as the result of the 1,100-ton bombing raid by U.S. bombers on 19 July. During the night of 19-20 July enemy planes ineffectually attacked Malta harbor.

6. ASIA.--China: Japanese planes raided Tsingyun, 40 miles NW of Canton. Burma: Enemy shipping, oil storage facilities, and communications were attacked in widely scattered raids by Allied planes. French Indo-China: The cement plant at Haiphong was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Ceylon: On 19 July, a Japanese plane approached the east coast of Ceylon in the first reconnaissance of that area in more than a year.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: During the night of 19-20 July a flight of 3 Japanese bombers ineffectively attacked the U.S. base at Funafuti in the Ellice Group. Solomons Area: On 20 July, Kahili was attacked by U.S. planes. Over 40 tons of bombs were dropped on the runway. Enemy night fighters attempted interception and 1 was shot down. Enemy naval units were sighted before midnight 19 July 10 miles NW of Vella Lavella. This force, consisting of 3 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 2 transports, was later attacked by U.S. planes, and 1 light cruiser and 2 destroyers were sunk, another destroyer was probably sunk, and 1 destroyer and a transport were damaged. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 July, Allied ground forces occupied the south shore of Tambu Bay (S of Salamaua) and captured enemy outposts on Mount Tambu. The Japanese camp area at Erskine Creek (1 mile N of Komiatum) was strafed by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 18 July, Makassar, in the Celebes, was heavily bombed by Allied planes and large fires were started.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two U-boat sightings were reported on 20 July: one 80 miles S of Miami, the second 180 miles SE of Barbados.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD Letter, 6-3-78
By author of 6-3-78
20 July 1978
W.S.13

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 114.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 18 July, Main Camp and Gertrude Cove at Kiska were raided by U.S. planes.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the eastern front the initiative remains in Soviet hands. In the Kuban, enemy counterattacks to regain mountain positions W of Krymskaya have again failed. Along the Mius and Donets, Soviet holding attacks continue. On the Orel front the position of the enemy-held salient has become critical. The Soviet offensive has made further penetrations from all three sides. The most successful thrust was from the north where Red Army forces are now within a few miles of the vital Orel--Bryansk railroad, half way between the two cities. Along the northern front, Soviet holding attacks at Velikie Luki and Leningrad are in progress.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 18 July Axis resistance in south-eastern Sicily stiffened at two points along the 112-mile front. A counterattack against British forces at the Primosole Bridge caused a slight readjustment of the Allied line. Increased resistance was offered to Canadian troops moving NW from Piazza Armerina. Elsewhere the Axis continued to yield ground, and on the western flank gains were made N of Caltanissetta by American forces. Other slight gains were made by the British between Piazza Armerina and the Primosole Bridge. The number of Axis prisoners totaled 29,000 on 16 July. During the night of 16-17 July and the following night, enemy bombers attacked the harbor at Augusta. Three of the attackers were shot down by AA fire. On the night of 17-18 July the Pomigliano and Monte Corvino airdromes near Naples were attacked by RAF planes, which dropped 125 tons of bombs. On 18 July, 220 tons of bombs were dropped on Catania, and enemy communications in eastern and central Sicily were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. A formation of 15 Ju-52s was destroyed 70 miles N of Palermo.

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OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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6. ASIA.--Kurile Islands: On 19 July shipping and the Murakami airfield (on Paramushiru Strait) were main targets in a U.S. raid on the Paramushiru area. Large fires were started in buildings adjacent to the field. Twelve buildings were observed on Cape Arahata (on Paramushiru), but no landing field was seen. Construction of what appears to be a landing field was noted near Kataoka (on Shimushu). No interception was attempted by enemy aircraft, and AA fire over the Strait was light and inaccurate. On Lake Bettobu, Shimushu, about 27 float planes were observed. There were about 6 cargo vessels, 9 destroyers, 4 cruisers, and numerous smaller craft, including many fishing craft, in the Paramushiru--Shimushu area. Burma: On 18 July enemy transport facilities in the Kalemio area were effectively attacked by the RAF. Indo-China: On 18 July, shipping and dock installations in Haiphong harbor were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Two direct hits were scored on a floating drydock. Formosa: On 16 July, 14 vessels were photographed off the southwest coast of Formosa on a northerly course.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: During the night of 17-18 July, a Japanese naval force of 3 destroyers was engaged off the west coast of Kolombangara by U.S. naval units. One of the enemy destroyers was believed sunk, and the others damaged. Early on 18 July another force of 6 Japanese destroyers moving S along the west coast of Kolombangara was turned back by U.S. torpedo boats. A follow-up raid was made on Kahili and the Buin--Faisi area on 18 July by U.S. planes. One cargo ship and 2 destroyers were sunk, another cargo ship was damaged, and 21 enemy planes were shot down. On 19 July, Kahili was again attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, and the enemy airfield on Ballale was attacked twice. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs taken 18 July show extensive bridge and road construction S of Bogadjim (S of Madang). There was considerable activity by enemy aircraft out of Lae, and a force of 40 to 50 of these planes was intercepted near Salamaua. The enemy lost 2 fighters, with 4 others probably destroyed. A small merchant vessel was sunk off Cape Orford by Allied medium bombers. In the Komiatum area, 2 enemy strongpoints were captured and counterattacks were repulsed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No new shipping losses have been reported in any theater. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One U-boat sighting was reported in the south Florida Straits on 19 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD 1-1-43
18-5-72

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

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

No. 113.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Along the entire eastern front the initiative appears to have passed to Soviet hands. In the Kuban, enemy counterattacks are attempting to regain minor positions lost in the mountains W of Krymskaya. On the Mius and Donets Rivers, Soviet attacks of local significance resulted in minor penetrations which the enemy is attempting to eliminate. On the Orel front the Soviet offensive continues; further small gains have been made by the Red Army. In the Leningrad area the Soviets have renewed their attempts to widen the corridor S of Schluesselberg by what are apparently small-scale attacks of local significance. The opposing air forces continue close support of attacking ground units, and the bombing of concentrations behind the lines. On the night of 17-18 July the rail junctions of Orel, Navlya, and Karachev were raided by the Red Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--A 2,000-ton enemy ship was set on fire off the Norwegian coast on 17 July by RAF planes.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Axis forces continued to give ground on 17 July in southeastern Sicily. Porto Empedocle and some additional ground to the NW of Agrigento were yielded to American troops. Piazza Armerina was taken by Canadian forces, but Axis units, reinforced with heavy tanks, offered stiff resistance N of the town. German armored forces took a stand along the Gornalunga River, S of Catania. This area was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in Sicily thus far. Caltinissetta and San Caterina were captured by U.S. forces on 18 July. During the night of 16-17 July, and the next day, Naples was subjected to very heavy Allied attacks in which about 775 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy opposition was light. Catania on Sicily, and Capodichino airdrome near Naples, were also attacked. On 17 July enemy communications on Sicily, especially N and W of Catania, were bombed and strafed. Motor transport, railroad cars, and 6 locomotives were destroyed.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: Cotton mills and railway objectives in Mying-yan were bombed by U.S. aircraft on 17 July. Other attacks were delivered against Sagaing, Monywa, and villages in the Hukawng Valley. Japanese coastal and river shipping in Arakan was strafed by the RAF.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 18 July, an enemy plane dropped bombs offshore at Canton Island. Solomons Area: On 17 July, the Bairoko area on New Georgia was bombed by U.S. planes in support of ground forces. On 18 July, the Lambeti area, E of Munda, was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. More than 44 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 July, the Salamaua area was attacked by Allied bombers. Direct hits were scored on an ammunition or fuel dump, and a large fire was started in the Quarry area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 July, Lautem, on Timor, was attacked by Dutch bombers. Dilli, on Timor, and Adoet Village, on Selaru Island, were subjected to light raids.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Three ships have been reported sunk by enemy submarine action in the Indian Ocean: a Greek cargo ship, sailing independently, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mozambique area on 10 July; a U.S. cargo ship, sailing independently from Suez to Paramaribo, was torpedoed and sunk E of Mozambique on 14 July; and survivors of a U.S. cargo ship, sunk presumably by a submarine, were rescued off Tulear, Madagascar, on 15 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible U-boat sighting was reported in Belle Isle Strait on 16 July. A sighting was reported 60 miles E of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on 17 July. A possible sighting was reported in the Caribbean, 150 miles SW of Jamaica, on 17 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD Letter

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By: J. L. 15-6-72
18Jul43

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 112.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Buenos Aires police reported by press to have suspended indefinitely the pro-Allied newspaper Argentina Libre after seizing the 15 July edition.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The Soviet offensive continues in the Orel-Kursk area despite enemy counterattacks. Two days of fighting have resulted in substantial gains. On Kalinin and Leningrad fronts, activity was confined to reconnaissance raids. Activity in Belgorod area limited to reconnaissance. Artillery duels continued along the Kuban, with minor activity along the Mius and Donets.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 16 July strong forces of RAF and USAAF aircraft were active in sweeps over northwestern France and the channel areas. On Abbeville marshalling yards, 17 tons of bombs were dropped. Little enemy fighter opposition was encountered. Targets in northwest Germany were attacked the following day by large formations of U.S. heavy bombers, but adverse weather prevented extensive bombing. Very strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered and early reports indicate over 50 enemy fighters were destroyed. The Fokker aircraft factory at Amsterdam was attacked by another formation of U.S. heavies and 52 tons of bombs dropped. No enemy fighter opposition was encountered on this raid. Early on 17 July an enemy convoy in Dutch waters was intercepted by British light coastal forces. One enemy ship was sunk and 2 others were damaged.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 16 July in Sicily the enemy carried out an unsuccessful counterattack at a vital bridge about 7 miles S of Catania, where Axis resistance is strong. Eleven Italian tanks were captured between Palazzolo and Lentini on 17 July. On 18 July a communique announced the surrender by the enemy of the town of Agrigento on the Allied left flank. The same communique stated that the commander and staff of the 207th Italian coastal division had been captured. Indications pointed to German reinforcement of Sicily in an effort to stabilize the enemy situation. Present estimate of Axis prisoners is 20,000. During the night of 15-16 July the airdromes

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at Vibo Valentia, Crotone, Reggio Calabria, and San Giovanni were raided by Allied planes. Fires resulted, and many enemy aircraft were left burning on the ground. A heavy attack was also made on Randazzo where fires were started. Throughout the night harassing attacks on road and railroad communications were carried out by the tactical air force. On the following day, San Giovanni was attacked by strong forces of heavy bombers and many explosions were observed in the barracks area and railroad yards. No enemy aircraft were encountered. The same day, Vibo Valentia, Bari and Crotone airdromes were successfully raided, and installations at Randazzo and Valguarnera subjected to heavy attack. Enemy opposition was negligible. An Italian cruiser passing south through the Straits of Messina was torpedoed by Allied motor gun boats on the 17 July.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--On 15 July a Japanese naval force of 2 aircraft carriers, 1 auxiliary carrier, 1 seaplane tender, 2 cruisers and a number of destroyers was reported 170 miles north of Truk, on a southerly course. On 16 July the enemy base at Nauru was attacked by U.S. planes. Solomons Area: On 13 July enemy lines near Lilio Beach on New Georgia were pierced by U.S. ground troops. An enemy counterattack on the night of 14 July was repelled. On 16 July the Lambeti area, 1 mile east of Munda airfield, was heavily bombed in direct support of advancing U.S. ground troops. Enemy barge activity at Kolombangara and at Isabel islands continues. On 17 July, Japanese shipping in the Buin area was attacked by U.S. bombers with a strong fighter escort. One enemy light cruiser, 2 destroyers, 1 subchaser, 1 tanker and 2 cargo ships were sunk. Another cargo ship was damaged and beached. Forty four enemy fighters and 5 float planes, attempting interception were shot down. Just prior to this attack, 600 fragmentation clusters had been dropped on Kahili by U.S. heavy bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 July a large number of Japanese were reported to have arrived at Aitape. Enemy barge activity is continuing in the Lae area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 15 July, Taberfane was bombed by RAAF Hudsons.

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

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

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72
17 Jul 43
H. J. B.

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

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

No. 111.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 15 July, the North Head and Gertrude Cove areas on Kiska were attacked by U.S. planes; 32 tons of bombs were dropped. On the same day, in a naval surface bombardment, 100 rounds were fired into the area around Gertrude Cove. There was no return fire.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the enemy's offensive N of Belgorod has been stopped, and there was little fighting in this area on 16 July. In the Orel area the Soviet offensive has spread from the north and east sides of the salient to the south, and a few more minor penetrations have been made; however, the position of Orel is not yet critical. Artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in some force occurred in the Kuban, along the Mius, the middle Donets, and in the Leningrad corridor S of Schluesselburg.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 15-16 July, 8 enemy planes dropped bombs on 4 towns in the Kent area. The Montbelliard motor vehicle works, SW of Belfort in eastern France, were bombed by RAF planes. On 15 July an enemy plane made an unsuccessful attack on a small ship N of Iceland.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Further ground was yielded by Axis forces in southeastern Sicily on 15 July. Favara, a few miles E of Agrigento, was evacuated. Caltagirone, in the center of the battle line, was taken by Canadian units. Scordia and Militello, westward from Augusta, were captured by the British. The vital Primosele bridge (8 miles S of Catania), which was originally captured by British paratroopers, changed hands twice but is now in Allied hands. The 104th Italian infantry division was identified on the American front. Catania and the port for Agrigento (Porto Empedocle) were bombarded by warships. During the night of 14-15 July, 12 hostile bombers were destroyed by RAF planes over southwest Sicily. During the same night and the following day, Naples and the nearby airdromes of Capodichino and Pomigliano were attacked by Allied planes, which dropped 350 tons of bombs. About 23 enemy fighters,

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mostly Italian, attempted interception; 4 of the number were shot down. On 15 July, Foggia airdrome was subjected to a 241-ton raid by U.S. planes. Palermo and Termini Imerese were also attacked. Motor transport, railroads, and bridges in central and western Sicily were bombed and strafed. Hostile air opposition over Sicily was negligible. Off northeast Sardinia a 5,000-ton merchant ship was sunk by Allied torpedo-planes.

6. ASIA.--China: On 14 July reconnaissance over Shanghai revealed only 5 vessels remaining of the 14-ship convoy observed on the 12th; however, no ships were seen between Shanghai and Foochow in reconnaissance on the 14th.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 15 July, Vila was subjected to a heavy bombing attack by U.S. planes; 54 tons of bombs were dropped on the area. Enemy positions at Bairoko were also raided. At Baga Island, 2 small cargo ships were attacked by U.S. aircraft. One was sunk, and the other left stranded and burning.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two small British schooners were shelled and sunk by submarine action E of Trinidad on 14 July. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: A possible U-boat sighting was reported 20 miles E of Norfolk on 16 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 110.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the Belgorod area the enemy still holds the initiative, and despite heavy Soviet counterattacks has gained minor successes. In the Orel area the Soviets brought up fresh reserves and have now made two penetrations into the north and east sides of the Orel salient. The most important penetration is from the north, half way between Orel and Bryansk, where the Soviet forces are now less than 30 miles from the connecting railroad. The initiative in this area has definitely passed to the Soviets. On the night of 14 July, Orel was again heavily bombed by the Soviet Air Force.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--The enemy was forced to give further ground in southeastern Sicily on 14 July. Canicatti, N of the western anchor of the Allied line, was reached by American units. The Italians were forced to evacuate Mazzarino. The high ground 2 miles S of Caltagirone was yielded to advancing Americans. Grammichele fell to Canadian troops. A vital bridge two-thirds of the way from Augusta to Catania was captured by British paratroops. The enemy has not yet been engaged in large-scale battle; however, prisoners taken by the Allies up to 1800 on 14 July number 15,992. Heavy movements of enemy motor transport were reported both in eastern and western Sicily on the night of 14-15 July. On 14 July enemy fighter activity over Sicily was very weak; an estimated 30 sorties were reported. Photographs showed 212 enemy fighters on airdromes of Sicily and the toe of Italy, a reduction of 90 from the day before. Only 9 of 23 airdromes in enemy hands on Sicily are serviceable. On 13 July, Crotone airdrome was heavily bombed by U. S. planes; no AA fire or enemy planes were encountered. During the night of 13-14 July, and the following day, enemy railroad installations, docks, supply dumps, and motor transport were heavily attacked by Allied planes. More than 500 tons of bombs were dropped on Messina; other targets

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included Palermo and Enna. An enemy merchant vessel was left sinking, a tanker blew up, and a small tanker was set on fire as the result of RAF torpedo-plane attacks.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 14 July the Myingyan railway yards and the Meiktila barracks area were bombed by U. S. planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the night of 13-14 July, Buka, Kahili, and Ballale airdromes were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. On 14 July, in the Laiana Beach area, E of Munda, strong Japanese fortified positions were encountered by advancing U. S. forces. On 15 July, a force of 27 Japanese bombers and 40 to 50 fighters was intercepted near Rendova by U.S. fighters; at least 15 enemy bombers and 30 fighters were shot down. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 14 July, Japanese positions on Green Hill were captured, and the enemy was cleared from the Mubo area. At least 950 enemy troops were killed. It is reported that about 200 Japanese troops landed at Dot Islet (Knirps Islet), 4 miles S of Salamaua, and headed inland. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 13-14 July, enemy airfields at Cape Chater and Lautem, and the town of Koepang, on Timor, were effectively bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--In the Indian Ocean a British cargo ship is presumed sunk as the result of a submarine attack SE of Arabia about 12 July. One U.S. tanker, previously reported (12 July Daily Report) torpedoed and sunk N of Natal on 7 July, is now reported to have arrived safely at Trinidad. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One U-boat sighting was reported 110 miles S of Haiti on 14 July. A second sighting was reported 10 miles off Malagueta Bay on the northeast coast of Cuba on 15 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 109.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 14 July, Gertrude Cove, Kiska, was shelled by U.S. Naval forces.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the Argentine Government on 13 July directed the German Welfare and Cultural Societies, successors to the Argentine National Socialist Party, to end their activities within 48 hours. By governmental decree, 9 organizations established to aid the democracies at war were also ordered dissolved, ostensibly because of the danger of Communist penetration.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front heavy fighting continues despite unfavorable weather conditions. In the Belgorod area Soviet counterattacks have held the enemy's right wing to no important gains. After some minor penetrations, continuing Soviet attacks N and E of Orel have been thrown back without gain. On the night of 13 July, Orel was raided by the Soviet Air Force.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 13-14 July, about 28 enemy bombers made scattered raids on several towns along the east coast of England, including Hull. Three of the attacking planes were destroyed. On the same night Aachen was bombed by a strong force of British planes. On 14 July, 240 tons of bombs were dropped on the aircraft repair shops at Villacoublay (7 miles SW of Paris) by U.S. planes. Fairly strong enemy opposition was encountered. The Le Bourget airdrome near Paris was attacked by other U.S. bombers, and very heavy enemy opposition was encountered. AA fire was moderate over the target. An airdrome at Amiens was bombed by another formation of U.S. planes. Mediocre air opposition and moderate AA fire were encountered. According to a provisional estimate, enemy losses are 50 planes destroyed in all these operations.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 12 July, Comiso airdrome was captured by advancing U.S. forces. On 13 July enemy resistance continued along the entire front in southeastern Sicily. High ground NE of Ragusa was yielded to Canadian units. The commander and

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staff of the Italian 54th Napoli Division was captured by British tank forces at Vizzini, about 30 miles W of Syracuse. On 14 July German forces counterattacked vigorously at Augusta, reaching the bay and cutting off British troops holding the town. The situation was restored by noon. There was considerable movement of enemy motor transport in central Sicily. During the night of 12-13 July enemy bomber and fighter-bomber activity was increased over the coast of Sicily. The Gerbini airdrome and targets at Enna and Caltanissetta were bombed by RAF planes, which dropped 129 tons of bombs. On 13 July opposition to Allied bombing and strafing operations was on a small scale. The enemy airdromes at Catania and Milo were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Rail and motor transport at Randazzo and Enna were effectively bombed and strafed, and the harbor at Termini was also attacked. On the Italian mainland, the airdromes at Crotone, Vibo Valentia, and Reggio di Calabria were bombed. A merchant vessel blew up and 2 destroyers were damaged as a result of attacks by RAF planes 60 miles NNE of Palermo.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 12 July the main buildings in Nanyaseik town, 10 miles NW of Kamnang, were completely destroyed in bombing and strafing attacks by U.S. fighters. Myingyan and Ywataung, near Mandalay, were raided by U.S. heavy bombers. Hits were scored on the tracks and warehouses at Myingyan, causing one large explosion.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 13 July a force of 18 enemy bombers and 10 fighters was intercepted by U.S. fighters over Visuvisu (north tip of New Georgia), and 4 enemy fighters were shot down. Ballale was heavily bombed during the night, and Vila was also raided. Before dawn on 13 July, 4 enemy destroyers arrived at and departed from Vila by way of Blackett Strait. On 14 July, 2 large Japanese barges of a new type were bombed and strafed in Hunda Cove (SW of Kolombangara) by U.S. planes. A small enemy cargo ship was destroyed by U.S. aircraft in Beagle Channel, SW of Vella Lavella. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 July, 4 enemy strongpoints in the Mubo area were captured by Allied ground forces. On the same date a force of 25 Japanese planes bombed and strafed the Bena Bena area, and 7 other enemy planes strafed a village to the NW. Lae was attacked by Allied heavy bombers, and the Salamaua area was subjected to an intense bombing and strafing attack by Allied medium bombers. In the Saidor area, 3 loaded enemy barges were bombed and strafed by an Allied plane.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. cargo ship, en route from Rio de Janeiro to New York, was sunk by a U-boat 250 miles SE of Rio on 12 July. In the Indian Ocean a British cargo ship, en route from Aden to Lourenco Marques, was sunk by a submarine 150 miles E of the latter port on 7 July. U-boat Sightings in American

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Waters: Two U-boat sightings were reported in the Caribbean on 14 July; one 150 miles SE of Kingston, Jamaica, and one midway between Curacao and Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 108.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Henri Hoppenot, appointed by the French Committee of National Liberation to replace Admiral Robert as High Commissioner of the French Antilles, is expected to arrive in Martinique today.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the enemy's right wing astride the Belgorod--Kursk road continues to make slow but costly gains in the face of strong Soviet counterattacks. Soviet forces continue to attack N and E of Orel, but have failed to penetrate the enemy's positions.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 11-12 July, 8 enemy bombers attacked shipping off the coast of Spain. On the following night, about 20 enemy bombers made attacks on Grimsby and Clee-thorpe. On 13 July, 5 Axis fighter-bombers made unsuccessful attacks on coastal towns in southeast England.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--In southeastern Sicily 12 July, Axis forces were subjected to continuing pressure. Naro and Palma di Montechiaro, NW of Licata, fell to American troops. Gela's air-port, Ponte Olivo, was yielded by the enemy after heavy fighting. Farther SE, Ragusa was lost to advancing American and Canadian units, which effected a juncture there. West of Syracuse, Italian forces retired 20 miles before British forces and gave up Palazzolo. North of Augusta, the Axis retired into the Catania plain. By 12 July the enemy had lost 5,000 - 6,000 prisoners to American forces. During the night of 11-12 July and the next day, enemy installations at Reggio di Calabria, San Giovanni, and Messina were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Communication facilities at Agrigento and Canicatti, and air-dromes at Milo, Gerbini, and Borizzo were bombed by other Allied aircraft. One hundred and thirty enemy motor vehicles were damaged or destroyed by Allied fighters. Axis air opposition was on a moderate scale; enemy losses were reported as 33 planes destroyed. On the night of 12 July, Turin was attacked by a large force of England-based RAF bombers.

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6. ASIA.--China: On 12 July aerial reconnaissance revealed a 14-ship convoy, possibly including 1 cruiser and 1 battleship but with no carrier, anchored at Woosung. Three other vessels were observed between Shanghai and Woosung. Burma: On 11 July, Japanese concentrations in the Hukawng Valley and between Myitkyina and Sumprabum were under repeated attacks by U.S. fighters. The Lailaw railway bridge S of Mogaung was destroyed. French Indo-China: Photographs taken 10 July showed enemy shipping totaling 44,000 tons in Haiphong harbor. On 11 July enemy ocean shipping at Haiphong was twice attacked by U.S. heavy bombers; 2 hits were made on 1 transport, and near misses on 3 other vessels. Enemy shipping in the Haiphong area was again twice attacked on 12 July; 3 vessels were hit, and 1 of them blew up. Other bombs hit the railroad yards and a power plant.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 July enemy positions on the Francisco River between Kennedy's Crossing and Logui were heavily strafed, and the Salamaua area was bombed and strafed by Allied planes. On 12 July an unknown number of Japanese light bombers attacked Nassau Bay. On the night of 11-12 July the airfields at Rabaul were again bombed by Allied planes. Twenty-five tons of bombs and incendiaries started numerous fires. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 12 July, Selaru Island, south Tanimbar group, and Keaukwa Village, on Dutch New Guinea, were subjected to light attacks by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Survivors of a Norwegian cargo ship, rescued in the Indian Ocean about 1,300 miles W of Fremantle, Australia, report that a German raider sank their ship in about the same location on 15 June.

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

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--

From: 1201 Z, 12 1943

To : 1200 Z, 13 1943

War and Navy Departments,

Washington, D. C.

13 July 1943.

No. 107.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 11 July the Main Camp and North Head installations at Kiska were subjected to an aerial attack; 29 tons of bombs were dropped.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the enemy's right wing N of Belgorod made further gains after overcoming repeated Soviet counterattacks. The enemy's left wing S of Orel continues to be held up. The Red Army's relief attacks N and E of Orel have failed to penetrate.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--All Allied beachheads on Sicily have been secured, and seven enemy counterattacks, made with tanks, have been repulsed, according to an Allied communique. A tank regiment of the German Hermann Goering division carried out an attack east of Gela on 11 July. So far the civilian population has been found to be generally friendly. The port of Augusta has been captured, according to an Italian communique. Up to 12 July some 2,000 Axis prisoners had been taken, including some Germans. On the night of 10-11 July, an enemy dive-bomber sank an Allied hospital ship off Sicily. During the same night Milo and Sciacca airdromes on Sicily, and Reggio di Calabria and Vibo Valentia airdromes on the Italian mainland were bombed by Allied planes. On 11 July enemy lines of communication, motor transport, airdromes, and other installations on Sicily suffered almost continuous bombing and strafing raids by Allied aircraft. Many motor trucks were damaged or destroyed. About 160 enemy planes, including 40 bombers, were active over Sicily, and intense AA fire was encountered by some Allied formations. Hits were made on 2 enemy merchant vessels off the east coast of Sardinia by Allied torpedo planes. One of the ships was left sinking. A second Allied hospital ship was attacked by enemy planes on the night of 11-12 July.

6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.

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7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: According to a communique, an enemy light cruiser and 3 destroyers were sunk and 2 other destroyers probably were sunk, in a night battle 12-13 July in Kula Gulf. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 July, Allied ground forces were in contact with enemy troops on the south shore of Lake Salus, N of the Bitoi River. During the morning enemy positions at Bobdubi Ridge were subjected to an intense bombing and strafing attack by Allied medium bombers. Five intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down by Allied fighter planes covering this attack. The Salamaua area was also bombed and strafed. Enemy airfields at Rabaul were heavily bombed on the night of 10-11 July by several waves of Allied heavy bombers. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 11 July, Penfoei airdrome at Koepang, Timor, was attacked by Dutch medium bombers.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--An independently-routed U.S. cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk SE of Madagascar on 27 June. One Norwegian cargo ship and one Greek cargo ship, both sailing independently, were torpedoed and sunk in the Mozambique area on 8 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R S Bratton

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

A V S Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
by Public Law 96-362
12 Jul 1978
11-513

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

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

No. 106.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On 10 July, 2 Japanese cargo vessels were attacked midway between Paramushiru and Kiska by Army and Navy bombers. One ship was sunk and the other left sinking. Two additional vessels were sighted in the same area. On the same day, Paramushiru received its first bombing. On 11 July, Little Kiska and Gertrude Cove, Kiska Island, were subjected to naval gunfire. The enemy did not return the fire.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--By noon on 10 July, more than 3,000 Axis nationals had been evacuated from Santos, Brazil, and the nearby area, in compliance with the order of Brazilian police authorities reported in Daily Report of 7 July. With the exception of a colony of Japanese all Axis nationals within 70 kilometers of the coast in the state of Sao Paulo have been notified that they must leave soon.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the enemy's right wing N of Belgorod, after making a deep penetration in the direction of Kursk, has succeeded in encircling several Soviet units. The left wing S of Orel has not advanced. The enemy railhead and springboard at Orel has been forced to defend itself from Soviet relief attacks from the N and E. The enemy's threat to the Kursk sector remains, and the situation is still critical. On the night of 10 July, Belgorod was raided by Soviet bombers.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On 10 July an estimated 120 enemy aircraft were active over Sicily in opposition to intensive Allied air operations. During the night of 9-10 July and the following day, Allied planes flew about 2,250 sorties on various missions over the island, including heavy bombing of airfields at Catania, Sciacca, Millo, Gerbini and the city of Vibo Valentia, Italy, as well as lighter attacks on lines of communication and in support of ground operations. More than 800 tons of bombs were dropped. Photographs showed 306 enemy single-engine fighters on airfields in Sicily and the toe of Italy. Enemy losses on 10 July were reported as 27 planes destroyed in combat. After successful air-borne landings the night of 9 July, and successful sea-borne landings on 10 July under cover of naval and air forces,

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American, British and Canadian forces have advanced from beachheads on the south and east coasts of Sicily. Considerable enemy movement is reported west of Licata, but no major enemy counterattack has been reported yet. Allied troops have captured Siracusa, Gela, Pozzallo, Licata, Avola, Noto, Pachino, Ispica, Rosolini and Scoglitti, according to an Allied communique.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 9 July, the Mu River railway bridge W of Mandalay, and the Myitnge bridge and enemy supply points near Sumpurabum and in the Hukawng and Chindwin valleys were bombed by Allied planes. French Indo-China: On 10 July, ocean shipping, dock installations and industrial targets at Haiphong were attacked by U.S. bombers. No interception was encountered.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the nights of 10 and 11 July, Kahili was heavily attacked by U.S. planes. On 10 July enemy aircraft twice attacked Rendova; 3 Japanese planes were destroyed. On the night of 11-12 July, Munda was shelled by U.S. surface vessels, and on 12 July was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. On the night of 11-12 July, Japanese planes bombed Rendova. On the same night, Japanese planes also raided Koli Point and nearby areas on Guadalcanal three times. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 10 July enemy forces which attacked Allied units along the Bobdubi-Observation Hill track were repulsed. Enemy stores and positions in the Komiatum area, installations at Malolo Mission and Kela Village (N of Salamaua), and the Kennedy Crossing area on the Francisco River as well as Logui on the south bank, were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 10 July, Babo, on Dutch New Guinea, was attacked by Allied planes. Ten enemy fighters intercepted and 4 were shot down. Boela, on Ceram Island, was also bombed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--The 2 U.S. cargo ships and 2 U.S. tankers, reported in the 8 July Daily Report as torpedoed in a northbound South American coastal convoy on 7 July, are now reported sunk N of Natal. A small Icelandic vessel was sunk by a German plane off the NE coast of Iceland on 8 July. In the Mediterranean a British cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk 20 miles N of Derna on 6 July. U-boat sightings in North American waters: A possible U-boat sighting was reported 5 miles S of St. Augustine (Fla.) on 11 July.

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

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

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

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By auth. A/C. of S. G. 2
11 Jul 43-72
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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

No. 105.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--It is reported that Ecuadoran soldiers and a small Peruvian detachment have clashed near Zapotillo on the Peru--Ecuador border, and that 4 Peruvians were taken prisoner.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the enemy's right wing is consolidating its gains N of Belgorod along the road toward Kursk. South of Orel intense artillery action is being initiated by the enemy.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 9 July, 10 enemy planes dropped bombs on London and 5 nearby localities in the first daylight raid in several weeks. 1 Do-217 was shot down. During the night of 9-10 July, Gelsenkirchen was bombed by a strong force of RAF planes. Heavy cloud formation prevailed, and barrage AA fire coordinated with searchlights was encountered. On 10 July, 74 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy airdrome at Caen by U. S. planes. AA fire was slight to moderate and strong fighter reaction was encountered. Provisional enemy losses were 28 planes destroyed. Abbeville airdrome was subjected to an 86-ton raid by other U.S. planes; there was no enemy air opposition to this raid.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Landings on Sicily 10 July were made at points on a stretch of coast over 100 miles long, E of Agrigento and S of Syracuse. According to a communique, the success of these initial landings was assured early in the day, and Allied troops are advancing. During the night of 8-9 July and the following day, enemy airdromes and railroad installations on Sicily were again heavily bombed by Allied planes. The important airdromes of Sciacca, Gerbini, Milo, Comiso, Catania, and Biscari were each bombed one or more times, and rail junctions in the eastern part of the island were attacked. More than 635 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy fighter reaction to all these operations was slight. According to a communique, on 9 July the Maleme airdrome on Crete was severely damaged in an attack by U. S. planes. Strong fighter opposition was encountered and 5 enemy

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planes were destroyed in combat.

6. ASIA.--On 8 July, enemy supply points in northern Burma were bombed and strafed by U. S. fighters. In central Burma, railroad facilities at Thazi Junction and the Mu River bridge were successfully attacked by U. S. bombers. Ground targets and small vessels in the Akyab, Ramree, and Taungup areas on 8 and 9 July were raided by RAF planes.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 9 July the Japanese strongpoint at the intersection of the Barike river and Munda trail was reduced. Enemy installations at Munda were subjected to a naval bombardment. On 10 July Japanese AA positions, bivouac areas, and dumps at Munda were subjected to a heavy bombing attack, with 67 tons of bombs dropped by U. S. planes. Vila was lightly bombed that night. On the same night 1 enemy light cruiser and 3 destroyers were sighted 20 miles W of Vella Lavella. On 11 July Munda was again heavily attacked; 52 tons of bombs were dropped on AA positions and bivouac areas.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
O&D Letter, 5-3-78
10 Jul 43
J. J. B.

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

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

No. 104.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--On night of 8-9 July enemy positions in the Gertrude Cove area, Kiska, were subjected to naval gunfire. Enemy return fire was inaccurate and light.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Very heavy artillery and armor battles continue on the Kursk front. The enemy's right wing, having broken through Soviet defenses N of Belgorod, is extending its gains N along the road toward Kursk. At the same time this flank is being protected by another penetration E across the upper Donets in the direction of Novy Oskol. The enemy's left wing or pincer arm S of Orel as yet has failed to make important gains.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 8-9 July, Cologne was bombed by a strong force of RAF planes. Defenses over the target area were on a reduced scale. What appears to be increased enemy air reconnaissance activity has been noted in the area around Iceland.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Allied forces landed on Sicily on the morning of 10 July. The airdromes at Milo and Borizzo were bombed by Allied planes on 7 July. During the night of 7-8 July and throughout the next day, enemy airdromes, lines of communication, and other installations throughout Sicily were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft. Two or more separate raids were made on each of the important airdromes of Gerbini, Catania, Comiso, Biscari, and Sciacca; about 900 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy opposition was very light; some Allied formations were unopposed. In the attack on Catania on 8 July, Allied pilots were machine-gunned while parachuting from their planes.
6. ASIA.--China: On 7 July, 3 large motor vessels anchored at Whampoa Docks, Canton, were attacked by U.S. planes. Ten tons of bombs were dropped with unobserved results. Two intercepting Japanese fighters were destroyed.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Late on 8 July, Kahili airdrome was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Thirty-three tons of bombs were dropped and several fires were started. At Munda, the Japanese bivouac areas and gun positions were shelled by

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U.S. surface craft. In addition many Japanese AA positions have been destroyed by field artillery fire. U.S. forces which landed at Rice Anchorage are in contact with enemy elements near Leland Lagoon. Near Viru Harbor, 60 enemy troops were captured. Enemy forces at Kakasa on Choiseul Island were estimated at 300, and much activity is reported there. An enemy naval force of 4 light cruisers and 4 destroyers was twice attacked by U.S. planes on 10 July in Kula Gulf. Two hits were claimed, but no fires resulted. Photographs taken 10 July show 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 8 destroyers, 2 patrol craft, 4 cargo ships, 1 tanker, and 6 small vessels in the Buin--Kahili area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 8 July enemy positions on Kela Point, at Malolo Village, and in the Logui area were heavily bombed and strafed. Fifty tons of bombs are reported to have inflicted heavy damage. The Buigap Creek area also was bombed and strafed. Patrol clashes between ground forces were reported in the Bobdubi and Orodubi sectors. An enemy force of 10 fighter planes was intercepted over Bena Bena and 2 enemy planes were shot down. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 7-8 July, Penfoel airdrome at Koepang, Timor, was twice attacked by Allied planes. In the dawn raid by Allied heavy bombers, 3 of 14 intercepting Japanese fighter-planes were shot down and 2 others were probably destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--One British and one French cargo ship, traveling in a West African coastal convoy, were torpedoed and sunk 70 miles SW of Lagos (Nigeria) on 9 July. An independently routed British cargo ship was sunk by a submarine 600 miles SE of Durban on 6 July. In the Mediterranean a British cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk in convoy about 75 miles W of Algiers on 5 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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Letter, 6-8-72
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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QSD Letter
By AUTH. A. 5-8-72
9 Jul 43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 8 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 9 July 1943

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

No. 103.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: The bombing attack reported as of 7 July in yesterday's report occurred instead on 6 July, simultaneously with the naval surface action against Kiska. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported in the St. Lawrence Gulf, 40 miles SW of the western tip of Anticosti Island on 7 July.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--In a communique to the people of Martinique, Admiral Robert states that he has been officially notified that Hoppenot has been designated as high commissioner; Robert requests that he be relieved as soon as possible.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front the fighting has reached a critical stage. Enemy armored units on the right flank have breached the Soviet lines to a considerable depth N of Belgorod. Red Army forces are fighting desperately to stem the armored units which are advancing rapidly after the breakthrough. The enemy has also broken through on the northern side of the salient and started an advance. The ultimate intentions of the enemy are still masked; however, the fate of Kursk now hangs in the balance.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 7 July an enemy plane ineffectually bombed an Allied ship off Iceland. During the night of 7-8 July, 2 enemy planes strafed a town in East Anglia.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--A delayed report shows a 61-ton raid on Borizzo airdrome by U.S. bombers on 6 July. During the night of 6-7 July and the following day, enemy airdromes on Sicily and Sardinia were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft. More than 300 tons of bombs were dropped on Gerbini airdrome and its satellites. Comiso, Biscari, Sciacca, and Lucca (12 miles NE of Sciacca) airdromes, and Palermo Harbor also were bombed. On Sardinia, Villacidro, Milis, and Pabillonis (N of Villacidro) were attacked. Enemy fighter opposition was very light; no enemy planes were encountered over Gerbini.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 7 July enemy monsoon camps in Arakan were strafed by RAF planes. Objectives in Yenangyaung oil fields,

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shipping on the Irrawaddy, and railway objectives between Shwebo and Wuntho were also attacked.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: Enemy losses in the Kula Gulf naval battle on 6 July are now estimated at 9 ships sunk (3 light cruisers and 6 destroyers). Photographs taken 6 July show 60 fighters, 15 dive-bombers, and 1 medium bomber at Kahili; 21 medium bombers at Ballale; and 11 fighters, 4 medium bombers, and 1 dive-bomber at Buka. On 8 July, 20 enemy troops attempting to land on Dugiri Island NE of Rendova were driven off by U.S. patrols. On 9 July, Munda was shelled by U.S. surface vessels, and the Enogai area, near Bairoko Harbor, was bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--
New Britain Area: On 7 July, enemy positions in the Mubo area were subjected to a series of intensive bombing and strafing attacks by Allied planes. More than 106 tons of bombs were dropped on Observation Hill, the Bitoi River Valley, and Kitchen Creek areas. Observation Hill, N of Mubo, was subsequently captured by Allied ground forces. On the same date Labu Lagoon, S of Lae, was strafed by Allied planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--One U.S. tanker and one U.S. cargo ship, traveling in a southbound convoy from Trinidad, were torpedoed and sunk about 150 miles E of Cayenne (French Guiana) on 8 July. A Brazilian cargo ship, en route from Trinidad to Recife, was torpedoed and sunk off the Amazon River mouth on 5 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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8 Jul 43
118-13

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

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

No. 102.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: Enemy batteries on Kiska Island at North Head and South Head, and positions at Main Camp, Gertrude Cove, and Little Kiska were subjected to heavy bombardment by U.S. surface forces on 6 July. Enemy batteries did not return the fire. On 7 July the enemy Main Camp was attacked by U.S. aircraft. The enemy countered with light AA fire. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings have been reported, one 40 miles SE of Sable Island on 7 July and one 15 miles off the eastern tip of Jamaica on 6 July.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Governor Rapenne's regime in French Guiana is facing growing dissatisfaction among citizens and officials. This is the result of his refusal to collaborate with native officials as fully as they desire, and his failure to oust all pro-Vichy officials.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front heavy fighting continues. The enemy is using a few units of his heaviest armor on both the Orel and Belgorod flanks and has achieved some minor successes. However, Soviet fortifications in depth have not yet been seriously penetrated. The enemy's intentions are still not clear. On the Kalinin front, probably in the Velikie Luki area, the enemy launched a small-scale attack believed to be of local significance only.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the night of 6-7 July, 6 enemy planes bombed and strafed points in East Anglia.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 5-6 July, Bizerte was bombed by 50 enemy planes. Four of the attackers were shot down. On the same night the enemy airdrome at Gerbini, Sicily, was bombed by Allied planes. On 6 July Gerbini airdrome was again attacked by U.S. aircraft, which dropped over 200 tons of bombs. Airdromes at Biscari and Comiso also suffered heavy U.S. raids.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 5 July, U.S. forces, supported by gunfire from naval surface craft in Kula

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Gulf, landed at Rice Anchorage, N of Munda. At the same time other U.S. forces landed at Zanana Beach, E of Munda. On 6 July, 18 enemy bombers attacked Rendova and 9 were shot down by AA fire. In other small air actions 5 enemy planes were destroyed. On 7 July, there were 2 enemy air attacks on Rendova. In one attack Japanese bombers were escorted by 56 fighters; the enemy lost 12 planes. Details of the second attack were not reported. The enemy is reported to have established an outpost and AA positions on the north tip of Ganongga Island. On 8 July, Vila was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 July, patrol activity continued in the Bobdubi area. A force of 9 Japanese bombers and 4 fighters attacked Bena Bena, while another force of 8 Japanese bombers escorted by 7 fighters ineffectually raided Allied positions at Nassau Bay. Labu Lagoen (S of Lae) was heavily bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 6 July, a force of 27 bombers and 21 fighters attacked Fenton airdrome near Darwin. Intercepting Allied fighters shot down 5 bombers and 2 fighters, and probably destroyed or damaged 6 other enemy planes. Penfoei airdrome and the town of Koepang were heavily bombed by Allied planes. The Babo airdrome and Keaukwa Village (near Timoeika on Dutch New Guinea) were also subjected to light raids. A clearing for a new landing strip has been reported at the Utarom airdrome near Kaimana.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A Dutch cargo ship, traveling in a Caribbean convoy, was sunk by a U-boat off the eastern tip of Jamaica on 6 July. A British cargo ship, traveling in a West African convoy, was sunk by a U-boat SW of Freetown on 2 July. In the Indian Ocean a Greek cargo ship, sailing independently, was sunk by a submarine 250 miles NE of Lourenco Marques on 6 July. In the South American coastal convoy reported under attack yesterday, 2 U.S. cargo ships and 2 U.S. tankers were torpedoed. No sinkings have been reported.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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GAD Letter, C. 113-92
7 Jul 43
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 6 July 1943
To : 1200 Z, 7 July 1943

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

No. 101.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Brazilian police authorities have ordered all Axis nationals, including those with Brazilian citizenship, removed from the Iguape coastal region because of the sinking of a Brazilian ship on 2 July in that vicinity.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Kursk front large-scale activity continues, with the heaviest fighting on the Orel and Belgorod flanks. Attacks and counterattacks by both sides appear to follow without let-up. No important breakthrough has been registered by the enemy although further minor penetrations have been made by his southern flank. Heavy air support by both sides continues, including bombing of supplies and troop concentrations behind the lines.
4. WESTERN EUROPE. Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 4-5 July, Bizerte was attacked by about 100 enemy planes. The enemy airdromes at Catania, Sicily, and Villacidro, Sardinia, were bombed by the RAF. During the following day, the main Gerbini airdrome, together with 5 of its satellite fields, was subjected to U.S. raids totaling 275 tons of bombs, while the harbor at Messina received 178 tons. Small daylight raids were made on the airdromes at Sciacca, Biscari, and Comiso, and U.S. fighters bombed and strafed Licata and Marsala. Enemy opposition over Sicily was strong and determined; some 110 fighters were active over Gerbini. In all these operations about 40 enemy planes were destroyed.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On the evening of 5 July, a force of 40 enemy planes attacked Rendova. Two enemy fighters were shot down by intercepting U.S. planes. On 6 July, Kahili and Ballale were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, and large fires were started. Buka airdrome was also attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. According to a communique from Southwest Pacific Headquarters, early reports indicate that 6 Japanese vessels were probably

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sunk and 4 others damaged in the naval action in Kula Gulf. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 July, Kela Village (NW of Salamaua) and Salamaua were subjected to heavy bombing attacks by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A British cargo ship, en route from the British Isles to Uruguay, was sunk by a U-boat about 450 miles E of Natal, Brazil, on 28 June. A northbound South American coastal convoy was heavily attacked by submarines about 105 miles N of Natal on 7 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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5-3-72
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6 Jul 43
JP 513

**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 100.

1. **NORTH AMERICA.**--Alaska: Camouflaged enemy installations and tents have been observed on Segula Island. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One U-boat sighting was reported 20 miles NW of Trinidad on 5 July. A possible sighting was reported 60 miles N of Havana, Cuba, on the same day.

2. **LATIN AMERICA.**--Nothing to report.

3. **EASTERN EUROPE.**--Between Belgorod and Orel the enemy has launched an offensive apparently aimed at the elimination of the Soviet-held Kursk salient. The southern flank of the offensive, anchored at Belgorod, appears to have made some headway in spite of strong Red Army resistance. The northern flank anchored at Orel appears to be held up. The weight and scope of this offensive are not apparent as yet. The opposing air forces were active in support of ground operations in the Orel--Kursk sector. On the night of 4-5 July, Gomel, Unecha, and Roslavl were raided by Soviet planes.

4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--Nothing to report.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--Delayed reports for 3 July show attacks on Catania, Milo, Sciacca, Comiso, and Marsala by Allied planes. During the night of 3-4 July in a raid on Trapani, British planes dropped 141 tons of bombs. A light raid was made on Lido di Roma by other RAF planes. On 4 July, the airdromes at Comiso, Gerbini, and Catania were heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft. Heavy enemy fighter opposition was encountered over Gerbini and Catania. Air-to-air bombing with clusters of incendiaries was attempted. Twenty-four enemy fighters were reported destroyed. According to a communique, airfields on Crete were raided by small British land forces on the night of the 4th. A number of enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

6. **ASIA.**--Burma: On 4 July, barracks in Meiktila, the airport at Kangaung, railroad yards at Shwebo, and the Shweli highway bridge near the Chinese frontier were bombed by U.S. planes. Thailand--Malaya: Premier Tojo has arrived in Singapore "to prepare the

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new policy for the southern regions." Japanese broadcasts of 5 July announced the cession to Thailand of the Malay States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, and the Burmese Shan States of Kengtung and Mong Pan.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 4 July, in a second air attack on Rendova by 18 Japanese bombers escorted by fighters, AA fire brought down 12 bombers. On 5 July, Ballale was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. Photographs taken 5 July show 78 fighters and 14 dive-bombers at Kahili and 9 medium bombers at Ballale. On 6 July, 14 boatloads of Japanese were reported to have landed at Vila from a destroyer. A Navy communique reports that a surface action is in progress in Kula Gulf. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 4 July, patrols were active in the Bobdubi area. There is evidence of considerable enemy barge movement in the Lae area, and 270 Japanese troops are reported to have landed near Labu (S of Lae) on 3 July. A small enemy cargo vessel in Vanimo Bay (E of Hollandia) was attacked by an Allied heavy bomber, and was left burning and sinking.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small U.S. cargo ship, traveling in a local convoy, was sunk by a U-boat off the west coast of Haiti on 5 July. In the Indian Ocean a U.S. Liberty ship was sunk by a Japanese submarine about 700 miles SW of Ceylon on 16 June. In the Mediterranean 2 Allied merchantmen are reported torpedoed and sunk 75 miles W of Algiers on 4 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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By auth. A.C. 912-22
5 Jul 43
R S B.

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

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

No. 99.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On 3 July, the Main Camp area at Kiska was bombed by U.S. planes. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported in Nova Scotia coastal waters on 3 July, one 30 miles SW of Halifax and one 30 miles W of Yarmouth. One sighting was reported 70 miles S of Halifax on 4 July. A possible U-boat sighting was reported 70 miles N of Haiti on 4 July. Two sightings were reported about 200 miles SE of Trinidad on 3 July.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Both air forces continue night bombing of rear areas. On the night of 2-3 July the port of Kerch was again raided by the Soviet Air Force, and Temryuk was also bombed. The next night the Soviet supply bases of Yelets and Valuiki were attacked by German bombers.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night 3-4 July the industrial area of Cologne on the east bank of the Rhine was very heavily bombed by RAF planes. On 4 July, the aircraft engine factory at Le Mans was subjected to a 257-ton bombing raid by U.S. planes. Enemy opposition was fairly strong and AA fire was slight to moderate. Provisional enemy losses were 18 planes destroyed. Enemy air offered moderate to strong resistance against a U.S. attack on the aircraft construction and assembly plant at Nantes; provisional enemy losses were 28 aircraft destroyed. Moderate to intense AA fire, but no air opposition, was encountered in a third U.S. raid which was directed on La Pallice.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--A delayed report shows an attack on rail and industrial installations at Catania on the night of 1-2 July by RAF planes. During the next night, Olbia and Trapani were bombed by British aircraft. On the following day enemy airdromes at Capoterra, Chivivani, Alghero, and Milis (on Sardinia), and at Comiso (Sicily) were bombed by U.S. planes. Enemy resistance was slight.
6. ASIA.--China: Japanese troop concentrations have been reported in north and central China, with some movement northward along the Tientsin -- Pukan railway. Burma: On 3 July, the south span of the

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Myitnge bridge was destroyed and the remainder of the structure extensively damaged in 2 attacks by U.S. medium bombers. Myingyan industrial area was heavily bombed. On 2 July, warehouses, barracks, and buildings in Chauk, Pyawbe, and Nyaungu were raided by U.S. planes. Direct hits were scored on the tank farm of Syriam oil refinery S of Rangoon and on enemy rail facilities in Thanbyuzayat during attacks by U.S. heavies.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--Solomons Area: On 3 July, Vura Village near Wickham Anchorage was captured by U.S. forces. Three hundred Japanese were killed and the remainder put to flight. On 4 July, a force of 18 Japanese bombers escorted by 20 fighters was intercepted over Rendova Island by U.S. fighters, and 5 bombers and 4 fighters were shot down. On 5 July, Vila and Bairoko were shelled by U.S. surface forces, and also bombed by U.S. planes. On the same date the Rekata Bay area was subjected to a bombing attack by U.S. planes. On 5 July a total of 18 Japanese vessels was sighted in the vicinity of Shortland Island. Included in this total were believed to be 1 heavy cruiser, 3 light cruisers, and 5 destroyers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 July a force of 8 Japanese bombers, escorted by 9 fighters, was intercepted near Nassau Bay by Allied fighters. The enemy lost 4 fighters and 1 bomber. On the same date 8 enemy bombers attacked Garoka near Bena Bena. The enemy airfields at Rabaul were attacked by Allied heavy bombers for the fourth successive night; about 21 tons of bombs were dropped and numerous fires resulted. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 3 July, the enemy base at Kendari, Celebes, was attacked by Allied heavy units. Much damage was inflicted on the barracks and shop areas. Koepang, on Timor, was also subjected to a light raid by Dutch B-25s.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--A U.S. Liberty ship, independently en route from Santos to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was sunk by a U-boat 150 miles SW of its destination on 3 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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By auth. A. G. O. 20
4 Jul 43
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 98.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Alaska: On the night of 2-3 July, Kiska Main Camp and Gertrude Cove area were bombed by U.S. planes. Some hits were reported, but the results were mainly unobserved due to the overcast. The presence of well concealed enemy AA guns on Segula Island has been confirmed by U.S. fighter reconnaissance.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 1-2 July, Palermo and Cagliari were bombed by Allied planes. During the following day, U.S. planes dropped 140 tons of bombs on Lecce airdrome and 52 tons on Grottaglie airdrome, both on the heel of Italy. Eleven enemy planes were destroyed at Lecce. Lighter raids were made on Sciacca airdrome and Castelvetro in Sicily. About 20 enemy fighters were encountered over Sciacca. According to a communique, on 1 July enemy dredges in the Levkas Channel were hit and guns along the canal banks were silenced by RAF planes. On 2 July, a schooner in Kyllene Harbor, off the W coast of Greece, was hit by other British planes. A Ju-88 was destroyed by Spitfires N of Alexandria.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Pacific Area: On 28 June the Japanese base on Nauru Island was bombed by U.S. planes. The pilots of 10 intercepting enemy planes appeared inexperienced and did not press home attacks. It was reported that there was no sign of enemy activity at Nonuti, in the Gilbert Group. Solomons Area: On 2 July a force of 18 Japanese dive-bombers escorted by fighters attacked U.S. forces on Rendova. Later two waves of Japanese aircraft totaling 50 planes were intercepted over Rendova by U.S. fighter patrols. Six enemy planes were shot down. On the same date U.S. surface units shelled enemy positions at Wickham Anchorage. During the night of 2-3 July an enemy naval force of 3 light cruisers and 4 destroyers fired 100 rounds at Rendova Plantation, but withdrew when U.S. ships returned the fire. On 3 July the bivouac area at Munda was heavily bombed by U.S. planes.

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Over 28 tons of bombs were dropped. Heavy AA fire was encountered at Lambeti Plantation. A force of 50 Japanese aircraft attacked Rendova in the afternoon. Intercepting U.S. fighters destroyed 5 enemy planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of 1 July, Allied ground forces captured and consolidated the south branch of the Bitoi River mouth and attacked enemy-held villages near Komiatum. Early on 2 July several waves of Allied heavy bombers dropped 33 tons of bombs on Japanese airfields at Rabaul. Many fires were started and 5 searchlights were destroyed. Enemy positions at Kela Point and the trail between Salamaua and Logui were also bombed and strafed.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OBD Ref ID: A613-672
3 Jul 43
R.S.H.

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

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

No. 97.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A possible U-boat sighting was reported 50 miles SE of New York City on 2 July.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Kerch (Crimea) and Tamanskaya, across the Kerch Strait, were attacked by the Red Air Force on the night of 1-2 July.
4. WESTERN EUROPE. Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 30 June-1 July, Cagliari was subjected to an Allied attack in which 67 tons of bombs were dropped. According to a communique, Biscari airdrome (Sicily) was bombed by RAF planes on 1 July. Further damage was caused by air attack on the transport hit 27 June; the ship was left listing heavily to port and blocking the Levkas Channel (western Greek coast) on 1 July.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Railway yards at Thanbyuzayat and river shipping at Mandalay were attacked by U.S. bombers on 1 July.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 1 July, Vila was subjected to a heavy bombing attack. AA positions on Lambeti Plantation near Munda were also bombed by U.S. aircraft. Japanese planes attacked U.S. forces at Rendova, and intercepting U.S. fighters shot down 22 enemy planes. On 2 July, enemy positions at Wickham Anchorage were shelled by U.S. surface vessels. A force of 18 Japanese dive-bombers escorted by fighters attacked U.S. forces on Rendova. An enemy surface force reported as 3 light cruisers and 4 destroyers bombarded the vicinity of Renard Cove on Rendova. Upon being engaged by U.S. ships the enemy force was reported to have retired. Additional enemy forces are reported to have landed near Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel, and much activity was noted. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 July, the airdromes at Rabaul were again attacked by several flights of Allied heavy bombers. The Lae area was heavily strafed and Duali Village (N of Nassau Bay) and Logui Village were bombed by Allied planes. Enemy supplies and personnel

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at Kela Point were also bombed. Patrol activity in the Mubo--Komiatum area is increasing, and a small force of enemy troops was encountered 3 miles NW of Salamaua. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 1 July the enemy airdrome on Selaru Island was heavily strafed by Allied long-range fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A U.S. tanker sailing independently from Houston, Texas, to New York City was sunk by a U-boat 100 miles SE of Charleston, S. C., on 2 July.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. S. Bratton

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

A. V. S. Pickhardt

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
By auth. 2 Jul 43
2 Jul 43
115-13

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

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

No. 96.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Two U-boat sightings were reported on 30 June: one in the St. Lawrence Gulf, 40 miles W of Magdalen Island, and one about 30 miles S of Cape Lookout, N.C.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--During the night of 29-30 June, Messina was heavily bombed by RAF planes. On the following day Sciacca, Borizzo, Milo, and Bocca di Falco airdromes (all in western Sicily) and the city of Palermo were subjected to U.S. attacks in which a total of more than 116 tons of bombs was dropped. Enemy fighter reaction to these attacks was light.
6. ASIA.--Nothing to report.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 June, while U.S. forces were landing on Rendova and New Georgia Islands, enemy bases on Shortland, Faisi, Ballale, Poporang, and Alu Islands were heavily shelled by U.S. naval forces. Vila was also shelled by U.S. surface units and attacked by U.S. aircraft. The number of enemy aircraft that attacked the U.S. forces landing at Rendova on 30 June (erroneously reported yesterday as 1 July) is now estimated at 130 planes of which 101 are now reported shot down. On 30 June the occupation of Rendova Island was completed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Early on 30 June, the enemy airdromes at Rabaul were bombed by U.S. heavy aircraft. Enemy positions along the Bitoi River and at Bobdubi were bombed by Allied medium bombers. The village of Logui and Salamaua airdrome were also bombed and strafed. Allied ground forces which landed at Nassau Bay 30 June are now in contact with the enemy along the Bitoi River. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 30 June, a force of 27 Japanese medium bombers escorted by 21 fighters attacked Darwin. Intercepting Allied planes shot down 6 bombers and 2 fighters and damaged 8 other enemy aircraft. The new runway at Fulloro and the new airfield at Cape Chater, both on Timor, were bombed

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by Allied medium bombers. Penfoel airdrome was also bombed and a large fire was started.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--A small Brazilian cargo ship was sunk by a U-boat 250 miles SW of Rio de Janeiro on 30 June.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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

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

No. 3.

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--On Attu Island the few remaining enemy are being hunted down by U.S. forces. At the end of the period, known enemy casualties were 1,927 killed and 24 prisoners. According to captured maps and prisoner interrogations, the enemy had planned to construct a landing field NW of Cape Sabak on Agattu Island. However, completed reconnaissance of Agattu reveals no sign of enemy occupation or construction.

The enemy continues to improve and extend his defenses on Kiska. During the month new tents were set up in the Main Camp, Gertrude Cove, and Vega Bay areas. Numerous trenches and revetments have been dug, and toward the end of the month some new building was under way in the Vega Bay area. The organization of this area, including Vega Point, appears to be an important enemy project. An increased number of barges have appeared in Kiska Harbor and on the harbor beaches. Some barges have been also observed in Gertrude Cove and in Vega Bay. No enemy aircraft has been seen in the Kiska area during the month. The Salmon Lagoon runway is clear and smooth with the exception of the west end. There are 3 blast bays or plane revetments cut into the bank on the north side of the runway. On 27 June a number of enemy personnel were observed working with trucks on the shore of Zapad Head on Segula Island, indicating a possible attempt to construct a landing strip there. There has been a marked increase in enemy submarine activities in the western Aleutians, particularly around Kiska. Reinforcement and supply of Kiska by submarine is probable, in view of information from prisoners that supplies and personnel had been transported by this method to both Kiska and Attu before the fall of Attu.

Bad weather through the greater part of the period gave the enemy considerable relief from U.S. air raids, which totaled 8 for the month. During the last week, enemy forces and installations on Kiska were subjected to 3 intense bombing and strafing raids, which ranged in weight from 30 to 70 tons of bombs.

b. Canada.--About 50 enemy mines were laid in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the first half of the month.

c. Greenland.--Early in the month, the enemy destroyed United States installations on Ella Island, including radio tower, radio, generators, and launches.

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c. Domestic Situation.--Nazi espionage directed at the United States reportedly has intensified efforts to make use of commercial enterprises, pro-Nazi political organizations, personnel of transportation facilities, and individuals enjoying neutral status. German-inspired organizational activity has not been evident. No immediate Nazi propaganda or instigation has been apparent in the current tense racial situation. Renewed political activity has been noted on the part of American citizens who, prior to Pearl Harbor, were outspokenly anti-Semitic.

The subversive situation within War Relocation centers continues to be unsatisfactory. Cumulative reports of activities within these centers indicate that pro-Axis groups have operated with considerable success in the fomenting of strikes and riots, and in the obstruction of the program for registration of volunteers for the Army. Information available discloses that Japanese-Americans are being released from relocation centers with no further check than their own personal statement, plus an examination of the files of the War Relocation Administration and the FBI. On the West Coast, public reaction persists against the return of evacuated Japanese-Americans. Channels have been discovered whereby correspondence and funds can be transmitted to occupied China, possibly to the benefit of the Japanese.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Revolution and threats of revolution kept the Latin American political scene unsettled. In Argentina a force of 8,000 soldiers overthrew the Castillo government on 4 June, replacing it with a military regime headed by General Ramirez which is now recognized by all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The new Government has protested its desire to cooperate more fully with the other American Republics and has made inquiries about obtaining American lend-lease arms and oil-drilling equipment. Except for these acts, and for restricting Axis communications by prohibiting the use of code in radio messages, the Government has concentrated on domestic politics and has not departed from the "neutrality" policy of its predecessor. In Chile a cabinet crisis followed the resignation of Foreign Minister Morales. Possibly fearing a rightist coup and desiring to force the bickering Leftist elements to unite behind him, Chilean President Rios appointed a temporary administrative cabinet with a military flavor. Anti-Government plots were unearthed in Ecuador, where an incipient revolution was reported, and in Paraguay where 8 men including a former War Minister have been arrested during President Morinigo's absence in the United States. Unconfirmed rumors are current in Brazilian official circles in Rio and Washington that a plot is brewing against the Vargas regime.

Latin America generally approved the dissolution of the Third International, tempering its enthusiasm in some quarters with skepticism regarding the Soviet's true motive. Possible precedent for the acceptance of anti-Vichy French representation was established with Costa Rica's acceptance of Eugene Rattou, former Vichy French representative, as a military mission from Giraud. Paraguay formally requested a U.S. army aviation mission.

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In Martinique Admiral Robert's rule was threatened by rebellion among Army troops stationed outside Fort de France and by activities of the local population seeking a change of governors.

In addition to continuing submarine activities in Latin American waters, capitalizing on international differences in the area, and fomenting feeling against the United States, the most probable line of enemy effort would appear to be the promotion of movements threatening the internal stability of the several states.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

In the northwest Caucasus the enemy's Taman bridgehead remains practically unchanged. The fourth and latest Soviet offensive against the bridgehead lasted from 26 May to 8 June, and there has been no serious attempt to reduce it since. The enemy has shown no signs of abandoning his holdings, and it is believed he can continue to deny the Soviet Black Sea Fleet its badly needed base at Novorossisk.

Along the southern front, which lies mainly along the Mius River and the middle and upper Donets, heavy reconnaissance raids continue. A regrouping of enemy forces leads to the conclusion that the boundary between the Army Group Center and Army Group South of the German forces is considerably farther south than hitherto reported; it now appears to pass just north of Belgorod.

On the southern part of the central front, the Kursk salient remains in Soviet hands, but the enemy-held Orel springboard stands as a constant threat to any further penetration by the Red Army. Several minor Soviet attacks against the Orel salient from both north and south have failed to penetrate seriously the enemy's defenses. In the north a heavy Soviet attack west of Velikie Luki made slight gains which enemy counterattacks have so far failed to erase. The weight of the best offensive troops of both armies is poised on this front; however, no indication has yet been given as to whether or not an offensive will be launched by either side.

On the northern front the Soviet attacks have been made in some strength in the Staraya Russa area, but without apparent success or more than local significance. In Leningrad, the industrial sector continues to suffer from enemy long-range artillery fire. In this area the driest time of year has arrived, together with the shortest nights; there are practically 24 hours of daylight along the entire Finnish front. An all-out attack on Leningrad is a possibility within the next few weeks. Along the Finnish front, small-scale reconnaissance raids up to a company in strength continue.

Enemy activity in Norway remains unchanged. Fortifications are being pushed at forced speed at Roros and Storen, both inland places. Considerable German forces were reported to be concentrated at Verdal, about 50 miles northeast of Trondheim. Feverish German activity in reinforcing the fortifications around the Fornebu airfield, near Oslo, is also reported.

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Since the beginning of June, the scale of effort by the opposing air forces was substantially increased, both in tactical operations and in strategic bombing activities. The most significant feature of GAF activity was the shifting of long-range bomber units, previously used on this front almost exclusively in direct support of military operations, to operate as a strategic air force. Throughout the month raids on industrial targets were sustained on a considerable scale. Commencing with a heavy raid on Kursk on 2 June, the GAF extended its operations to the vital industrial areas along the Volga. Targets for night attacks by long-range bombers included Yaroslavl, Gorki, Saratov, and shipping near Astrakhan. Along the various fronts, particularly behind the Soviet lines from Orel southward, tactical close-support forces operated in harassing attacks against communications and airdromes. The Soviet Air Force maintained bombing and strafing attacks during the month against key rail centers, concentration points, and airdromes; the main weight of these efforts centered in the sector west of Orel.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

During the first half of June, enemy air was fairly active over England, with raids on 9 days or nights and mainly over southeast coastal areas. Apart from scattered light raids, GAF effort included two sharp daylight raids on Eastbourne (14 to 18 planes), a night attack on Plymouth (10 planes), and the bombing of Grimsby by 25 enemy aircraft. A few planes reached the London area on 2 nights. In the latter part of the month, enemy air action was much reduced; the only sizable raid, by 15 planes, was directed on Hull. Long-range bombers from Bordeaux continued active in reconnaissance off the Iberian coast, and made a few attacks on shipping. These offensive activities may be expected to continue, with perhaps some increase.

Faced with the intensified Allied bombing offensive against the heart of the Axis war industry, the enemy seems to have given priority in air defensive resources to this front. To accomplish this task, fighter strength has not only been maintained but substantially increased. To some extent the single-engine fighter force has been strengthened through transfers of units from the Eastern Front. However, the chief gain in fighter strength has been accomplished through shifting production and concentrating on fighter output. It is evident also that the effectiveness of aerial defense has been improved through transfer of some of the best pilots to this theater. The enemy's improvement of warning systems, the development of new fighter tactics, and the increased armament of his fighters have likewise contributed to a much stronger defense. Night fighters have accounted for most of the Allied losses in night attacks. The enemy's resistance reached its highest point on 13 June, when a U.S. raid on Kiel provoked the most violent air battle of the war. More than 225 enemy planes of all types offered determined resistance; 75 were shot down.

Following a lull of some 12 days after 29 May, the Allies renewed their bombing offensive against Axis war industry in Western Europe. The RAF made 11 main night raids, 7 of them on the Ruhr, with particularly heavy

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bombing of Duesseldorf, Krefeld, and Wuppertal. Six large daylight raids by U.S. bombers included attacks on Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, Huls, Antwerp, and St. Nazaire. German airfields in France received several attacks.

The estimate of effective strength of German forces in France and the Low Countries now shows a total of 44 divisions as compared with 35 in May. This increase results from the inclusion, in the estimate, of troops already in France but not heretofore considered as regular combat units: 3 Luftwaffe field divisions and 10 divisions which have been under reorganization in France for several months to replace units lost at Stalingrad. Some German units have been moved from France to southern Europe during the month; see Par. 5, below.

Of the 44 divisions, 20 are offensive (including 5 Panzer divisions), 3 are Luftwaffe field divisions, 19 are defensive, and 2 are unidentified. Seven Italian divisions (a decrease of 1) are still in southeastern France. The disposition of Axis forces continues to indicate defensive aims, although a thrust through Spain must still be considered as a capability.

Coastal fortifications will evidently play a major role in German defensive plans and are centered around the important ports, which are protected against attack from all directions. All potential landing beaches are also heavily defended. Coastal defenses are in great depth, extending 20 miles inland at critical areas. Though there is some slackening of work on fortifications along the Atlantic, which are already in an advanced state, increased efforts are being put on the Mediterranean coast where much work remains to be done. At present Port Vendres, Cette, Marseilles, and Toulon are points of main attention, while beach defenses are being erected principally in the Cette--Port Vendres area, region of the most accessible landing beaches.

Naval operations during June conformed to the past pattern. Light naval forces and planes of the Coastal Command continued to take steady and heavy toll of Axis shipping, especially from convoys passing up and down the Dutch coast. This activity has, in fact, been so successful that according to photographic reconnaissance the Germans are apparently diverting shipping from Rotterdam to other ports, especially Emden, although Rotterdam is by far the most convenient port of entry for shipments intended for the factories of western Germany.

At present all the heavy units of the German fleet are either in harbors of northern Norway or in the Baltic, where they are presumably safer from Allied air attack than they would be in North Sea ports. The possibility remains of the Germans' making offensive use of some of these ships.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

The capitulation of Pantelleria was brought about primarily by air bombardment. Allied offensive sorties against the island increased from 100 a day at the beginning of June to over 1,700 sorties on 10 June, when 2,000 tons of bombs

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were dropped. On the following day enemy forces on the island surrendered unconditionally. Air attacks were immediately begun against Lampedusa, which capitulated on 13 June. Shelling by naval forces contributed to the attack on both islands.

Only on the last few days before the islands fell were Axis planes encountered, and their action was ineffective. This lack of air defense was due in large part to systematic Allied bombing of enemy airfields on Sicily, Sardinia, and southern Italy, which continued with regularity throughout the month. Offensively, enemy activities were limited to a few light bombing raids on Allied ports and shipping along the African coast. Axis planes maintained close reconnaissance over the North African coast and the Sicilian Channel.

While the main weight of Allied bombing raids fell on enemy airfields, many attacks were made on railroad and industrial installations, on ports such as Olbia, Naples, and Leghorn, and especially on the ferry terminal at Messina (10 bombings, totaling over 920 tons), Reggio di Calabria, and San Giovanni. Axis fighter opposition to these raids, while regular, varied in strength from a few planes to a maximum of about 100 in a single day.

For the first time, British bombers shuttled between England and North Africa, making raids on Friedrichshafen, Germany, on the night of 20-21 June, and, on the return flight, bombing the Italian naval base at Spezia on the night of 23-24 June. Spezia, harboring the major part of the Italian fleet, had been bombed on 5 June by U.S. planes. Toward the end of the month, enemy airdromes at Salonika and Athens were raided in the first major Allied attacks in this area. Enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea and off the west coast of Greece remained under attack by harassing raids of RAF planes.

Enemy shipping in the Aegean and in the coastal waters of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and France continued to suffer from attack by Allied submarines. As in the 2 preceding months, there was little change in the disposition of the Italian fleet. Main units continued to be based at Spezia, on the northwest coast, and at Taranto, in southern Italy. Little or no opposition was offered to shipping sweeps off the Sicilian and Sardinian coasts by Allied light naval units. On 31 May it was revealed that the French naval squadron at Alexandria, including 1 old battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 3 destroyers, and 1 submarine, had joined the Allies.

There is every indication that the Axis is planning a vigorous defense of the Balkans and Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, and that Germany will not leave the Italians to defend Italy unassisted. The Germans have moved 2 divisions from France into mainland Italy. Elements of one of these divisions, as well as another offensive division, have been sent into Sicily. One German division has been sent to Sardinia. The Italians have moved 1 division from southern Italy into Sicily, and another to Sardinia. Italy now contains 15 Italian divisions (11 field, 4 coastal) and almost 2 German divisions (1 motorized and elements of a Panzer division). In Sicily there are now 10 Italian divisions (5 field, 5 coastal), a German offensive division, and elements of a Panzer division. In

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Sardinia there are 5 Italian divisions (3 field, 2 coastal), and 1 German division.

Guerrilla fighting continues to harass Axis forces in the Balkans. There has been an earnest effort to drive the Partisans back into the mountains. Under the circumstances, substantial withdrawals of Italian or German troops cannot be made from the Balkans without embarrassing the remaining forces or endangering lines of communications throughout the Aegean area. In the Balkans and the nearby islands, including Crete and the Dodecanese, the Germans are maintaining 16 divisions, including 1 Panzer (recently moved from France), 1 motorized, and 1 Luftwaffe field division. The Italian strength is numerically nearly twice as great as the German, consisting of 31 divisions and some autonomous units, or approximately 700,000 men.

The Italians have created a Royal Albanian Army, consisting of 4 regiments with a total strength of about 8,500 men. This force is under command of an Italian general whose assistant chief of staff is an Albanian. The Italians have built up three volunteer battalions of Albanian Fascist Militia. A Moslem militia is also being formed in Albania. Croatia south of the Sava River has been declared a military zone by the Germans, and 3 divisions of Croat personnel, including Moslems and Volksdeutsche, have been raised for the German Army. Bulgaria continues to cooperate with the Axis, maintaining 6 divisions on former Yugoslav territory. Although Bulgaria is still firmly committed to the Axis, confidence in an Axis victory is growing weaker and there is apprehension regarding the fate of the nation.

6. ASIA

a. China.--In central China, the south bank of the Yangtze River has been cleared of Japanese west of Hu-tu-Shih (across the river from Shasi), with the exception of a small bridgehead opposite Ichang. The Chinese line is now anchored at Hu-tu-Shih, Kungan, and Nansien. During the first week of June, in the period of enemy withdrawal, Japanese troop concentrations, transport, and supply points in the Ichang--Shasi--Yochow area were effectively attacked by Allied planes. Japanese air forces conducted three heavy raids against Allied forward air bases in China: on 10 June, 26 planes against Kienow in Fukien and 24 planes against Hengyang; and on 15 June, 38 planes against Kanchow and Sulchwan in Kiangsi. Ten Japanese aircraft were destroyed by intercepting U.S. planes.

b. Burma.--Despite restrictions imposed by weather, Japanese rail and river transport facilities in central and upper Burma were effectively attacked by U.S. planes. Mandalay, Thazi, and Myingyan were main targets. The railway under construction to Siam from Thanbyuzayat has recently suffered 4 attacks. Rails have been laid for approximately 30 miles out of 250, and the Japanese continue determined efforts to complete the new route. Japanese positions in the Chindwin and Akyab areas were attacked repeatedly by the RAF. The Japanese appear to have dug in along the Arakan frontier from Paletwa to Bawli Bazaar and Nihla for the duration of the monsoon. Aside from vigorous

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patrol activity in the Chin Hills, ground movements have been negligible.

c. Indian Ocean.--A Japanese plane flew over Cocos Island on 4 June. This island, 800 miles SW of Sunda Strait, is a cable relay station and potential airbase midway between Ceylon and Western Australia.

d. General.--There are no indications pointing to extensive enemy operations in China in the immediate future. During the month there was little change in Manchukuo, where the Kwantung Army continues to present a possible threat to Siberia.

During the entire month, no enemy planes were reported airborne in Burma, Thailand, or Indo-China. The absence of Japanese air activity in the area may indicate an intention to use the aircraft elsewhere, operational difficulties during the monsoon, or an extreme necessity for conserving air resources. Shipping activity in both the Burma and Indo-China areas showed a decline during the month. The enemy will probably sit out the monsoon in Burma along approximately the present lines.

7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

a. South Pacific Area.--Enemy activity on Nonuti, Beru, and Nukunau, and the possible construction of a landing strip on Onotoa were revealed by a reconnaissance of the southern Gilberts on 21 and 26 June. Enemy bases at Tarawa and at Nauru were raided by our aircraft on 17 and 18 June, respectively.

b. Solomons Area.--On three occasions during the month large forces of enemy aircraft made sweeps over Allied bases. In these raids intercepting U.S. planes shot down 34, 35, and 77 enemy aircraft, respectively, and 17 more enemy planes were destroyed by AA fire during the last raid. Japanese bases at Kahili, Ballale, Munda, Vila, and Rekata Bay were subjected to heavy bombing attacks throughout the month. On the last day of the month enemy bases in the New Georgia group were attacked by U.S. naval, air, and ground units.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Japanese aircraft were fairly active over the area during the period. The enemy showed especial interest in the Bena Bena area, and bombed Allied installations at Morobe, Oro Bay, Dobodura, Bulldog, and Port Moresby. The Wau and Mubo areas received more attention than other Allied-held localities. A new Japanese airfield was observed under construction at Tobera, 8 miles SW of Rapopo, in the Rabaul area. Enemy airfields at Wewak, Lae, Salamaua, and Rabaul were subjected to constant heavy bombing and strafing attacks by Allied aircraft, and enemy positions on Green Hill in the Mubo area were strafed and bombed by light bombardment aircraft on numerous occasions. Toward the end of the month the arrival of a fresh Japanese battalion in the Mubo area gave impetus to 3 attacks on Allied positions along Lababia Ridge. These attacks were repulsed with substantial enemy losses. On the last day of the month enemy positions along Nassau Bay were attacked by Allied amphibious forces.

(continued on page 10)

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, JULY 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)

German, Total (O, 214; D, 61; A, 43; L, 21; U, 3)		342	Italian, Total (includes 2 Mbl, 1 Pchrt, 1 Lt Armd, and 17 Coastal Divs)		74
Located in:			Located in:		
Russia (O, 184; D, 24; L, 14)	202		Italy (incl. 1 Pchrt, 1 Lt Armd, and 6 Coastal)		17
Germany (O, 2; D, 5; A, 38)	45		Sicily (incl. 5 Coastal)		10
France & Lowlands (O, 20; D, 19; L, 3; U, 2)	44		Sardinia & Corsica (incl. 4 Coastal)		9
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete) (O, 8; D, 6; L, 1)	16		Jugoslavia (incl. 1 Mbl)		16
Norway (O, 8; D, 3; L, 1)	12		Greece & Aegean		11
Poland (D, 2; A, 5; L, 2; U, 1)	10		France (incl. 1 Mbl and 2 Coastal)		7
Finland (O, 7)	7		Albania		4
Italy, Sicily & Sardinia (O, 4)	4				
Denmark (D, 2)	2				
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative; L=Luftwaffe*; U=Unidentified)			Japanese, Total (excludes 1 Brig, 12 depot Divs, 18 Tk Regts, 3 Cav Brigs, 17 Ind mixed Brigs, Aleutian Task Force, 13 Border Garrisons,* 384,000 Garrison Tps)		64
*Estimated to contain from 5,000 to 10,000 men, with the balance among combat arms normal to an Inf Div, and firepower relatively high for its strength. Not heretofore included in current estimates of ground forces.			Located in:		
Satellite (European), Total		93	Japan, Sakhalin, Korea, Formosa, Aleutians (excl. 12 Depot Divs, 1 Tk Regt, 20,000 Garrison Tps, Aleutian Task Force (10,000 Tps), 2 Ind mixed Brigs)		11
Roumanian (in Russia 12 O, 4 D; in Roumania 6 O, 2 D)	24		Manchuria (excl. 1 Cav Brig, 12 Tk Regts, 250,000 Garrison Tps, 13 Border Garrisons*)		13
Hungarian (in Hungary 12 O, 2 D; in Russia 3 O, 4 D)	21		China (excl. 14 Ind mixed Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 2 Tk Regts)		23
Bulgarian (incl. 1 Armd, 1 equiv. Cav, and 1 equiv. Mtn Div.)	21		Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 Tk Regt, 10,000 Garrison Tps)		5
Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 2 CA, 1 Mtn, 1 Armd, and 2 Inf Brigs)	13		Malaya, N.E.I., Bismarcks, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 Brig, 1 Ind mixed Brig, 2 Tk Regts, 104,000 Garrison Tps)		10
Croat (incl. 1 equiv. Mtn Div.)	8		Unlocated		2
Slovak (incl. 2 in Russia)	4		*Not Included in Garrison Troops total.		
Serbian (the State Guard, equiv. to 1 Div)	1				
Albanian (equiv. strength)	1				

AIR FORCES

Nationality	Combat Planes
German	5100
Italian	1370
Japanese	3800*

NAVAL FORCES

Type	German	Italian	Japanese
Battleships	3 (1)*	7 (2)	10
Carriers	1**		6
Heavy Cruisers	5 (1)	2 (1)	14
Light Cruisers	4	10 (1)	17
Destroyers	34/35	95† (10)	82
Submarines	450	78	84

*This total represents only the number of aircraft in front-line units, exclusive of reserve aircraft. Trainers, utility, and transport aircraft are also excluded.

*Vessels under repair, shown in parentheses, are included in the totals. Information on this point is lacking for Japanese ships.

**Believed not yet fit for active service.

†More than 50 are torpedo boats.

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d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--The only enemy action of consequence was an attack 20 June on Darwin by 28 Japanese bombers escorted by 30 fighters. Intercepting Allied planes shot down 8 bombers and 4 fighters. Five new enemy airfields were observed in the area, 2 in the Celebes and 3 on Timor. Enemy bases at Kendari, Koepang, Dilli, Nabire, Babo, and Makassar were attacked by Allied aircraft.

e. General.--The force of the Japanese air offensive was blunted by heavy losses in the Solomons area, but the enemy is still capable of carrying out occasional heavy raids. His ability to resist in forward areas may have been somewhat diminished by constant Allied bombing and strafing attacks. In rear areas, from the Gilberts to the Celebes, he continues to improve and develop his already strong position.

Japanese merchant shipping continues to suffer from attacks by U.S. submarines. During June, communiques have announced the sinking of 27 enemy vessels, the probable sinking of another, and the damaging of 7. These bring the total Japanese ship losses by U.S. submarine action since 7 December 1941, to 190 sunk, 29 probably sunk, and 50 damaged.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

On the basis of reports received through 29 June, world-wide shipping losses thus far sustained by the United Nations during June are 60 percent below those reported during the corresponding period in May. The most significant aspect of the month's activity has been the absolute immunity enjoyed by our trans-Atlantic convoys, which have yet to lose a single merchantman this month. Atlantic casualties during June--thus far 80 percent below the corresponding May level--have been largely confined to coastal waters, where enemy mines and aircraft have accounted for nearly half our meager losses. The number of U-boats operating against Allied shipping throughout the Atlantic has now apparently declined to the lowest level since early December 1942.

Otherwise, Allied shipping losses have remained widely scattered. Sporadic submarine and aircraft activity continued in the Mediterranean, causing us minor shipping losses throughout the month. Submarine activity, again on a minor scale, continued south and east of the Cape of Good Hope and in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. In the Pacific, however, Japanese submarine activity east of Australia declined abruptly.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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042-004-101
1 Jul 43 6-3-7
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 30 June 1943
To : 1200 Z, 1 July 1943

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

No. 95.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Robert has issued a communiqué to the people of Martinique announcing his intentions to request the United States to send an emissary to fix the terms for a change of authority in the French West Indies, according to a broadcast monitored by the FCC. Approximately 400 Martiniquan soldiers, who had rebelled against Admiral Robert's administration on 30 June, bloodlessly routed sailors and gendarmes sent to quell them, and barricaded themselves in Camp Balata. To prevent further efforts of the sailors and gendarmes to dislodge these troops, elements of the local population erected barricades between Fort de France and Camp Balata.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant change.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 29 June the Gnome Rhone aircraft engine factory at Le Mans was attacked by U.S. bombers, which dropped 172 tons of bombs. No AA fire or enemy fighters were encountered.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--On the night of 28-29 June, 40 enemy bombers attacked Bone. Three of the planes were destroyed. During the same night, Messina was subjected to a raid of 89 tons of bombs by RAF planes; other British aircraft bombed Reggio di Calabria. According to a communiqué, Comiso airdrome was attacked by RAF fighter-bombers on 29 June.
6. ASIA.--Burma: Railway yards at Kyaukse and river docks at Mandalay were bombed by U.S. planes on 29 June.
7. SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 30 June, a force of U.S. Marine Raiders captured Viru Harbor on New Georgia Island. This was in addition to the landing on Rendova Island. On 1 July, three waves of Japanese aircraft, totaling 110 planes, attacked U.S. forces at Rendova Island. Incomplete reports

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show at least 65 enemy planes shot down by intercepting U.S. fighters. On the same date Munda was heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft. New Guinea--New Britain Area: A communique from Allied Headquarters in Australia announces that on 30 June Allied forces occupied Nassau Bay, 10 miles SSE of Salamaua, and were in contact with the enemy. The communique also reports that the Trobriand Island Group and Woodlark Island off the east New Guinea coast had been occupied by Allied troops. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 29 June the enemy base at Nabire, Dutch New Guinea, was bombed by Allied heavy units.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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