

MR 203(6), -- DAILY G-2 REPORTS

Apr-Aug, 1944

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MR 203 (6) -- DAILY G-2 REPORTS

Apr-Aug, 1944

Naval Aide

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 10-13-78
BY AUTH. A. C. OFS-78

16 August 1944

ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 8 August 1944
To: 1600 Z, 15 August 1944

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

No. 18.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No significant changes occurred on the Eastern Front during the week. In all important sectors German defenses have held firm. The Soviets failed to make gains near Narva or East Prussia and made only slight gains in the bridgehead S of the confluence of the Vistula and San rivers. This bridgehead is the most serious threat at present to the entire German line between Riga and the Carpathians. Overcoming stubborn resistance, Soviet air-supported armor and infantry have pushed along the Pskov--Valka RR within a few miles of the latter, a communications center. Northwest of Kaunas Soviet counterattacks repulsed strong German attacks. Although it is believed that some supplies have been sent to them by air, the situation of Polish underground forces in Warsaw continues serious. Other Polish underground units from outside Warsaw are now attempting to relieve the pressure against the underground forces within the city.

Air Activity: With each concentrating on ground support both the GAF and the SAF continued to center their chief air operations in the battle zones in the Warsaw area, in Lithuania, and in Latvia. Over the Lithuanian approaches to East Prussia, the GAF effort was the strongest in many weeks. Constant pressure was maintained by the SAF over German defensive positions; various important East Prussian cities were bombed. German shipping in the Gulf of Finland and on Lake Ladoga was given increased attention by the SAF. The strongest GAF concentration on the Eastern Front is now between Koenigsberg and Warsaw.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, the Soviet Naval Air Force of the Baltic Fleet was active during the week in the Gulf of Finland and on Lake Peipus and sank a German transport of 8,000 tons, 2 trawlers, 1 coastal vessel, and 7 small ships.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--The German counterattack in the Mortain sector, continued and stubborn resistance S and E of Vire, and the extremely strong opposition which the Allied attack S of Caen encountered featured the last week's fighting. The Germans made a desperate attempt to cut the Allied supply lines by persistent counterattacks W from Mortain toward Avranches. These counterattacks were only called off when the wide Allied sweep from Lemans around the German south flank became a positive threat. In the Vire sector the Germans were slowly forced back into the high ground, covering their withdrawal with mines and demolitions and frequent local counterattacks. Against the Allied bridgehead E of the Orne River frequent German counterattacks were finally repulsed when the Allied advance S of Caen joined the bridgehead area. The Germans stubbornly resisted these attacks, employing fresh reserves from N of the Seine and extensively using anti-tank weapons. However, by the end of the week, the Allies had reached Falaise. U.S. armored thrusts towards Argentan and Chartres met little organized opposition, but this threat caused the weight of the German armor to be shifted to the south flank and forced a withdrawal of armored divisions from the Mortain counterattack into reserve. In the Alencon--Argentan sector no strong opposition was reported to an Allied advance to the edge of Argentan. Increasing German resistance was encountered NE of Mayenne, but no indications have been received of opposition to Allied gains E of Lemans. Heavy rains on 15 August have materially assisted German withdrawals. In Brittany the Germans stubbornly defended all major ports. A small German garrison is still holding out in the citadel of St. Malo, but German forces have been driven from Dinard on the west bank of the river. Allied attempts to take Brest by storm have so far been unsuccessful. The Germans are still holding out at Lorient and St. Nazaire.

Air Activity: The scale of German night long-range and fighter-bomber activities was unchanged during the last week. These activities again were chiefly concentrated on front line positions and routes of communication in the most threatened areas. Some torpedo and glide-bombing attacks were made on shipping off Brest and the Normandy coast. Over France, GAF daylight fighters showed a declining average of sorties and an increased aversion for combat. The pattern of these fighter operations followed a more offensive aspect, with the emphasis focused on efforts to provide vitally needed ground support. However, effective execution is seriously handicapped by the necessity of the GAF withdrawing aircraft to rear bases, at extreme range from various parts of the battle zones, and by constant interceptions while enroute to the target. Furthermore, for protective purposes the GAF aircraft are being assembled in a single formation prior to departure for the front lines. This not only reduces fighting time over the objectives but also aggravates the serious fuel situation, which apparently is already curtailing operations. A serious potential threat on the Western Front is created by appearance of GAF jet-propelled aircraft. Both the strength and effectiveness of GAF daylight air opposition over Germany varied, again evidencing the opportunistic character of current GAF defensive strategy within the Reich.

Naval Activity: Allied air and naval attacks on enemy shipping and naval units from the Straits of Dover to the Bay of Biscay were intensified during the week. One large armed merchant ship, 2 smaller merchant ships, and 3 armed trawlers were sunk, and at least 7 R-boats and another merchant ship

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were damaged by Allied surface forces; an enemy destroyer and a large number of merchant ships and naval units were damaged by Allied planes. Enemy installations on the Island of Alderney and on Belle Island (Bay of Biscay) were bombarded by British naval units. North of the Straits of Dover carrier-borne planes of the Home Fleet damaged 2 armed ships, 1 oil cistern, and 2 hangars in the Kristiansund area. RAF attacks off southern Norway and in the Helgoland area damaged 5 merchant ships and 11 escort ships.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The Germans continued to offer stubborn resistance to Allied pressure. On 12 August, after an Allied tank-supported attack, the Germans evacuated Empoli, one of their few pockets of resistance remaining S of the Arno River. They still hold the northern part of Florence and continue harassing fire on Allied troops occupying part of the city just N of the Arno. East of Florence, the Germans continue to hold the dominating high ground E of the big bend in the Arno. South and SE of Pesaro the Germans withdrew under pressure from positions N of the Misa River to positions on the north bank of the Cesano River.

Southern France: Allied landings in southern France by sea and air on the morning of 15 August met little German resistance; Allied air and naval bombardment of the coastal defenses had been very effective.

Air Activity: GAF offensive operations in Italy and the western Mediterranean consisted of sporadic night bombing attacks by a few second line planes and fairly widespread reconnaissance of both coasts of Italy. In northern Italy and southern France there was practically no GAF fighter reaction. Initial Allied landings on the southern coast of France provoked no immediate air reaction. At Vienna, Belgrade, and the Blechhammer synthetic oil plants in upper Silesia, U.S. bombing missions encountered no opposition of consequence except in the latter area. In the Balkans, Axis air opposition was completely absent except in the Ploesti area where it reached a new low.

Naval Activity: On the night of 5-6 August an Allied motor launch bombarded Leros and captured a 30-ton caique. On 9 August a Greek submarine torpedoed and sank the former Italian destroyer Calatafimi off Karlovassi (Samos) and damaged 1 ship and 2 barges in the harbor. On 10 August a British submarine torpedoed a 650-ton German ship off Melos. On 14 August a caique of the Greek guerrilla forces is reported to have captured 2 German caiques N of Paxos in the Ionian Sea.

6. ASIA.--Burma: The Japanese were driven S on the Tiddim Road below Imphal to a point approximately 10 miles from the India-Burma border and were driven back into Burma approximately 14 miles E of Tamu. The Japanese withdrew from Humine (40 miles E of Imphal) and from other villages west and north. The Japanese have been driven 15 miles S of Mogaung where their resistance stiffened. The Japanese resisted Allied advances 20 miles S of Myitkyina; the Allies occupied Kazu. The rail line between Mogaung and Myitkyina is now reported in full operation. The Japanese still hold the important Burma Road towns of Mangshih, Lungling, and Tengchung, but the latter is completely isolated by the attacking Chinese. The Burma Road, E of the Salween River, is now reported open to traffic between Kunming and the Salween River.

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Palembang: Weak and ineffectual Japanese fighter opposition was offered to the B-29 night attack on the refineries at Palembang.

China: The city of Hengyang was captured on 8 August by the Japanese, who also reoccupied Lelyang (30 miles S of Hengyang) on 11 August. On 13 August the Japanese were driven from Lienwha (90 miles E of Hengyang).

Air Activity: The Japanese continued to make air raids on 14th Air Force airfields. Moderate-sized but largely ineffective fighter opposition was encountered by the more important Allied missions.

Japan: The B-29 attack on Nagasaki encountered only weak Japanese fighter opposition and moderate AA fire.

Kuriles: At Paramushiro and Shimushu on 12 and 13 August, a total of 28 to 33 Japanese fighters in 4 separate daylight actions intercepted U.S. medium heavy bombers attacking this area.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific: On 10 August, Japanese organized resistance on Guam ended.

Southwest Pacific: On Bougainville a Japanese local attack against an outpost of the U.S. perimeter was repulsed. South of the Jaba River (S of Torokina) the Japanese withdrew after a pillbox S of the river was silenced. In the Aitape area, after unsuccessful attacks near Afua, Japanese forces withdrew to S and E, and scattered Japanese forces offered no resistance to Allied advances. On 12 and 13 August, U.S. patrols occupied the Yakumul area (25 miles E of Aitape) without major contact with the Japanese. At Noemfoor, surrounded Japanese troops made 3 unsuccessful counterattacks.

Air Activity: Small-scale night air attacks were made on U.S. positions at Noemfoor and Owl Island.

Naval Activity: Throughout the week naval aircraft continued to attack enemy bases in the Central and Southwest Pacific areas. Attack missions were conducted mainly against targets in the Marshalls and Bougainville--Bismarcks areas, but patrol planes ranged widely from the Bonins, through the Carolines, and into the Netherlands East Indies. Surface action was largely confined to almost daily attacks by U.S. PT's against enemy shore targets and barges in the southwest Pacific area. The PT's were particularly active along the New Ireland and northern New Guinea coasts. On 8 August destroyers cooperated with the PT's in a shelling of enemy troops and installations near Yakumul. On the night of 8-9 August, PT's swept as far west as Fambemock (SW of Waigeo, off the NW tip of New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--During the week 2 Allied merchantmen were reported sunk, both by submarine: one, a U.S. cargo vessel, was sunk on 25 July, 600 miles SW of St. Helena; the other, a British cargo vessel, was sunk N of Mozambique on 7 August. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Three were reported: 1 on 9 August, 125 miles E of Newfoundland; 1 on 10 August, 75 miles E of Newfoundland; and 1 on 10 August, 250 miles E of Newfoundland.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. OSMUN
R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 1 August 1944
To : 1600 Z, 8 August 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
9 August 1944.

No. 15.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--During the week the Soviets made comparatively short gains against increasing German resistance. Although the Germans attempted to cut the Soviet corridor extending N to the Gulf of Riga, the effort apparently fell short of its goal. However, the Germans recaptured Jelgava, but they hold it insecurely. The Soviet drive westward to East Prussia, S of Kaunas, encountered very stiff resistance, and Soviet efforts to reach the territory of Germany proper so far have been checked. East of Warsaw a Soviet spearhead which advanced rapidly down the right bank of the Vistula in an effort to outflank the city created an elongated salient which brought a German counterattack from the northeast. The Polish Underground forces in Warsaw attacked German units and seized control of several large buildings. Their position is now critical since ammunition and food stocks are running low. They are equipped only with small arms. The Soviets have 3 bridgeheads across the Vistula River: one about 30 miles S of Warsaw; another in the bend of the river about 70 miles SE of Warsaw; and the third SW of the confluence with the San River. The Soviets have widened the latter almost 50 miles up the Vistula from its junction with the San; it is a threat to German defenses along the Vistula. Southwest of Lvov the Soviets continued to advance toward the Carpathian passes.

Air Activity: Both the GAF and the SAF continued extensive operations, principally in providing ground support. Soviet forces attempting to establish bridgeheads across the Vistula were repeatedly attacked by the GAF, which also bombed Jassy and shipping at Odessa, the latter on 2 occasions.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, the Soviet Naval Air Force of the Baltic Fleet was active during the week in the Gulf of Finland, in the Gulf of Narva, and on Lake Peipus; 7 Axis mine sweepers, 3 motor torpedo boats, 1 river steamer, 3 patrol launches, and 8 landing barges were sunk; 10 German aircraft were shot down.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the last week Allied armored spearheads which fanned out S and W from Avranches captured Rennes and advanced on the Brittany ports. Other Allied forces advancing E crossed the Mayenne River at several points between Chateau Gontier and Mayenne. According to press reports, Allied armored spearheads have reached Le Mans. In the central sector of the Normandy front the Germans stubbornly defended the key hill mass S of Caumont and E of Le Beny Bocage. Allied attempts to penetrate the center of the line were met with German counterattacks. At Mortain a very strong German counterattack toward Avranches was launched, with 4 Panzer divisions participating. Although initial German successes were reported, including recapture of Mortain, the Germans were finally driven from the town after it changed hands three times. Vire, also taken and retaken, again is in Allied hands. An Allied attack in the Caen corridor which began on 8 August has gained about 5 miles.

Air Activity: The GAF long-range bomber effort remained on a moderate scale, being chiefly directed at ground targets. Sea mining operations in Channel waters declined sharply; and the small group of torpedo bombers based in southern France largely assumed the GAF anti-shipping activity. The average scale of long-range night bombing operations during the last 2 months has dropped from approximately 100-125 to 60-80 sorties. Several night attacks were made against Allied ground troops by fighter bombers, with no single effort exceeding 20 sorties. GAF daylight fighter operations again were of varied strength, their effort being largely centered on defense of the German left flank; daily operations ranged from 200 to 400 sorties. Although some Allied daylight bombing attacks on the Reich proper caused a reaction of as many as 300 GAF fighters, a large per cent of those airborne failed to enter combat. A few ME-262's, German twin-engine jet-propelled aircraft, were observed in operation over France and Germany, but no combat ensued. Although this plane appears to have operational characteristics similar to those of the ME-163, single-engine type, the former's endurance and firepower are probably greater. For the first time in many weeks, GAF single-engine fighters defended shipping off the southern Norway coast.

Naval Activity: A large-scale attack on the British assault area was made on 3 August by human torpedoes, E-boats, and other weapons; a large number of human torpedoes and other attacking craft were destroyed. At the end of the week enemy attempts to evacuate personnel from the Breton Peninsula were frustrated by Allied light naval forces: 7 enemy ships were sunk attempting to leave St. Nazaire; 5 escort vessels were badly damaged, and an armed trawler was sunk leaving St. Malo. The port of Cherbourg is now handling considerable Allied shipping.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: During the week stubborn German resistance to Allied pressure continued. West of Florence, German rear guards, except isolated pockets of resistance, are now entirely N of the Arno River. The Germans, after being forced from the dominating hill mass S of Florence, withdrew northward across the Arno on 4 August, destroying 5 of

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the 6 bridges in the city. North of Arezzo the Germans withdrew up to 5 miles during the week but hold the hill mass on the east bank of the Arno, SE of Florence. In the Adriatic sector the Germans withdrew under pressure to the high ground 2 to 3 miles N of the fordable Misa River.

Air Activity: In Italy, GAF offensive activities were still limited to small harassing night bombing attacks on harbors and forward troop positions. German and Italian long-range torpedo bombers, respectively made unsuccessful attacks on Allied convoys off the coast of Algeria and near Benghazi. Over the western Mediterranean, Ligurian, and Adriatic areas both tactical and long-range GAF reconnaissance missions were flown daily. Fighter reaction was very light, occurring only in northern Italy and the Rhone Valley. In the Balkans, Axis fighter opposition to Allied bombers again centered in the Bucharest -- Ploesti area but was neither aggressive nor in substantial strength.

Naval Activity: On 2 August, it was reported that the Turkish government had decided to suspend the movement of Turkish vessels in the Aegean and Black Seas.

6. ASIA--Burma: On the Tiddim Road, S of Imphal, the Japanese have been driven back to about 30 miles S-SW of Bishenpur; SE of Imphal the Japanese lost Tamu. No organized resistance is being met by Allied troops fanning out from the latter town. Myitkyina was finally captured by Allied forces on 3 August, but some of the Japanese garrison withdrew east and south. Fighting continued in the city of Tengchung.

Air Activity: Japanese air activity in Burma was negligible.

China: North of Chenghsien the Japanese are reported using a wooden bridge over the Yellow River. They are also operating the Pinghan RR as far south as Einying (70 miles S of Chenghsien). The motor road south from Changsha has been completed to a point 25 miles from Hengyang, which is now believed in Japanese hands although there is no official confirmation of the Japanese announcement of its capture. Japanese forces occupied Limkang and are threatening Fehsien, both located at the base of Lulchow Peninsula (opposite Hainan Island). In the Canton area, the Japanese, impeded by the worst flood in 30 years, are reported to have withdrawn to their former positions N of Canton.

Air Activity: Small numbers of Japanese planes continued raids on 14th Air Force fields. Some unaggressive, largely ineffective, Japanese fighter opposition was encountered by Allied missions.

Kuriles: U.S. medium bombers making a daylight attack on the northern Kuriles encountered no Japanese fighter opposition.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific:--Guam: Japanese forces in the upper half of the island have been driven N into a small area comprising about one-tenth of the island. In the southern half of the island U.S. patrols have failed to contact any Japanese. More than 8,800 Japanese dead were counted by 7 August.

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

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succeeded in stabilizing this sector. An Allied offensive west of St. Lo, which began on 25 July with intense air support, by 1 August had reached the base of the Cotentin Peninsula to the SW and provided a threat to the entire German position in Normandy. The Germans succeeded in extricating the bulk of their troops N of Coutances which fell to the Allies on 29 July, although several divisions were badly mauled and some units were cut off. The Allies captured Granville, Gavray, Percy, and Avranches. The Germans are resisting stubbornly in the Tessy--Villedieu area. South of Caumont the Germans have given up La Beny Bocage. The Germans successfully resisted Allied attempts to advance E of Caumont.

Air Activity: The long-range bomber force, operating strictly at night and still on a moderate scale continue generally to bear the burden of the German offensive air action in western Europe, but it has achieved no recent significant success. GAF fighter activity in the area from the battle line to Paris, in general followed the trend of ground operations, rising to approximately 350 to 400 daily sorties during the last few days. Very heavy Allied close support operations went virtually unchallenged, and the GAF continued employing fighters chiefly in defending communications and troop movements to the rear of their lines. In France, outside the fighting zone, there was little German air reaction to Allied heavy day-bomber attacks. Although only moderate defensive GAF effort was encountered by Allied daylight attacks in Germany, there are indications of some increase in available single-engine aircraft within the Reich proper. Initial appearance in combat of the Messerschmitt-163, German jet-propelled single engine fighter, was recorded over central Germany on 28 July, when 5 of these craft were observed in flight. In the same area, on 29 July, 1 of these craft was engaged and destroyed by a U.S. fighter. This novel German fighter lacks comparable maneuverability with the U.S. fighters, although it evidenced more speed in climbing, diving, and in level flight. GAF night fighter defenses were in variable strength, reaching a high of 150 sorties on one night.

Naval Activity: In the eastern assault area German batteries and mortars were shelled during the week by an Allied monitor, a gunboat, and landing craft gun support vessels. Unloading operations were hampered by enemy mines, aircraft, torpedoes, and shelling as well as unsatisfactory weather. Despite these factors unloading operations have been at an improved rate. Several engagements involving light naval units (E-boats, R-boats, etc.) occurred off Le Havre and in the Straits of Dover; 1 E-boat was sunk, and several others were damaged.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy:** During the week the Germans continued to offer determined resistance in their withdrawal towards the Pisa--Rimini line. Their rear guard elements are generally now approximately 15 to 25 miles from the main defenses of this line along its entire front. In the Tyrrhenian sector, W of Florence, the Germans have held the Allied forces S of the Arno River and stubbornly resisted heavy Allied pressure about 7 miles S of Florence and to the east in the upper Tiber river valley. In the Adriatic sector, they withdrew N of the Misa River after making several counterattacks against heavy Allied pressure.

Air Activity: The overall picture of German air operations in Italy and the western Mediterranean showed no particular change during the week. Over targets in southern Germany and in Austria, GAF fighters continued to be

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encountered, but they varied in aggressiveness and in number according to prevailing weather, location and importance of the objective, and vulnerability of the attacking mission. Throughout the Balkans, Axis fighter reaction continued to decline, even over targets in southern Rumania thought to be still important to the Axis war effort.

Naval Activity: On the night of 24-25 July, Allied coastal forces between Sestri Levante and La Spezia encountered 2 F-boats, which beached themselves before an attack could be made. On the same date an F-boat was sunk off Porto Fino. On the night of 25-26 July, Allied MTB's, operating among the southern Dalmatian Islands in the Adriatic, sank a large flak schooner, 2 I-boats, and 3 E-boats; 50 German prisoners were taken. Other Allied coastal forces attacked a coaster off La Spezia, causing a large explosion.

6. ASIA--Burma: The Japanese in the Imphal area continued to withdraw slowly down the Tiddim Road to a point 16 miles S of Bishenpur. The Japanese offered stiff opposition on the Palel- Tamu Road to British advance to a point 10 miles NW of Tamu. The Japanese continued to hold out in Myitkyina, and in the Taungni-Sahmaw area, 12 to 16 miles SW of Mogaung, their resistance has stiffened. The Japanese continue to defend Tengchung, Lungling, and Mangshi. The Chinese, however, are reported to have entered the city of Tengchung and fighting continues inside the city.

Air Activity: No substantial Japanese air activity was reported during the week.

China: In Honan on 30 July, the Japanese were reported operating trains on the Pinghan RR as far S as Lingying (70 miles south of Chingshien); 90 miles of track is now left uncompleted. In Hunan the Japanese broke into the city of Hengyang where heavy fighting is in progress. They shifted forces to the southwest of Hengyang to intercept 2 Chinese relief columns moving toward the city. The Japanese have withdrawn from Leiyang and Feichang (36 and 50 miles SW of Hengyang respectively). On 30 July, fighting continued at towns along the east flank with the Japanese moving SE from Chaling (60 miles E of Hengyang). The Japanese reached a point 85 miles north of Canton but are not pushing this drive vigorously. On 29 July large fires were reported at Tsingyuan (45 miles NW of Canton) possibly indicating a Japanese withdrawal there.

Air Activity: Although sporadic raids on 14th Air Force fields continued, there was a slight decrease in the scale of Japanese offensive air activity during the week. Fighter opposition to Allied missions continued to be ineffective.

Manchuria: A highly successful operation is indicated by first-phase interpretation of photographs of the B-29 attack on Anshan on 28 July. Japanese fighter opposition and AA fire were described as weak to moderate; in any case both were largely ineffective. The B-29 group attacking Tangku (port of Tientsin) encountered no fighter opposition or AA fire.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific: Guam: By 30 July all organized Japanese resistance on Orote Peninsula had ended, and on 31 July the Japanese offered only sporadic resistance to U.S. patrols reconnoitering the southern half of the main island. A U.S. line from Agaña Bay to E of Fadian Point now contains the Japanese forces on the north half of the island.

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Tinian: All organized Japanese resistance ceased on 1 August.

Palau: According to preliminary reports there was no effective opposition to the U.S. carrier strike on the Palau on 25 July.

Southwest Pacific: New Guinea: The Japanese forces in the Aitape area were driven eastward on a 2 1/2 mile front by Allied forces which crossed the Driniumur River. In the Vogelkopf area on 30 July no Japanese opposition was encountered by Allied forces which established a beachhead at Cape Sansapor (80 miles E-NE of Sorong) and occupied Middleburg and Amsterdam Islands off the coast.

Air Activity: Ineffective opposition to the first large-scale Allied air attack on Halmahera was offered by 15 intercepting Japanese fighters. Elsewhere in this theater Japanese air activity was negligible.

Naval Activity: In the Marianas very heavy support and covering missions were carried out by units of U.S. Task Forces and by Naval planes. Harassing and patrol missions were directed against the enemy in the Marshalls, Carolines, Solomons, Bismarcks, and New Guinea. Naval support was given to landings at Cape Sansapor and Cape Opmara on northwest New Guinea. On 25 July a strong Allied Naval Force, including BB's, CV's, cruisers, and DD's, attacked Sabang. The attack was begun by carrier-based fighters, which evidently took the enemy completely by surprise. After the initial air attack, surface units moved in for a heavy bombardment, BB's firing at 18,000-yard range, cruisers at 8,000 yards, and DD's from 3,000 to 6,000 yards. Targets, spotted by planes, were coastal defenses, docks, barracks, workshops, wireless stations, a radar station, etc. The port and facilities were reported heavily damaged. Shortly after the BB's opened up, an inshore force swept into Sabang Harbor itself and made torpedo attacks and shelled at close range. Heavy return fire from enemy shore batteries was encountered, but slight damage and only a few casualties were sustained. Enemy air interception was noticeably light; 6 Japanese planes were shot down, and 2 others were damaged in an unsuccessful attempt to attack the naval force.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 19 July a British cargo vessel was sunk by submarine 300 miles W of India. On 24 July, 2 British coasters were sunk by mine in the Adriatic. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. L. Osmun
R. L. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

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SECRET, 15-3-72

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MIS INTELLIGENCE NOTES

FROM: 0800 20 July 1944

TO: 0800 21 July 1944

B. WESTERN FRONT

1. Ground.

a. Movements, Regroupings, Dispositions:

(1) Information on 19 July from a PT of the Engineer Battalion of the 343rd Inf Div disclosed the presence of a small battle group from this division in the ST. LO sector. The bulk of the Div is located in W BRITTANY.

(2) Continued rail movement in the CHARENT area indicates westward transfer of the 303rd Inf Div is progressing. The destination of the division is still unknown.

b. Operations:

(1) On the COTENTIN Peninsula, the Germans strongly opposed Allied forces moving across the PERIERES-ST. LO road. No other activity was reported.

(2) In the ST. LO area, German units continued a disorganized withdrawal to a defense line on high ground S of the town.

(3) SW of TILLY, German forces made short withdrawals.

(4) S and E of CAEN, German resistance to Allied advances increased considerably. No armored engagements were reported, but infantry and anti-tank strong-points put up stiff opposition in a number of villages. The Germans continued to hold TROARN against Allied attacks.

2. Air.

a. On 20 July in central Germany only 2 combat wings of U.S. heavy bomber forces were attacked by German fighters in same strength. AA fire over most targets was intense. Over N. France and the battle area there was no report of German air opposition to Allied air operations which were curtailed because of bad weather.

b. On 20/21 July, considerable numbers of German night fighters intercepted Royal Air Force heavy bombers over N. France; COURTRAI, HOMBURG and BOTTROP-WELHEIM were the targets.

c. Over FRIEDRICHSHAFEN and vicinity, on 20 July, about 115 German planes and no to intense AA fire opposed American bombers striking at two airdromes and aircraft factories. German losses were 19 aircraft.

E. O. 11652, Sec. 2(D) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD 1000, May 1, 1973

By SLR

Date 3-26-75

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MIS INTELLIGENCE NOTES

FROM: 0800 20 July 1944
TO : 0800 21 July 1944

C. CHINA

(Sources: MA CHUNGKING, 19 July; 14 AF, 20 July)

1. HUMAN

HENGYANG AREA, 19 July, general southward movement of supplies toward city indicates preparation of strong Jap attack. HENGYANG, 20 July, Japs halt two relieving Chinese armies approaching city from W and SW and force deployment into combat patrols of battalion strength W of city. Jap attack S of city continues. Japs inflicting estimated 500 casualties daily on Chinese defenders. Two small towns S and SW of city reoccupied by Chinese.

2. HONAN

LOYANG AREA, 4 July, reported that Chinese reoccupied HSIN-AN (20 miles W of LOYANG).

3. KWANGSI

TANCHUK, 14 July, of 20/25 Jap fighters attacking the A/D, 5 were destroyed and 3 others damaged by 7 intercepting US fighterbombers.

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

OSD letter, May, 3, 1972

By SLR

Date 3-20-75

Hand aide
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OAS Letter
By auth. X.C. 4-3-78
26 July 44
Mr.

ARMY-NAVY
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 18 July 1944
To : 1600 Z, 25 July 1944

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

No. 13.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Southern Front: During the week the most important Soviet advances were in the Lublin--Lvov area where 2 spearheads have made significant gains. The Soviets captured Lublin and Seidlce and now have elements within 10 miles of the Vistula River. They also hold a 50-mile front on the San River and have surrounded Lvov. These advances outflank the German positions along the Bug River and forced the Germans to withdraw to the Vistula and San Rivers--the Vistula is the last good defense line east of Germany proper.

Central Front: German resistance on the central front stiffened considerably and the Soviets made relatively minor gains. To the north, however, in the area west of Dvinsk the Soviets made a rapid advance toward Riga and cut the last RR out of Dvinsk.

Finnish Front: On the Aunus Isthmus the Soviets pushed NW to the 1941 Soviet-Finnish border. The situation on the Karelian Isthmus has become stabilized.

Air Activity: Air activity by both the GAF and the SAF was fairly intense, especially in the Lvov area. In the central sector the Germans provided strong ground support, while the Soviets concentrated on German communications. On the Finnish Front air fighting was sporadic.

Naval Activity: According to the Soviets the following naval and naval-air activities took place during the week: Off the northern coast of Norway, Soviet fleet air units sank an enemy supply ship of 3,000 tons, a patrol vessel, and a barge; 9 German aircraft were shot down. On Lake Ladoga, Soviet naval forces sank 4 Finnish patrol craft. In the Baltic Sea area, the Air Arm of the Soviet Baltic Fleet sank 2 enemy supply ships totalling approximately 14,000 tons, 8 patrol vessels, 3 escort vessels, 5 trawlers, 1 minesweeper, and 7 motor launches; 8 German aircraft were shot down.

4. WESTERN EUROPE---Constant rains hampered ground operations during most of the week, and low visibility restricted air support and reconnaissance. The weather during the last 2 days, however, showed some improvement.

203(6)
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Fighting in the eastern sector during the week mainly centered around German counterattacks and resistance against the Allied advance near Caen. In the western sector loss of the high ground N of St. Lo forced the Germans to withdraw to new defensive positions on the hill mass to the south. West of St. Lo the Germans were forced back about 3,000 yards by an Allied attack which began 25 July.

Resistance Activities: In France and Belgium resistance activities continue to divert German troops and harass their lines of communication. Sabotage of railways has been especially pronounced in the Bordeaux area, the Toulouse and Orleans areas, and in the Rhone Valley. Throughout France telecommunications have been attacked. Canals also have been resistance objectives. Fighting continues in the Massif Centrale, the Vosges and the Rhone Valley.

Air Activity: After a period of unfavorable weather, GAF ground support activities in Normandy have increased to a scale greater than any since D-day. The principal role of long-range bombers has been night sea mining. Over south-east England robot bombing has practically replaced long-range bombing.

Naval Activity: During the week bad weather interfered with unloading and caused the loss of some landing craft. In the Caen sector the British attack was supported by naval bombardment by a British monitor and 2 light cruisers. Several engagements occurred between E-boats and R-boats and Allied light naval forces, resulting in damage to an undetermined number of enemy units. An Elbing class destroyer succeeded in escaping N through the Straits of Dover after receiving 3 four-inch hits from a British destroyer, a bomb hit, and a near hit from Dover coastal batteries. On 17 July carrier-borne planes of the Home Fleet attacked the battleship Tirpitz in Kaafjord with results unobserved because of smoke.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: During the week German ground forces continued to offer determined resistance during withdrawal toward the Pisa--Rimini Line. In the Tyrrhenian sector, German rear guards are delaying the Allied advance in Pisa and from the dominating high ground N of the Arno River E of the city. In the Arezzo area the Germans are delaying Allied forces from the hill mass N of the town. The Germans also were forced to make slight withdrawals E of Arezzo in the upper Tiber Valley. In the Adriatic sector, the Germans are withdrawing under heavy pressure and are now resisting the Allied advance toward the Misa River from one of several transverse ridge lines N of Ancona. The Germans carried out extensive demolitions in the ports of Livorno (estimated daily capacity 15,800 tons) and Ancona (estimated daily capacity 9,500 tons) before yielding both to the Allies on 18 July.

Air Activity: Throughout the week in Italy German air activity continued weak.

Naval Activity: On the night of 16-17 July an F-boat was sunk off Monte Carlo. Patrols operating in the Gulf of Genoa on the night of 17-18 July sank an F-boat, a patrol boat, and some barges; a corvette and tanker were torpedoed and left on fire. An F-boat and an R-boat were damaged and 2 F-boats were forced to beach. On the night of 20-21 July, Allied PT-boats attacked 2 F-boats off Voltri; one sank and the other was left burning. On 23 July an Axis E-boat and an I-boat were destroyed, and 2 lighters were damaged in the Miljet Channel on the Yugoslav coast.

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6. ASIA.--Burma: The Japanese in the Imphal area continued to withdraw slowly under British pressure. However, there was no sign of further withdrawal in the Tamu area, where the Japanese are working on the Tamu-Sittang Road. The Japanese used 20-foot deep reinforced concrete bunkers in the defense of Myitkyina to limit Allied troops to small night advances. Japanese resistance increased southwest of Mogaung.

Air Activity: Japanese air activity in Burma was negligible except for small-scale ground support activity on the Salween front.

China: In Honan the Japanese continue to reconstruct the Pinghan Railway, doing most of the work from the north end. Progress is slower than anticipated. The Japanese are also reconstructing the railway S from Yochow. In Hunan the Japanese are repairing the roads and RR S of Changsha and are constructing 2 air strips near that city. Hengyang is being attacked by the Japanese from the northwest, northeast, and south. The Japanese are supported by artillery and aircraft. Although Japanese activity N of Canton has been reported, only minor progress has been made in their northward advance. However, the Japanese are reported to be massing troops in towns E and NW of Canton.

Air Activity: The Japanese provided increased air support for their ground forces, particularly around Hengyang. They continued sporadic, light air raids on 14th Air Force fields. Allied air operations met ineffective and unaggressive fighter opposition.

Formosa: Substantial reinforcing of the garrison on Formosa by the Japanese is reported.

7. PACIFIC.--Northern Pacific: Eight Japanese Army single engine fighters, which intercepted a night attack on Paramushiru by 4 U.S. medium bombers in clear weather, represent the most serious night fighter opposition so far encountered in operations in the Kuriles.

Central Pacific: Japanese defensive installations on Guam having been largely neutralized by an 18-day U.S. Task Force intensive air and naval bombardment, moderate Japanese resistance was offered to U.S. landings at points on the west coast N and S of Orote on 21 July. Japanese opposition stiffened as the beach heads were secured and the invading troops moved inland, and few Japanese were reported along the shore between the 2 beachheads. Allied patrols from N and S had met behind Orote by 24 July. The Japanese on Orote Peninsula were completely cut off by the northward expansion of the south beachhead.

Tinian: Light Japanese opposition was encountered by initial U.S. landings at 2 points on the northwest shore of Tinian on 23 July. The landing points were W and SW of the north airfield. The landing force quickly moved inland 1500 yards to capture the west part of the 1500-yard airstrip near Ushi Point.

Air Activity: In the Marianas, Japanese air activity was negligible. Moderate fighter opposition continued to be met by U.S. heavy bombers over Yap and Truk.

Southwest Pacific: In the Aitape area Japanese attacks on Aitape made but little progress. The Japanese continued to suffer casualties without gaining on the Drinlumor River front, and leading elements attempting to by-pass the Allied flank through the foothills of the Torricelli Mountains were repulsed. Japanese supply difficulties continued to increase. Japanese air activity was negligible.

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Naval Activity: On 19 July, Chichi Jima and Haha Jima were attacked by navy planes. At Chichi Jima a hangar was set afire, and 1 AK and 3 of 8 to 8 coastal ships were hit; 2 enemy fighters were claimed destroyed, and 11 of 28 enemy planes were damaged. At Haha Jima, 1 AK was sunk, and 4 of 19 coastal ships were set afire. On 20 July, Chichi Jima, Haha Jima and Iwo Jima were again bombed. Harassing and patrol missions were continued in the Carolines and Marshalls. In the Bismarcks and Solomons there was considerable activity toward the reduction and harassment of the enemy. Surface vessels cooperated with air and infantry in repulsing enemy attacks in the Aitape-Wewak area (New Guinea).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two British cargo vessels were reported sunk by submarine in the Indian Ocean: One on 9 July 500 miles W of Cochin and one on 14 July NE of Durban; other areas remained quiet. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 23 July one was reported 325 miles NE of Puerto Rico.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun
R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

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Naval Aide
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19 July 1944
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ARMY-NAVY
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 11 July 1944
To : 1600 Z, 18 July 1944

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

No. 12.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Finland: No important changes occurred during the week. On the Aunus Peninsula the Soviets made appreciable gains westward along the Petrozavodsk-Svojarir RR. On the Karelian Isthmus the Soviets forced the Mannerheim Line at Ayrepalae and now hold a bridgehead on the northern side.

Northern Front: The Soviets made slight gains W of OPOCHKA and reached the Latvian border in that area.

Central Front: German resistance from Lvinsk to Kaunas has stiffened. The Soviets captured Grodno and crossed the Niemen River in that area. Soviet units have reached the outer defenses of both Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.

Southern Front: A Soviet attack in the force of several tank-supported divisions has begun to probe or destroy the Lvov defenses and several slight penetrations were made against strong resistance by the Germans.

Air Activity: German aircraft supported ground operations near the Lithuanian border. In Finland there were the usual operations against bridges, ferries, and concentrations. The Soviets claim 94 German planes were destroyed on 16 July, the highest claim since 31 May.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, Russian torpedo boats sank 4 merchantmen, 1 tanker, 2 torpedo boats, and 2 patrol vessels in the Far North during the week. In the Baltic Sea area, surface and air units of the Soviet Baltic Fleet are likewise reported to have sunk 6 merchantmen totalling 30,000 tons, 1 fast landing barge, and the 3,900-ton Finnish coastal defense ship Vainamoinen. The Vainamoinen and 1 of the merchantmen were sunk during an air raid by the Soviet Naval Air Force on the Finnish port of Kotka.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the early part of the week unfavorable weather continued, but in the last few days it has improved. During the week the Germans concentrated their defense upon the Allied attempts to break into the terrain corridor SE of Caen and to halting the Allied advance SE from the Odon River bridgehead. West of Caumont the Germans are gradually being forced off the first line of observation overlooking the beachhead. They have bitterly contested the Allied

203(6)

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attacks on the high ground N of St. Lo and are now apparently retiring to positions S of the town. Having lost the hill mass S of La-Haye-Du-Puys, the Germans are retiring under pressure to the next defensive position north of Coutances.

Air Activity: German air operations in support of ground forces have continued in the battle area on a slightly reduced scale from those of the previous week. The GAF remains unable to keep up sustained operations. German fighter opposition to Allied bombardment continued negligible.

Naval Activity: Deepening of the beachhead in Normandy has reduced the assistance required of surface craft. Continued heavy demands are being placed on Allied minesweepers, however, by enemy minelaying activity. Bad weather has also complicated the hazard of mines. However, the build-up of the beachhead has not been materially affected. There was a series of engagements toward the end of the week between Allied destroyers and MTB's and enemy E-boats and other small craft. An enemy escort vessel was sunk by Allied MTB's off the Dutch coast; 2 small enemy ships and a trawler were sunk by 3 Allied destroyers off Brest; and 1 E-boat, 2 patrol boats, and a trawler were severely damaged by Allied MTB's off Le Havre.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Determined resistance by German ground forces continued during the week, especially on the coastal flanks, where some withdrawals were made, although under heavy Allied pressure. In the Tyrrhenian sector, the Germans have been forced northwards along the coast to the high ground about 2 miles S of Livorno. However, their positions here have been out-flanked and Pisa, as well as rail and road communications with Florence, threatened by an Allied advance northwards from the Volterra area to Pontedera (5 miles NE of Livorno) on the unfordable Arno River. The Germans frequently counterattacked in the Poggibonsi area, some of the counterattacks being supported by tanks. The determined resistance from well-prepared positions S of Arezzo, slackened after Allied troops penetrated the valley of the upper Tiber and its tributaries, east of Arezzo. The town was captured on 16 July, but German demolitions as well as heavy shelling to the north and west hampered the Allied advance. In the Adriatic sector, the Germans are withdrawing only under heavy pressure. Ancona was captured on 18 July after stubborn German resistance S of the town was overcome.

Air Activity: On 17 July, in southern France, only 15 German aircraft opposed U.S. heavy bomber attacks on rail bridges at Avignon, Tarascon, and Arles and the rail yards at Avignon. The GAF lost 4 planes. Again this week GAF activity in Italy was very weak. At Budapest, Ploesti, and Vienna, Axis opposition remained moderate but approximately 300 German planes opposed a U.S. mission to Friedrichshafen and Memmingen.

Naval Activity: During the night of 12-13 July, Allied Coastal Forces forced a MAS boat and 2 E-boats to beach in the Gulf of Genoa. On the next night, near La Spezia, 1 F-boat and possibly another were sunk. In the vicinity of Mentone, Allied destroyers and PT-boats sank a small patrol boat during the night of 15-16 July.

6. ASIA.--China: The Japanese in Hunan are building roads N and S of Changsha into which heavy troop movement from the northeast is reported. Japanese field

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headquarters in the Hengyang area is reported moved to Hengshan from Changsha. The Japanese in a renewal of their attack again have surrounded Hengyang and re-occupied Lelyang (35 miles SE). South of Lelyang small groups of lightly-armed Japanese are operating. Japanese forces estimated at 8 to 9 battalions renewed their move N from the Canton area, and one battalion is attacking Yingtak (70 miles N of Canton). A gap of about 180 miles on the Hankow-Canton RR remains unclosed by the Japanese.

Air Activity: The Japanese increased their offensive air activity, attacking 6 bases of the 14th U.S. Air Force. An average of 10 to 15 Japanese fighters continued to intercept U.S. sorties in Hunan and the Canton area.

Burma: In the Imphal area the Japanese were driven S of the Silchar trail and were forced to abandon their flanking movement north of the trail. The Japanese in the Ukhrul area are being slowly driven south and east. The forced withdrawal of their troops in this area, their shortage of supplies, and heavy casualties have forced the Japanese to abandon plans for an attack on Imphal. The Mogaung-Kam Kamaing Road in north Burma and the Mogaung-Myitkyina Railway have been cleared of Japanese, but small groups still remain north of Myitkyina, and mopping up continues. In the Salween area the Japanese garrison at Tengchung has been surrounded and the Tengchung-Lungling Road cleared of Japanese. Fighting continues around Lungling and Tengchung.

Air Activity: The monsoon continued to restrict Japanese air activity. For the first time in some weeks, however, a substantial fighter formation, consisting of more than 30 planes, was reported in the Myitkyina area. No bomber activity was observed.

7. PACIFIC.--Southwest Pacific: After forcing U.S. outguards to withdraw in the Yankul area (23 miles SE Aitape) on 10 July, about 1 regiment of Japanese crossed the Drinlumor River, suffering heavy casualties. Two days later the Japanese attacked near the river's mouth. Their first efforts were limited in power; the attacking force was unable to withstand a U.S. counterattack and the Japanese were driven back across the river by the evening of 13 July. On 16 July, Japanese troops isolated west of the river made several unsuccessful attacks on U.S. positions along the river, and on 17 July made an unsuccessful attempt to land at Anamo (19 miles SE of Aitape). In other parts of New Guinea, Japanese resistance was practically nil.

Air Activity: Japanese air activity continued to be negligible.

Naval Activity: During the week Guam, Rota, and Tinian were heavily attacked by units of U.S. Task Groups. At Guam and Rota, bombardment and air strikes by carrier-based planes were directed at the reduction of coastal defense guns, AA batteries, and defenses and at the neutralization of the airfields. On the evening of 14 July, Iwo Jima was bombed and strafed in the first attack on this area by land-based planes; 2 AK's were strafed with explosions and fires resulting. A DD was hit with a 500-pound bomb; a DE, a coastal vessel, and 12 small boats were strafed; and fires were started. An oil dump was also set afire. Very intense AA fire was met from ship and shore batteries; 1 plane was damaged slightly, but there were no casualties. No enemy aircraft were airborne. U.S. planes carried on patrol activity in the Carolines and harassed the enemy on a large scale in the Marshalls.

- 3 -
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 15 July a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the southwest coast of India. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun
per [unclear]

R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1600Z, 4 July 1944
To : 1800 Z, 11 July 1944

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

No. 11

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Finnish Front: The Soviets continued to exert pressure on the Karelian and Aunus Isthmuses but without determined efforts toward strategic objectives. Three islands south of Viipuri were occupied, but this was more in the nature of a mopping up operation.

Central Front: The rapid rate of the Soviet advance has somewhat lessened. However, S and SW of Dvinsk, despite increased German resistance, the Soviets advanced into Lithuania and cut the Dvinsk--Kaunas highway. The Germans are withdrawing slowly under pressure from the area N and NW of Polotsk. The Soviets encircled Vilno and captured Lida, Baranovich, and Slonim. They also captured Luninets and advanced toward Pinsk. The Germans evacuated Kovel and withdrew to positions along the Bug River to the west.

Air Activity: The GAF provided increased ground support on the Karelian Isthmus and on the White Russian front. Soviet bases near the Central Front and supply centers in the far south were subjected to some long-range bombing attacks. Considerable support of retreating German ground forces was provoked by the Soviet drives in White Russia.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, Soviet planes during the last week sank a German transport of 10,000 tons and 2 German supply ships totalling 8,000 tons off the northern coast of Norway and likewise 2 German supply ships, 1 patrol boat, and 4 barges in Viipuri Bay. According to the same source, units of the Red Fleet sank 1 German supply ship, 1 gunboat, and 1 landing barge in the Gulf of Finland.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Constant rains hampered ground operations, and air support and reconnaissance were restricted by low visibility. Heavy fighting continued around the Odon River bridgehead. On 9 July, Caen was captured by the Allies. La Haye-du-Puits fell despite repeated German counterattacks which, however, succeeded in limiting the Allied advance. North of St. Lo the Germans lost ground to the Allies who succeeded in establishing a bridgehead across the Vire River. Field Marshal von Rundstedt, probably due to Hitler's dissatisfaction with conduct of the campaign in the West and with differences between von Rundstedt and Rommel over the employment of reserves, was

203(6)

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replaced by Field Marshal von Kluge.

Air Activity: With as many as 500 daylight fighter patrol sorties flown in one day in the area between Caen and Paris, GAF activity in the battle area was the heaviest since 6 June. This effort was chiefly concerned with patrolling supply routes and troop concentrations in the battle area. So high were attrition rates, however, that sustained operations on this scale were prevented. GAF offensive activity was confined to night mining activity and to one 120-aircraft attack on Allied shipping. For the first time in weeks the four-motored German bomber unit based at Bordeaux made a night attack on an Atlantic convoy. The most aggressive GAF opposition in sometime was provoked by U.S. bombers attacking aircraft factories and synthetic oil refineries in the Leipzig-Magdeburg area. The scale of pilotless aircraft attacks against England was about the same as before.

Naval Activity: Mines continued to cause casualties among minor war vessels; however, the greater part of the outer roadstead at Cherbourg has now been swept of mines. A new form of attack in the Channel area was introduced during the week by the enemy: human torpedoes. Some increase in E-Boat activity occurred. At least 4 E-Boats were sunk by Allied surface units, and a number of other enemy trawlers and small vessels were sunk or damaged in scattered engagements.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.---Italy: During the week German ground operations were characterized by increasingly stubborn resistance, particularly on the coastal flanks and in the center. The strengthened coastal flank in the Tyrrhenian sector is offering stiff resistance, with local counterattacks from the high ground south and southeast of Livorno. Farther east the Germans are checking the Allied advance from prepared positions near Volterra and just south of Arezzo. East of Volterra a German counterattack supported by 20 tanks forced a slight Allied withdrawal. In the Adriatic sector, German counterattacks checked the Allied advance about 10 miles south of the port of Ancona.

Air Activity: The GAF on 8 July, after 23 consecutive days of inactivity over the battle area, committed weak forces in a ground support attack in the Adriatic sector. Weak action in northern Italy in defense of German and Austrian targets chiefly comprised other GAF activity in this theater.

Naval Activity: Greek guerrillas are reported to have recently captured an enemy caique near Pelasyia.

6. ASIA.---Burma: The Japanese continued their slow withdrawal S from NE of Imphal. Fighting continues in the northern outskirts of Ukhrul where the Japanese hold strong positions. Small Japanese pockets continued to hold out between Kamaing and Mogaung. The Japanese are building defensive positions 65 miles south of Myitkyina on the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road. In Myitkyina, Allied forces wiped out a small Japanese unit attempting to attack the airdrome area. However, small Allied gains were made despite stiff Japanese resistance.

Air Activity: No substantial Japanese air operations have been reported for several weeks.

China: Military operations by the Japanese in Honan Province are now confined to clearing out Chinese remnants which might threaten the Pinghan Railway. The Japanese are withdrawing from the vicinity

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of Hengyang. After halting their northward movement from Canton, the Japanese now appear to be again on the move.

Air Activity: Japanese air interception in the Hunan area continued on a moderate scale but the interceptors lacked aggressiveness.

Japan: Air interception of the U.S. B-29 attack on Kyushu on 8 July was characterized as weak.

Naval Activity: Shimushu and Paramushiru were attacked on 2 occasions during the week. Fires were started in the target areas. All planes returned safely.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific: All organized resistance by the Japanese island garrison on Salpan ceased on 9 July. Previously Japanese troops offered stiff resistance on the west coast as they were forced back to a 9-square mile area at the northern tip of the island, the remnants concentrating at Marpi. On 7 July, while some elements attempted to escape by boat and large numbers of civilians took advantage of the escape route opened to them by U.S. forces, the main strength of the remaining troops on the island launched an unsuccessful counterattack in which about 1,500 Japanese were killed.

Air Activity: The Japanese continued scattered ineffective night air raids on Salpan. In the Carolines an average of 15 fighters regularly opposed U.S. attacks on Yap, and an average of five interceptors was encountered at Truk.

Naval Activity: On 3 and 4 July, Iwojima, Hahajima, and Chichijima were attacked by U.S. Task Force units. Iwojima was bombarded while Chichijima and Hahajima were bombed by carrier-based planes. Iwojima was almost completely wrecked; enemy installations at Hahajima and Chichijima were heavily damaged. Considerable enemy shipping was caught in the area. A summary of the 2 days' action lists the following enemy casualties: Sunk: 3 DD's, 2 DE's, 2 AO's, 1 large AK, 1 medium AK, 1 medium AE, and 1 DD left burning and dead in the water; probably sunk: 1 DM, 1 trawler, and 4 luggers; damaged: 1 DD, 1 large AK, 4 medium AK's, 6 small AK's, 2 small AO's, and 9 luggers. Fifty enemy planes were claimed shot down, and 8 were probably shot down. On 5 July, Pagan Island was attacked by U.S. carrier-based planes. The airstrip was damaged by 20 bomb hits and the town, buildings NW of the field, and the radio stations were all bombed and strafed. Daily attacks were made on Guam and Rota, whose target areas were heavily hit. In the Carolines and Marshalls, harassing attacks on the enemy continued.

Southwest Pacific: Except in the Aitape area, Japanese resistance throughout New Guinea has deteriorated to small local efforts. The Japanese offered little resistance to U.S. forces which occupied Kornasoren and Namber airfields on Noemfoor Island.

Air Activity: The scale of Japanese air effort in New Guinea remained very low. Six Japanese aircraft dropped 75 bombs on Noemfoor on 9 July, this being the largest number of planes seen in Western New Guinea this month.

Naval Activity: On 5 July, U.S. DD's bombarded enemy concentrations SE of Kamiri. The same day, Manim Island (W of Namber airfield on Noemfoor) was captured by U.S. forces which landed under cover of fire from U.S. DD's. Navy planes and PT's continued operations against enemy pockets of resistance and coastal shipping.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--During the last week 6 merchantmen have been reported sunk. On 19 June, a Dutch cargo vessel was torpedoed

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and sunk NE of Madagascar. On 29 June, a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 950 miles S of Colombo. On 2 July, a U.S. Liberty Ship was torpedoed and sunk 650 miles S of Colombo, and a Dutch cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 300 miles S of Freetown. On 5 July, a small British ship was shelled and sunk by submarine off the north coast of Scotland. On 7 July, a U.S. tanker was torpedoed and sunk NW of Aruba. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two were reported: One on 5 July, 250 miles SE of Halifax and the other on 7 July, in the entrance of St. Lawrence Gulf.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun
R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

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ON 10-12-72
By AUTH. A. C. 10-12-72
5 July 44
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ARMY-NAVY
WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 26 June 1944
To: : 1600 Z, 4 July 1944

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

No. 10.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Finland; Soviet advances have cleared the Leningrad--Murmansk RR and the Stalin--White Sea Canal, giving the Soviets control of both for the first time in 3 years.

Central Front: The Soviets are attacking all along this front as far south as the Pripiet Marshes. Since 22 June their advance has averaged 15 miles daily. Three Soviet spearheads are well within the 1939 border of Poland. Both Polotsk and Minsk, key communications centers, fell to the Soviets after swift outflanking movements.

Air Activity: The GAF effort has been very weak on the Central Front from which some air strength has been transferred to Finland.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, aircraft of the Soviet Fleet sank 3 enemy transports totalling 20,000 tons and heavily damaged 3 others off the north coast of Norway. Another transport en route to Petsamo was also sunk by Soviet naval aircraft. In the Gulf of Finland, ships of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet sank a German patrol vessel, and aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet sank 2 German supply ships totalling 7,500 tons.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the week operations centered around the Allied attack SE from Tdl-sur-Seuilles which at first met stubborn resistance from the four Panzer divisions in the line and forced the Germans to commit piecemeal three of the four crack Panzer SS divisions they had assembled SW of Caen for a coordinated counterattack. West of the Vire River the Germans continued to reinforce the front. West of Carentan they were pushed back at several points, particularly near La Haye du Puits. Minesweeping of the Cherbourg port began 29 June, after all organized resistance ceased in the city; a few days later liquidation of all pockets of resistance in the area was completed.

Air Activity: During the last 3 days GAF ground support reached the highest point since D-day, although previously during the week GAF offensive activity had declined. Long-range GAF bombers, restricted to night operations, were engaged

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mainly in minelaying. Involving a bomber surmounted by a single-engine fighter, a new GAF "pickaback" offensive weapon made its initial appearance. Small numbers of these were observed over the Channel on one night, but in the only instance noted where the bomber disengaged it exploded in the sea. Defensive fighter activity varied from 150 to 500 sorties per day. Pilotless aircraft attacks continued on about the same scale as previously.

Naval Activity: During most of the week the weather was unseasonably bad in the Channel with the wind reaching near-gale proportions on several days and interfering with movement of men and supplies to Normandy. The fall of Cherbourg on 27 June disclosed that the docks will probably be of no use for some time but that the inner and outer ports of commerce, as well as certain beaches, can soon be used for unloading.

At the end of the week a British battleship and cruisers were continuing to give gun support on the eastern flank of the beachhead. Despite many difficulties of weather, mines, etc., a tremendous and satisfactory flow of reinforcements succeeded in crossing the Channel.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The overall pattern of German ground operations changed little during the week. Withdrawal northward continued with mines, demolitions, and self-propelled artillery playing an important role in rear guard resistance. The Germans are now approaching the Pisa--Rimini Line where the mountainous terrain favors defense. The Germans in the Tyrrhenian sector apparently strengthened their weak coastal flank while resisting stubbornly in the area of Lake Trasimeno. In the Adriatic sector their withdrawal conformed to the rest of the front.

Air Activity: Such GAF strength as remains in Italy continues to be used for defense of German and Austrian targets, and for the second consecutive week no German air action was observed over the combat zone.

Naval Activity: On 24-25 June, Allied torpedo craft drove an enemy TB ashore on an island in the Adriatic; the TB was a total loss. On 27 June a British submarine sank a 7,500-ton tanker and a 3,000-ton merchant ship off Nice. On 29-30 June, N of Elba, U.S. PTs damaged a probable E-boat and caused the crew of an Italian MAS to abandon their boat.

An enemy convoy passing the Peljesac Peninsula was engaged, and a schooner sunk and a motor torpedo boat hit. In the Aegean a British destroyer reported sinking 2 enemy patrol vessels. Off Murter Island an Allied MTB destroyed a torpedo boat. Three British destroyers bombarded a lookout station on Peljesac Peninsula. British coastal forces sank a lighter, possibly sank another, and damaged a Siebel ferry.

6. ASIA.--Burma: That the Japanese have withdrawn from the Kohima area and are now reorganizing in the Ukhrul--Imphal area for a coordinated attack on Imphal is strongly indicated. Ukhrul, however, has fallen to the British. After Allied capture of Mogaung on 28 June, there were indications of Japanese withdrawal to prepared defensive positions about 15 miles SW of the town. Allied

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forces were mopping up pockets of resistance in the Mogaung--Kamaing area. At Myitkyina strong Japanese resistance limited Allied troops to minor gains. On the Salween Front, the situation generally was unchanged.

Air Activity: Except for an unsuccessful attempt by 6 Japanese aircraft in the Kamaing area on 30 June there has been no interception in Burma since 17 June.

China: With small forces operating E and W of the line to clear remaining Chinese resistance, the Japanese are continuing with the restoration of the Pinghan RR, which, at the present rate of reconstruction, should be restored by the end of the present month. Having captured the airfield at Hengyang, the Japanese not only are strongly attacking the city but also have struck farther S to cut the road and railroad leading to Canton and to the southwest toward Kweilin. Some Japanese movement north from Canton was reported but this has not yet developed into a northern drive. Chuchow fell to the Japanese column driving SW from Kinkwa but the Japanese later retired to the Kinkwa area.

Air Activity: Although missions of the 14th U.S. air force have met some interception, the scale of Japanese air effort throughout China was low.

Kuriles: U.S. night bombing missions against the Kuriles continued to encounter no interception, but a daylight mission over the northern Kuriles was intercepted by 11 Japanese navy fighters.

Naval Activity: On the night of 26-27 June, Kurabu Zaki (South Paramushiru) was shelled by a U.S. Task force. Enemy patrol boats and fishing craft were sunk and damaged. Enemy positions ashore were bombarded but, because of fog results of the bombardment were not observed. Enemy shore batteries replied ineffectively, and enemy planes attempted to locate the U.S. force while retiring, but without success.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific: After heavy fighting U.S. troops on Saipan captured Garapan. Previously they had taken the heights overlooking Garapan and Tanapag Harbor. Large quantities of Japanese ammunition and food have been captured.

Air Activity: Small-scale night raids on ground and surface forces comprised offensive Japanese air activity in the Marianas. Japanese air interception at Truk was comparatively light and at Yap averaged about 25 interceptors during attacks by U.S. bombers.

Southwest Pacific: Indications point to continued Japanese activity in the Aitape area. Near Yakumul (25 miles SE of Aitape) considerable Japanese truck activity was observed on the coast road and at night near Dogreto Bay (40 miles SE of Aitape). All organized Japanese resistance on the south coast of Blak Island ceased, and Japanese withdrawal N along the Sorido--Korin Bay trail has been indicated.

Kamiri airfield fell to U.S. troops who made an amphibious landing, with air and naval support, on the north coast of Noemfoor Island, achieving complete surprise. Despite increasingly large losses of their shipping in the Philippines area the Japanese continue to reinforce the islands.

- 3 -
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Air Activity: Although light raids were made on Blak and Wakde, Japanese air activity continued on a low level, and interception was negligible.

Naval Activity: On 26 June, Guam and Rota were attacked by planes from a U.S. Task Force. At Guam, 2 sampans and a tug were destroyed at Apra Harbor. Fuel tanks on the south side of the harbor exploded, and one end of the breakwater was left burning. At Orete, 10 to 12 enemy planes were destroyed on the field, coastal defense guns were bombed, and fires were started near the airfield. At Saipan, on 25 June, LCI's attacked enemy barges south of Tanapag Harbor, destroying one. On 28 June, Pagan Island was again effectively attacked by U.S. carrier-based planes. Filled craters were noted on the runway and in dispersal areas; no enemy shipping was seen, and the island appeared almost deserted.

Observation of Sarigan, Anatahan, and Medinilla showed no military installations. The enemy airfields at Guam were bombed by carrier-borne planes which dropped 37 tons on and near the fields. On 30 June, Rota was effectively bombed by carrier-based planes.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING: On 18 June a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 100 miles N of Capetown. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun
R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

Naval Aide

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By AUTH. 1-22-91 203-71
27 June 44

ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

(This publication is SECRET and will be burned when it has served its purpose, no report of destruction need be made. It will not be disseminated beyond the individual addressee's chain of command and then only to those who need it to perform their duties properly.)

On information received--

From: 1801 Z, 19 June 1944

To : 1800 Z, 26 June 1944

War and Navy Departments,

Washington 25, D. C.,

27 June 1944.

No. 9.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Finnish Front: The Soviets, having broken through the Mannerheim Line to capture Viipuri, continued to exert moderate pressure N and W of that city. Their offensive was extended to the Aunus Isthmus where Finnish resistance was unable to prevent their steady advance along the entire 100-mile front of the Svir River. North of Lake Onega the Soviets continued to advance southward to clear the Leningrad--Murmansk RR. The Stalin-White Sea Canal is now wholly in Soviet hands.

Northern and Central Fronts: During the week the Soviets launched an offensive, which put the Germans under heavy pressure all along the front from the Ostrov area to the Pripet Marshes. Vitebsk, heavily fortified anchor of the German defense line on the Northern Front, was captured by Soviet forces attacking from the northwest and the south; 5 German divisions were trapped in Vitebsk. Meanwhile, near Bobruisk, German defense lines on the Drut and Berezina rivers were outflanked to the south by Soviet advances.

Air Activity: German apprehension over the rapid deterioration of their northern flank is indicated by appearance of GAF Aircraft over the Finnish Front, where they cooperated with Finnish Air Force defensive operations and attacks on Soviet shipping. Reflecting German concern over inauguration of U.S. shuttle-bombing across the Reich, the GAF made night bombing attacks on the air base at Poltava and on the Mirgorod and Piryatin airdromes farther north. The GAF supported ground operations along the Northern and Central Fronts.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, surface and air units of the Soviet Baltic Fleet were active in the Gulf of Finland in support of ground operations. In Viipuri Bay, the Soviet Naval Air Force sank 35 vessels of various types, including 10 merchantmen, and shot down 19 aircraft; it also damaged 2 merchantmen and "many other vessels." In the Baltic Sea it sank 3 German merchantmen, totalling 12,000 tons, and in the Gulf of Riga, 1 merchantman of 6,000 tons. Soviet motor torpedo boats are likewise reported to have sunk 4 motor torpedo boats and 2 minesweepers in the Gulf of Finland. In the Barents Sea, surface units of the Soviet Northern Fleet sank a 6,000-ton merchantman.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Determined German resistance limited the Allies to relatively small gains in the Normandy beachhead area except in the Cotentin Peninsula. The Allied penetration to the west coast of this peninsula forced the Germans back into the Cherbourg defenses. The remnants of 1 German division with elements of 2 others, besides naval and flak forces, offered a tenacious defense of this important port city to deny its use to the Allies as long as possible while the buildup of German forces S of the beachhead continued. By 26 June, Allied units had penetrated the city at several points. During the bitter delaying action the Germans had been carrying out demolition of the port's facilities.

Air Activity: GAF offensive operations continued on a relatively moderate scale, except for a further decrease in already weak fighter-bomber activity. Long-range and torpedo bomber night attacks generally were directed at off-shore shipping and beachhead targets on the Cherbourg Peninsula. Daylight bombing of northern France and oil refineries in northwest Germany caused generally weak GAF defensive reaction, but over the Berlin area fighter opposition was moderate but aggressive, although showing a decrease from the level of recent weeks. TE fighters constituted a large proportion of the aircraft encountered over Berlin proper. From the Channel coast area as far inland as Duisburg considerable night fighter resistance to RAF bombers continued.

A total of 1,280 pilotless German aircraft launched against the United Kingdom was plotted up to 0600 26 June. Of 51 plotted for the final 24 hours of that period 53 made landfall.

Naval Activity: During the early part of the week Naval activity in the Channel and off the assault area was greatly impeded by bad weather. On 21 June the weather improved, and convoy sailing and activity of light naval vessels were resumed. By the end of the week the weather was again uncertain. Allied battleships and cruisers continued effective support of ground forces, putting out of commission several enemy batteries at the eastern end of the battle line and silencing all but 1 enemy battery guarding the port of Cherbourg. E-boat activity continued to decrease, but mines dropped at night by enemy aircraft continued to cause increasing difficulty. Minesweeping has been made difficult by the weather and by the congestion of shipping in the assault area. Aerial torpedo attacks have likewise caused some damage to Allied shipping.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: German withdrawals continue along the Tyrrhenian coast. East and W of Lake Trasimeno the Germans have offered stubborn resistance for several days apparently to gain time and to prevent an Allied penetration which would threaten both coastal flanks. In the Adriatic sector German resistance stiffened in the coastal area as the Allied forces reached the Chienti River.

Air Activity: No German air action was observed during the week in the Italian combat zones. Along the Rimini--Milan RR and throughout northern Italy from Pola to Turin defensive fighter reaction was very light. Such GAF strength as remains in the Udine area is being devoted mainly to defense of targets to the north and northeast. Except for support of a ground attack on

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Partisan positions W of Belgrade (the first report of Axis air action against the Partisans in almost a month), the Axis carried out no offensive air operations in the Balkans. U.S. heavy bombers attacking Ploesti, Guirguil, and Nis encountered strong fighter opposition in which the satellite air forces took part. Air defense of Hungary and Bulgaria appears to have been allocated chiefly to the respective Axis satellite air forces.

Naval Activity: In the Plombino Channel an enemy corvette was left afire, and an F-boat was probably torpedoed. Northeast and SE of Elba, PT-boats sank 4 or 5 F-boats. Between Livorno and La Spezia, an enemy corvette and ammunition ship were damaged by torpedoes and gunfire. On 18 June, 12 German calques were reported captured by 2 ELAS launches in the Gulf of Corinth.

6. ASIA.--Burma: Although the Japanese were cleared from the Imphal-Kohima road on 22 June, they are now believed regrouping 2 divisions in the Ukhrul and Palel areas for a coordinated attack against Imphal, to be aided by another division from the south. The road and railroads SW of Mogaung having been cut by Allied forces, the city's encirclement has been completed, and some penetration made from the north, east, and west. There was no material change in Myitkyina, despite local Allied gains. A Japanese advance N on the Burma Road from Tengchung forced Allied evacuation of Lungling; fighting continues E and NE of the town. Air action was kept to a minimum by the monsoon; no Japanese sorties have been reported since 17 June.

China: The entire length of the Pinghan RR N of Hankow has been reoccupied by the Japanese, who are proceeding with restoration of the rails. The Japanese are building defensive positions about 45 miles NE of Tungkwang, where their western flank rests along the Yellow River. The Japanese, having captured Changsha, continued to drive S on Hengyang, whose outer defenses have been pierced. A Chinese report that the Japanese are using mustard gas in this area lacks confirmation. Probably in an effort to neutralize nearby Allied air bases a Japanese column SW of Hangchow is pushing southwest. Although more than 2 Japanese divisions are held in readiness in the Canton area either to pin down Chinese forces N of that city or to drive N along the RR in conjunction with pressure from the north, only reconnaissance so far has been reported. No Allied airfields in China have been subjected to Japanese air attack since 13 June, but Allied air sorties have been meeting with interception averaging about 12 fighters.

Kuriles: Only meager and ineffective AA fire was encountered by continued U.S. night attacks.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific: Japanese forces on Saipan are gradually retreating under U.S. attacks, and the southern half of the island is now in U.S. hands.

Southwest Pacific: At Biak, the Japanese were forced to yield the Borokoe and Sorido airdromes, but stubborn resistance, accompanied by sporadic but unsuccessful tank-supported counterattacks, continues. Arrival by barge of some small-scale Japanese reinforcements on the north and west coasts of

- 3 -
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Blak Island is believed probable. Japanese activity continues throughout the area inland from Yakamau, which is located 25 miles SE of Aitape. Allied patrols advanced to the mouth of the Ramu River (17 miles NW of Hansa Bay) without contacting any Japanese. Japanese air opposition in the entire theater has become negligible, following a U.S. attack in the Sorong area on 18 June when approximately 50 Japanese planes were destroyed.

Naval Activity: At 1049 K, 19 June, enemy planes attacked U.S. Task Force units W of Saipan. The attacks continued for some hours during which attempts by some enemy planes to re-fuel at Rota and Guam were frustrated by U.S. air attacks on the landing fields; 402 enemy planes were claimed destroyed (369 shot down by U.S. planes, 13 destroyed by ship's AA fire, and 15 destroyed on airfields). The afternoon of 20 June a Japanese Task Force was sighted and attacked about 700 miles W of Saipan. At the time of our attack it was noted that the enemy CV's had very few planes airborne, and none was seen on the decks. Because of the darkness and length of the flight many U.S. planes made forced water landings. Enemy ship losses follow: Sunk: 1 Hayataka Class CV, 2 DD's, and 2 AO's; probably sunk: 1 Hayataka Class CV and 1 CVL; damaged: 2 AO's, 1 Shokaku Class CV, 1 CVL, 2 CA's, 1 BB, 1 CL, and 2 DD's. Twenty-six enemy planes were destroyed. The remnants of the enemy forces were seen the following morning escaping to the northwest. On 23 June, Pagan Island was attacked by a U.S. Task Force; 4 small AK's and 1 sampan were sunk; 2 small AK's and 2 sampans were damaged. Four enemy aircraft were claimed destroyed; 2 were probably destroyed on the ground, and 5 were shot down. Wharf and buildings were destroyed, and runways were damaged. On 24 June, Iwo Jima was attacked by planes of a U.S. Task Force. A total of 114 enemy planes was claimed shot down, and 11 were reported probably shot down.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 13 June a Swedish cargo vessel was sunk by mine in the Dodecanese Islands area. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 18 June one was reported off Cape Sable.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R.A. Osmun
per Gmo?
R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service

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

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20 June 44
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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

(This publication is SECRET and will be burned when it has served its purpose; no report of destruction need be made. It will not be disseminated beyond the individual addressee's chain of command and then only to those who need it to perform their duties properly.)

On information received--
From: 1801 Z, 12 June 1944
To : 1800 Z, 19 June 1944

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

No. 8.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Ground activity was confined largely to the Karelian Isthmus, where the Finns were forced back to within 17 miles of Viipuri. The Soviets, having penetrated the Mannerheim Line defenses in the west, now appear to be trying to force Finnish withdrawal on the east of the line. Despite the lake- and marsh-studded terrain, the Soviets are using tanks successfully.

Air Activity: The GAF bombed Soviet communications near Gorny, S of the Pripet Marshes, and objectives on the Murmansk RR and the Rybachy Peninsula. Increasing concern over the northern supply route to Russia is indicated by resumption of GAF activity in the Far North. The Finnish Air Force reacted vigorously to heavy and continuous SAF support on the Karelian Isthmus and to several bombing missions against Viipuri. No GAF aircraft have been reported in action over the Karelian Isthmus.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet press communiques, surface and air units of the Russian Baltic Fleet are supporting the Red Army in its offensive on the Karelian Isthmus. During the last few days, they sank 4 merchant ships, 1 patrol vessel, 1 motor torpedo boat, 1 landing barge, 1 motor launch, and 4 sloops and badly damaged 4 escort launches.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--During the week vigorous counterattacks by 4 German armored divisions E of the Orne estuary and between Caen and Tilly-sur-Seuilles succeeded in halting the Allied advance in that area and in hampering the flow of supplies over the beaches in that sector. In the less vigorously defended center of the beachhead the Germans were forced back several miles toward Caumont and St. Lo and were unable to retake Carentan. The Allied advance toward Cherbourg was blocked, and particularly heavy fighting developed around Montebourg, although the Allies made some progress northward along the coast. However, in the center of Cotentin Peninsula the Germans were unable to halt an Allied drive across the Douve River to the west coast. The Allied corridor across the peninsula had been enlarged to a width of 7 miles by 19 June. French resistance groups were reported completely in control of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, Indre, and Hautes Pyrenees. In all of these and in the Lille district, important rail lines have been cut.

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10-3-72

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Air Activity: During the week both GAF offensive and defensive efforts connected with the Allied invasion continued to show a lack of strength and aggressiveness. On the night of 12-13 June pilotless German aircraft were launched against the United Kingdom for the first time. Two nights later a large number of these aircraft were projected over southern England; similar attacks on a smaller scale continued. GAF long-range bomber activity showed some increase, particularly in night attacks on shipping. GAF day and night offensive fighter and fighter-bomber operations were on a relatively light scale. The GAF offered little opposition to widespread Allied air attacks over northwest France but provided vigorous night fighter resistance to RAF planes attacking a synthetic oil plant near Duisberg.

Naval Activity: Allied battleships and cruisers gave effective gun support to ground forces throughout the week. E-boat activity decreased as a result of strong Allied air and naval attacks. Especially effective in reducing it were RAF heavy bomber attacks on Le Havre and Boulogne. Mines were especially troublesome. Because of the large number of ships in the Channel minesweeping was difficult.

6. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy:** The Germans offered only slight resistance during the week to the Allied advance in the Adriatic sector, and near the end of the week Allied units found some towns entirely manned by Italian Partisans and bridges left intact as the Germans quickened their withdrawal. In the Tyrrhenian sector, however, their resistance increased to prevent Allied envelopment of the western portion of the Adriatic flank and to cover regroupments on the Tyrrhenian flank. The island of Elba, attacked by the Allies on 17 June, was almost completely in their control by 19 June. Besides a German garrison, the island had been occupied by an undetermined number of Italians.

Air Activity: GAF activity over central Italy continued negligible, except for a sharp night bombing attack on Anzio harbor. In the Marseilles--Avignon area, defensive fighter reaction was very light and only moderate over Munich and the Udine approach route. U.S. escorted bombers attacking oil refineries near Vienna and at Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) met strong opposition by 215 to 225 Axis aircraft. No Axis offensive air operations were reported in the Balkans. Only 30 fighters opposed U.S. bombers attacking oil refineries near Budapest and NE of Belgrade.

Naval Activity: On 10-11 June an F-boat was sunk S of Vada Rocks, and on 14-15 June, Allied coastal units between Elba and Genoa sank 1 of 2 Axis destroyers which they attacked. On 17 June, U.S. and British naval units collaborated in a successful landing on Elba by French troops. Several night actions occurred during the period 8-10 June along the Greek coast which resulted in the sinking of 2 German U-boats, an E- or R-boat, and a 1,500-ton merchant vessel.

6. **ASIA.--Burma:** The British continue their efforts to clear the Kohima-Imphal road, and there were indications that the Japanese were leaving road blocks and withdrawing to Ukhrul. The Japanese still hold 17 miles of this important traffic artery, but it is under strong British pressure from the north. Kamaing was captured by Allied forces, but the Japanese resisted around Mogaung.

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where some Japanese reinforcements managed to arrive. A remnant of the Japanese garrison continued to resist at Myitkyina. Despite increasing Japanese resistance the Chinese made gains on the Salween Front and captured part of Lung-ling.

Air Activity: Air activity was hampered by the monsoon. However, 6 of over 20 Japanese fighters on an offensive mission in the Bishenpur area were destroyed by Allied fighters.

China: Although the Japanese are withdrawing E from advanced positions near Tungkwang, they are attempting to close the Chinese-held gap of the Pinghan RR bed and are proceeding with reconstructing the railway. The Japanese closed in on Changsha from the NE and S, leading elements being less than 10 miles from the city, and captured Liungang (32 miles E of Changsha). A Japanese column also reached a point some distance S of Changsha. A Japanese movement SE from Kinkwa was also reported, but a Japanese force made no substantial progress up the Canton--Hankow RR from a point 30 miles N of Canton.

Air Activity: Japanese air activity in China increased, particularly near Changsha, the Japanese continuing to bomb advanced Allied air bases and to intercept air attacks.

Japan: The U.S. B-29 attack on Kyushu encountered inadequate Japanese air interception and moderate to intense AA fire, although the Japanese claim to have had over 2 hours notice of the impending attack. They admit slight damage in the Yawata industrial area.

Naval Activity: On 13 June just after midnight, a U.S. Task Force bombarded Matsuwa. Our ships suffered no casualties or damage, but there was some evidence of Japanese return fire. On 13 June and 15 June, Paramushiru and Shimushu were attacked by 5 PV's and 7 PV's, respectively; 15 Japanese planes intercepted, 1 of which was probably damaged.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific: On 15 June (ELT), U.S. ground forces landed on southwest Saipan (Marianas), and the Japanese are making every effort to limit expansion of the beachhead. On 17 June an amphibious Japanese attack was repulsed, with a loss of 13 Japanese troop-laden barges. Approximately 700 miles E of the San Bernardino Straits (Philippines) a large Japanese naval force was sighted heading in the direction of the Marianas. Japanese air reconnaissance has been intensified in the Marianas--Carolines--Palau area.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Biak, the Japanese were cleared from the coast between Bosnek and Mokmer airfield, but resistance N and NW of Mokmer airfield remained considerable. However, Allied ground patrols encountered no opposition at Borokoe airfield (3 miles W of Mokmer airfield). On 13 June, 6 Japanese barges attempting to reinforce Biak were sunk. Unopposed Allied ground patrols advanced NW from Dagol (SE of Hansa Bay) to Condor Point (4 miles N of Nubi, north end of Hansa Bay). The bulk of the Japanese force which evacuated the Hansa Bay area is now considered to be between the Sepik River's mouth and Wewak. Japanese air activity consisted of light attacks at Biak and Wakde and on Allied surface craft.

Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Japanese air interception was negligible, there being no opposition to Allied air attacks on Ceram, Soemba, Timor, and Dutch New Guinea. Considerable Japanese shipping was sighted in the Manokwari--

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Sorong--Halmahera area; 1 cruiser, 1 converted seaplane carrier, 2 transports, 5 freighters, and several small craft were sunk.

Naval Activity: On 11 June a U.S. Task Force began an aerial attack on Guam, Tinian, and Saipan which continued on 12 June. In these 2 days, 141 Japanese planes were destroyed, about 9 of them in the air. On the night of 11-12 June a number of Japanese planes was in the vicinity of our ships but did not attack although flares were dropped; 1 Japanese plane was shot down by AA fire. On 12 June a Japanese convoy attempting to escape the area was heavily attacked, and 10 vessels (including 1 large AO, 1 DD, 3 corvettes, 1 large AK, 1 medium AK, and 3 small AK's) were claimed sunk; 10 vessels (5 AK's and 5 corvettes) were reported damaged. At Saipan, 2 small AK's and a small AO were destroyed. On 13 June a second Japanese convoy of 3 AK's and 2 escorts was sighted W of Saipan. An AK 130 miles NW of Saipan was bombed and set afire, and another AK 95 miles NW of Saipan was also effectively attacked. On 13 June, 1 remaining AK of the convoy, attacked on 12 June, was again bombed and completely wrecked but left afloat. A second AK appeared to be abandoned; a third vessel was reported sunk. On 13 June, Saipan and Tinian were very heavily bombarded. At the beginning of the bombardment some 3-inch fire was received, but it soon ceased.

On 14 June the attacks continued, and at dawn on 15 June, landings were covered by surface forces. That night concentrated fire was directed against Japanese positions to smash enemy counterattacks. On 13 June, Pagan Island was attacked by U.S. carrier-based planes; Japanese installations were heavily hit. On 15 June, Chichijima, Mahajima, and Iwo Jima (Bonins) were attacked by carrier aircraft; 33 Japanese planes intercepted at Chichijima and were shot down; 4 enemy flying boats were attacked and damaged at the same place. At Iwo Jima, 2 airborne Japanese aircraft were probably destroyed, and 14 were destroyed on the ground. One medium AK was sunk at Chichijima, and 4 small AK's and 6 small craft were damaged. An AP, discovered nearby, was bombed and heavily damaged by aircraft and was later sunk by a U.S. DD; 112 survivors were rescued. Ground installations including barracks, airfields, and fuel tanks were bombed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Three British cargo vessels were reported sunk: 1 long overdue from Freetown to Brazil; 1 torpedoed and sunk 700 miles S of Ceylon on 6 June; and a third sunk by submarine NW of Cape Palmas on 14 June. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One was reported on 13 June off Cape Sable.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun

R. A. OSMUN, A. McC.
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

A. E. Schrader

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

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received - - War and Navy Departments,
From: 1601 Z, 5 June 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1600 Z, 12 June 1944 13 June 1944.

No. 7.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: The first anniversary of the 4 June revolt evoked very little popular enthusiasm. Unconfirmed reports indicate that War Minister Juan Peron may shortly be named Argentina's Vice-President and Chief of Cabinet. The Cia. Electrica Del Norte Argentina, a holding of the American and Foreign Power Company, was expropriated by the Government and plans for taking over several other foreign-owned utilities were announced. Ecuador: Enjoying a tremendous popular following, President Velasco Ibarra has established an at least temporarily stable regime, following the 29 May revolution. Most of the elements opposed to former President Arroyo Del Rio are represented in Velasco's Coalition Government with some emphasis on the rightist groups. The United States and most of the Latin American republics have announced recognition of the Velasco Government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On 9 June fighting flared suddenly on the 40-mile-wide, lake-studded Karelian Isthmus when Finnish troops were subjected to strong Soviet attacks. On other parts of the Eastern Front activity was largely confined to intensive reconnaissance. Northwest of Jassy, where the Soviets had been attacking apparently to regain ground that the Germans claim to have taken in the last 2 weeks, fighting subsided toward the last of the week. Air Activity: The GAF long-range bombing effort continued to be directed at Soviet rail centers in the northern Ukraine and on the rail line extending west from Bryansk via Gomel; an attack at Bryansk represented the farthest eastern GAF penetration in several months. Railyards at Tarnopol and Kolomea were also attacked. Both the GAF and the SAF provided greatly increased air support near Jassy, during the time that local ground fighting had been on a considerable scale. Naval Activity: The Soviets claim the sinking of a small enemy patrol boat, 2 barges, 1 schooner, and 2 motor boats off the northern coast of Norway. Aircraft of the Soviet Baltic Fleet are likewise reported to have sunk 3 German transports, totaling approximately 11,000 tons, and to have shot down 20 German planes. In the Gulf of Narva, according to the Soviets, 4 German patrol vessels and 5 trawlers were also sunk by surface units of the Baltic Fleet. The Germans claim the sinking of 7 Soviet motor torpedo boats in the Gulf of Finland by patrol vessels. Warships of the Red Fleet are lending support to the Soviet

203(6)

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offensive on the Karelian Isthmus.

4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--German resistance to Allied attempts to expand the Normandy coast beachhead has become stronger since the initial Allied landings on 6 June. The landings, carried out by both ground and airborne troops, with strong air and naval support, apparently achieved partial tactical surprise, especially on the east coast of Cotentin, where the Germans probably thought flooding was a sufficient deterrent. On 12 June the Germans continued a stubborn defense of Caen and made successful local counter-attacks, using considerable armor. Continued resistance was offered by some German strong points within Allied lines. The Germans were unable to prevent expansion of all the bridgeheads and the junction of those astride the Vire estuary. The Germans were forced to evacuate Tilly-sur-Seulles, Lisson, Isigny, Carentan, and Ste. Mere Eglise. North of the Vire the Germans were forced back toward Cherbourg; on both sides of Montebourg (15 miles SE of Cherbourg) there was severe fighting. Allied movement in some places was restricted by German defensive inundations. German-held railways, roads, bridges, supply dumps, as well as troop movements in France, were subjected to intensive air attack. Some guerrilla attacks and sabotage were carried out by French resistance units, mainly in southeastern France. Air Activity: German air reaction to the Allied landings on the Normandy coast has been comparatively light, largely consisting of long-range bomber activity over the English Channel and the southeast coast of England. Fighter reaction was moderate, which may be partly due to the apparent surprise achieved at some points and partly to weather. However, the tremendous Allied air coverage of the landings may have caused the GAF to exercise preliminary caution, pending clarification of the main Allied objectives. On 9 June in the Normandy area, 350 to 400 German single-engine fighter sorties were flown, mainly over the battle area; on 10 June in the Bayeux-Argentan area, German aircraft aggressively attacked U.S. fighter bombers. On 11 June, 113 GAF fighters flew defensive patrols. Naval Activity: Allied battleships, cruisers, and light naval craft gave constant and very effective support to ground operations throughout the period. German naval opposition in the Channel area consisted of attacks by light naval craft. Two German destroyers, 2 E-boats, and 2 armed trawlers were sunk and many others damaged in the Channel; 4 armed trawlers were sunk N of the Straits of Dover. Weather conditions in the Channel were unfavorable during most of the period, but the landing of supplies on the beachheads has proceeded satisfactorily. Three broad channels leading to the beaches were cleared of mines, and coastal batteries were increasingly neutralized by naval bombardment.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--Italy: The German withdrawal in Italy spread to all sectors during the week. West of the Tiber River little resistance was offered to the Allied advance, but near Poggio Mirteto the Germans stubbornly protected their lines of communication to permit continued withdrawal of their units from the southeast. The towns of Tarquinia, Viterbo, Avezzano, Sulmona, and Pescara were abandoned to the Allies. There were indications that the Germans planned no determined stand S of the so-called Pisa -- Rimini line. The withdrawing Germans were continually harassed

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by Allied air attacks. Air Activity: In central Italy during the week, the GAF virtually abandoned air operations, defensive fighter opposition being offered only at certain targets along the Rimini--Milan RR. Allied air attacks on the rail lines extending W from Turin, and along the coast from Leghorn to Nice brought no GAF air reaction. GAF opposition was light to air attacks at Trieste, and no interception occurred over the Pola submarine base. Between 100 and 125 GAF fighters were encountered by a U.S. mission to Munich. An ineffective torpedo attack was made by 8 German aircraft on Gibraltar Harbor. In the Balkans, GAF offensive operations against the Partisans increased slightly. Between 100 and 120 Axis fighters opposed each of 3 widespread Allied air missions over southeast Rumania, including airfields at Constanta, Ploesti, and Focsani. GAF opposition was weak to U.S. bombers and fighters attacking Galati (Rumania) from Russian airfields; Soviet aircraft accompanied the mission. No opposition was reported to an RAF night attack on Nis. Over the Dalmatian Island of Brac, GAF air reaction was slight. Naval Activity: On 30 May an Allied patrol sank a small caique near Suda Bay and captured 4 prisoners. On 1 June, Allied coastal forces captured a 100-ton caique S of Chios. On 2 June, Allied coastal forces scored hits on a 1200-ton motor vessel off Kos and exchanged fire with the signal station on Nisyros.

6. ASIA.--Burma: The Japanese began to withdraw southward from the Kohima area during the week. By 10 June, British forces had occupied a town 10 miles SE of Kohima, and a Japanese position 3 miles SW of the town had been made untenable because of Japanese retirement farther to the east. The Japanese were cleared from the Imphal--Kohima Road, 17 miles N of Imphal, and on 10 June fighting was in progress 14 miles NE of that town on the Imphal--Ukhrul Road. The British have reached points 14 miles N and NE of Imphal. The Allied encirclement of Kamaing continued, and on 10 June the town was under artillery fire from the east bank of the Mogaung River. On the Salween River front the Chinese advance continued SW along the Burma Road on which they established a road block 14 miles SW of Lungling. The Japanese, on 9 June, were resisting in the southern part of the town and at the north gate. China: In north Honan a strong Japanese tank column was advancing S from Taying (48 miles E of Tungkwang). On 10 June a Japanese force of unknown strength but having large supplies was reported to have crossed the Yellow River into Shensi Province, 75 miles N of Tungkwang. Air reconnaissance reports of Japanese tanks loaded on flat cars on the Peiping--Hankow RR, 40 miles S of Chenghsien, confirms a previous report that the Japanese have put this railroad into service for at least that distance S of Chenghsien. According to a press report, a new Japanese offensive has begun northward up the Canton--Hankow RR, a Japanese force of unknown strength, supported by puppet troops, being reported 30 miles N of Canton. Changsha was under Japanese artillery fire on 10 June and the Japanese were bringing up reinforcements by boat on waterways connecting with Tungting Lake to the northwest. Other Japanese columns were converging from the NE on points 30 miles E of Changsha. Japanese claims of having entered Changsha are unconfirmed. Air Activity: Japanese offensive air activity in northwest Burma was less aggressive than during

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the previous week. However, on 8 June over 15 Japanese fighters participated in a strafing mission in the Bishenpur area; 1 was destroyed. Reports from central Burma indicate the use of radar on Japanese airfields; the fact that at present Japanese aircraft are often airborne during Allied attacks gives further evidence of increased efficiency in their warning system. In China, Japanese offensive air action remained on a fairly high scale. In recent weeks Japanese air attacks have been slightly more successful than heretofore noted, and, though still relatively ineffective, their air opposition to U.S. attacks has been somewhat stronger. In accordance with increased air operations, in conjunction with renewed ground thrusts, their airdrome development has also increased.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: In the Marshalls--Eastern Carolines area Japanese AA fire continued sporadic. At Truk, Japanese air interception increased. Recent Allied air attacks on Yap, Guam, and Palau revealed numerous grounded planes but provoked no interception and only weak AA fire. On 3 June, 35 Japanese ships were reported at Truk, and subsequently smaller convoys were sighted moving S, W, and N from Truk. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At Biak Island between 4 and 6 June, Japanese troops on the coast between Iboi and Paral resisted the Allied westward advance but inland offered no opposition to troops moving W on the ridges. On 7 June the Mokmer airfield was captured by Allied ground forces, which encountered few Japanese troops but considerable gunfire from the northeast and northwest. Allied patrols reached the northeast coast of Biak without ground opposition. On 8 June, Japanese destroyers approached Biak but withdrew NW pursued by Allied naval units. At a point 100 miles NW of Manokwari, 4 Japanese destroyers were sunk, and 5 of the covering aircraft were downed. In the Wakde-Sarmi area Japanese troops unsuccessfully attacked the Allied perimeter on 5 and 9 June. Allied patrols advanced to Suaru Bay (21 miles SE of Hansa Bay) without opposition. Japanese aircraft made several weak attacks on Allied installations and shipping at Biak and Wakde. Japanese planes intercepted over Noemfoor and Manokwari, and on 8 June, 2 intercepted ineffectively over Rabaul. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Japanese planes twice intercepted over Babo. Considerable Japanese naval strength is still concentrated in the Halmahera--Dayao Gulf area. Naval Activity: On 11 June a U.S. Task Force attacked Guam, Saipan, and Tinian; no details have yet been received. Attacks by Navy and Marine planes on positions in the Marshalls continued. On the night of 3-4 June a Japanese destroyer was attacked 20 miles N of Manokwari and was left dead in the water.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 6 June a small Panamanian cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off Puerto Rico. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Four were reported: 1 on 5 June, 150 miles S of Newfoundland; 1 on 6 June, 200 miles S of Nova Scotia; and 2 on 11 June off Curacao and at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, respectively.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. OSMUN, Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service

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

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 29 May 1944
To: 1600 Z, 5 June 1944

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

No. 6.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Cuba: On 1 June, Grau San Martin was elected President over President Batista's candidate Saladrigas, in what appears to have been the fairest and most orderly election in Cuba's history. Ecuador: On 29 May a revolt forced Arroyo Del Rio to resign the Presidency. The revolt, with at least passive support from most of the Army, was instigated by supporters of Velasco Ibarra, opposition Presidential candidate, who conducted his campaign from exile in Colombia. Velasco on 31 May took over the Presidency, promised to call a Constitutional Assembly, pledged cooperation with the United Nations, and asked for moderation in dealing with ex-Government leaders.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Both sides continued intensive reconnaissance on the Eastern Front, using small units to maintain close contact. North of Jassy, Axis efforts, directed at disrupting Soviet troop concentrations, continued to make slight progress, but limited Soviet counterattacks appear to have localized this action. Naval Activity: According to the Soviets, during the last week surface units of the Soviet Arctic Fleet sank a German supply ship of 4,000 tons and badly damaged a second. Surface and air units of the Soviet Baltic Fleet likewise sank 5 German minesweepers, 1 large supply ship, 1 landing craft, and 7 patrol vessels; shot down 19 aircraft; and badly damaged 1 minesweeper and 4 landing craft. Air Activity: GAF and SAF operations remained substantially unchanged in character. The GAF continued employment of long-range bombers against Soviet communication lines in the north and against important junctions on railways running W and SW from Kiev, and W from Zhmerinka. Both the GAF and the SAF provided considerable support for ground operations N of Jassy. Establishment of Anglo-American air bases in west Russia, available for shuttle-bombing, presents an additional air defense problem of serious magnitude for the GAF; all of Europe is now within Allied heavy bomber range.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Naval Activity: On 1 and 2 June a strongly escorted

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German convoy of 3 supply ships was attacked off Stadlandet (Norway) by Allied carrier-borne planes. All 3 supply ships were hit, and 4 anti-aircraft ships were damaged. Air Activity: On the first 3 nights of the week, small formations of GAF bombers penetrated the United Kingdom, a majority apparently being engaged in mine laying and reconnaissance. In France and the Lowlands there was no appreciable GAF day fighter reaction, but considerable aggressive air reaction resulted from RAF night missions to Trappes and the Antwerp area. U.S. bombing operations over wide-spread targets in Germany in most instances encountered numerous fighters. A notable exception, however, was the opposition met by a fighter-escorted mission carried out by 3 divisions operating simultaneously by different routes against targets in Poland and eastern Germany; of the 350 GAF fighters observed, the number attacking represented the weakest German effort of the war against a major deep penetration into the Reich in favorable weather.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Pivoting in the mountain area NW of Cassino, the Germans have continued their withdrawal covered by rear guard action in the Central Sector to the mountainous region around Avezzano. In the Coastal Sector from Valmontone to the Tyrrhenian Sea, Allied penetration NW of Valmontone broke the German defense and forced a rapid retreat to the Sabine Hills. On 5 June the Germans were withdrawing N and W of Rome, which was occupied by Allied forces on 4 June. Air forces bombed German escape routes as Allied ground forces continued their pressure. Naval Activity: Allied naval units gave fire support to the Army in the Anzio area. On the night of 27-28 May, Allied coastal forces operating off the west coast of Italy sank 3 F-boats and probably sank a 1,000-ton merchant vessel. On the night of 30-31 May, Allied PT-boats attacked 2 enemy destroyers but did not claim any hits. British submarines claimed the sinking of 5 enemy vessels off southern France, among them a 2,955-ton merchant vessel and a 1,000-ton armed salvage steamer. Air Activity: German air operations in the combat areas of Italy declined concurrently with the deterioration of German ground positions, although early in the week there was some increase in GAF activity over the battle zones, mainly defensive in character and participated in by fighter bombers. On 4 occasions long-range German aircraft bombed the Velletri--Cisterna--Cassino area, and 35 planes attacked an Allied convoy off Algiers. In north Italy fighter reaction continued negligible and was strong against only 1 of 2 U.S. missions against aircraft factories in the Vienna--Wiener Neustadt area. Axis defensive fighter opposition over Ploesti was moderate, and there was no interception at several rail junctions in eastern Hungary and northwest Rumania. An Allied bombing attack on a Cretan airfield and another on a German convoy off Heraklion caused light aerial reaction.

6. ASIA.--China: No major movements occurred during the week in Honan. The Japanese were reported constructing defensive works at several towns in the most advanced areas of their western penetration. An advance of about 40 miles was made by Japanese columns moving S along the Canton--Hankow RR. Along the Salween River Front the Japanese were generally on the defen-

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sive but made a series of counterattacks. Japanese air activity in Eastern China remained on a fairly high level, with several offensive operations carried out. Japanese fighter reaction was moderately strong near Yochow, Chenghsien, and Nanchang. Burma--India: Although British columns continue to interrupt the Japanese lines of communication in the Kohima area, reports indicate Japanese development of several trails with a resultant improvement in their supply situation, despite monsoon rains. Japanese strength increased NE of Imphal, but there was little action; the British made slight gains N of Imphal. All Japanese attacks at Tengenpaul were repulsed. Although reinforcements from the Japanese 54th Division were confirmed in the Bishenpur area, the Japanese supply situation there appears acute. Successful actions by the Chinese have enveloped Kamaing; 6 miles SE of the town, which is 22 miles NW of Mogaung, Allied troops cut the connecting road and are moving against both towns. Mogaung is cut off by Allied units to the south-southwest although the Japanese are pressing heavily in an effort to move N to the town. Myitkyina was attacked from all sides by Allied forces which repulsed all counterattacks and made slow progress. Naval Activity: Japanese positions in the Kuriles were attacked daily by U.S. Navy planes.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific: In the Marshalls--eastern Carolines area Allied air attacks continued to receive sporadic AA fire. On 2 June at Truk a daylight Allied air attack, in which 10 of 20 to 40 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down, revealed the presence of at least 8 freighters and 1 destroyer there. In the Marianas, Japanese fighter reaction was met on 29 May at Saipan and Guam, 11 planes intercepting at Saipan and 5 to 13 at Guam; an additional 43 grounded aircraft were sighted at the former, and 15 to 20, at the latter. Solomons Area: There was no opposition to Allied landings in the Tekessi River area and on the south bank of the Jaba River. Attacks by Allied planes and light naval units were unopposed. New Guinea--New Britain: On Biak Island, strong Japanese opposition was offered to Allied forces advancing W along the coast from Bosnek. Although the Japanese forced them to withdraw 2 miles E along the coast to Ibd, the Allies secured the high ridge area back of the shore. On 2 June, after a Japanese counterattack was repulsed, Allied forces continued to advance W along high ground N of Bosnek and Mandon. The Japanese offered slight resistance to Allied troops reaching Soriar (1-1/2 miles E of Bosnek) and to Allied patrols N and NE of Bosnek. Allied forces landed unopposed on Owl and Woendi islands on 4 June. Japanese ground forces offered stiff resistance near Toem and SE of Maffin airfield and forced the Allies to withdraw E to the vicinity of Maffin village. On 2 June, Allied ground forces engaged the Japanese near the Driniumor River (18 miles SE of Aitape); on 3 June at Yakumul (27 miles E-SE of Aitape), Japanese ground forces weakly counterattacked the Allied perimeter and shelled Allied positions. There was no Japanese opposition to Allied patrols reaching a point 3 miles E of Uligan (40 miles SE of Hansa Bay) and also landing on Karkar Island. In New Britain there was no resistance to Allied ground patrols in the Ubili, Lolobau Island, and Ulamona area (W of Open Bay) or to landings on Tingwon Island (W of New Hanover) and Dyaul Island (S of Kavieng). Japanese aircraft made 8 dive-bombing and strafing attacks on Allied shipping and

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beachhead positions at Blak, attacking in groups of 2 to 30; 23 were destroyed. Several grounded aircraft were destroyed on Noemfoor Island by Allied air attacks. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea: Japanese reconnaissance aircraft were reported over northwest Australia on 1 and 2 June. Allied air attacks twice were intercepted at Babo and once at Boela (Ceram); at least 12 Japanese planes being downed at Babo. Other Allied air attacks in western Dutch New Guinea, Ambon, Kai, and Tanimbar areas were unopposed. On 2 and 3 June a large concentration of Japanese naval and merchant shipping was sighted in the general area Halmahera--Davao Gulf and appeared to be moving southward. Naval Activity: On the night of 2-3 June, Truk was raided by a Navy patrol bomber which sank a 7,000-ton cargo vessel; 2 small AK's were set afire by strafing. The seaplane bases at Moen and Dublon and the airfield at Eten were also strafed, and an ammunition dump at Dublon was blown up. Allied PT-boats were active in the Bismarck Islands, destroying barges and shelling shore targets. On 29 May the Medina area in New Ireland was shelled by U.S. destroyers without opposition. In New Guinea, U.S. PT's and Australian patrol craft were active along the north coast. Allied naval vessels continued to support ground operations on Blak Island.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--During the week 1 Allied merchant vessel was sunk by aircraft in the Mediterranean. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: One was reported on 2 June 50 miles E of Puerto Rico.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

R. A. Osmun

A. E. Schrader

R. A. OSMUN, *A. C.*
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

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

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

30 May 44

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On information received--
From: 1801 Z, 22 May 1944
To : 1800 Z, 29 May 1944

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

No. 5.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Of the American diplomats whose countries have not recognized the Farrell regime, only the Mexican Ambassador attended the traditional banquet on 24 May, the eve of Argentina's National Holiday. The entire diplomatic corps, except the Mexican Ambassador, attended the Te Deum Mass on 25 May but were ignored by Farrell and his Cabinet.

Costa Rica: The Costa Rican Foreign Secretary told the press that his country is disposed to recognize the present Bolivian regime, if the current investigation reveals an honest change of attitude.

Mexico: President Avila Camacho is making every effort to prevent a general strike threatened for 10 June by labor unions protesting a Supreme Court decision which refused to compel employers to pay employees during strike periods.

Uruguay: The Foreign Minister expressed dissatisfaction with the tactics being used with regard to Argentina and advocated recognizing the Farrell Government, if certain changes are made in the present cabinet.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--General: The Eastern Front remained generally quiet, although both sides conducted vigorous reconnaissance in several sectors.
Central Front: Soviet counteraction checked probing German combat reconnaissance units SE of Vitebsk.

Southern Front: The Germans appear to have definitely established a bridgehead on the east bank of the Dnestr River, 19 miles NW of Tiraspol; Soviet efforts to reduce it have been unsuccessful. Minor engagements continued E of Lvov, SE of Stanislav, and NW of Tiraspol.

Naval Activity: During the week planes and ships of the Soviet fleets in the Arctic, Baltic, and Black Seas sank 10 German supply ships totalling approximately 48,000 tons, 1 patrol vessel, 1 motor torpedo boat, and 2 submarines; several other German ships were damaged. On Lake Ladoga, 2 Soviet light naval craft shelled Finnish defenses. In the Barents Sea, 10 German aircraft were shot down by the Soviet Fleet Air Arm.

Air Activity: Both the GAF and the SAF continued to concentrate their efforts on long-range bombing attacks.

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4. WESTERN EUROPE.--German air reconnaissance over the English Channel and North Sea continued, spreading as far north as Jan Mayen. Two widely scattered night attacks were made on south England by approximately 30 and 75 German planes, respectively. GAF fighters generally ignored many day and night Allied sweeps over targets in France and Belgium, but heavy air opposition was offered to U.S. bomber formations at various important targets in northern and central Germany. A large U.S. fighter mission over north-west Germany also provoked considerable air reaction at numerous points. RAF planes returning from a night attack on Dulsburg were actively opposed by GAF night fighters.

Naval Activity: On the night of 19-20 May, 2 German LCT's were torpedoed off Barfleur by Allied MTB's.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Offering their strongest resistance at Velletri and Valmontone, the Germans on 29 May were in retreat along the southern front from Pico to Aprilia. Atina, Ceprano, Sezze, Artina, and Aprilia were in Allied hands. Via Casilina, the main German supply route from Rome to the front, was subjected to intensive Allied bombing and artillery attacks. After a week of stubborn street fighting the Germans yielded Piedimonte, withdrawing along the Melfa River and N and W of Lenola. The Allies now hold Mt. Cairo, San Giovanni, and Aquina. During the week German withdrawal N and W of Terracina permitted contact of elements of the Allied forces from the main front with forces from the Anzio beachhead.

Balkans: On 25 May a German glider-borne attack was made on Marshal Tito's headquarters at Drvar, with negative results. Guerrilla activities continued throughout the Balkans. No German opposition was encountered by Allied troops landing on the Dalmatian island of Mijet.

Naval Activity: Allied surface units continued to give effective fire support to the Allied left flank in the Anzio area on 25, 26, and 27 May. During the week some success was obtained by Allied coastal forces in sweeps against enemy shipping and naval craft operating along the west coast of Italy. In a night attack off the Peljesac Peninsula, Allied coastal forces encountered an enemy convoy, sank what was believed to be an E-boat, probably sank an L-boat, and damaged 2 additional vessels.

Air Activity: Throughout Italy, GAF offensive and defensive air operations were on a light scale; both long-range and fighter bomber activities were limited. From Lyons to Marseilles, GAF fighter opposition was weak; near the Piacenza airdrome it was only moderate. Over Vienna and Zagreb, however, Axis air defense was strong and aggressive.

6. ASIA.--China: Between Siping and Mingkiang (north China) the Japanese have relinquished a 65-mile segment of the Peking--Hankow RR bed, but along the Lunghai RR on 25 May they occupied Loyang and to the west hold points within 50 miles of Tungkwan. South of the RR, they evacuated Lushih, Sungshien, and Lushan. In central China, the Japanese were reported to have started pushing S from Yochow and from Tsungyang, Hwajung, and Shihshow (88 mi E, 30 mi W-NW, and 43 miles W-NW of Yochow, respectively). Along the Salween River the Chinese advanced slightly. The Japanese attacking S of

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Chaitou were checked, and Tatangtzu was occupied by the Chinese who continued to move westward. Considerable fighting occurred 25 miles SE of Lungling; to the south the Chinese are 6 miles E of Kunlong. A rise in the Salween River, heavy rains, and sleet in the mountains hampered operations. The only Japanese offensive air mission in China was a reported bombing of Changsha. Allied fighters encountered moderate air opposition at Shasi, Kingmen, Sienning, and Anking.

Burma-India: Japanese lines of communication were further interrupted E of Kohima, but the Japanese continue to strengthen their defensive positions NE and S of the town. North of Imphal desultory fighting continued. To the south, however, the Japanese returned to aggressive action. Two Japanese attacks at Tengnoupal proved abortive; the Japanese lost Potsangbam (2 miles S of Bishenpur) ... on the Imphal--Tiddim road. Elements of the 54th Japanese Division were identified in this sector. In the Mogaung Valley a Chinese unit is reported to have advanced to a point 6 miles SE of Kamaing. All roads to Myitkyina are blocked by the Allies, who have repulsed Japanese attempts to reinforce from the west; elements of the 2d Japanese Division have been identified in this area. The bulk of the 53rd Japanese Division, not previously known to be in Burma, was reported N of Mandalay. The Japanese continue to provide some air support in northwest Burma. Increased Japanese fighter interceptions were reported SW of Mogaung, and air opposition was still evident over the central Burma airfields. Reports at the end of the week indicate arrival of the monsoon.

Naval Activity: The northern Kuriles were attacked on 4 occasions by U.S. Navy medium bombers, which met AA fire of varying intensity but no air opposition. Another Japanese armed station ship was sunk by aircraft approximately 100 miles E of Paramushiru.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: Japanese AA fire was negligible over the Marshalls and eastern Carolines, intense at Ocean Island, and absent at Rota and Fagan (Marianas). In the Carolines daylight air opposition was limited to 35 to 40 Japanese fighters over Truk on 21 May.

Solomons Area: Attacks by Allied aircraft and PT-boats in the Buka, Bougainville, and Shortlands areas met no Japanese opposition.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 27 May, Allied ground forces landed at Blak Island (E of Manokwari), meeting Japanese mortar and machine-gun fire but no air opposition. However, later in the day 12 escorted Japanese bombers attacked, 5 bombers and 4 fighters being shot down. Japanese troops resisted as Allied forces began advancing toward the airfields, in the Mokmer area. In the Wakde--Sarmi area Japanese troops harassed Allied forces W of the Tor River and offered slight resistance to forces which occupied Maffin Village (approximately 4 miles W of the Tor River). On 26 and 27 May, Japanese ground resistance in the Maffin--Tirfoam Creek and Maffin airfield areas increased. Japanese activity near Drindaria River forced withdrawal of Allied forces from Nyaparake (34 miles E of Aitape). In the Wewak area Japanese forces were reported moving W along the coast, and small parties were reported moving down the Sepik River. Aside from 3 ineffective attacks by lone planes on Allied PT-boats off southern New Ireland and the Gazelle

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Peninsula and an unsuccessful night attack on Wakde and on Allied PT-boats off Sarmi, there was no Japanese aerial opposition to attacks by Allied aircraft and small naval units on positions in the Bismarcks and on troop concentrations and installations along the north coast of New Guinea.

Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: There was no Japanese air interception to Allied air attacks on the Arce Islands, western Dutch New Guinea, or the Geelvink Bay area. Almost the entire Japanese ship-based aircraft strength appears to be concentrated in the Java--Philippines--Inner Seas area, where 6 aircraft carriers were reported this week.

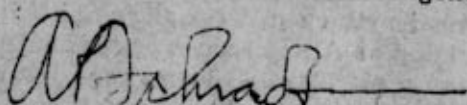
Naval Activity: On 19 and 20 May, U.S. carrier-based aircraft attacked Marcus Island, scoring hits on gun positions, revetments, and loose stores and damaging or destroying an estimated 15% of the structures on the island; 373 sorties were flown during the 2-day attack. One Japanese medium bomber was destroyed, and a plane on the ground was damaged; no other enemy planes were observed. A small enemy AK was attacked 56 miles N of the island and was left in a sinking condition. An enemy patrol boat was attacked 375 miles N of the island and was sinking when last seen. On 23 May, Wake was attacked by planes of a U.S. Task Force, 148 tons of bombs were dropped. Twenty buildings were destroyed, and 12 damaged; a fuel dump was also destroyed, and an observation tower was hit. From 4 to 6 barges were damaged, and a sampan was sunk. No enemy aircraft were seen. Navy planes were active over both New Britain and New Ireland; enemy communications were also shelled by PT-boats. On 18 May, Karkar Island (north coast of New Guinea) was shelled by light Allied vessels without opposition. On 20 May the Sarmi Point area was bombarded by U.S. destroyers; a large ammunition dump was blown up, and barracks in Sarmi received direct hits. On 27 May, Allied surface units bombarded enemy positions in support of the landings at Bosnek (Blak Island); no naval opposition was encountered, but shore batteries were active.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--During the week 1 Allied ship (a British cargo vessel) was torpedoed and sunk off the southeast coast of Italy. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Three were reported: 1 on 20 May, 120 miles SE of Newfoundland, 1 on 22 May, 75 miles S of Halifax, and 1 on 25 May, 75 miles SE of Cape Cod.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


R. A. OSMUN,
Brigadier General,
Chief, Military Intelligence Service


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

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By AUTH. A. C. of 5-5-76

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ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

23 May 44

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On information received--

War and Navy Departments,

From: 1601 Z, 15 May 1944

Washington 25, D. C.,

To: 1600 Z, 22 May 1944

23 May 1944.

No. 4.

1. **NORTH AMERICA**--Nothing to report.

2. **LATIN AMERICA**--Argentina: One-time Finance Minister Federico Pinedo was arrested on 17 May, presumably on suspicion of plotting against the Farrell Government. Other arrests have been reported, and considerable nervousness is apparent in Government circles as the Argentine National Holiday--25 May--approaches.

Bolivia: On 18 May, 81 Axis aliens (including 29 Japanese and 52 Germans) were deported on U.S. transport planes.

Colombia: President Alphonso Lopez, on leave of absence since 16 November 1943, resumed the Presidency on 16 May. In special session the Colombian Congress rejected his resignation, and Labor Union members in Bogota conducted an orderly 6-hour strike urging his return to office. In the customary gesture of giving an incoming executive complete freedom in choosing his advisors, the entire Cabinet resigned, but Lopez requested them to remain at their posts until he makes a cabinet announcement.

Haiti: The Haitian Air Corps has inaugurated daily patrol of the entire Haitian coast line.

3. **EASTERN EUROPE**--General: Activity on the Eastern Front continued on a reduced scale. Although summer conditions are approaching on the Southern Front, at least 2 more weeks will be required for terrain and roads on the Northern Front to become firm.

Southern Front: Fighting was centered in 2 sectors. Southeast of Stanislav slight Soviet gains were neutralized by German counterattacks. Although the situation NW of Tiraspol is not entirely clear, the Germans are exerting strong pressure in an effort to liquidate small Soviet gains made earlier in the week on the west bank of the Dneestr River.

Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, during the last week the Naval Air Force of the Soviet Baltic Fleet sank 2 merchantmen, totalling 9,000 tons, 5 minesweepers, 2 patrol vessels, and 2 coast guard launches and downed 31 planes; a third merchantman was seriously damaged. Kotka (Finland) was also bombed, port installations were damaged, and a supply ship was set on fire.

Air Activity: The ground fighting lull on the Eastern Front has shifted the air emphasis by both the GAF and the SAF to strategic bombing, directed

203(6)

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largely at vital rail junctions. GAF ground support again was mainly concentrated on the southern Rumanian front, especially in the lower Dnestr River area.

4. **WESTERN EUROPE.**--Although 2 substantial bombing attacks were made by the GAF on the United Kingdom, little concentration was achieved. A daylight U.S. mission to Berlin and Brunswick brought strong defensive reaction, but the only night RAF mission over northwest France encountered negligible fighter opposition.

Naval Activity: On 14 May, Rorvik (N of Trondheim) was attacked by Allied carrier-based planes; 1 5,000-ton ship was hit and 3 others were possibly damaged; 4 enemy planes were claimed destroyed. A fish oil factory NE of Statlandet was also attacked by Allied naval aircraft; 2 enemy armed trawlers were damaged. Almost nightly patrols of enemy E-boats in the English Channel and along the south coast of Great Britain were reported. Three E-boats were engaged off Great Yarmouth by British destroyers on 17 May; 1 E-boat was damaged. Off Lyme Bay and off the Casquets several E-boats were engaged by British destroyers on the night of 17-18 May; 1 E-boat was sunk and another damaged.

5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.**--Italy: Activity continued on a major scale in and around the Cassino sector, mainly to the south and southwest. The Germans continued their retreat to the Hitler Line, already approached by the Allies at Santa Oliva (SW of Cassino on the Liri River); heavy fighting continues at Pontecorvo. Capture of Cassino forced the Germans W of the Itri--Pico Road; they evacuated Mt. Croce, Campodimele, S. Oliva, Villa S. Lucia, and Piedimonte. The Allies completed occupation of Formia, but the Germans are resisting strongly at Lenola (SW of Pico). The Germans abandoned Gaeta and have been pushed 1 mile W of Sperlonga. The Anzio beachhead remained quiet. It was reported that the Germans released water from Alban Hills reservoir, causing a small flood in Spaccasassi Creek in the central part of the beachhead.

Balkans: Intensified German drives to clear lines of communication succeeded S of the Sava River at Prijedor and Bos Krupa (east Herzegovina), and S of Bihac. A German drive in the central Peloponnesus resulted in a retreat of Greeks W to Andritsaina, but another drive in northeast Peloponnesus met stiff guerrilla resistance. The Pajko Mountains area was reported clear of Germans. Continuous fighting has been in progress between scattered guerrilla bands and 2 Bulgar brigades NW of Xanthi (east Macedonia). In south Albania, 1 complete Armenian division deserted the Germans to join Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas.

Naval Activity: On 15 and 16 May, Allied cruisers supported the Allied advance in the Gulf of Gaeta. No damage resulted from moderate opposition by enemy batteries. On the night of 18-19 May, Allied coastal forces attacked 2 enemy E-boats with torpedoes off San Vincenzo; results were not observed.

Air Activity: The opening of the Allied ground offensive along the southern part of the main Italian Front failed to arouse the GAF to any substantial daylight operations over the battle area, and night activities included only 1

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bombing and torpedo attack on Naples and Salerno harbors and 2 light attacks in the Cassino sector. In the Balkans defensive air opposition increased in the Ploesti area.

6. ASIA--China: The major Japanese movement in north China was W and SW from Loyang. Along the Lunghai RR, the Japanese approached Lingpao (38 miles E of Tungkwang), and SW of Loyang they approached Lushih (58 miles SE of Tungkwang). Street fighting was reported inside Loyang, with the Chinese still in possession of the city. Along the Ping-Han Railway, the Chinese claimed reoccupation of Suiping, Chumatiien, and Kioshan in that order. In southwest China, Chinese units continued to cross the Salween River in force for several days, following the initial crossing on 11 May. Japanese resistance varied in intensity; several positions are being contested, while other points of resistance were by-passed by the leading Chinese elements and engaged by successive elements. The Japanese bombed the Kienow airfield and attacked in force U.S. fighters over Hengyang. U.S. missions in the Yellow River and middle Yangtze areas met increased fighter interceptions. Japanese air strength continued to be maintained on Hainan. A considerable concentration of Japanese fighters is reported in the Hankow area.

Burma-India: The situation in the Kohima area remained static, except for the interruption, indicated by shortage of food and ammunition among the Japanese troops, of the Japanese line of communication caused by a British road block on the Kohima--Jessami road. Twenty miles SW of Imphal on the Imphal--Tiddim road, the Japanese still cling to the outskirts of POTSANGBAM, but 13 miles farther S the British placed a brigade astride the road and repulsed Japanese attempts at dislodgement. In the Mogaung Valley, N-NW of Kamaing, Chinese encircling movements made slight progress against strong Japanese resistance. To the east, Allied forces captured the all-weather airfield at MYITKYINA; reinforcements flown in cut all communications N and W and captured part of the town; fighting continues for its possession. Japanese air support of ground troops increased in the Bishenpur--Palel--Imphal area. Light Japanese air activity also occurred in the Hopin and the Myitkyina areas. Fighter reaction to Allied bombings of the airfields S of Mandalay was also more intense.

Kuriles: Several U.S. night missions to Shumushu and 1 to Paramushiru encountered occasional AA fire. A U.S. heavy bomber met no night opposition over Shumushiru and the Ketoi Islands on the deepest penetration toward Tokyo by an Allied land-based plane. Several sightings of Japanese station ships E of Paramushiru occurred; 2 of these ships were sunk by U.S. planes. Future day light attacks on the Kuriles can anticipate aerial opposition.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific: Japanese aerial interception was confined to 4 intercepting planes at Satawan on 19 May. Although intense Japanese AA fire occurred at Wake, Nauru, Satawan, and Truk, in general, it continued on a reduced scale in the Marshalls and Carolines. Increased Japanese activity at Truk was indicated by the presence of 15 to 20 cargo ships reported in the harbor. Considerable Japanese air strength remains based in the Marianas and Palau.

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Solomons: Ground activity was limited to small-scale contacts at points N and E of the Torokina perimeter. There was no air opposition to attacks on Bougainville and Buka by Allied planes and PT-boats.

New Guinea--New Britain: On 17 May there was no Japanese resistance to Allied landings at Arare Beach (3-1/2 miles SW of Wakde Island) and at Insoemane Island (1/2 mile S of Wakde); resistance was ineffective as Allied troops expanded their beachhead along an 8-mile front (5 miles W to Tor River and 3 miles E to Toem). On 18 May, Allied landings on Wakde Island were unopposed, but the Japanese offered considerable resistance to ground forces which advanced across the airfield and completed occupation of the island on 19 May. On 20 May, Japanese troops made 2 unsuccessful counterattacks W of the Tor River. Allied landings on Liki and Niroembar islands (N of Sarmi) on 19 May were also unopposed. On 20 May disorganized Japanese troops were reported moving W through Genjan (15 miles SE of Tanamerah Bay). Allied ground forces were unopposed at coastal points 30 miles SE and NW of Aitape, but a Japanese troop concentration was reported on 18 May near Cape Djeruan (20 miles SE of Aitape). Allied ground patrols met no resistance at the Gilagil River. Japanese air action consisted of 2 ineffective small-scale raids on Hollandia and unsuccessful attacks by single planes on Allied PT-boats off New Britain and New Ireland.

Northwest Australia--Banda Sea: Allied air attacks in the Geelvink Bay area generally provoked Japanese aerial opposition. A large number of Japanese planes was sighted on fields in that area and on Halmahera. Allied air attacks in the Timor--Tanimbars area were unopposed. A large increase in Japanese air strength was reported in the Java--Philippines area.

Naval Activity: Navy fighters and dive-bombers were active against Japanese installations in the Solomons. Allied PT-boats sank Japanese barges and gunboats attacked enemy shore positions. There was considerable PT-boat activity throughout the New Guinea--New Britain--New Ireland area. Naval aircraft were also active against Rabaul and targets in New Ireland. On 17 May, prior to Allied landings in the Wakde area, Arare Beach was bombarded by U.S. cruisers and destroyers. Sarmi Point, Sawar, and the west side of Wakde Island were also bombarded by U.S. destroyers to cover the landings. On 18 May, Allied landings on Wakde Island were covered by U.S. destroyers and rocket-firing LCI's. On 17 May an Allied task force raided Soerabaja (Java). Carrier-based planes sank 1, damaged 10 merchant ships and 2 floating dry docks, as well as naval and oil installations, and destroyed an oil refinery and power house; 21 Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Three were reported: 1 on 18 May, 200 miles S of Bermuda, and 2 on 20 May, one 120 miles SE of Newfoundland and the other 250 miles E of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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16 May 44

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 8 May 1944
To : 1600 Z, 16 May 1944

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

No. 3.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: The Argentine Government decreed 3 days of national mourning for Dr. Jose de Paula Rodrigues Alves, Brazil's Ambassador to Argentina, who died in Buenos Aires on 6 May. The unusual display of formalities is reported to have favorably impressed the Brazilians. An exchange of notes between the Brazilian and Argentine Foreign offices regarding use of an Argentine cruiser to convey Alves' body to Rio is interpreted by some Argentine officials as implied recognition of the Farrell regime by Brazil.
El Salvador: President Martinez on 9 May, under pressure of the "passive resistance strike" and growing popular unrest, relinquished the presidency to his loyal Minister of War and presidential designate, 65-year old General Andres I. Menendez. The new President has appointed a cabinet and granted general amnesty to political prisoners. The "passive resistance" movement appears at an end, and commerce and transportation are again functioning normally.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--General: Complete liquidation of Axis forces in the Crimea highlighted activity on the Eastern Front, which elsewhere continued relatively quiet. The Southern Front is now dry and suitable for operations; the Central Front is expected to be dry in 1 or 2 weeks; and the Northern Front, in 3 or 4 weeks.
Southern Front: Following capture of Sevastopol by the Soviets, the Axis remnants in the Crimea retreated to the extreme southwest tip of the peninsula, and by 13 May all Axis forces there had been evacuated or captured. The Soviets report 50,000 Axis troops killed and 61,000 captured during the 35-day Crimean campaign. The situation at a Soviet bridgehead NW of Tiraspol is obscure; the Germans claim to have liquidated the bridgehead after a surprise attack, but the Soviets later counterattacked to regain their position. The Germans have been exceedingly active on reconnaissance SE of Stanislav.
Naval Activity: According to Soviet communiques, surface and air units of the Red Fleets in the Arctic, Baltic, and Black Seas were fairly active last week. Thirteen merchantmen totalling 34,000 tons were sunk and 2 others

203(6)

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damaged. Ten landing barges, 6 motor boats, 5 launches, and 5 small craft were also sunk.

Air Activity: GAF operations continued to be focused in the middle Siret area with subsidiary efforts E and NE of Stanislav. Soviet rail centers were bombed. SAF effort was chiefly concentrated on the Sevastopol area and Axis Black Sea shipping; long-range bomber targets were the port of Kotka (Finland) and Polish, Estonian, and Latvian rail centers.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--GAF daylight defensive reaction continued strong at targets deep inside the Reich, especially at Berlin, the synthetic oil plants in the Stettin and Leipzig areas, and Brux (Czechoslovakia). Although AA fire was the main daylight opposition to Allied missions over France and the Low Countries, night fighter reaction there increased sharply. Not until the close of the week was there a German air attack on the United Kingdom.

Naval Activity: During the last week a number of small-scale surface actions were reported. The German destroyer beached on the Brittany coast in an engagement on 29 April with Canadian destroyers was torpedoed by British MTB's on the night of 6-7 May and is considered a total loss. On 8 May light coastal vessels manned by French personnel successfully attacked an Axis convoy in the English Channel. Off Christiansund (Norway) an Axis northbound convoy was attacked by carrier-borne planes of the Home Fleet; 1 AK is believed damaged, and 5 Axis aircraft are claimed destroyed. On 11 May off the coast of Holland, a strong force of German patrol vessels was attacked by British light coastal forces; 1 German armed trawler was torpedoed and sunk, and 2 others were severely damaged by gunfire. On 12 May off the French coast, a small German convoy was attacked by British light naval forces; 1 medium-sized German ship was torpedoed and left in flames, and another was damaged by gunfire; 2 German trawlers were also damaged. On 13 May a strong German E-boat force SE of the Isle of Wight was engaged by a French destroyer; 1 E-boat was sunk and another damaged. Off the Hook of Holland, enemy E-boats and trawlers were engaged by Norwegian MTB's; hits were scored on the trawlers.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--General: Despite strong German resistance to an Allied offensive which opened on the Italian Front on the night of 11-12 May, advances of between 1,000 yards and 3 miles had been made by 15 May. Allied bombers continued their attacks on railroads in north Italy.

Italy: Allied forces occupied Palena in the Adriatic sector after the Germans withdrew. The Germans also evacuated 5 towns SW of Cassino, but in the Cassino area they offered stiff resistance. In the lower Garigliano River sector the Germans were driven from Castelforte Santa Maria Infante, Mount Majo and surrounding ridges. German operations in the Anzio beach-head were limited to heavy artillery and mortar fire at Carroceto and near Cisterna.

Balkans: The Germans continued their drive around Vlasenica (east Bosnia). In the Leskovac area a German-Bulgar troop concentration was reported. Except for acts of sabotage on the Naretva River bridges, the Dalmatian area was quiet. The Germans launched a drive to clear their lines of

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communication between Kozane and Florina (Greece). They also reinforced the islands of Mykonos and Syros.

Naval Activity: Allied coastal forces continued their sweeps off the west coast of Italy. On the night of 7-8 May, 3 U.S. PT-boats attacked a northbound Axis convoy off Capraia Island. On the night of 8-9 May, 3 British MTB's and 1 U.S. PT-boat intercepted 3 F-boats E of Grosseto Rocks, sinking 1 and possibly damaging another. On the night of 9-10 May, 1 U.S. PT-boat and 3 British MTB's engaged a 3,000-ton merchant ship escorted by 5 R-boats off Vada Rocks. Two hits were believed to have been made on the merchant ship, and an R-boat was damaged. Allied Naval units also provided fire support for ground troops in the battle areas.

Air Activity: Unfavorable weather again apparently contributed to the very light scale of GAF daylight offensive operations in central Italy. There were 1 night mission over Anzio Harbor, 2 bombings of airfields in Corsica, and a long-range night bombing attack on an Allied convoy E of Algiers. In Italy, GAF defensive reaction continued weak, but over the important aircraft factories and airfields at Wiener-Neustadt it was very strong; AA fire was exceptionally intense at these targets.

6. ASIA: --General: Japanese columns advancing N and S on the old bed of the Ping-Han RR effected a junction on 9 May at Chumtien, thereby cutting off a considerable area hitherto held by the Chinese. The Japanese offensive is diminishing steadily in Assam, where a serious supply problem faces the Japanese in all sectors. On the night of 11-12 May, minor Japanese opposition was encountered by Chinese forces which crossed the Upper Salween at several points near the Burma Road E of the China-Burma border.

China: Converging Japanese columns now occupy the entire length of the Peking-Hankow RR bed between Chengchow and Sinyang. There are indications that reconstruction work on the railroad between Chengchow and the Yellow River has begun. Japanese columns converging on Loyang are reported to have breached the defenses there at 3 places. Japanese columns from Shansi Province also crossed the Yellow River W of Loyang and 1 of these forces occupied Mienchi (45 miles W of Loyang), later spreading along the railway E and W of that town. Japanese offensive air operations were light until late in the week when several heavy attacks were made on Allied southern advance airfields, particularly at Sulchwan. Thirty Japanese fighters intercepted a U.S. bombing mission over Hankow.

Burma--India: The Japanese having relinquished territory N of Kohima are concentrating E and S of the town. In the face of stubborn resistance the British were able to improve their positions only slightly. On the northern perimeter at Imphal the British made small advances against slight resistance. After a week's offensive in which anti-tank mines hampered British tanks, most of Potsangbam (2 miles S of Bishenpur) was captured by the British. In the Mogaung Valley the Chinese continued to make only slight progress in the face of stiff resistance. However, Allied forces captured Ritpong (35 miles N-NW of Myitkyina) and moved S and SE to within 27 miles of Myitkyina.

Air Activity: Japanese bombers flew several missions in the Bishenpur--Palel--Imphal area; fighters attacked an Allied strip near Katha and 2 air-

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fields near Cox's Bazar. Fighter reaction was intermittent, but two 25-plane interceptions occurred over central Burma airfields.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: Although Japanese aircraft intercepted Allied daylight air attacks at Guam on 7 May and at Truk on 10 and 11 May, they did not oppose Allied air attacks on the Marshalls, eastern Carolines, or Woleai and Puluwat (western Carolines). Japanese AA fire was intense at Nauru but on a reduced scale elsewhere in the Marshalls and Carolines. During the week at least 21 Japanese planes were destroyed. It was estimated on 11 May, however, that Japanese air strength had increased in the Mandated Islands during the week.

Solomons Area: Except for 2 unsuccessful attacks by lone Japanese planes on PT-boats off Bougainville, there was no opposition to attacks by aircraft and small naval units.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Hollandia area Japanese troops evacuated their perimeter position 4 miles N of the Hollandia airfield on 9 May. Japanese troops were reported constructing defensive positions 35 miles S of Aitape but did not oppose Allied ground forces which occupied Marubian Village (36 miles E of Aitape). No Japanese offensive air action was reported. Allied air and naval bombardment along the north coast of New Guinea and in the New Britain--New Ireland area encountered no air opposition.

Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Although Japanese aircraft intercepted Allied air attacks in the Geelvink Bay area, particularly at Mokmer airfield, they offered no interception over Timor, Ambon, and the Kai Islands. Aircraft sightings and development of ground installations in the Halmahera--Geelvink Bay area suggest an increase in Japanese air strength.

Naval Activity: On the night of 6-7 May off the Jabu River (Bougainville), 7 enemy barges were sunk by U.S. gunboats; another was sunk off the south coast of Bougainville. On 8 May, U.S. destroyers shelling Poporang Island (Shortlands) were ineffectively fired on by a 6-inch coastal battery. U.S. PT-boats were active in the northern Solomons, Bismarcks, and New Guinea, penetrating to a barge terminus on northwest New Ireland and sinking 3 barges. On 10 May at Labor Bay (New Ireland) a Japanese floatplane attacked a PT-boat. Naval planes followed up attacks on Bougainville, New Ireland, and the Rabaul area. On 12 May, 30 to 40 barges were destroyed at Rabaul by Navy scout bombers. On 12 May, 3 RAAF PBV's effectively bombed Namlea (Boeroe).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two British cargo vessels were reported sunk by submarine in the South Atlantic: One was torpedoed and sunk 700 miles SW of Ascension Island on 1 May; the other was torpedoed and sunk 550 miles E of Recife on 6 May. No other sinkings have been reported. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 8 May one was reported 450 miles SW of Newfoundland.

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

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

Deputy for Intelligence, G-2.

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

Asst. Dir., Intelligence Group.

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May 1944

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

(This publication will be burned when it has served its purpose. No report of its destruction need be made. Attention is invited to the SECRET classification of this publication. It will not be disseminated beyond the chain of command of the individual addressee, and then only to those who need to know for the proper performance of their duties.)

On information received--
From: 1601 Z 1 May 1944
To : 1600 Z 8 May 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
9 May 1944.

No. 2.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Greenland: Presence of meteorological instruments and of a second building among the German installations at Shannon Island are indicated in reports received during the week. Subsequent to the clash of 22 April between a well-armed 5-man German detachment and the Greenland Sledge Patrol, German radio transmissions have been reported. In the Dove Bay area N of Shannon Island reconnaissance by patrolmen failed to disclose the whereabouts of a suspected second German station.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Colonel Juan Peron was confirmed as War Minister, and ultra-nationalists General Orlando L. Peluffo and Dr. Alberto Baldrich were named Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice and Education, respectively. Colombia: Political disturbances in Cartagena, starting on 19 April, subsided without serious consequences. El Salvador: As an aftermath of the 2 April attempted revolt there was a "passive" resistance strike by many professional men in an effort to force President Martinez to resign. Both railroads have ceased to operate, all commercial houses are closed, and several government agencies are without employees.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--With weather and terrain conditions remaining unfavorable last week only small-scale ground activity occurred along the entire Eastern Front. The situation remained generally unchanged. Only reconnaissance and patrol activity took place on the Northern Front. The Germans continued their claims of Soviet preparations for large-scale operations in the northern sector of the Southern Front; according to these reports there are indications of considerable activity along rail lines S of the Pripet Marshes and large concentrations of troops near Kovel and SE of Stanislav. German and Hungarian forces renewed attempts SE of Stanislav to reduce the Red Army's salient extending westward along the Carpathian foothills, but without significant change in the situation. Although the Soviets continued pressure NW of Jassy, their efforts to push into lower Bessarabia were neutralized by small-scale German counterattacks. In the face of continued stubborn Axis resistance the Soviets made no determined effort to enlarge their bridgeheads N and S of Benderi (Tighina). The Soviets

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continued their efforts to reduce the city of Sevastopol. Naval Activity: Planes and ships of the Black Sea Fleet sank 8 German transports, totalling approximately 20,000 tons; 1 supply ship of 800 tons; 8 landing barges; 1 cargo barge; 2 motor torpedo boats; 1 escort motor launch; and 1 tug. Many other German ships were damaged. Air Activity: Although the principal effort of the GAF was again exerted along the Southern Front in Rumania, considerable ground support activity was maintained near Kovel and Stanislaw. Continued German defensive air operations, possibly by Rumanian-based planes, were reported in the Crimea. Besides maintaining attacks on German Black Sea shipping, the SAF increased its long-range bomber attacks on airfields and rail junctions in central and southern pre-war Poland.

4. WESTERN EUROPE. - Three German air attacks were made on ports and shipping on the south coast of England; all the attacks were on a relatively minor scale. U.S. bombers over Berlin in bad weather encountered little reaction, but over northern France and Belgium there was a slight increase in daylight fighter opposition. There was strong fighter reaction in the Paris and Amlens areas to RAF night bombing attacks. Naval Activity: On the night of 29-30 April several German E-boats were damaged off Le Havre in an engagement with British motor torpedo boats. Recently, off Barfleur (France), Allied naval units engaged 5 German E-boats, destroying 1, without receiving any damage. On 6 May, 2 southbound Axis convoys were attacked SW of Trondheim (Norway) by carrier-borne aircraft of the British Home Fleet. One 2,500-ton ship was sunk, and 1 6,000 ton ship and a 5,000-ton tanker were damaged by bombs and torpedoes; 2 Axis aircraft were claimed destroyed.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA. - Italy: German activity was largely confined to patrolling, particularly in the Adriatic and Cassino sectors, with heavy artillery and mortar fire concentrations in the Cassino area. Action in the Anzio beachhead was confined to infiltration attempts by German elements and to increased use of tanks near Carroceto. Flooding of the Pontine Marshes is believed part of the German defensive system. Although little damage was inflicted on German positions and installations by destruction of the Pescara Dam near the Adriatic coast, German attempts to reinforce and supply front line positions by rail were hampered by heavy Allied bombardment of all Italian railroad marshalling yards below Florence. Balkans: Severe German-Partisan fighting continues around Vlastenica (35 miles NE of Sarajevo). Reports indicate that the Germans are improving their Dalmatian coast fortifications from Zara to Split. In northwest Greece, German forces moving S from the Albanian frontier occupied the area between Filiates and Preveza. Northwest of Salonika a second German drive is aimed at clearing the guerrillas from the Pajko Mountains. German troops which early in the month made punitive raids into the northwest Peloponnesus have been withdrawn toward Patras. Naval Activity: On 5 May, U.S. destroyers successfully bombarded German supply dumps and assembly areas in support of land forces

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on the Anzio beachhead. Allied coastal forces swept the west coast of Italy from 3 May to 6 May inclusive without contacting the enemy. German submarines continued activity in the western Mediterranean. Rhodes and Kos were bombarded by 2 Allied naval units. In the Adriatic, off Brac Island, an Allied motor gun boat sank 3 Axis landing craft, and at Bar Harbor, Italian destroyers attacked 2 German motor torpedo boats. Air Activity: Although 2 of 3 night attacks on Anzio Harbor were heavy, GAF daylight offensive operations in central Italy declined, probably due to bad weather. Except for a 40-plane interception near Bologna, defensive reaction in Italy was light and limited to north Italy. In the Balkans there was light fighter reaction to 1 Allied night mission to Budapest and to numerous day attacks over widely separated targets in Rumania. Over Belgrade there was no air opposition. A night bombing and reconnaissance by a few German planes over Alexandria (Egypt) was reported.

6. ASIA.--China: The Japanese made rapid advances during the week in their Honan Province campaign. Columns moving south occupied Hsuehchang and Yenchang (50 and 83 miles respectively S of Chengchow on the destroyed Ping-Han RR). The Japanese are also reported to have crossed the Yellow River N of Loyang. Columns moving north occupied Kioshan and Chumation (50 and 60 miles respectively N of Sinyang). Fewer than 40 miles now separate these converging forces. Farther E in northwest Anhwei Province the Japanese claim occupation of Fowyang. Indo-China: No air opposition was encountered by Allied planes attacking Haiphong and Saigon. Burma: The situation around Kohima continued to improve. The British having been reinforced staged an offensive on the eastern and southern perimeters in and S of Kohima and are threatening Japanese concentrations and lines of communication N and E of Kohima. The British have reoccupied Kanglatombi 12 miles N of Imphal but have withdrawn down the Ukhrul Road NE of Imphal; probably to shorten lines of communication the Japanese movement toward the west appears to have reversed itself toward the east. Japanese attempts to envelope Palel continue, but British strength in this sector has been doubled. Near Bishenpur, the Japanese still are pressing strongly up the Tiddim Road but gained only 2 miles during the week. Movement to the west continues, and 2 clashes occurred on the Bishenpur-Silchar trail. In the Mogaung Valley the Chinese made successful but limited progress in the face of stiff resistance. In the Arakan, the British have withdrawn from Buthidaung. In the lone Japanese offensive air operation reported during the week, 15 aircraft attacked Allied ground forces and transport planes in the Imphal area. Japanese fighter reaction was more in evidence, especially over the more important airfields. Naval Activity: Japanese positions in the Kuriles were attacked 3 times by Navy planes. On the night of 4-5 May, 3 planes dropped 3 tons of bombs in the Kashiwabara -- Kurabuzaki and Gaigozaki areas (where a new Japanese airfield was discovered). On the nights of 5-6 May and 6-7 May, these areas were again bombed. No aircraft were observed, but heavy intense AA fire and searchlights were encountered in 1 of the night attacks.

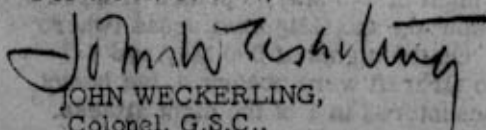
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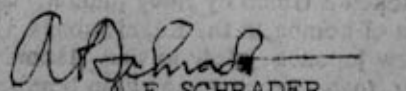
7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: In the Japanese-held atolls of the Marshalls moderate and meager AA reaction to U.S. attacks continued. At Satawan and Ponape, Allied naval and air bombardment provoked no air reaction. At Truk, 1 to 4 Japanese night fighters were usually airborne but did not intercept. During a U.S. air attack at Wake on 1 May, 3 to 4 Japanese airborne planes failed to intercept, but AA fire was intense. New Guinea--New Britain Area: No serious Japanese ground reaction has occurred to the Allied lodgements in the Hollandia--Aitape area. A considerable number of Japanese have voluntarily surrendered in the Hollandia area. All Japanese air operations were on a very light scale in the New Guinea area, despite numerous sightings on the Vogelkopf Peninsula and the islands in Geelvink Bay. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: In the Geelvink Bay area Japanese aircraft ineffectively intercepted 4 of the Allied air attacks over Blak Island (Schouten Islands) but failed to intercept attacks on Timor, the Aroe Islands, and Ambon. Naval Activity: On 30 April and 1 May, Truk was heavily attacked by U.S. naval task forces. On 30 April, U.S. planes shot down at least 60 planes over the target area and destroyed about 60 others on the ground. AA fire destroyed at least 5 Japanese planes. On 1 May, 1 Japanese plane was airborne and was destroyed; 800 tons were dropped, causing severe damage on all main islands of the group. No large Japanese ships were found in the area. In the approach to Truk, 5 Japanese search planes were shot down. On 1 May, Satawan was bombarded for 2 hours by cruiser task forces and was bombed by carrier planes without aerial opposition. On 2 May, Ponape was also bombarded by battleships and bombed by carrier-based planes without air opposition. Results from these 2 strikes have not been completely assessed but are known to be good. U.S. PT-boats were active in the Buka--Bougainville, Bismarcks, and New Guinea areas against Japanese traffic. Single Japanese aircraft made ineffective attacks on PT-boats off Buka and off southeastern Bougainville. On the night of 5-6 May, Japanese shore batteries ineffectively fired on Allied PT-boats off Rantan Island (southeastern Bougainville). U.S. Navy planes were active over Bougainville, Buka, and the Bismarcks.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--No reports have been received of ships sunk during the first 8 days of May. Delayed reports have been received of 1 ship sunk in March and 2 in April. A Greek cargo vessel, overdue Buenos Aires from Freetown since 28 March, is presumed sunk. On 26 April a Panamanian cargo ship was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 500 miles SE of Greenland. On 30 April a U.S. cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk SW of Bear Island. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Five are reported as follows: 1 May 50 mi. E of Newfoundland, 2 May 300 mi. NE of Natal; 3 May 50 mi. E of Newfoundland; 4 May off north coast of Brazil; 6 May off north coast of Colombia.

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


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By Ltr 100-10-3-72
4 May 44
J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 May 1944

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

No. 13. : ----- :
: SPECIAL NOTICE :
: The Army-Navy Monthly Intelligence Summary :
: will be discontinued with this issue. :
: ----- :
:

1. NORTH AMERICA

a. Alaska.--Indications of Japanese reconnaissance in the western Aleutians continued during April.

b. Greenland.--The German unit at Shannon Island in northeast Greenland was attacked by the Greenland Sledge Patrol on 22 April. The Germans, 5 in number, suffered at least 1 dead and 1 wounded before the Patrol withdrew. The Germans were well armed with machine guns and submachine guns. Radio intercepts indicate the probable presence of a second German station farther north in the Dove Bay area. It is possible that the Germans at Shannon Island will withdraw toward this second station as they undoubtedly expect American forces to arrive at Shannon Island when the weather permits. The German attitude will probably be defensive with emphasis on uninterrupted transmission of weather data to the homeland.

c. Domestic Situation.--Arrests continue in connection with the drive to break up the program of passive resistance to selective service which has developed among Japanese-Americans in some of the War Relocation Centers.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Activity by opponents of the incumbent regimes was marked in a number of Latin American countries during April. A revolt which began on 2 April in El Salvador was forcibly suppressed, but President Martinez reprisals, including a number of civilian and military executions, have kept the country aroused and bode further trouble. A Mexican Army officer made an unsuccessful attempt 10 April on the life of President Avila Camacho and was shot in trying to escape. In Cartagena (Colombia) disturbances which were started about 19 April by reports that part of the Naval School was to be moved to the rival port of Barranquilla have assumed a political complexion. By 27 April all business and transportation in Cartagena had been shut down.

Following the appointment of Major Villarroel as Provisional President of Bolivia, pending the 2 July elections, members of the Bolivian junta who resigned

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on 5 April were all appointed to the provisional government except the MNR (Nationalist) members. Following numerous reports of revolutionary activity, the Bolivian Provisional Government is reported on 28 April to have forestalled a coup by the arrest of alleged conspirators and declaration of a state of siege. Liberal trends in Argentina, indicated by the suspension of the decree requiring radio stations to subscribe to ANDI (Agencia Nacional de Informaciones) news service and the restoration of the facilities of United Press, were more than balanced by a series of repressive measures climaxed by the 5-day suspension of 75-year old, democratic "La Prensa"; for the time being ultra-nationalist Interior Minister Perlinger has apparently triumphed in his struggle with Acting War Minister Peron.

In Chile, where rightist elements showed strength in a recent by-election, the long-pending cabinet crisis reportedly materialized on 27 April when the Radical party ordered 5 members in the cabinet to resign, following the President's refusal to form an all-leftist cabinet. At the personal request of President Rios, however, the Radical cabinet members reportedly have agreed to retain their posts in defiance of party orders.

A revolt was reported to be brewing in Costa Rica, whose President-elect, Teodoro Picado, arrived in the United States on 21 April for a short visit.

The Haitian legislature voted President Lescot a new 7-year term to run until 1951, although the term for which he was elected in 1941 would not legally terminate for another 2 years. Peru deported 11 Axis nationals to Panama on 1 April, and 6 German nationals were deported on 15 April to the Canal Zone from Colombia.

Most probable lines of enemy effort will be the continuation of attempts to prevent the establishment of stable pro-United Nations Governments, particularly in Argentina and Bolivia, and the encouragement of the current widespread political discord.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

Deep mud, swollen water obstacles, and intermittent snow and rain along the Southern Front contributed to a noticeable decrease in the tempo of Soviet activity. Despite these unfavorable terrain conditions, the Soviets during April continued to push to a successful conclusion the Spring offensive which was launched in early March by the forces of Marshals Zhukov and Konev.

In the vital Lvov region between Kovel and Stanislav, strong German opposition has prevented any significant Soviet penetration to the west, and determined German efforts have been made to stabilize this important sector.

Along the rest of the Southern Front, Soviet progress has been generally steady. After the capture of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Red Army pushed on to the Czechoslovakian border and the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, but strong German counterattacks have recently forced the relinquishment of some

-2-

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SECRET 56-72

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newly-won terrain in the vicinity of Kolomiya. After the Soviets took Kamenets-Podolsk their strong pressure eventually cleared the upper reaches of the Dnestr and Prut rivers and placed Soviet forces on Rumanian soil northwest of Jassy.

Extensive gains were also made along the southern extremity of the Southern Front. With the reduction of Voznesensk and Nikolayev, Red Army forces continued to press forward, took the vital Black Sea port of Odessa, and established bridgeheads across the lower Dnestr River, north and south of Benderi (Tighina). The Soviets are now attacking from these bridgeheads to force the Germans farther to the southwest.

In a rapid 10-day advance, almost the entire Crimea was reclaimed by the Red Army. Axis troops are now penned up in a 20-mile pocket around Sevastopol.

On the Northern and Central fronts there were no material changes. The Germans have unsuccessfully attempted to reduce the Soviet-held bridgehead across the Narova River southwest of Narva.

Strong Soviet troop concentrations were reported east of Narva, Pskov, and Vitebsk during the last week of April. Earlier in the month German sources also mentioned large-scale massing of Soviet troops south of the Pripet Marshes. Because of these concentrations, coupled with the almost complete stabilization of the southern half of the Southern Front, it is believed that the Germans are preparing themselves for the shock of a Soviet summer offensive in the Kovel area as well as an effort on the Northern Front.

Air operations were sustained on a considerable scale throughout almost all the month. The main German air activity was devoted to attacks on supply bases in the Upper Ukraine and support of ground troops confronting Soviet offensives in the south. The GAF flew numerous sorties in focal areas of the south, especially to cover withdrawals across the lower Dnestr River and to oppose thrusts in Bessarabia and near Stanislav. After all Axis air bases in the Crimea were captured or under fire, the GAF continued air opposition and transport activity from across the Black Sea. There was some close support in the Narva--Pskov--Ostrov areas and bombing as far south as Velikie Luki; air operations on the Central Front were negligible. German planes opposed Soviet antishipping strikes in the north but provided little air cover in the Black Sea.

The SAF operations were proportionate to the scale of ground attacks along the entire front, but their main effort was against German Black Sea shipping. Strategic targets in Estonia and important German bases, such as Lvov in southeast Poland, were attacked. There were strikes against shipping in the Gulf of Finland and in the Barents Sea.

Despite heavy attrition and reductions in replacement facilities, there has been no substantial change in the over-all capabilities of the GAF on the Eastern

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Front, where German dispositions indicate concern for Soviet concentrations in the Upper Ukraine and Soviet threats in Bessarabia and Moldavia.

In the Black Sea, Axis shipping engaged in the evacuation of the Crimea through the port of Sevastopol was subjected to heavy attacks by Soviet naval units. Merchant shipping available to the Axis in the Black Sea may well prove a limiting factor in the evacuation of the Crimea. The Germans are estimated to have only 30 merchant vessels of 37,667 gross tons (about four-fifths of these are over 1,000 tons) available, but they might also make use of an almost unlimited number of barges from the Danube River. Axis naval strength in the Black Sea consists of the following: 4 destroyers, 16 submarines (including 6 midget type), 3 torpedo boats, 26 motor torpedo boats, 30 to 35 R-boats (motor minesweepers), 1 minelayer, 30 antisubmarine vessels, and 80 to 100 landing craft (some equipped for minelaying).

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Germany continues her defensive preparations in Western Europe to meet any invasion. Nevertheless, German forces in France and the Low Countries have been decreased by 1 division during the last month. There has been a shift of 3 divisions from France to Russia, 2 of which were panzer divisions. Two other panzer type divisions have been dropped from the total in France, but 2 new infantry divisions have been identified, and 2 are carried unidentified. At the present time in France and the Low Countries, there are believed to be 53 divisions consisting of 12 offensive, 38 defensive, and 3 unidentified. The offensive divisions consist of 2 panzer, 2 panzer-SS, 1 panzer grenadier-SS, 3 panzer reserve, 1 parachute, 2 3-regiment infantry, and 1 2-regiment infantry divisions. The defensive divisions are made up of 13 3-regiment and 11 2-regiment infantry divisions, 4 Luftwaffe, and 10 reserve divisions. The chief concentration of troops is still in the Channel area, particularly in the Pas-de-Calais and in Normandy.

Work on defenses continues, with emphasis on inundations and light defenses--especially underwater obstacles. Work on land minefields has been reported. Prefabricated gun casements likewise have been observed. Work on the so-called "secret weapon" installations along the Channel has been hampered by Allied bombings. The Germans, however, continue with construction or repairs, in spite of these setbacks. In the interior, German control over important rail lines in France and the Low Countries is being expanded. Plans for evacuation of the civilian population and control over dissident elements are being put into effect. Nevertheless, sabotage and guerrilla activities continue.

During the first part of April, German offensive activity over England was on a small scale, but as early as 18 April, GAF bombers were active on a moderate scale. Special attention was paid to coastal and port areas, but little concentration was achieved in any instance. Reconnaissance activity was also increased toward the end of the period, especially along the Channel, the southern coast of England, and the Russian convoy routes.

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GAF defensive reaction over France was on a negligible scale, but opposition to most Allied penetrations into Germany continued generally strong. In only 1 instance were German twin-engine fighters employed for daylight defensive operations. There was a substantial movement on the part of the GAF toward strengthening the perimeter air defenses of the Reich, indicating that the homeland continued to receive defensive priority over all other areas.

April probably stands out as the month of the greatest aerial effort of the war to date, as the increasingly widespread, intense, and sustained Allied air operations continued to be directed at the production centers of the GAF. The German fighter forces were challenged at every hand in a determined effort to knock out the Luftwaffe. Targets along the Channel coast were also subjected to almost daily assaults, as were airdromes and rail lines throughout northern and eastern France. Both the U.S. and British heavy bomber forces made simultaneous attacks on separate targets, while medium, light, and fighter bombers struck at points on the Continent within their operational range.

At dawn on 3 April the Tirpitz was successfully attacked at Altenfjord by carrier-based planes of a British task force. It is believed that the battleship was severely damaged by 16 definite hits, including 3 by 1,600-pound armor-piercing bombs. There was no fighter opposition, and AA fire from the ship was silenced before the end of the attack. Preliminary efforts to repair the damage inflicted on her in a British midget submarine attack 22 September 1943 are believed to have been completed last month, and reports in mid-March stated that she was exercising in Altenfjord in preparation for being moved farther south for more thorough renovation.

Toward the end of the month there were several encounters in the Channel area between British and German light forces. On the night of 18 April several E-boats were damaged by British units off the Isle of Wight. On the night of 21-22 April a number of E-boats were driven off when they approached the Devon coast. On the night of 23 April there were 3 engagements in the Channel, in the course of which 2 German destroyers were damaged. On the night of 25 April, 3 German vessels, probably Elbing-class destroyers, were attacked off northwest Brittany, and 1 or more of them were sunk.

The steady attrition of Axis coastal shipping continued throughout the month. It is estimated that in the 15 months ending 31 December 1943 the Axis doubled its escort fleet for trade protection without, however, reducing the rate of loss.

Between 8 March and 14 April the dismantled heavy cruiser Seydlitz was towed from Bremen to Koenigsberg. The light cruiser Nuernberg which has previously been reported in the "Danzig Bay area" is now at Swinemuende. All major units are now known to be in the eastern Baltic except the Tirpitz and the Prinz Eugen and the Luetzow, which were seen leaving Gdynia on 14 April. This concentration not only removes these ships as far as is possible from the threat of Allied air attack but places them in the most advantageous

-5-

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 53-72

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position for action in the northern Baltic and the Gulf of Finland should events in the north develop in such a way as to warrant naval intervention. It is probable that the Germans are preparing these ships for operational service and that all heavy and light cruisers could be brought to fighting efficiency by June 1944.

b. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

a. Italian Front--The Italian Front was marked by minor activities and generally was more active in the Adriatic sector than in the Central, Tyrrhenian, and Anzio beachhead areas. In the Adriatic sector the Germans continued to probe Allied outposts. The Ortona--Orsogna area was the objective of several unsuccessful German local attacks and raids, supported by tanks, mortars, and artillery fire. The towns of Alfedena, Pennapiedimonte, and Colledara have been re-occupied by the Germans. In the Cassino sector the Germans conducted frequent raids northwest and south of Cassino which were repulsed. During the period German mortar and artillery fire increased in the Cassino area. In the Tyrrhenian sector German patrols were active, especially in the Minturno and Castelforte areas. In the Anzio beachhead the Germans continued to shell Anzio Harbor and to resist Allied raids in the Littoria, Cisterna, and Carroceto sectors. Permanent defenses, known as the "Aufangstellung" line, from Falcognana to Artena by way of Albano--Velletri, have been reported as being under construction.

German strategic intentions on this front remain defensive. Tactically they may attempt limited local offensives in the Adriatic sector as shown by their concentrations of artillery fire in the Crecchio area. In the Cassino area the Germans are clinging to their strongly organized positions and probably will continue to do so until forced back to the Hitler Line (Pontecorvo--Aquino--Piedimonte--Mt. Cairo). In the Anzio beachhead they will probably continue to resist Allied attempts to enlarge the beachhead and harass Anzio Harbor by artillery fire. At the end of the month the Germans had 9 divisions on the main front, 6 divisions on the beachhead, and 4 panzer-type divisions in reserve in the Rome area or south thereof. Thus of the total 23 divisions in Italy, 6 are in central and northern Italy, and 18 are in the combat area.

b. Air Activity in Italy--In line with ground operations, GAF offensive activity in central Italy and the combat area was on a relatively small scale throughout the period. However, almost daily attacks by small formations, mostly of fighter bombers, were made on Allied positions and the harbor area of the Anzio beachhead. Some night bombing was also carried out especially on shipping at Naples and Anzio. GAF antishipping activity, which included only 3 operations off the coast of Algeria, was far less than the potential of the available forces.

Defensive reaction in central Italy was on a small scale, but in northern Italy, although showing a progressive decline, Axis fighter defenses remained fairly strong. The attention of the Axis fighter strength in the latter region, including some Italian-type aircraft, appeared to be devoted to defense against

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Allied attacks to the north and east. Although German fighter reaction in southern Germany and Austria showed a slight decrease in volume, it remained strong and aggressive. Defensively, the Axis is relatively strong in that area. The Germans seem concerned with the probable fusion of the Allied Eastern and Mediterranean air fronts.

Allied air activity by both strategic and tactical air forces continued on an increasing scale. Centering mainly on supply lines in central and northern Italy, both medium and heavy bombers made widespread attacks, achieving considerable success in blocking rail lines leading to the combat zone below Rome. In the battle areas strong Allied formations of light and fighter bombers maintained daily attacks against Axis ground positions, supply depots, and transport. Other Allied air forces attacked shipping and harbors on the east and west coasts of Italy in an effort to neutralize this avenue of supply to which the Germans had turned when rail and road transport systems had suffered so heavily.

Axis air defensive capabilities in the Italian theater are limited. Offensive capabilities are considerable, especially for attacks on shipping.

c. Naval Activity.--An Axis surface force, supported by aircraft dropping flares, bombarded the port of Bastia (Corsica) on the night of 22 April. Other enemy units were believed to have laid mines during this attack. At Anzio, unloading of supplies continued at a satisfactory rate despite persistent shelling of the port and attacks on Allied shipping by Axis aircraft using both torpedoes and bombs. Axis motor torpedo boats made several ineffective attacks on the Anzio anchorage, and on 20 April there was an ineffective attack on shipping at Anzio by several Axis "human torpedoes." U.S. and British destroyers gave fire support to land operations on the Anzio beachhead on several occasions.

Allied motor torpedo boats continued to harass Axis shipping along the western coast of Italy between La Spezia and San Stefano. On the night of 24 April, in the area between Leghorn and Elba, Allied coastal forces destroyed an Axis southbound convoy of 4 landing craft, 3 lighters, and a tug; American naval forces, assisted by MAAF aircraft, damaged 2 Axis destroyers and sank a corvette. German aircraft laid mines off Anzio, off Naples, and in Naples Harbor throughout the month.

In the Adriatic, British destroyers and light units shelled Ulcinj and Bar (Montenegro), and Gruz (near Dubrovnik). Light units also intercepted Axis coastal shipping near Sibenik and among the islands off the Dalmatian coast on a number of occasions. In the Aegean, Allied coastal forces harassed enemy inter-island shipping, destroying a number of caiques.

There was no significant change in the disposition or condition of units of the Italian fleet under German control. All major units are under repair, under construction, or in an inactive status. It appears likely that offensive operations by Axis naval units will be confined to continued submarine action, hit-and-run attacks by light forces in coastal waters, and possible human torpedo attacks by special units.

-7-

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SECRET 73-72

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d. Yugoslavia.--Partisan sabotage continued throughout April. During the first part of the month there was considerable fighting between Partisans and Germans in central Croatia and eastern Bosnia. Partisan forces became active during the month in 2 areas of Serbian territory normally under control of Mihailovitch. Southwest of Kraljevo considerable fighting between Partisans and a mixed force of Germans, Nedlic Troops, and Chetniks took place, but the deepest penetration into Serbia was in the area northeast of Skoplje. The Dalmatian island of Hvar was re-occupied by the Germans early in the month. During the last week of the month Partisan landing parties were put ashore on the islands of Mijet and Korcula. German losses were 393 killed and 505 captured. Before the end of the month, however, both islands were again in the control of the Germans.

e. Greece.--In mid-April, 3 German columns started a drive southeast in the northern Peloponnesus; this move was continuing at the end of the month. Three southern Aegean islands were subjected to small Allied amphibious raids during the month; a small number of Germans was killed.

f. Bulgaria.--Bulgarian Partisans engaged in sabotage and attacks on local police forces in the region of Sofia.

g. Balkan Air Activity.--Axis offensive activity in this theater was limited to light operations against the Partisans.

South of the Danube River, Axis air defense was negligible, but at the capital cities of the various satellite countries, the local air forces, aided by GAF fighter strength, met the opening of the Allied air offensive in the northern Balkans with relatively strong opposition. Toward the end of the period, however, intermittent U.S. bomber attacks had reduced the Axis opposition considerably, except probably in Hungary, where Axis air protection included GAF strength based in Austria.

The further constriction of Germany's outlying defensive zones was signaled by heavy Allied attacks designed to aid the Soviet drive on the Rumanian front. Striking at rail lines and marshalling yards along the Danube from Budapest to Bucharest, including Zagreb, Sofia, Turnu-Severin at the Iron Gate, Ploesti, and Brasov, Allied aircraft sought to disrupt the German supply lines on the southern Russian front. In an effort to bring about a change in Turkey's political and military positions, Allied bombers also attacked the main rail lines leading from Turkey to Germany.

In the Aegean area, Allied planes continued attacks on shipping and airdromes. Almost daily attacks were also made along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA

a. China.--During April, Japanese aircraft completed 2 light attacks on Kienow, 1 attack on Kaoyao (about 70 miles west of Canton) and Kwellin, a 13-plane attack on Namyung (about 150 miles northeast of Canton), and a 33-plane

-8-

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sweep of Nanning. Japanese aircraft also are reported to have attacked Chengchow (Honan) and Sian, Hanchung, and Ankang (Shensi), coordinating with their ground operations in the Yellow River area. Early in the month, U.S. aircraft carried out operations along the Yangtze and destroyed 1 of 15 intercepting fighters at Nanchang. On 28 April, 2 bridges over the Yellow River, 18 miles north of Chengchow, were successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers.

Beginning on 17 April the Japanese in northern Honan Province began operations against the Chinese in the Chengchow area. From a bridgehead position north of Chengchow, Japanese columns moved toward the west and southwest. Other columns operated toward the west and south from Chungmow (about 20 miles west-southwest of Kaifeng) and Kaifeng. Japanese troops occupied Chengchow on 24 April, and other columns have advanced to points beyond Ssu-shui (about 25 miles west of Chengchow), Mihsien (about 30 miles southwest of Chengchow), Sincheng (about 27 miles south of Chengchow), and Weichwan (about 35 miles southwest of Chengchow). Total Japanese strength in the area is estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 men. According to Chinese press reports, on 24 April, 2 Japanese columns moved westward from Shouhsien and Fengtai (115 miles and 125 miles respectively northwest of Nanking) and on 27 April occupied Yingshang (on the west bank of the Yellow River about 155 miles northwest of Nanking).

b. Burma.--At the beginning of April the Japanese offensive had reached a point about 25 miles northeast of Imphal, near Sangshak, and despite bitter British resistance, the advance continued toward the Plain. From Tamu, the Japanese had been slow to press forward, and although the Palel--Tamu Road was cut, all Japanese efforts to advance beyond Tengnoupal were repelled. From Tiddim, the Japanese 33d Division moved slowly in the wake of the British 17th Division. To the north, the Imphal--Kohima road had been cut and reportedly strong Japanese forces from the 31st Division crossed the Somra tract, converging on Kohima from the east, southeast, and south; rumors were prevalent of Japanese columns moving north and northwest against the Bengal--Assam rail line.

The Japanese intention was to invest and capture Kohima, but despite their success in encircling the Kohima garrison, fresh British troops, with tank support, moving from Dimapur, raised the siege. Heavy fighting continues around and in the village; despite repeated reports of Japanese patrols moving against the rail line, British columns operating in the Dimapur--Bokajan--Kohima triangle to the northwest have failed to make any contact. Around Imphal, the Japanese advanced and occupied vantage points on the northern perimeter some 10-12 miles outside the town but showed no enthusiasm for fighting in the open country; following contact they retreated into the cover of the jungle. To protect their left flank (on the Tiddim Road) the Japanese, with artillery support, have been active west of Bishenpur, and the British have made slight withdrawals and are now about 4 miles south and 4 miles west of Bishenpur. In all sectors, the fighting has been bitterly contested; Japanese dead since early March are estimated at approximately 5,000. By the end of the month it appeared that the

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Japanese were grouping their forces for a coordinated attack against Imphal. In the Hukawng Valley, the arrival of reinforcements for the hard-pressed Japanese 18th Division has slowed the Chinese-American drive. The Chinese captured Shaduzup on 30 March; on 17 April after severe fighting, Warazup (20 air miles north of Kamaing) was in Chinese hands. Allied forces are continuing their advance toward Kamaing.

In the Arakan there was constant patrolling and skirmishing; the British finally gained all the tunnels on the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road, and fresh Japanese forces which infiltrated to the north of the road were successfully liquidated. Fighting in the Kaladan has diminished; the Japanese occupied Paletwa after the shift of the 81st West African Division to the east of Buthidaung.

Offensive Japanese air activity centered around Imphal, where attacks were made on Allied airfields and in support of Japanese ground operations in the area. Several large formations of Japanese aircraft were intercepted by Allied fighters and about 30 Japanese planes were shot down. Allied heavy and medium bombers completed strikes against railway targets and transportation systems throughout central and southern Burma; targets in the Mandalay, Pegu, and Moulmein areas were heavily attacked with only meager opposition. In the Mogaung Valley, the Chindwin, and in the Arakan, U.S. and RAF fighters and fighter bombers repeatedly attacked Japanese camps, defensive positions, trucks, tanks, river craft, rolling stock, storage areas, and other objectives in support of Allied ground movement; most of these attacks were unopposed from the air. Several successful sweeps were made against airfields in the Mandalay area, where grounded and airborne Japanese aircraft were destroyed. In north central Burma, rail targets at Indaw, Mawlu, and Kawlin were damaged. Shipping in the Andamans was attacked and 3 vessels damaged.

c. Indo-China.--During April, U.S. aircraft continued their successful operations against transportation facilities, shipping, bridges, and other targets in the Tongking area without aerial resistance. On 22 April, 6 ships, of which 2 were tankers and totaling 40,000 tons, were sunk in a successful attack by U.S. heavy bombers on Japanese shipping at Cap St. Jacques. This was the first Allied raid to be made in this area.

d. Siam.--Railway lines which comprise portions of the main routes from Bangkok to Burma continued to receive the most attention from Allied bombers: the Burma--Siam railway was bombed for the second time on 5 April, when 10-1/2 tons were dropped on bridges, track, and trains along 20 miles of track; bridges and rolling stock were destroyed. For the first time in this theater AA guns were noted in gondola cars on this line. In spite of the bombing, heavy traffic, particularly on the Siamese end of the line, was observed on 9 April. Photographic cover showed 41 locomotives, and 870 cars were noted in about 15 trains. On the night of 4-5 April, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 10-1/2 tons of bombs on the military transit camp at Nakorn Sawan (central Siam).

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Strafing by fighter planes was used more generally; in the Southern Shan States, where heavy Japanese troop traffic was reported moving north and west from Lampang, near Wao Mong Pan, 12 trucks loaded with gasoline and 2 gasoline dumps were destroyed. Photographic cover shows that airdrome improvement has been continuing at Lampang, where the work under way will about double the facilities; at Pitsanulok, where new shelters, taxi tracks, and strip extensions are under way; and at Udorn, where runways are being extended.

Repeated photographic cover of Bangkok, the Bangkok River, and the deep water outer harbor of Ko Si Chang show only very moderate movements of overseas shipping, while the Thai Navy still appears to be going about its usual activities as if it had not heard of the war. Japan's wooden shipbuilding program in Siam appears to be making practically no progress.

These continues to be great stringency in shipping space for civilian goods between Bangkok and ports in Japan and the China coast. Even more serious for the civilian population is the almost complete lack of cotton cloth and other textiles, as well as of drugs and other necessary goods. Inflationary trends continue.

e. Sumatra.--A strong Allied naval task force carried out a surface and air strike against targets on Sabang and Lhonga in northern Sumatra; 22 grounded planes were destroyed, and 3 other Japanese aircraft were shot down. Several Japanese surface vessels were damaged, and port and airdrome installations were set on fire.

f. Kuriles.--During the month, U.S. aircraft carried out light bombings of scattered targets on several islands in the northern Kuriles meeting no air opposition.

g. Afghanistan.--As a result of recent tribal uprisings the Afghan Government has asked for help from Great Britain and the U.S. in training and equipping the Afghan Army.

Summary.--It is unlikely the Japanese will take either Kohima or Imphal in their current offensive; consequently, there will be no real interference with the Bengal and Assam railroad. By the end of May the Japanese may find their lines of communication so seriously threatened and the weather conditions so adverse that they will be forced to withdraw under very difficult circumstances along the lines on which they originally advanced. They still have the capability of reopening the P'ing-Han Railroad from the Yellow River to Sinyang, but their intention to do so is not as yet evident.

7. PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--During April, Allied ground forces, in the Marshalls, gained control of Ailuk, Mejit, Rongelap, Likiep, and Utirik (northeastern Marshalls), of Arno, Aur, and Erikub (southeastern Marshalls), and of

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Ujelang (westernmost of the Marshalls), bringing to 21 the total number of Marshall Islands under Allied control. Japanese planes ineffectively raided Eniwetok on 14 April. Allied aircraft made daily attacks on the remaining important Japanese bases in the Marshalls and bombed Wake Island 3 times.

Ponape, Satawan, Truk, Woleai, and other atolls in the central and western Carolines were frequently bombed; Japanese shipping in the area was also attacked. Japanese AA fire was, in general, moderate or weak; the only Japanese aerial interception was at Truk and Woleai. At Truk after 2 April, when 38 of 40 to 60 intercepting planes were downed, Japanese planes, although airborne, rarely intercepted; at Woleai a total of 21 Japanese planes was shot down on 3 occasions. In the Marianas area Saipan and Tinian were bombed; 25 Japanese fighters intercepted. Guam was attacked once, but there was no Japanese AA fire or aerial interception despite the many grounded planes sighted on 2 airfields.

The attacks on Japanese bases in the Palaus and the western Carolines by elements of the Pacific Fleet between 29 March and 1 April resulted in the destruction of 28 Japanese ships and damage to 18 others. In addition, 214 Japanese aircraft were destroyed or damaged by carrier-based planes.

b. Solomons Area.--After sustaining complete defeat in many attacks during March, Japanese ground forces around the Torokina perimeter withdrew toward the north and east. The areas west and north of the perimeter were quickly cleared as far as the Laruma River. In the area east of the perimeter Japanese forces withdrew more slowly; Japanese artillery ineffectively shelled Allied positions several times. Allied ground forces have completely cleared the area east of the perimeter between the Torokina and Saua rivers. Single Japanese planes made a few ineffective attacks along the west coast of Bougainville.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--In the Admiralties, Allied ground forces in the first half of the month landed virtually without opposition on the small islands of Ndrilo, Koruniat, Rambutyo, Pak, and Hujungau; on Manus Island the remaining scattered Japanese troops were being liquidated.

On New Britain there was negligible Japanese opposition to Allied ground patrols which advanced eastward and reached Cape Hoskins and Lindenhafen. The main Japanese forces had apparently completed withdrawal to the Gazelle Peninsula. On New Guinea there was minor Japanese opposition as Allied ground patrols entered Bogadjim, and no resistance when Allied units reached there on 23 April. Virtually no Japanese were encountered as Allied ground troops advanced north to occupy Madang on 25 April and Alexishafen on 27 April.

On 22 April, following heavy Allied aerial and naval bombardment, Allied ground forces landed at Aitape and at Tanahmerah and Humboldt Bays (Hollandia area). Japanese ground opposition was weak, and aerial opposition was absent. Subsequently, Allied forces at Aitape occupied the town and 4 small offshore

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OED Letter, 8-5-72

islands while ground patrols reached a point 20 miles east of Aitape; small-scale Japanese resistance was ineffective. In the Hollandia area, Allied ground forces advanced rapidly against slight Japanese opposition and by 27 April had occupied the 3 airfields, Hollandia town, and the Hollandia Bay area. At the end of April, Japanese troops made a minor unsuccessful counterattack.

The Japanese aerial offensive during the month was limited to 2 single-plane attacks on PT-boats off New Britain, 2 similar attacks on Allied positions at Saidor, and 2 ineffective attacks on Allied shipping off Aitape and Hollandia.

Allied aircraft made daily attacks on the Rabaul area and on Japanese positions at Hansa Bay, Wewak, and the coast of New Guinea between Hansa Bay and Alexishafen. Prior to the Allied landings at Hollandia, Japanese airfields along the north coast of New Guinea were heavily bombed. The only sizable Japanese aerial interception in the area occurred in the first half of the month at Hollandia, where a total of 48 Japanese planes was downed on 3 occasions.

Allied naval units on 10 April heavily bombarded Japanese positions in the Hansa Bay and Madang areas and at the end of the month heavily bombarded Wakde Island and Sarmi (west of Hollandia). Allied PT-boats continued their destruction of numerous Japanese barges engaged in coastwise traffic.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--A single Japanese plane was reported over the Broome--Derby area at the beginning of the month, and another was sighted over Merauke (southern Dutch New Guinea) at the close of the month. Allied aircraft carried out attacks on Japanese bases in Timor, Ceram, Ambon, the Kai Islands, in Dutch New Guinea at Kaimana, Manokwari, Babo, and Sorong, and in the Schouten Islands (east of Manokwari) at Noemfoor and Biak islands. Japanese aerial interception occurred principally at Noemfoor and Biak islands where more than 50 intercepting planes were destroyed. Frequent effective Allied air attacks were made on Japanese shipping and small craft off northern Dutch New Guinea.

e. General.--While Japanese resistance in the Hollandia area has been definitely broken, dispersed units will continue to be troublesome for some time. Japanese ground forces may be expected to offer opposition to any Allied landing or advance in the Wewak and Hansa Bay areas. In the Aitape area the Japanese may be expected to challenge our lodgement with forces brought up from the Wewak area in a pattern similar to their attacks on our Bougainville perimeter. It will probably take them about 3 weeks to concentrate sufficient forces for a coordinated attack against Aitape. In the meantime, piecemeal attacks by minor forces may be expected.

Japanese aircraft are virtually absent in the entire Solomons--Bismarcks--northeast New Guinea area; however, they appear to be concentrated in the northwest Dutch New Guinea--Geelvink Bay--Vogelkop area. In the Central Pacific, Japanese aircraft, although absent east of Truk, may be expected to continue active west and north of that point. No sizable elements of the Japanese fleet

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, 1 MAY 1944

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)

German, Total (Pz & PG, 52; F, 179; LE, 77; S, 10; U, 5)	323
Located in:	
Russia (Pz & PG, 33; F, 128; LE, 27)	188
Germany (S, 4)	4
France & Lowlands (Pz & PG, 8; F, 9; LE, 33; U, 4)	54
Italy (Pz & PG, 6; F, 15; LE, 1; U, 1)	23
Balkans (Pz & PG, 3; F, 14; LE, 6; S, 2)	25
Norway (F, 5; LE, 3; S, 3)	11
Poland (F, 2; LE, 1)	3
Finland (F, 6; S, 1)	7
Denmark (LE, 5)	5
Unlocated (Pz & PG, 2; LE, 1)	3

Pz & PG (Panzer and Panzergrenadier), includes all Army and SS Pz & PG divs, as well as 3 Pz res divs in France.

F (Field), includes all other divs formerly classified as "Offensive."

LE (Limited Employment), includes all divs formerly classified as "Defensive," with the exception of 3 Pz res divs in France and the coastal, frontier, and fortress divs.

S (Static), includes coastal, frontier, and fortress divs.

U-Unidentified.
Administrative divisions are now counted in the GHQ pool and are not included in any calculation of combat divisional strength.

Axis Satellite, Total	99
Rumanian (in Rumania, interior, inf, 8; other, 4; in Crimea inf, 2; other 5; on Prut, Siret, and Dneestr rivers inf, 9; other, 2)	30
Hungarian* (in Hungary inf, 17; other, 11; in Russia inf, 6; other, 8; in Carpatho-Ukraine inf, 2; unlocated inf, 2; other, 3), equiv. strength	24
Bulgarian (excl. 4 cav, 1 armd, and 1 mtn brigs)	20
Finnish (inf, 15; other, 1) (excl. 1 cav, 1 armd, and 2 inf brigs, and 6 CA regts)	16
Croat (operational units only), equiv. strength	4
Slovak (inf, 3; other, 1)	4
Serbian (State Guard and Volunteer Corps), equiv. strength	1

*Includes 10 LC and Frontier Guard units, previously shown only in terms of equivalent divisions.
LC=Line of communication divisions.

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Japanese, Total	71
(excludes 17 depot divs, 1 brig, 6 ind inf brigs,* 22 tk regts, 3 cav brigs, 24 ind mixed brigs,* 13 border garrisons, and 18 ind garrisons)	
Located in:	
Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 17 depot divs, 3 tk regts, and 1 ind mixed brig)	8
Manchuria (excl. 1 cav brig, 12 tk regts, 13 border garrisons, 9 ind garrisons, 328,000 Manchurian puppet tps)	14
China, Hainan (excl. 11 ind mixed brigs, 2 cav brigs, 1 tk regt, 420,000 Chinese puppet tps)	25
Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 tk regt, 1 ind mixed brig, 2 ind garrisons, 50,000 Thai puppet tps)	9
Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 ind mixed brig, 1 brig, 5 tk regts, 7 ind garrisons)	15

*10 ind mixed brigs and 6 ind inf brigs unlocated.

NAVAL FORCES

Type	German*	Italian †	Japanese
Battleships	1 (1)	2 (1)	10
Carriers			3
Light carriers			4
Escort carriers		1	6
Converted carriers			2
Heavy cruisers	4	2 (2)	15
Light cruisers	4		13
Destroyers	37 (5)	43 (11)**	56††
Submarines	425	19 (8)	88

Figures in parenthesis indicate scuttled, damaged, or incomplete vessels and are included in totals.

*Units which have not been completed (Graf Zeppelins, Seydlitz) and units which will probably be inoperative for the duration (Gneisenau) have been excluded. The number of destroyers reflects further identifications.

†Italian naval units under enemy control.

**Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats, and destroyer escorts.

††Excludes old destroyers not fit for fleet action.

AIR FORCES (Combat planes)

German	5200
Japanese	4300

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have been seen in the Carolines; those sighted at Truk were small escort vessels and an occasional destroyer. At the end of the month small Japanese naval units were observed southwest of Palau and off the northwest tip of New Guinea.

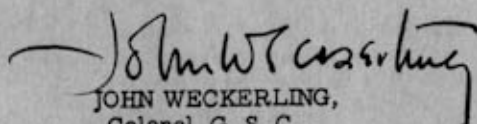
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

Allied and neutral merchant ship sinkings during April totaled 29 ships of 135,000 gross tons, according to preliminary figures. Twelve of these ships (76,000 tons) were lost to enemy action, and 17 ships (59,000 tons) were lost in marine disasters. Of the ships sunk by enemy action 8 were sunk by submarine (5 in the North Atlantic, 2 in the South Atlantic, and 1 in the Mediterranean), 3 by aircraft (all in the Mediterranean), and 1 in the Mediterranean from an undetermined cause. During the first week of April an eastbound convoy en route to northern Russia was unsuccessfully attacked by a concentration of U-boats guided by aircraft. In the Mediterranean, enemy aircraft carried out 4 night attacks with bombs and torpedoes on Allied convoys off the North African coast between Oran and Bougie. In 1 of these attacks a ship carrying 498 Army personnel was sunk. Off Anzio and off Naples a number of mines were sown by enemy aircraft. No ships have been reported sunk in the Indian Ocean thus far this month, and for the fifth successive month no sinkings by enemy action were reported in the Pacific.

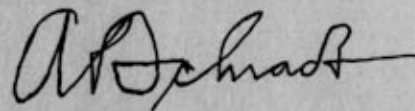
The marine disaster losses include 11 ships of 40,000 tons destroyed by fire and explosions in Bombay Harbor on 14 April; a number of other cargo vessels were damaged.

During March, a 31-day month, revised figures indicate that 32 ships of 170,000 gross tons were lost.

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


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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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

-15-

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By authority of
2 May 44

ARMY-NAVY

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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On information received--
From: 1601 Z, 24 April 1944
To : 1600 Z, 1 May 1944

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

No. 1.

1. NORTH AMERICA--Greenland: The German unit at Shannon Island in northeast Greenland was attacked by the Greenland Sledge Patrol on 22 April. The Germans, 5 in number, suffered at least 1 dead and 1 wounded before the Patrol withdrew. The Germans are well armed with machine guns and sub-machine guns.
2. LATIN AMERICA--El Salvador: Executions of officers and civilians connected with the 2 April revolution are exciting further resentment and opposition to the Martinez Government. Argentina: La Prensa, probably the most influential newspaper published in Latin America, was closed for 5 days, beginning 26 April, allegedly for having published an editorial critical of the municipal hospital service. Major General Carlos von der Becke, German-descended former M/A to Germany, believed sympathetic to Germany, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Argentine Army. Several British and American-owned utility companies have been expropriated. Bolivia: A revolutionary plot headed by General Toro, former head of the Bolivian Purchasing Commission in Washington, and financed by Mauricio Hochschild, millionaire mine owner, has been thwarted, according to a Bolivian Government communique. The Government has announced that trial of revolutionary elements will be by regular judicial procedure and that elections will take place in July as planned.
3. EASTERN EUROPE--A definite lull continued on the Eastern Front. Northern Front: Spring thaws have made road conditions extremely difficult and all wheeled transport traffic is restricted to the roads. Central Front: Small-scale German and Hungarian attacks designed to reduce the Soviet salient S of Stanislav were partially successful. Southern Front: Melting snow has flooded streams and rivers in northeast Rumania. German and Rumanian resistance has prevented any progress by Soviet attacks near Jassy and Tiraspol. The Soviets are now besieging the fortress of Sevastopol. Naval Activity: According to Soviet reports, surface and air units of the Red fleets in the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic Sea, and the Black Sea

203(6)

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have been unusually active, especially in the Black Sea, where the Soviets have been trying to prevent the Germans from evacuating men and material from the Crimea by sea. One minesweeper, 1 motor torpedo boat, 14 patrol vessels, 7 landing barges, 10 planes, and 24 merchantmen totalling at least 88,000 tons were sunk, and 1 minesweeper, 1 motor torpedo boat, several patrol vessels, and 5 merchantmen were damaged; the largest percentage of these losses was reported as having taken place in the Black Sea. Air Activity: The GAF devoted its chief attention to defensive ground support in the Bessarabian and Moldavian areas and to attacks on concentration areas and supply bases in the Ukraine, although attempts were made to provide convoy escort in the Baltic and Barents Seas. The SAF again devoted special attention to targets in the Baltic States and to German shipping on seas bordering Soviet territory.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--The size and frequency of German bombing attacks on the United Kingdom, particularly over the southwest ports, gradually increased, but little effective concentration was achieved. Over France and Belgium, German fighter reaction to U.S. fighter sweeps was very weak, but daylight air opposition, uniformly strong to single deep bomber penetrations into the Reich in good weather, varied according to the relative importance of the targets when separate objectives were attacked simultaneously by U.S. aircraft. Naval Activity: On the night of 23-24 April, 3 engagements took place between enemy and British light naval forces off the coast of France, during which 2 German destroyers were damaged. On the night of 25-26 April, 3 German destroyers were attacked off the north coast of Brittany by Allied surface units; 1 German destroyer was believed sunk. On 26 April a German convoy was attacked off Norway by British carrier-borne planes; 4 vessels in the convoy and 1 escort vessel were hit. On 29 April, 2 Canadian destroyers engaged 2 German destroyers off Brittany; 1 German destroyer was beached and set ablaze; the other, though damaged, escaped.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The situation remained generally unchanged. German ground activity was confined to a few small-scale attacks, patrolling, and artillery and mortar fire. Balkans: In Greece, German drives to clear Greek guerrillas from the area NW of Kalavrita continue. In Bulgaria, sabotage activities by guerrillas near Sofia have increased recently. Nearly 400 Germans were killed, and over 500 were captured in recent Partisan raids on the Dalmatian coast islands of Mjlet and Korcula. Naval Activity: The last week was marked by the first attempts on the part of German naval units to raid Allied-controlled ports in the Mediterranean since the capitulation of Italy. On 21 April, 5 human torpedoes of a new type carried out an abortive attack on shipping in the anchorage at Anzio; 4 of these torpedoes were sunk, and the fifth was beached intact; 4 German survivors were captured of a probable force of 10. On 25 April, German surface craft (probably former Italian destroyers) supported by aircraft, dropping flares, bombarded the port of Bastia (Corsica). On the night of 24-25 April, Allied coastal forces operating

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from Bastia intercepted 2 destroyers which had been previously damaged. A corvette towing 1 of the destroyers was believed sunk by Allied torpedoes. An Axis southbound convoy was intercepted off Port Barati, and in the ensuing action, 3 F-boats, 3 landing craft, and a tug were sunk. Air Activity: GAF offensive activity over the battle zones in Italy increased sharply during the week; both Anzio and Naples were fairly heavily bombed. GAF defensive reaction in central Italy continued slight and at Toulon, Varese, and Turin was light to moderate; however, near Vienna and at Wiener-Neustadt fighter opposition was substantial.

6. ASIA--Burma--India: Severe fighting continues in Kohima village. The Dimapur--Kohima road is open to traffic but is still subject to Japanese raiding parties and snipers. In the Imphal area, no significant change occurred; there appears to have been a Japanese attempt to shift part of the 15th Division W of Imphal, which may account for lessened resistance on the northern perimeter. A British advance NE toward Ukhrul was checked, however, by the Japanese, who have re-occupied Kanglatongbi (12 miles N-NW of Imphal). Japanese efforts to force the Tengnoupai positions on the Tamu road failed, although the British yielded some ground. The Japanese tendency is now to flank this area and attack Palel from the south and east. On the Tiddim road the Japanese made slight gains and are now 4 road miles S of Bishenpur. In the Hukawng Valley, the Chinese advance was checked by strong resistance with artillery support; heavy fighting is in progress on the main road 16 miles N-NW of Kamaing. The Chinese have occupied Kaury (16 miles N-NE of Kamaing) and Manpin (10 miles N-NE of Kamaing). In the Arakan several Japanese attacks in the Buthidaung area were repulsed. China: The Japanese occupied Chengchow (north Honan) on 24 April. Japanese columns moving W and SW from N of Chengchow and S and W from Kaifeng and Chungmow (20 miles W-SW of Kaifeng) have halted at Ssushu, Mihsien, Sincheng, and Weichwan (25 miles W, 30 miles SW, 27 miles S, and 35 miles SW of Chengchow, respectively). Total Japanese strength in the area is estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. The Chinese report a Japanese movement in 2 columns W from Shouhsien and Fengtai (115 and 125 miles respectively NW of Nan-king) toward Yingshang. Naval Activity: Targets in the Kuriles were raided 3 times by U.S. Navy planes. Considerable heavy but inaccurate AA fire at Paramushiru and Shimushu was the only opposition; no reaction was encountered at Matsuwa. Air Activity: As many as 20 to 30 Japanese planes participated in attacks on Allied airfields and dispositions in Assam. Japanese planes supported ground operations in the Yellow River Bend area. No air opposition was encountered by a U.S. antishipping strike near Saigon.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 24 April, Allied ground forces completed occupation of Ujaelang Atoll (Marshall) against slight resistance. Allied aircraft continued daily attacks on Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje, where Japanese AA fire ranged, generally, from meager to none. Taongi

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Atoll (Marshall) was twice bombed. Ponape and Truk (Carolines) were frequently bombed, the latter at night when several Japanese planes were usually airborne but rarely intercepted. On 25 April, Allied planes attacking Guam reported no Japanese AA or air interception but sighted many Japanese planes on 2 airfields. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Allied ground forces landing at Bogadjim met no resistance and when occupying Madang and Alexishafen only slight opposition. Allied patrols N of Alexishafen encountered many mines but no troops. Between 23 and 25 April the Japanese offered only slight resistance to Allied units which occupied Aitape town and Tumbleo, Ali, Seleco, and Angel islands offshore. By the latter date Allied patrols were 20 miles E of Aitape. The Japanese made 1 weak counterattack on the night of 25-26 April. Allied forces encountered only slight opposition in occupying Hollandia, Cyclops, and Sentani fields. By 27 April perimeter defenses for the fields had been established, and Hollandia town and Cape Seedja were occupied. The Japanese successfully defended a hill 2 miles NE of Cyclops field on 28 April but unsuccessfully attacked the Allied perimeter. An Allied landing at Demta on 29 April was unopposed. Japanese aircraft ineffectively bombed the Humboldt Bay area and made 2 night attacks on Allied shipping off Hollandia and off Aitape. Allied planes in daily attacks on Japanese positions along the north coast of New Guinea met no air opposition. Heavy air attacks on the Rabaul area continued daily. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Japanese installations at Manokwari, Jelfman Island, and Babo were bombed by Allied planes which met air opposition at each place; 5 Japanese planes were shot down. In the Schouten islands, Allied planes twice bombed Kamiri and Namber airfields, destroying 34 Japanese airborne and grounded planes and bombed Mokmer airfield, destroying 16 airborne and grounded Japanese planes. On 29 April many Japanese barges were sighted along the south and southeast coasts of Bink Island. Naval Activity: The landings in the Hollandia and Aitape areas were covered by a strong U.S. task force, which bombarded key Japanese airfields and concentrations along the coast both before and after the landings. There was no surface opposition of any kind to these landings.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 April a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed in the Mediterranean area and is presumed sunk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Two were reported: one on 28 April, 50 miles SW of Martinique, and the other on 28 April, 550 miles SE of Newfoundland.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD 35000
By auth. A. C. W. 62-3-78
25 Apr 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 394. :-----

SPECIAL NOTICE

→ : The Army-Navy Daily Intelligence Report : ←
: will be discontinued with this issue. :
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1. NORTH AMERICA.--Germans in unknown strength engaged a Greenland sledge patrol at Cape Susi, Shannon Island, northeast Greenland; the date and details of the encounter were not reported.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--North of the Pripet Marshes the ground remains soft but is dry S of the marshes. The Germans are aggressive in the Kovel--Stanislav area, Northern and Central Fronts: The Germans report that heavy Soviet troop concentrations are being brought by rail to points E of Narva, E of Pskov, and E of Vitebsk. Southern Front: West of Dubno, German attacks on Soviet positions made some progress. South of Stanislav, German and Hungarian forces substantially reduced the Soviet salient which extends west between Stanislav and the Carpathian Mountains. At Sevastopol the Germans report that the Soviet forces are regrouping. Air Activity: On the night of 23-24 April the SAF again heavily bombed the important German supply and communication base of Lvov. On 24 April the GAF continued to oppose SAF attacks on a Crimean airfield, where additional German planes, including several Ju-52 transport planes, were destroyed on the ground. Both the SAF and the GAF supported ground operations in the Sevastopol area; the GAF sustained losses from AA fire and air combat. There were further Soviet anti-shipping strikes in Sevastopol Harbor.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 24 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked airdromes in the Munich area and the aircraft factory and assembly plant in the Friedrichshafen area. AA fire and strong GAF opposition were encountered at the Munich targets, but German fighter reaction at Friedrichshafen was weak. U.S. fighters report 123 GAF planes were destroyed in combat and on the ground.

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5. **MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy:** The Italian front was generally quiet; activity was confined to patrolling and mortar and artillery exchanges. In the Anzio beachhead a German strong point 2 miles SE of Carroceto was taken by Allied troops. **Air Activity:** On 23 April in central Italy, Allied planes bombed rail lines, gun positions, and repair shops. Foligno, Perugia, and Rieti airfields were strafed, and 8 German planes were destroyed on the ground. About 50 GAF sorties were flown during the day, most of them defensive. On the night of 23-24 April about 30 German aircraft attacked Allied positions in the Anzio beachhead. On 24 April strong formations of U.S. bombers attacked rail yards at Ploesti and Bucharest, dropping 800 and 475 tons on the respective targets. About 100 Axis aircraft opposed these operations; 31 Axis planes were lost. Other U.S. heavy bombers attacked an aircraft factory at Belgrade without aerial opposition.

6. **ASIA.--Burma:** On 22 April fighting continued around Kunpi (4 miles W of Bishenpur) without material change; Japanese pressure at Tengnoupal forced the British to withdraw from 2 positions. On the Imphal northern perimeter the British are consolidating their advance toward Ukhrul and are in contact N of Sokpao (30 trail miles NE of Imphal); a considerable amount of Japanese supplies and ammunition was captured in this area. **China:** On 23 April several trucks and steam rollers together with gasoline stores were destroyed when Japanese barracks, areas and a transport pool along the Burma--Yunnan road were attacked by U.S. fighters. On 22 April the Chinese Air Force reported that 21 Japanese aircraft carried out attacks in cooperation with ground forces NW of Chengshien.

7. **PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area:** On 23 April, Allied planes attacked Japanese installations at Ponape, Truk, and Woleai (Carolines). At Truk, 1 of several airborne Japanese planes intercepted, and at Woleai 2 of 8 intercepting planes were shot down. Allied planes bombed Mille, Jaluit, Wotje, and Maloelap (Marshalls), encountering meager AA fire. **Solomons Area:** On 22 April, Allied ground patrols E of the Torokina perimeter were subjected to Japanese mortar and rifle fire from positions E of the Saua River. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions in central Bougainville. **New Guinea--New Britain Area:** On 23 April, Allied ground forces landed at Bogadjim; no Japanese resistance was reported. In the Aitape area, Allied ground patrols reached the Nigla River (7 miles E of Aitape), encountering no Japanese. Tumleo and Saleo Islands (off shore from Aitape) were occupied by Allied ground forces after heavy naval and aerial bombardment. In the Hollandia area, Allied ground forces advanced toward the airfields: the force from Tanahmerah Bay reached Sabron (approximately 4-1/2 miles W of Hollandia airfield and 6 miles SE of Tanahmerah Bay), encountering slight Japanese resistance; the force from Humboldt Bay

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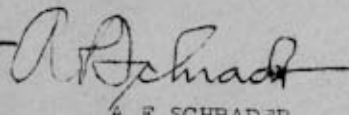
advanced westward unopposed to a hill 8 miles E of Cyclops airfield. In addition, Allied ground units reached the west shore of Imbi Bay (2 miles NE of Hollandia). Japanese planes bombed the Humboldt Bay area. Allied aircraft heavily attacked the Hansa Bay and Wewak areas and bombed coastal points between Bogia and Alexishafen. On 22 and 23 April, Rabaul and Kavieng were effectively bombed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 23 April, Allied aircraft bombed Kamiri and Namber airfields (Noemfoor Island), shooting down 14 of 20 intercepting Japanese fighters.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter, E-8-72
24Apr44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 393.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There is a definite lull along the entire Eastern Front. On the Northern Front and on part of the Central Front the spring thaw has begun. On the Southern Front the ground has dried after recent rains. Northern and Central Fronts: Small-scale German attacks continue SW of Narva. Southern Front: South of Stanislaw the Soviets are counter-attacking against German pressure. Soviet pressure continues at Sevastopol. Air Activity: In the period between 15 and 20 April the SAF sank 9 ships and 2 F-lighters in attacks on German shipping in the Black Sea. On 23 April the GAF opposed a strong SAF attack on a German convoy off Vardo. The GAF was active against airfields and the SAF, against communications in the Stanislaw area. Both air forces supported ground operations in the Crimea, where the SAF destroyed a number of German aircraft on the ground.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 22 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked Hamm, dropping 1,800 tons; other targets received 280 tons. About 190 German sorties were flown in opposition to these formations; the GAF lost 60 aircraft. AA fire over Hamm was intense. About 20 German planes attacked the U.S. bombers over England on the return flight. U.S. medium and light bombers made heavy attacks on targets in the Calais region, and dive bombers struck rail lines in Belgium. On the night of 22-23 April, RAF bombers attacked rail yards at Laon and bombed Brunswick and Duesseldorf.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Situation generally unchanged. On the Civita Castellana--Rome road, 80 motor transport vehicles were seen moving south; considerable motor transport in groups of 50-60 was observed in movement SE of Rome. In the Anzio beachhead, 3-1/2 miles from Carroceto, a German company attack was repulsed. A German platoon attempting infiltration 4 miles E of Carroceto was forced to withdraw. Air Activity: On the night of 21-22 April, RAF planes bombed ports

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along the west coast of Italy, and U.S. light bombers attacked motor vehicles in the Rome area. On 22 April, U.S. planes attacked rail lines, bridges, and troop positions in central Italy and along the coast of Dalmatia and Albania. Only 8 German planes were active over the battle areas during the day. On the night of 22-23 April, 15 German aircraft made light attacks at Anzio and on forward positions in the beachhead. On 23 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked aircraft factories and airdromes at Wiener Neustadt, Bad Vöslau, and Schwechat (all in the Vienna area). About 175 GAF sorties were flown in opposition to these missions, and 47 German planes were lost; AA fire over the targets was intense.

6. ASIA.--China: On 23 April the Chinese Air Force reported that the Japanese have not yet fully occupied Chengchow; the Chinese garrison is still in the city, and fighting continues. On 21 April, 2 Japanese fighters which attacked a U.S. heavy bomber off St. Johns Island (Hong Kong area) were shot down. Indo-China: On 22 April, 5 ships of 300 feet or over, of which 3 were tankers, were sunk at Cap St. Jacques (SE of Saigon) in the first U.S. heavy bomber mission against this port; 8 direct hits were made on a rail bridge SW of Vinh; 2 spans were knocked into the water. Burma: On 21-22 April the Japanese were under increasing British pressure on the Ukhrul road NE of Imphal; to the south, Japanese troop and supply movements were noted 4 miles S of Bishenpur, and sharp fighting was still in progress around Kunpi (4 miles W of Bishenpur). Operations have slackened around Kohima, where the British relieved the garrison and established strong positions in the western part of the town. Some contact with forward Japanese units has been made at Sakhal (40 air miles N of Kohima). In the Mogaung Valley, 100 Japanese were killed 11 miles S-SW of Shaduzup, and a Japanese attack on Chinese troops advancing along the Taro-Lonkin trail was repulsed. On 19, 20, and 21 April, Allied planes attacked Japanese transportation facilities and storage dumps in the Chindwin and Arakan areas. Twelve fires were started in dumps at Katha, and additional fires resulted from medium bomber strikes at Mawla. Allied heavy bombers attacked Maymo (E of Mandalay), scoring hits on rail installations and causing several explosions.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 18-19 April and on 22 April, Allied planes attacked Truk, encountering 5 Japanese fighters. On 22 April, Allied planes bombed Mille, Wotje, Jalut, and Ponape without air opposition. Solomons Area: On 22 April, Allied aircraft attacked Tinian Harbor and the Kahili airfield (Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 22 April, Allied ground forces occupied the Japanese airfields at Alitape and established perimeter defenses, killing 60 and capturing 91 Japanese. In the Hollandia area, Allied ground forces, after unopposed landings at Jautefa Bay (W of Humboldt Bay), advanced north to occupy a line extending SW from Cape Jagoer to Lelmok Hill (1 mile E-SE

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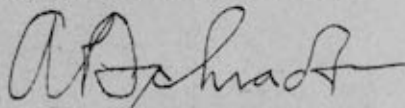
and 3-1/2 miles SW of Hollandia, respectively). Allied troops also occupied the beach 2 miles S of Cape Tjeweri (4 miles S of Hollandia). The Allied forces which landed at Tanahmerah Bay advanced 3 miles S to Paipou against slight Japanese opposition. On 21 and 22 April, Allied aircraft effectively bombed Japanese positions in the Rabaul area. On 22 April, Allied bombers heavily attacked the Wewak and Hansa Bay areas without Japanese aerial opposition. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 22 April, Allied bombers attacked Kamiri and Namber airfields (Noemfoor Island), encountering 5 Japanese fighters. Dilli (Timor) was effectively bombed.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD 155381
By auth. A. C. 5-8-78
23 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

TW.

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

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

No. 392.

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

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Temperatures above zero now exist along the entire Eastern Front south of Petsamo. On the Northern and Central fronts heavy rainfall and spring thaws have softened the ground and swollen all water courses. On the Southern Front the ground remains firm despite heavy rains during the last 48 hours. Visibility is reported good all along the coast of the Black Sea, but over the sea itself dense fog exists. There has been little change in the military situation. Northern and Central Fronts: Southwest of Narva the Germans have renewed their attacks against the Soviet bridgehead across the Narova River. Southern Front: Southeast of Stanislav the Red Army is counterattacking against sustained German pressure. In the Crimea there is no significant change, although Soviet pressure against the outer defenses of Sevastopol continues. Air Activity: On the night of 21-22 April the SAF continued its attacks on Estonian shale-oil plants by bombing the Kohtla-Jaerve area (35 miles W of Narva) for the second time and Sillamae (Atsalama), 12 miles to the south. On the night of 21-22 April the GAF attacked rail targets at Velikie Luki. On 22 April both air forces supported ground operations near Narva, and the SAF attacked German shipping in the Baltic and Black Seas.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 21 April in the Calais region, U.S. medium and light bombers attacking gun positions and other military objectives encountered about 8 German planes and intense AA fire. U.S. fighters also bombed airdromes and rail targets in northern France and Belgium. A lone German fighter on reconnaissance over the south coast of England and the Isle of Wight was destroyed by RAF fighters. In the Bay of Biscay, an Allied bomber attacked 3 groups of ships including 4 destroyers, 3 unidentified vessels, and a 1,000-ton vessel.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: No change in the situation occurred. Two German raids were repulsed 10 miles S-SW of Ortona. In the Anzio beachhead a large German group forming for attack 9 miles W of Cisterna

203(6)

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was dispersed by artillery fire; the Germans were offering strong resistance 5 miles S of Cisterna. Heavy German motor transport movement southward from Palestrina to Frosinone was observed. Considerable movement was seen on roads leading into Rome from the north. Air Activity: On the night of 20-21 April, German planes ineffectively attacked Anzio Harbor. On 21 April in central Italy, Allied planes again made heavy attacks on German transport, roads, rails, and supply dumps; only 27 German aircraft were active during the day, 3 of which were destroyed. On 22 April adverse weather prevailed in Italy. On 21 April off Sidi Barrani (E of Tobruk), a German reconnaissance bomber was destroyed by Allied fighters.

6. ASIA:--On 19 April a Japanese motor column was moving N along the Imphal--Tiddim road and W of the road toward the Bishenpur--Silchar trail. The Japanese have reached a point 1-1/2 miles SW of Kohima. There was only minor activity in the Arakan. On 20 April, Allied aircraft attacked camps and stores NW of Manywet and, on 19 and 20 April, carried out offensive operations in the Arakan, Chindwin, and north central Burma. Japanese villages, gun positions, transportation units and facilities, and other targets in the Tiddim and Kohima areas were damaged. South of Buthidsung similar objectives and many rivercraft were attacked. On 21 April, U.S. fighters attacked scattered targets on roads and airfields in east central Burma; there was no interception.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 21 April in the Marshalls, Allied ground forces completed reconnaissance of Erikub and Aur Atolls (45 miles W-NW and 10 miles S of Maloelap, respectively), encountering no Japanese. Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit were heavily bombed by Allied planes; AA fire was meager at Maloelap and ranged from none to moderate elsewhere. Ponsape, Satawan, and Woleai (Carolines) were bombed by Allied planes, which destroyed 1 grounded Japanese plane at Woleai. According to a Pacific Fleet announcement, on 17 April (West Longitude Time), Allied aircraft attacked Saipan and Tinian (southern Marianas), shooting down 1 of approximately 25 intercepting Japanese fighters. Solomons Area: On 20 and 21 April, Japanese installations in the Empress Augusta Bay and southwest Bougainville areas were attacked by Allied aircraft; on 21 April, Allied PT-boats shelled Japanese positions in the same areas. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 21 April, Allied ground forces landed on the north coast of New Guinea and, virtually unopposed, established beachheads at Aitape and also at Humboldt and Tanahmerah Bays (just S of and 23 miles W of Hollandia, respectively); there was no Japanese air opposition. Allied aircraft carried out heavy attacks against Japanese positions in the Aitape area and bombed the airfields at But, Daguan, Wewak, and Boram, leaving them unserviceable.

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Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area: On 21 April the Japanese airfields at Kamiri and Namber on Noemfoor Island (E of Manokwari) were bombed by Allied planes; 4 Japanese fighters unsuccessfully attempted interception.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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Regraded Unclassified

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By 6010 10-10-78
22 Apr 44
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**ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

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

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

No. 391.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Haiti: President Elie Lescot has been re-elected for a 7-year term beginning in May 1944, although his present term still has 2 years to run. El Salvador: Fifteen more persons including 10 civilians have reportedly been executed by President Martinez of Salvador in reprisal for the attempted revolution of 2 April.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Activity continues on a diminished scale. Northern and Central Fronts: Soviet forces are counterattacking to relieve strong German pressure on the Red Army's bridgehead across the Narova River SW of Narva. Southern Front: Strong German attacks continue SE of Stanislav without significant change in the situation. In the Crimea, Red Army forces continue to tighten the ring about Sevastopol. Air Activity: On 21 April the SAF attacked a German convoy in the North Cape--Petsamo area and other German shipping in the Gulf of Finland. The SAF also attacked rail communications, troops, and mechanized equipment in the Stanislav area.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 19-20 April about 14 GAF planes bombed scattered points in southeast England. On 20 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers dropped 1,835 tons on military objectives along the Channel coast. Only 22 GAF planes were seen in action, 4 of which were destroyed in combat; an equal number was destroyed on the ground; AA fire was intense. U.S. medium bombers attacked rail yards and an airdrome in northern France. RAF planes successfully attacked 3 German convoys off the Netherlands coast without aerial opposition. On the night of 20-21 April about 40 German bombers attacked points on the east coast of England; about 8 GAF intruders were also active over the same area. RAF planes heavily attacked Cologne and rail targets near Paris and Brussels; slight German fighter reaction was encountered near Paris.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Situation unchanged. Activity was confined to patrolling and artillery fire. Air Activity: On the night

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of 19-20 April, RAF planes bombed the harbors at San Stefano, Piombino, Leghorn, and Genoa. A light attack was also made on the rail yards at Plovdiv (Bulgaria). On 20 April, Allied aircraft attacked rail and road targets and supply dumps at numerous points between the battle zone and Florence. Eleven GAF planes were destroyed on the Rieti landing ground. About 30 sorties were flown by German planes over the combat area, including a 20-plane bombing attack at Lanciano (on the coast below Pescara). On the night of 20-21 April off Algiers, about 25 German aircraft attacked Allied shipping. A simultaneous attack was made off Bougie; 3 GAF planes were shot down. On 21 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Bucharest and Turnu-Severin. About 80 Axis planes opposed the bombers. About 100 Axis sorties were flown in opposition to the escorting U.S. fighters. The Axis lost 35 planes.

8. ASIA.--Burma: On 20 April the Dimapur--Kohima road was opened by the British. Estimates indicate that 400 Japanese have been killed in this area during the last few days. The British are steadily extending their Imphal perimeter; Sakpao (24 miles NE of Imphal) and Wakan (13 miles N-NE of Imphal) have been occupied by the British, and Japanese pockets remaining in this vicinity are being liquidated. Bitter fighting has taken place at Kungpi (4 miles W of Bishenpur), which the British recaptured; tank-supported Japanese efforts to break through at Tengenou-pai, on the Tamu road, were repulsed. On 17, 18, and 19 April, Allied planes carried out successful missions against Japanese positions, villages, and storage dumps in the Chindwin and Mogaung valley areas. Approximately 13 tons were dropped in attacks on road and river transportation facilities in the Arakan; in a strong sweep against Meiktila airdrome, buildings and airfield installations were bombed and strafed without air opposition. China: On 18 April the Chinese Air Force reports that a Japanese force driving west from Chungking (20 miles E of Chengchow) advanced in several columns. On 21 April, 1 column had reached a point about 9 miles SE of Chengchow; a second column crossed the Peiping--Hankow RR about 20 miles S of Chengchow and reached a point about 20 miles S-SW of Chengchow; a third column was about 30 miles S-SE of Chengchow. Another force moving southward from the Japanese bridgehead S of the Yellow River was engaged N of Kwangwu (15 miles NW of Chengchow). Japanese planes were active against Chengchow and other towns along the Lunghai RR from Chengchow to Tungkuang; the towns of Hanchung and Ankang in Southern Shensi Province also were bombed.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 19 April, Satawan (Carolines) was effectively bombed, and on the night of 19-20 April, Allied aircraft heavily bombed Japanese installations at Truk, where 3 Japanese aircraft intercepted. Ponape and Woleai were also bombed; 5 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed at the latter place. Wake Island and the 4 remaining

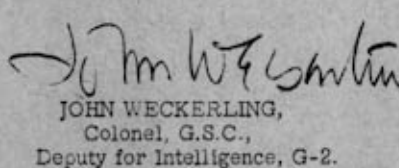
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Japanese bases in the Marshalls were bombed by Allied aircraft; Japanese AA fire ranged from moderate to intense at Wake and from weak to moderate elsewhere. Solomons Area: On 19 April, Allied ground forces engaged Japanese troops at the mouth of the Mavavia River (Torokina area) and destroyed 5 machine guns. Allied planes bombed Japanese positions in the Numa Numa area and attacked Japanese personnel and positions in the Buka Passage area. On the night of 19-20 April, Allied PT-boats shelled Japanese coastal installations in southwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 19 and 20 April, Japanese installations in the Rabaul area were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft. On 20 April, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese positions between Alexishafen and Bogia. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 20 April the Japanese airfields at Kamiri and Namber on Noemfoor Island (E of Manokwari) were attacked by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 20 April, 2 cargo vessels (1 U.S. and 1 British) were sunk by aircraft off Algiers, and a French cargo vessel was sunk by aircraft off Bougie. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 21 April one was reported 120 miles NW of Martinique.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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By auth. AFM 563-72
21 Apr 44

TW

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 20 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 21 April 1944

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

No. 390.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Bolivia: According to press reports, on 20 April all tin miners were on strike in protest against release from prison of 3 former members of the Penaranda government whom the miners blame for the Catavi massacres. President Villaroel returned the 3 to prison in an attempt to avoid disorders and end the strike.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fighting along the entire Eastern Front continues on a reduced scale. Northern and Central Fronts: The Germans have launched an attack against the Soviet bridgehead across the Narva River SW of Narva. Slight gains are reported. Southern Front: The Red Army has renewed its pressure on the German salient SW of Tarnopol. Continued strong German pressure has brought no significant change in the situation SE of Stanislav. Sevastopol is in a state of siege; no progress has been reported by the Red Army in the last 24 hours. Air Activity: On the night of 19-20 April the SAF bombed the Latvian rail junctions of Rezekne (on the Vilna-Pskov RR) and Gulbene (80 miles to the northwest) and a shale-oil plant at Kiwilli (Kelle), 15 miles W of Tallinn (Estonia). On 20 April both air forces strongly supported ground operations near Narva and in the Crimea. Several recent sinkings of German vessels in the Black Sea were reported by the SAF.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 18-19 April, 50 GAF bombers attacked London and other targets in southeast England; 13 were shot down. An additional 5 German planes, in 2 formations, bombed and strafed widely separated points. In northern France, RAF planes dropped 4,450 tons of bombs on rail targets at Rouen, Tergnier, and 2 points in the Paris area. GAF night fighters were moderately active in opposition; AA fire was slight to moderate. On 19 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft factories at Kassel, as well as 5 nearby air-dromes and GAF air control stations. About 60 GAF fighters offered opposition, 16 of which were shot down. U.S. medium and fighter bombers attacked rail targets and gun positions in Belgium and along the Channel coast without air opposition.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: Situation unchanged. During the night of 18-20 April, German movement in Cassino increased. Motor movements in both directions were reported between Rome and Velletri and Rome and Castelnuovo. Balkans: On 12 April in the northern Peloponnesus, 3 columns of German troops supported by Greek Security Battalions started a drive south toward Kalavrita from Patras and Aiyion; Greek guerrillas have withdrawn from Kalavrita. German drives are also reported in the Corinth and Tripolis areas in the northeastern and eastern Peloponnesus, respectively. Air Activity: On 19 April, despite adverse weather, Allied light, medium, and fighter bombers made heavy attacks on transport, railroads, and roads in central Italy. On 20 April, 8 formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked rail and shipping targets from Fano (central Italy) to Mestre, Venice, Padua, and Trieste in the north. A total of 65 German fighters was encountered, 8 of which were shot down. On 19 April, RAF planes bombed Maleme airdrome (Crete) without air opposition; 7 GAF planes were destroyed or damaged on the ground.

6. ASIA--Burma: On the nights of 16-17 and 17-18 April, 2 attacks on British positions near Tengnoupal (12 miles SE of Palel) were repulsed with heavy casualties to the Japanese; some Japanese positions on the northern perimeter of the Imphal defenses were captured. The situation around Kohima is still obscure; a Japanese force, estimated at 2 battalions, previously believed to be moving against Dimapur from Pulomi has probably been diverted toward Kohima. On 18 and 19 April, Allied medium bombers attacked Japanese rail targets at Ywatsung and at other points on the main line, as well as dumps at Kamaing. Allied planes continued to attack Japanese transportation facilities, storage areas, and gun positions on the Chindwin fronts and in the Mawla area. Japanese airfields near Meiktila were also bombed, and 25 rivercraft were damaged in strikes over the Arakan and Ramree areas. Sumatra: According to a British communique, on 19 April an early morning attack was made on Sabang and Lhonga (northern Sumatra) by a strong Allied fleet; dock facilities and airdrome buildings were heavily damaged and left burning; 22 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground at Sabang; 3 Japanese torpedo bombers which attacked the task force also were shot down. Two merchant ships of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each suffered direct hits, and 2 destroyer escort vessels were strafed and set on fire.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 18 April, Allied aircraft attacked Woleai (W of Truk) and shot down 2 of 11 intercepting Japanese fighters; 4 grounded planes also were destroyed. Satawan (SE of Truk) was bombed with good results. Solomons Area: On 18 April, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese supply and bivouac areas at Numa Numa and gun positions and shore installations in the Baka and south Bougainville areas. On 19 April, Allied PT-boats shelled Japanese gun positions in the Empress Augusta Bay

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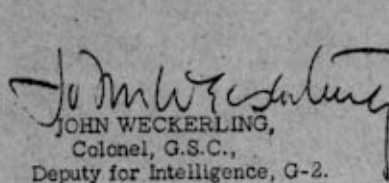
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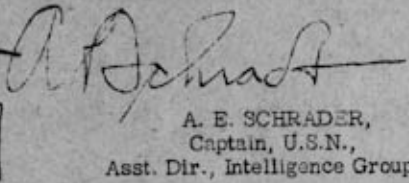
area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 April, Japanese installations in the Rabaul area were heavily bombed; intense AA fire was encountered at Vunapope. On 19 April, Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese coastal installations and small craft between Bogia and Alexishafen and attacked the Wakde, Hollandia, and Aitape areas. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 19 April, Allied planes bombed Soe Village (Timor). In Dutch New Guinea, Allied planes attacked Manokwari and Utarom (Kaimana); 3 Japanese fighters intercepted unsuccessfully at the latter place.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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ON 10/15/83
20 APR 83-3-72

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 19 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 20 April 1944

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

No. 339.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Fighting continues on a reduced scale along the Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Only patrol and reconnaissance activity occurred. Southern Front: West of Tarnopol and SE of Stanislav the Germans still maintain heavy pressure but without significant effect. Northeast of Kishinev attacks by the Soviets have slightly enlarged their bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dneestr. In the Crimea the Soviets are closing in on Sevastopol from the north and southeast, but German resistance continues strong. Air Activity: On the night of 18-19 April, SAF long-range bombers heavily attacked train concentrations loaded with troops and supplies in the Lvov rail yards. On the night of 18-19 April and during the following day, the SAF attacked shipping in the port of Sevastopol. On 19 April the SAF opposed attacks by GAF bombers and fighters E of Stanislav. In the Crimea the SAF attacked 10 grounded German transport planes on Cape Khersonets airfield, and the GAF supported counterattacks near Sevastopol. German shipping on the Sevastopol-Constanta sea lane was also attacked.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 18 April, U.S. heavy bombers heavily attacked aircraft factories at Oranienburg, Brandenburg, and Rathenow (Berlin area), encountering only 20 German aircraft. Other U.S. heavy bombers attacked numerous targets in central Germany, encountering 150 German aircraft. AA fire was intense at Berlin but meager elsewhere. On all of these missions 19 German planes were destroyed. U.S. heavy and medium bombers attacked targets at Calais, Dunkerque, and the rail yards at Charleroi, encountering no German air opposition and meager AA fire.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The situation remained unchanged. Considerable German movement occurred 4 miles NE of Orsogna, and a strong raid was made at Orsogna. German shelling forced withdrawal of an Allied position to Torricella. German fuel dumps near Apollinare (7

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miles S of Cassino) were attacked by tanks; large fires were started. In the Anzio beachhead a German position 3 miles NE of Littoria was raided by Allied troops. Balkans: Approximately 30 miles N of Agrinion (Greece) fighting continues between Greek guerrilla forces. Ten miles SW of Agrinion the Germans, supported by forces from Greek Security Battalions, engaged a Greek guerrilla force on 15 April. Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 April, RAF aircraft attacked the rail yards at Plovdiv (Bulgaria). In Italy on 18 April, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers continued to attack communications and other German installations; only 13 GAF planes were active during the day.

6. ASIA--Burma: On the night of 16-17 April, Kongpi (5 miles SW of Bishenpur) was captured by the Japanese after severe fighting; British troops are endeavoring to regain possession of the village. Japanese pressure on the British defenses near Tengnoupal on the Paili--Tamu road is increasing. No significant change occurred in either the Arakan or Hukawng Valley sectors. On 17 April more than 36 Japanese planes were contacted over the Irraphal area; 4 were shot down by Allied fighters. On 16, 17, and 18 April, Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked rail targets in the Mandalay and Pegu areas and oil plants at Yenangyaung, during which 2 Japanese fighters attempted interception; other targets included bridges near Mogaung and stores in the Mogaung Valley. RAF and U.S. fighters continued intensive ground support operations in the Arakan and upper Chindwin areas; targets near Mawli and Shwebo were hit without any aerial opposition. Kuriles: On 18 April a Japanese plane was seen on reconnaissance about 100 miles E of Shimushu. On 19 April, U.S. aircraft lightly attacked Paramushiru and Shimushu.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 17 April, Allied aircraft effectively bombed installations on Satawan Island (Nomo) without opposition. On 18 April, Allied planes bombed Ponape, encountering no Japanese AA fire. Japanese installations on Wotje, Maloelap, and Mille were effectively bombed by Allied planes; Japanese AA fire ranged from meager to intense. Solomons Area: On 17 April, Japanese gun positions in the Buka and south Bougainville areas were bombed by Allied planes. On the night of 17-18 April, Allied PT-boats attacked shore positions at Empress Augusta Bay. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 17 April, Japanese installations in the Rabaul area were heavily bombed. On New Guinea, Japanese gun positions at Bogla were bombed by Allied planes. On 18 April, Japanese coastal positions near Aitape and N of Alexishafen were bombed and strafed. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 18 April, Allied planes attacked installations on Babar Island (E of Timor), destroying a radio station. In northwest Dutch New Guinea, Allied planes effectively bombed airfields at Babo and Manokwari as well as positions at Waren and Moemi (on coast S of Manokwari).

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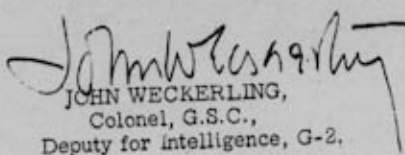
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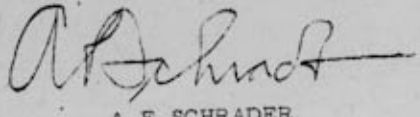
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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19 April 44
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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 18 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 19 April 1944

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

No. 388.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There is no information on weather conditions. Except in the Crimea, fighting has diminished all along the Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Nothing to report. Southern Front: North of Brody, W of Tarnopol, and E of Stanislaw, German forces are active, but there has been no significant change in the situation. North of Jassy, Soviet pressure continues; in the Kishinev and Tiraspol areas the Red Army failed to enlarge its bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dneestr River. In the Crimea, Soviet forces captured Balaklava and continued toward Sevastopol. Air Activity: On the night of 17-18 April the GAF bombed Kiev, and the SAF attacked Constanta.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The situation remained unchanged. A German ammunition dump 7 miles NE of Minturno was blown up by artillery fire. In the Anzio beachhead a number of small-scale German attacks 8 miles SW of Carroceto was repulsed on 17 April. Balkans: A small number of Germans was captured, and several were killed during the week ending 13 April as a result of small amphibious Allied raids on 3 Dodecanese islands and Amorgos Island (Cyclades). Air Activity: On the night of 16-17 April, RAF planes attacked Budapest, encountering accurate, heavy AA fire. Harbors along the west coast of Italy were also bombed. On 17 April, U. S. medium and fighter bombers attacked rail targets N and E of Rome. Fighters also attacked supply dumps, guns, and motor vehicles near Rome. On 18 April, U. S. fighters strafed airdromes in the Udine area, destroying 3 GAF planes in combat and 11 on the ground; only 26 GAF fighters were encountered.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 17 April, 22 Japanese tanks were reported moving toward Tengnoupai (12 miles S of Palel), and 1 Japanese battalion was reportedly moving S from this area in an effort to outflank Palel (28 miles S of Imphal). Fighting continues at various points 4 miles W and NW of Kohima.

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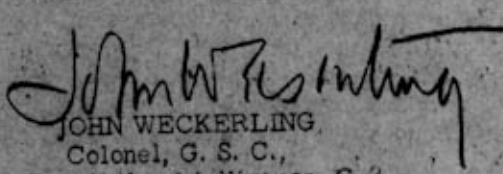
In the Hukawng Valley, the Chinese, having eliminated stiff Japanese resistance, are again advancing toward Kamaing. On 16 April near-misses were scored on 3 cargo vessels at Port Blair (Andamans) by U. S. heavy bombers; 1 of 3 to 5 intercepting Japanese fighters was probably destroyed. On 18 April other Allied heavy bomber units attacked dumps at Taungup. RAF and U. S. fighters continued aggressive operations over the upper Chindwin, central Burma, and the Arakan. Near Tamu, RAF fighters engaged 21 Japanese planes, destroying 1 of them; at Antsakan airfield, 2 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed during a U. S. fighter sweep; and at Heho airfield, 2 grounded planes and 7 airborne Japanese aircraft were destroyed. China: According to press reports, Japanese forces are moving E of Chengchow (at the southwest bend of the Yellow River) and are attacking Chinese positions; this movement may be directed against the Chinese-controlled sections of the Peking--Hankow railroad.

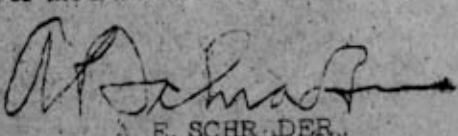
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 18 April, Japanese installations at Satawan Island (Nomol) were bombed without air opposition. On the night of 16-17 April, Truk was bombed by Allied planes; 1 airborne Japanese plane was observed. On 17 April the principal Japanese bases in the Marshalls were bombed without air opposition. Solomons Area: On 18 April, 19 Japanese were killed by Allied ground patrols E of the Torokina perimeter. Japanese positions on northern Choiseul and installations in the southern Bougainville and Buka Passage areas were bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 18 April, Japanese supply areas, wharves, and airfields at Rabaul were heavily bombed by Allied planes. On 16 and 17 April, Japanese positions between Bogia and Uligan (New Guinea) were bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 17 April, Allied aircraft bombing installations in the Kai Islands were intercepted by 8 Japanese fighters.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING--On 8 April a British cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk 400 miles SW of Ascension Island. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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ARMY-NAVY

DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 387.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--There is no change in the weather along the Eastern Front, but the Danube River has risen 3 to 5 feet, probably as a result of heavy rainfall in the Alps. Northern and Central Fronts: Nothing to report. Southern Front: Northeast of Kishinev (Chisinau) the Red Army is maintaining heavy pressure in an effort to expand its bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dneestr River. In the Crimea, Soviet forces continue to close in on Sevastopol from the north and east, despite strong opposition. The Soviets claim more than 70,000 Axis casualties in the past nine days, 29,000 killed and 41,000 prisoners. Air Activity: On 16 April the GAF attacked rail targets in the Northern Ukraine. On the night of 16-17 April the SAF attacked shipping, the port area, and the rail yards at Galati. On 17 April the GAF opposed further attacks by the SAF on the Cape Khersonets airfield in the Crimea. The SAF attacked a Crimea-bound German convoy in the Black Sea.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 April, RAF light bombers destroyed 3 GAF planes in the air over central and eastern France and 7 more on the ground.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The situation remained static. In the Adriatic sector a German raid supported by artillery, tank, mortar, and machine-gun fire 7 miles SW of Ortona was partially successful. Another strong German raiding party was repulsed in the area 4-1/2 miles NW of Cassino. At Anzio, the Germans were driven from an OP 3 miles SW of Carroceto. Air Activity: On the night of 15-16 April, RAF planes made a 150-ton attack on the rail yards at Turin-Severin. In central Italy on 16 April, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers made widespread attacks on rail targets, roads, and bridges. Supply dumps at Viterbo and S of Rome were also hit. About 15 German planes made light attacks on Anzio Harbor. In the Aegean, Allied planes attacked the harbor at Heraklion (Crete), encountering 3 German fighters. On 17 April, U.S. heavy

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bombers attacked airfields, rail yards, and aircraft factories at Belgrade, dropping 632 tons of bombs. AA fire was intense, but there was no air opposition. Other U.S. heavy bombers made a 477-ton attack on the rail yards at Sofia; 24 Axis planes were lost in combat.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 16 April a Japanese position at Kasom (22 miles NE of Imphal), containing stores and documents, was taken by the British, who also occupied the Numshigum area (10 miles NE of Imphal). Efforts to clear Japanese blocks on the main Dimapur--Kohima road are progressing satisfactorily; British forces are within 4 miles of the western end of Kohima. Twenty-eight Japanese were killed in an ambush at Ritpong (S of Sumprabum).

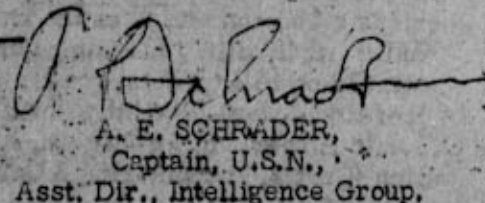
7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 15-16 April, Allied aircraft bombed Dublon (Truk). On 16 April, Japanese positions on Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje were also attacked. Solomons Area: On 15 April, Japanese artillery shelled Magine Island (Empress Augusta Bay, 2,000 yards S of Mavavia). Forty-three Japanese were killed as Allied ground forces occupied hill positions approximately 6,000 yards E of the Torokika perimeter. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 April, Allied ground patrols reached Erima Plantation and advanced to the Palpa River (1 and 1-1/2 miles N of Bogadjim, respectively), encountering no Japanese troops. An Allied ground patrol landed on Mussau (St. Matthias Group), without opposition. Japanese positions at Wakde were bombed by Allied aircraft. Allied planes heavily raided the Hollandia area without meeting Japanese aerial interception or AA fire. On 15 April, Japanese installations in the Rabaul area were effectively bombed. On the night of 15-16 April a lone Japanese float-plane unsuccessfully attacked Allied PT-boats in Jacquinot Bay (south coast New Britain). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 15-16 April, Allied planes attacked Keepang (Timor), starting large fires in warehouses. On 16 April, Allied planes sank 3 small craft off Roti Island (SW of Timor).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 April a U.S. cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk off Tobruk. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence


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


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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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17 April 78
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 16 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 17 April 1944

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

No. 386.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Uruguay: According to press reports, 10,000 striking packing house workers in Montevideo voted on 16 April to return to work on 17 April.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No information was received regarding weather conditions along the Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Soviet forces continue to attack S of Pskov. Southern Front: West of Tarnopol, Soviet pressure is meeting strong German resistance; the Soviets now claim 18,000 Germans were killed or taken prisoner in the capture of that town. There is no change in the German salient S of Tarnopol. Northeast of Kishinev (Chisinau), Red Army troops have widened their bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnestr, while S of Tiraspol they also forced the river and established new bridgeheads. In the Crimea, Soviet forces are closing in on Sevastopol from the east. Air Activity: On 16 April the GAF attacked the railroad station area of Sarny. In the Crimea the GAF opposed an SAF attack on the Cape Khersonets airfield, near the coast W of Sevastopol; the Soviets claimed German plane losses were caused in the air and on the ground. On the night of 16-17 April strong formations of German bombers attacked rail targets in the northern Ukraine.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--Nothing to report.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: No significant change occurred. During the night of 15-16 April considerable movement in and out of Rome from all roads to the north was observed. In the Anzio beachhead German strong points 4-1/2 miles SW of Littoria were raided successfully by tank-supported Allied troops. Air Activity: On the night of 14-15 April, RAF planes bombed the harbor areas at Piombino and San Stefano. GAF planes laid mines in Naples and Anzio harbors; 2 German planes were shot down. On 15 April, U. S. medium bombers made strong attacks on Leghorn Harbor and against rail lines and roads between Florence and Rome. Only 4 German planes were observed over central Italy during the day. On 16 April, U. S. heavy bombers made a 316-ton attack on the rail yards at Brasov (60 miles N of Ploesti); 13 of 30 intercepting Axis planes were shot.

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down. At Turnu-Severin (E of the Iron Gate in Rumania), U. S. heavy bombers dropped 376 tons without air opposition; only 14 Axis aircraft were seen. At Belgrade other U. S. heavy bombers dropped 397 tons; 20 Axis planes were seen; only 4 offered opposition, and this was ineffective.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 16 April fighting continued in Kohima, where the Japanese now hold the native village and the water supply; 5 miles to the northwest strong Japanese defensive positions are opposing the British advance. Small clashes have occurred at many points on the Imphal defense perimeter; Japanese animal and motor transport is reportedly moving N from Tiddim, and the suspension bridge on the Bishenpur--Stichar road, 18 miles W of Bishenpur, has been destroyed. In the Hukawng Valley, 80 Japanese were killed in 1 ambush; and several villages E of the main Kamaing road, 8 miles S of Shaduzup, were occupied by the Chinese. No significant change occurred in the Arakan. On 15 April, 36 Japanese aircraft attacked Imphal and Tuliha; RAF fighters intercepted and destroyed 1 Japanese plane. On 14 and 15 April, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese targets in the upper Chindwin, Arakan, and in north central Burma. China: On 15 April, 3 Japanese planes bombed Kienow. Indo-China: On 15 April, U. S. medium bombers attacked bridges and barracks near Viet Tri, NW of Hanoi on the Red River. Kuriles: On the night of 14-15 April, U. S. aircraft attacked scattered targets on Paramushiro, Onkotan, and Shimushu, encountering no aerial opposition and sporadic AA fire.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 14 and 15 April, Allied aircraft attacked Mills, Jaluit, Makoolap, Wotje, and Ponape. On 14 April, Kusale was effectively attacked by Allied aircraft, and Japanese installations at Truk were bombed for the second time. At Truk, 1 Japanese fighter ineffectively attempted interception. Solomons Area: On 14 April, Allied ground patrols N of the Allied perimeter made contact with Japanese forces in the upper Laruma River area. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions S and E of the perimeter, and Japanese gun positions in the Buka area. On the night of 14-15 April, Allied naval units shelled Japanese positions in southwest Bougainville. On 15 April a lone Japanese plane ineffectively strafed Allied PT-boats off the Tavenu River (Empress Augusta Bay area). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 15 April in the Bogadjim area, Allied ground patrols located abandoned Japanese positions W of the Kabenu River (8 miles SE of Bogadjim). On 14 April, Allied aircraft heavily attacked Japanese airfields and supply areas at Rabaul. On 15 April, Japanese installations in the Tadjil area (Aitape) were heavily bombed by Allied planes; many fuel fires were started. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 15 April, Allied aircraft attacked See village (Timor), bombing Japanese bivouac areas.

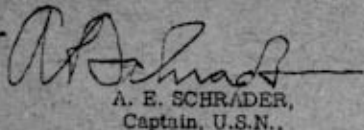
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 16 April, a U. S. tanker was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 100 miles S of Cape Cod. On 14 April, 2 ammunition ships exploded in Bombay Harbor, causing at least 2 and possibly more ships to be destroyed by fire. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

No. 385.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--The Colombian War Minister has formally indicated Colombia's desire to send an Air Force to the combat front.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Muddy ground conditions prevail on the Central Front due to spring thaws. Roads in the Tarnopol area also are soft from rain. Northern and Central Fronts: South of Pskov the Soviets are maintaining pressure. Southern Front: Strong German attacks S of Kovel and NW of Brody have made some progress. Brody, however, remains encircled by the Soviets. The Soviets have also captured Tarnopol, although most of the German garrison has escaped. Soviet pressure has slightly reduced the German salient S of Tarnopol. North of Tiraspol the Soviets have gained a bridgehead on the west bank of the Dnestr. In the Crimea the Soviets are advancing against slight Axis resistance; they have arrived within 7 miles of Sevastopol from the northeast. Air Activity: On 12 April in the Far North, GAF and German AA fire opposed a Soviet air attack on Petsamo. On 14 April in western Crimea, the GAF aided ground units. West and NW of Tarnopol strong formations of ground-attack GAF planes supported German tanks and infantry in penetrating Soviet lines. Both air forces were active in the Dnestr Estuary region. On the night of 14-15 April the SAF supported ground operations S of Pskov. Soviet aircraft carried out a concentrated attack on Sevastopol; fuel dumps were reported destroyed. On 16 April, SAF units continued bombing attacks on German troops in Sevastopol.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 14 April at Samsø Island (E of Jütland), RAF light bombers destroyed 4 German transport-type aircraft equipped with mine-detonating apparatus; 3 other GAF planes were destroyed on the ground. In northern France, U.S. fighters bombed and strafed transportation and airdromes. About 15 GAF fighters were seen, but no combat ensued. On 15 April strong formations of U.S. fighters ranged over Germany, attacking airdromes, transportation, AA positions, and factories. The Germans lost 53 planes.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 15 April the situation remained quiet. The Germans continued patrol activities along the entire front and increased artillery fire S of Cassino. During the early part of the night of 14-15 April considerable German movement was observed 2 miles W-SW of Ortona. Heavy night movement was seen on roads from Viterbo to Rome, and more than 300 motor transport vehicles were observed moving south from Avezzano to Sora. Air Activity: Photographs of the airfields at Budapest and Győr, following the U.S. attacks on 13 April, showed 147 Axis aircraft destroyed or damaged on the ground. In central Italy on 14 April, U.S. medium bombers made a heavy attack on the Viterbo airfield, destroying or damaging 8 German planes on the ground. Nine German planes opposed the attack, losing 1 of their number. Northeast of Orbetello, 32 German planes intercepted a formation of U.S. fighters; 3 GAF aircraft were destroyed. Leghorn harbor was also bombed by Allied planes. Other Allied medium bombers and large forces of fighters attacked roads, railroads, bridges, transportation, and gun positions in central Italy. German sorties during the day totaled 43; total GAF losses in combat were 4. On 16 April, U.S. heavy bombers made heavy attacks on rail yards at Bucharest and Ploesti, dropping a total of 868 tons. A total of 100 Axis planes and slight to intense AA fire were encountered. Only 25 Axis planes engaged in combat, and 4 were shot down. Other U.S. heavy bombers made a 213-ton attack on Nis (Yugoslavia); there was no combat with the 15 Axis planes observed.
6. ASIA.--Burma: On 15 April contact with Japanese forces was reported at several points N of Imphal, along the Tiddim road, and on the Bishenput--Sitchar track. Allied forces in heavy fighting improved their positions 8 miles NE of Imphal. At Kohima heavy fighting continued. In the Arakan, Japanese troops were cleared from positions 2 miles SW of Butkidaung. In the Mogaung Valley, E of Tingting, Allied forces advanced against strong opposition; several Japanese positions were destroyed, and others are being enveloped. China: On 14 April a force of approximately 13 Japanese aircraft attacked Nanyung; 28 Allied fighters attempted interception from Sulchwan but failed to make contact. At Bakli Bay (Hainan), 5 Japanese fighters unsuccessfully attempted to intercept 2 of 4 Allied medium bombers. Kuriles: After midnight on the night of 13-14 April, Allied planes again bombed Shimonshu, Paramushiru, and Chiketani; AA fire was scattered and inaccurate. This was the fifth consecutive night attack on the Kuriles.
7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 13 April, Allied aircraft effectively bombed Japanese installations at Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, Wotje, and Ujelang (Marshall's) and at Ponape, Pakin, Puluwat, and Namounito (Caroline's). Japanese AA fire was absent at Ujelang and ranged from meager to moderate elsewhere.

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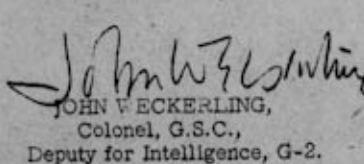
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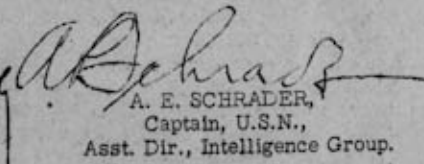
On the night of 13-14 April, 2 waves of Allied planes attacked Truk, starting fires and causing explosions. Japanese AA fire was meager and inaccurate, and 3 airborne Japanese fighters failed to intercept the second wave of planes. On the night of 14-15 April, Allied installations on Eniwetok Atoll were ineffectively attacked by 8 to 10 Japanese bombers, 2 of which were destroyed by night fighters. Solomons Area: On 13 April, Allied ground forces made a small-scale contact with Japanese troops at Mavavia Lagoon on the coast E of the Torokina perimeter. Allied ground forces also encountered Japanese troops inland at a point 4,500 yards E of the perimeter, killing 15 Japanese and capturing 4 machine guns. Allied aircraft attacked Japanese supply and bivouac areas in southwest Bougainville and bombed Japanese gun positions at Buka Passage. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 April in New Britain, Allied ground patrols encountered a Japanese ambush position 1 mile SW of Cape Hoskins airfield. Allied aircraft attacked Lakunai airfield, supply areas, and gun positions in the Rabaul area, starting fires; Japanese installations at Kavieng were also bombed. On 14 April, Allied PT-boats in Wide Bay (New Britain) sank 4 and destroyed 2 beached Japanese barges. Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese positions and small craft along the northeast coast of New Guinea and destroyed 2 small Japanese vessels off the Mapia Islands (110 miles N of Manokwari in west New Guinea).

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 384.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Mexico: According to press reports, 14 persons arrested earlier in the week on suspicion of plotting to assassinate President Avila Camacho and other prominent Mexicans were released on 14 April.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Light rains have fallen on the Central Front, and the temperature has risen to 43° (F). Floating ice is reported in the Pripet and Berezina rivers. Clear weather prevails on the Southern Front and in the Crimea. Northern and Central Fronts: No significant change occurred. Southern Front: German pressure is being maintained in the direction of Tarnopol. The German salient S of Tarnopol has been reduced slightly. In the Crimea the Soviets continue to advance rapidly; the Red Army is now 20 miles from Sevastopol and has reached the coast at Alushta. Air Activity: On 13 and 14 April the GAF strongly supported ground operations in the Tiraspol area, making numerous air attacks on Soviet tanks. On 14 April in the Crimea, German planes struck at Soviet tanks; Soviet aircraft attacked German shipping at sea and attempting to leave port. On 14 April the SAF attacked German rafts and boats in the Dnestr Estuary.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 13 April, U. S. medium bombers made heavy attacks on widespread rail targets in Belgium. Gun positions and other targets were also attacked by Allied planes. On the night of 13-14 April, 15 German planes attacked points in southeast England; 2 were shot down, and 6 reached London. RAF light bombers made a 40-ton attack on Berlin, encountering moderate to intense AA fire; an estimated 350 searchlights were in operation. On 14 April adverse weather hampered air activity in western Europe.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: Situation generally unchanged. Naval Activity: On the night of 11-12 April, Allied coastal forces sank a convoy of 6 small craft off Murter Island near Sibenik; Allied destroyers shelled Gruj and searchlight positions on Mijet Island (near Dubrovnik). Air Activity: On the night of 12-13 April, Allied planes strafed Axis shipping in the Danube River between Budapest and Belgrade. On 13 April in central Italy, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked rail targets, guns, roads, and bridges, and bombed light shipping on the east

203(6)

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and west coasts. Only 4 German aircraft were reported active during the day. A German reconnaissance plane was shot down off Foggia.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 13 April severe fighting was in progress around Kohima and British efforts to clear the Dimapur--Kohima road block were proceeding satisfactorily. Reported Japanese attacks in the Imphal area have cost them considerable casualties, with little ground gained. Since the inception of the Chindwin offensive early in March, 4,000 Japanese are estimated to have been killed. In the Hukawng Valley, 54 dead Japanese were found when Wakawng (12 miles S of Shaduzup) was occupied by the Chinese; 200 additional Japanese were killed near Nphunga. In the Arakan, it is estimated that 1,200 Japanese have been killed since 8 April. On the night of 11-12 April, the Japanese unsuccessfully attempted to recapture the western tunnel area and destroyed a bridge on the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road, 1 mile SW of Hindaw. On 12 April, 30 Japanese fighters engaged in a sweep over the Ukarul area; RAF fighters intercepted without result. During 11, 12, and 13 April, Allied planes attacked rail targets at Pegu and Moulmein and bombed bridges in central Burma. On 12 and 13 April, Allied planes, without air opposition, conducted damaging sweeps against varied Japanese targets in the Hukawng Valley, upper Chindwin, Arakan, and central Burma.

Kuriles: On the night of 13-14 April, U. S. aircraft met no aerial resistance in light attacks on Paramushiru, Matsuwa, and Shumushu.

Siam: On the night of 12-13 April, Allied heavy bombers attacked Nagarn Sawarn, causing fires in the target area.

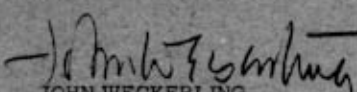
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 13 April, 1 Japanese bomber was shot down by Allied aircraft 230 miles SE of Palau. Solomons Area: On 12 April, Japanese artillery shelled Allied positions in the Torokina perimeter. Japanese installations and bivouac areas E of the perimeter were bombed by Allied aircraft, which also attacked the Tonolei area (south Bougainville). On the night of 12-13 April, Allied naval units bombarded Mosiga and the Purata--Mibo area (southwest Bougainville), causing heavy explosions at the latter. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 13 April, Allied ground patrols reached Bogadjim and the Gori River (1 mile N of Bogadjim), without encountering Japanese forces. On 12 April Japanese installations in the Rabaul area again were attacked by Allied planes. On 13 April in New Guinea, Japanese installations at But and Dagua (Wewak area) were attacked effectively by Allied planes. Wakde was effectively bombed by Allied aircraft, which also attacked villages in the Aitape area, as well as Japanese positions and barges between Uligan and Alexishafen.

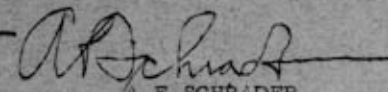
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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 6 April a Norwegian cargo vessel was torpedoed and is presumed sunk 400 miles NW of the Azores. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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By AUTHORITY OF S. D.
14 APR 44 8-8-78
J.W.

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 13 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 14 April 1944

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

No. 383.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Uruguay: According to press reports, a strike of 7,000 workers on 13 April closed nearly all meat-packing plants in Montevideo.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Generally favorable weather prevails on the entire Eastern Front. There was little change in the situation except in the Crimea. Northern and Central Fronts: Nothing to report. Southern Front: German efforts to reach Tarnopol from the west continued; slight progress was indicated, but few details are available. Soviet pressure continued W of Botosani, near Jassy, and near Kishinev. In the Crimea the Soviets have gained control of approximately three-fourths of the peninsula and are now about 35 miles above Sevastopol. Air Activity: On 13 April the SAF attacked pontoons and small vessels in the Dnestr Estuary, again bombed Akkerman and Bugaz (near Ovidiopol), and attacked German shipping in a Crimean port.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 April, 6 of 22 German twin-engine fighters protecting a submarine S of St. Nazaire were destroyed by RAF planes. On the night of 11-12 April, 12 German planes penetrated the southeast coast of England in the wake of returning RAF planes; airfields and other installations were bombed and strafed. RAF heavy bombers made a 2,065-ton attack on Aachen, and RAF light bombers dropped 50 tons on Hanover. German fighters opposed the heavy bombers on the return flight, making their main effort near the Netherlands coast. On 12 April, a strong formation of U. S. heavy bombers encountered about 35 German planes near Aachen. The U. S. fighter escort met about 190 German planes, most of them in the Frankfurt area; 27 German aircraft were shot down. There was no air opposition to heavy attacks by U. S. medium bombers along the Channel coast. On the night of 12-13 April about 20 German planes made scattered attacks in southeast England; 1 of them was destroyed. RAF light bombers made a 50-ton attack on Osnabrueck, encountering slight AA fire. On 13 April, U. S. heavy bombers attacked Schweinfurt and Augsburg. Strong German fighter opposition was encountered; U. S. fighters report 75 German planes destroyed.

203(6)

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14 APR 44 8-8-78

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: The situation remained unchanged. In the Anzio beachhead, 2-1/2 miles W-SW of Cisterna, 2 German tanks were destroyed. Air Activity: On the night of 11-12 April, RAF planes bombed the shipyards at Monfalcone (near Trieste), where a few twin-engine German planes offered opposition. Cesano and Fano in central Italy were also bombed. On 12 April, U. S. medium bombers heavily attacked rail targets N of Rome as far as Imperia (SW of Genoa). About 20 German sorties were flown in the combat zone during the day. At dusk about 60 German fighters and fighter bombers made attacks in the Anzio beachhead and in the port area. On 13 April strong formations of U. S. heavy bombers attacked aircraft factories and airfields at Budapest and at Győr (70 miles to the northeast). AA fire was slight to intense, and 150 to 200 Axis sorties were flown in opposition to these attacks; 50 Axis planes were shot down. Other U. S. heavy bombers attacked rail targets at Bred (SE of Zagreb) without opposition.
6. ASIA--Burma: On 12 April heavy fighting was under way in the environs of Kohima. Japanese forces are slowly developing their pressure on Imphal and are moving artillery and light tanks along the Tiddim and Tamu roads. Determined Japanese resistance S of Shaduzup is being overcome by the Chinese, who are advancing slowly southward. On 11 April about 30 Japanese aircraft engaged in offensive and patrol operations near Imphal, with little damage resulting. On the night of 10-11 April, RAF heavy bombers attacked the Pegu railway station. On 11 April, unopposed Allied planes heavily bombed and strafed Japanese objectives in the Imphal and Kohima sectors, in the Kamaing--Mogaung--Myitkyina areas, and in the Arakan. Indo-China: On 12 April, U. S. fighters carried out light attacks against targets in northern Indo-China. Kuriles: On the nights of 10-11, 11-12, and 12-13 April, U. S. aircraft made light attacks at scattered points in the Shimushu--Paramushiro area and on Matsua and Shashukutan, encountering no aerial opposition.
7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: In the early morning of 11 April, 6 Japanese fighters were encountered by U. S. heavy bombers attacking Truk. Two Japanese fighters were observed by a lone U. S. plane which was attacking Ponape. On 11 and 12 April, U. S. planes bombed Wotje, Maloelap, Jalut, and Ponape. On 11 April, Mille was also attacked. Japanese AA fire was absent at Mille, ranged from moderate to intense at Ponape, and varied from meager to moderate elsewhere. Solomons Area: On 11 April, Japanese artillery again lightly shelled Allied positions within the Torokina perimeter. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese supply and bivouac areas E of the perimeter and attacked Japanese positions in southwest Bougainville. Allied naval units bombarded Japanese gun positions at Mamagata (southwest Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 12 April, Pak Island (E of Los Negros) was clear of

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Japanese. On 11 April, Allied aircraft continued their attacks in the Rabaul area. The Kavieng airdrome was also bombed. On 12 April, Allied planes strafed Japanese defenses near Wenga (5 miles S of Bogedjim). Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations in the Hollandia area, sinking a 2,000-ton vessel and leaving several small craft and barges on fire. Of 23 Japanese fighters intercepting, 8 were destroyed.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD Los Angeles
By auth. 13Apr44
13Apr44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

T.W.

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

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

No. 382.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Mexico: According to press reports, police have arrested 14 persons on suspicion of plotting to assassinate President Manuel Avila Camacho; his brother, General Maximino Avila Camacho; and former Presidents Cardenas and Calles.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--In the south the ground is gradually becoming dry, with temperatures ranging up to 80° (F). Roads in the Crimea are firm, and the weather is clear. Northern and Central Fronts: Nothing to report. Southern Front: The Germans are attacking fiercely in the direction of Tarnopol with the aim of relieving their troops trapped inside that city. In Rumania the Soviets made further advances W of the Seret River. The town of Tiraspol fell to the Soviets; the eastern bank of the Dneestr River is now clear of German forces. In the Crimea the Germans are withdrawing rapidly toward Sevastopol; the Red Army is now 45 miles from that city. Soviet forces have cut the lateral rail line to Yevpatoria. Kerch Peninsula has been evacuated by the Germans. Air Activity: On 11 April the SAF attacked shipping in Narva Bay, supported ground operations near Ostrov, and, in the Crimea, aided in the capture of the Perekop, Sivash, and Kerch areas.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 11 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers dropped 2,000 tons on German aircraft factories and other industrial targets at more than 15 points in central and northeastern Germany. The heaviest attacks were made at Oschersleben, Sorau, Bernburg, Politz, Rostock, and Stettin. German fighter opposition was determined and skillful, and many twin-engine aircraft were encountered; AA fire was moderate to intense. A total of 189 German planes was destroyed. U.S. medium bombers attacked airdromes and rail targets in Belgium.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: The Italian front remained generally quiet. The Germans heavily shelled the Ortona area, and 2 minor German attacks 12 miles NW of Ortona were repulsed. Balkans: The Germans

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have been forced out of Mrkonjic Grad toward Jajce by the Partisans, and 2 attempts to recapture the town have been beaten off. Air Activity: On the night of 10-11 April, 22 German planes attacked Anzio Harbor; 4 of the attacking planes were destroyed. In central Italy, Allied planes attacked the port areas of Piombino and San Stefano; 3 German aircraft were active at the former target. On 11 April, U.S. aircraft continued their attacks on roads, railroads, gun positions, and supply and repair depots. Attacks were also made on shipping along the Yugoslavian coast, and the Zemonico landing ground was strafed. On the night of 11-12 April, 15 German torpedo planes attacked Allied shipping off Algiers; 4 of the Axis aircraft were destroyed by Allied fighters. On 12 April strong formations of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft factories at Wiener Neustadt and at nearby Bad Voslau and Fischamend. About 125 Axis planes were encountered; AA fire was moderate to intense. Other U.S. planes bombed Zagreb and Split (Yugoslavia) without opposition.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 9 April the continued movement of Japanese forces NW from the Imphal and Kohima areas toward the main Calcutta-Assam rail line was reported. In the Arakan, on the night of 7-8 April, more than 200 casualties were inflicted on the Japanese when British troops occupied 3 villages SW of Buthidaung. On the night of 9-10 April, 25 additional Japanese were killed in attacking British positions in this area. On 8, 9, and 10 April, Allied planes were active in attacking Japanese targets throughout Burma. In the Hukawng and Mogaung Valley areas, U.S. fighters attacked Japanese storage dumps and gun positions in the Laban--Kamaing sector and near Shaduzup. South of Myittha other supply areas were hit and railroad tracks to the west were bombed. In the northwest area, RAF fighters and fighter bombers conducted ground support operations, concentrating on the Imphal--Kohima region. In the Arakan, RAF fighters were also active; rivercraft, trucks, and village areas were the objectives. Allied heavy and medium bombers successfully attacked transportation targets at Moulmein and Mandalay; dumps and docks at Rangoon were also attacked. The Sinthe River bridge (16 miles N of Pyinmana) was damaged in an attack by U.S. medium bombers. On 10 April a Japanese plane bombed an Allied airfield SW of Imphal. Indo-China: On 11 April, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets on the route from Vinh to Thanh Hoa.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 10 April, Allied aircraft bombed Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje (Marshalls) and Ponape (eastern Carolines). The Dublin warehouse area at Truk was bombed by Allied aircraft, and 1 Japanese fighter was encountered. Japanese installations on Ulu (Namounito Atoll), Croluk, and Satawan were also bombed. Allied aircraft reported a new airfield on Alet Island of Puluwat Atoll (160 miles W of Truk). Solomons Area: On 10 April, Japanese

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artillery near the Sava River (E of the Allied perimeter) ineffectively shelled Allied positions within the perimeter. On the night of 9-10 April, Allied naval units shelled Japanese gun emplacements at Mamagata (southwest Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 11 April in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces landed unopposed on Hujungau Island (off the northwest end of Pak Island). In the Mindjim Valley, Allied ground forces occupied additional Japanese positions in the Bau-ak area (5 miles SW of Bogadjim). On the night of 10-11 April a lone Japanese plane bombed Saidor. Allied naval units shelled Japanese installations on Garove Island. On 10 April the Rabaul area was again heavily bombed by Allied planes. On 11 April, Allied bombers attacked the Wewak and Hansa Bay areas, starting fires and destroying buildings, barges, and gun positions. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 11 April, Penfoel (Timor) was bombed by Allied aircraft.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.-- A small British cargo vessel has been overdue at Colombo since 31 March and is presumed sunk by submarine. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD Letter 16-2-78
By auth. A. C. of S.
12 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 381.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Ten Salvadoran army officers, leaders of last week's unsuccessful revolt against President Martinez, reportedly were executed on 10 April by a firing squad. Nine other officers and 8 civilians, not yet arrested, have been given the death sentence.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Strong German counterattacks are in progress SE of Lvov. There is no information on the weather. Northern and Central Fronts: Southeast of Ostrov the Soviets have made slight advances. Southern Front: West of Tarnopol, German forces are attacking to relieve troops encircled in that city. East of Stanislaw the Germans succeeded in breaking through and relieving their troops W of Skala. The Germans have recaptured Delyatin (S of Stanislaw). West of Jassy the Soviets captured the rail junction of Pascani but NE of Jassy are defending against German counterattacks. East of the Dnestr River the Soviets have advanced to Tiraspol and reduced the German bridgehead N of the city to a maximum width of 10 miles. In the Crimea a Soviet penetration SE of the Isthmus of Perekop has captured the key railroad and road junction of Dzhankoi. The Soviets also have captured the city of Kerch and advanced 13 miles farther west. Air Activity: On 11 April the SAF attacked German troop and transport concentrations at Akkerman and Bugazski-Mayak on the Dnestr Estuary opposite Ovidiopol. On the night of 11-12 April the SAF attacked rail targets and supply concentrations at Lvov.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 10 April, U.S. medium bombers made heavy attacks on rail targets, coastal defenses, and airdromes in northern France and Belgium. On the night of 10-11 April, RAF aircraft also attacked rail yards and installations at Tours, Laon, Tergnier, Ghent, and Aulnoye; many opposing fighters were observed at Aulnoye and Tergnier. On 11 April, U.S. heavy bombers again attacked German aircraft production and other industry in Germany. Sorau, Oschersleben, Bernburg, Paltitz, and Arnunswalde (all in central Germany W of Berlin) were attacked.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: Activity was generally confined to patrolling on both the main front and the Anzio beachhead. Northwest of Cassino a small-scale German attack was successfully repulsed. Air Activity: On 10 April adverse weather hampered heavy bomber activity throughout Italy. U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers continued their attacks in central Italy, bombing supply dumps, transport, gun positions, and troops in the battle areas. Patrols were maintained over the Anzio beachhead; shipping along the Yugoslavian coast was attacked. Only 2 German planes were observed over the combat zone during the day.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 9 April road communication between Dimapur and Kohima, and from Kohima to Imphal remained blocked; contact has been made with Japanese forward units near Khopum-In, 30 miles W of Bishenpur in the direction of Silchar. The Japanese strength in this area is reported to be 1 regiment. West of Kohima the Japanese objective appears to be the road bridge over the Nihuguard Gorge, (10 miles S-SE of Dimapur); 1,000 Japanese are reported to be at Pulomi (13 miles SW of Kohima and 20 air miles SE of the Gorge). In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese are under tank-supported attack by the Chinese 8 miles S of Shaduzup; heavy fighting is in progress at Nhpum Ga (18 air miles SE of Shaduzup). China: On 10 April, U.S. fighters successfully bombed the road N and S of Wanling (on the Burma--Yunnan border). Indo-China: On 10 April, U.S. medium bombers attacked rail targets at Phu Dien (N of Vinh).

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 9-10 April, Allied aircraft attacked the airfield at Woleai and scored a hit on a 9,000-ton cargo transport vessel in the lagoon. A Pacific Fleet announcement of 11 April states that Likiep and Utiirik atolls (northeast Marshallis) were reconnoitered by Allied ground forces without opposition. Solomons Area: On 9 April, Japanese artillery near the Saua River (E of the Torokina River) shelled Allied positions within the perimeter. Allied ground forces established defenses in the coastal area between the Torokina River's mouth and Mavavia village. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese bivouacs and pill-boxes E of the Allied perimeter. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 8-9 April an Allied ground patrol reconnoitered Mussau Island (SE Matthias Group), encountering no Japanese forces. On 10 April in New Britain, Allied ground patrols reached Lindenhafen (approximately 7 miles E of Gasmata), without opposition. In the Mindjim Valley, Allied ground forces, approaching Bogadjim along the Bogadjim Road, captured Japanese positions W of Bau-ak (5 miles SW of Bogadjim). On 9 April, Allied aircraft attacked Japanese gun positions, supply areas, and 3 airdromes in the Rabaul area. On 10 April, Allied bombers effectively attacked the Nubia and Awar airfields (Hansa Bay) in conjunction with the shelling of Japanese positions at Hansa Bay, Uligan, and Madang by Allied naval units.

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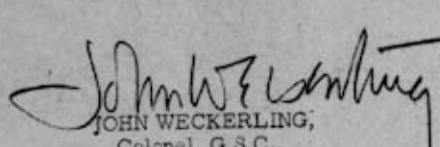
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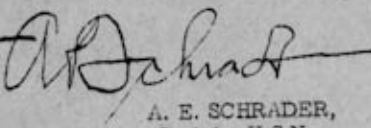
Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 10 April, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations at Dili (Timor) and attacked the seaplane base at Halong (Ambon).

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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By auth. Lt. 0-3a72
11Apr44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 10 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 11 April 1944

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

No. 380.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--In an attempted assassination Lt. Jose Lama Roja of the Presidential Palace staff fired a shot at President Avila Camacho 10 April. Lama Roja later was seriously wounded "trying to escape," press dispatches said.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No information is available on the weather. Northern and Central Fronts: Only local fighting. Southern Front: No substantial change has occurred at Brody, Tarnopol, and W of Skala. South of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Red Army has advanced about 10 miles. West of Jassy the Soviets have crossed the Seret River at another point. The Germans have evacuated Odessa and are retreating from the peninsula toward Akkerman. The Red Army has penetrated German defenses on the Perekop Isthmus and moved about 25 miles into the Crimea. The Germans admit that the Soviet bridgehead across the Sivash Sea is now about 8 miles deep. Air Activity: The Germans claim that 121 Soviet planes have been destroyed in the Pskov area since 31 March. On 9 April in the Crimea aircraft of both sides supported ground operations. On the night of 9-10 April the GAF bombed rail targets at Korosten (NW of Kiev).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 9-10 April, RAF light bombers made a 48-ton attack on Mannheim. AA fire was slight to moderate, but no searchlights were in operation. RAF heavy bombers dropped 1,260 tons on the rail yards at Lille and 915 tons on similar targets at Villeneuve (near Paris). There was no German opposition at Lille, but a few German planes were active in the Paris region. For the first time in over a week, 4 GAF planes were over southeast England but attempted no offensive action. On 10 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked targets in the Brussels area, including aircraft factories and engine repair shops at Evere, Vilvorde, and Charleroi and the Melsbroek airdrome. An aircraft factory at Bourges (S of Paris) was also bombed. U.S. fighters made strafing attacks on transport, airdromes, and other installations in France and the Netherlands.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: Activity on the main front was confined generally to patrolling. A German company attacked at Mt. Marrone (14 miles NE of Cassino) and was driven off with casualties. In the Anzio beachhead a German platoon attack 2-1/2 miles SE of Carraceto was repulsed. Balkans: The German column which moved westward from Jajce to Mrkonjic Grad (central Croatia), thence southward, has been stopped and driven back to Mrkonjic Grad by the Partisans. Air Activity: On the night of 8-9 April about 10 German aircraft were active over the Anzio beachhead; one GAF plane was destroyed. On 9 April, despite adverse weather, Allied light bombers and fighters continued their attacks on German transport, guns, supply centers, and communications in the battle area. About 12 German planes were active over the beachhead during the day.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 8 April, Japanese units which had occupied British positions near Kohima were dislodged. Two Japanese battalions are believed to have infiltrated near the Kohima-Bokajan road to the north. Mozema (6 miles W of Kohima) was also occupied by the Japanese. In the Imphal sector, despite the British withdrawal, Kanglatongbi (12 miles N of Imphal) was not occupied by the Japanese; tank-supported British forces working NE from Imphal encountered no Japanese forces within 14 miles of the town. No significant change occurred elsewhere in Burma. On 7 and 8 April, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers attacked objectives in the Tamanthi, Imphal, and Kalemys areas. Camps in the Arakan, rail targets at Ye-u, and positions at Mawlu also were attacked. No aerial opposition was encountered. China: On 7 April, U.S. aircraft sank 4 or more of 75 to 100 vessels in a sweep over the Haiphong area. On 8 April heavy bombers attacked the Japanese airdrome at Samah Bay (southern Hainan). On 9 April medium bomber units destroyed a 200-foot tanker in the same area and shot down 4 of 7 intercepting Japanese fighters.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 8-9 April, Allied aircraft bombed Wolsai (western Carolines); 50 miles to the NW, a Japanese convoy of 5 cargo transports and 3 escort vessels moving southeast was also attacked. On 9 April, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations on Ponape, Orohuk, and Truk (Carolines) and on Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, Watje, and Ujaelap (Marshall). There was no Japanese aerial opposition to any of these attacks, and AA fire ranged from meager to moderate. Solomons Area: On 8 April the coastal area extending 3000 yards east of the Torokina River mouth was clear of Japanese forces. In southwestern Bougainville, Allied naval units shelled Japanese bivouacs and gun positions near Mosiga, while Allied planes bombed and strafed Japanese installations and positions at Mamagata and Monolita. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On

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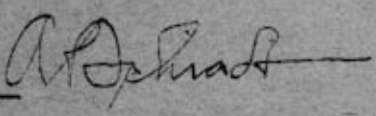
9 April in New Guinea, Allied ground patrols made contact with Japanese troops 1 mile S of Kaliko (SE of Bogadjim). In the Admiralties, Allied ground forces made an unopposed landing on Pak Island (10 miles E of Los Negros); Allied ground patrols killed 8 Japanese on Rambuto and 16 Japanese on Manus Island. Allied aircraft bombed and strafed roads and villages on western Manus Island. Allied planes effectively bombed Japanese airfields and ground installations in the Aitape and Wewak areas (New Guinea) and at Hansa Bay. On 8 April, Japanese positions in the Rabaul area were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Kavieng airfield was also attacked, and large fires were started. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 8-9 April, Allied planes bombed Penfoul, Lautem, and See Village (Timor). On the night of 9-10 April, Penfoul was again attacked by Allied planes.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72
By AUTH 10Apr44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 379.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Generally unfavorable weather conditions continue on the Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: German progress in the Narva area has been checked. South of Pskov and SE of Ostrov the Soviets maintained strong pressure. Southern Front: No change occurred at Kovel, which is still in German hands. German pressure N and S of Brody was neutralized. Southwest of Stanislav the Soviets consolidated gains made in the push to the Czechoslovakian border. North of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) and W of Kamenets-Podolsk the Germans maintained strong pressure from the west in an apparent effort to relieve their encircled units. Northwest of Jassy the Soviets extended their Seret River penetration and cut the Jassy--Pascani rail line. The Soviets continued to close in from 3 sides on Odessa, and the Germans, through DNB, reported evacuation of the city. In the Crimea, Soviet pressure continued at the Perekop Isthmus and the Sivash Sea crossings; the Germans admitted that the Soviets have established a bridgehead in the Sivash area. Air Activity: The SAF recently attacked 2 German convoys, 1 of them outbound from Finland and at least 1 of them air-escorted. On the night of 8-9 April the GAF attacked rail targets at Fastov (near Kiev). On 8 April the GAF supported ground operations in the Kamenets-Podolsk area. On 9 April, Soviet planes attacked encircled German units W of Skala.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--According to late reports, 195 German aircraft were destroyed by Allied planes on the Brunswick and other missions of 8 April. U.S. medium bombers also made heavy attacks on railroads and an airfield in the Netherlands. On the night of 8-9 April, RAF light bombers made a 50-ton attack on Essen, encountering slight to moderate AA fire. On 9 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft assembly plants at Gdynia, Marienburg, Tutow, Posen, and Warnemunde; air opposition was generally weak to moderate.

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 9 April activity on the main front was confined generally to patrol clashes. South of Cassino, 2 German strongpoints were partly destroyed by armored attacks. Two miles NE of Minturno (lower Garigliano area) German tanks were engaged effectively by Allied artillery. At the Anzio beachhead German patrols were repulsed SE of Cisterna. Balkans: In Yugoslavia, German forces operating from the central Croatian town of Jajce, have taken Mrkonjic Grad (10 miles NW of Jajce) and moved SW to Milista, where heavy fighting is in progress. In Albania, German air-supported attacks in the Berat area, in early April, forced the Partisans to retire toward Koritsa, 40 miles to the east; fighting continues in the Koritsa area. Fighting also continues near Konispol and Delvine (southern Albania). Air Activity: On the night of 7-8 April about 10 German planes were active over the battle areas S of Rome. On 8 April, U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers again made heavy attacks on supply dumps, roads, bridges, and transport N and S of Rome. About 40 German aircraft were active over the battle areas during the day.

6. ASIA.--China: On 7 April, U.S. bombers probably sank 4 125- to 150-foot freighters SW of Formosa. On the night of 7-8 April, 2 Japanese bombers attacked Kweilin. On 8 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the Hanoi rail yards. On the night of 8-9 April, U.S. medium bombers damaged 4 small vessels in an attack on the southern coast of Hainan; 2 of 11 intercepting Japanese fighters were shot down. Burma: On 8 April a Japanese road block halted communication between Dimapur and Kohima; fighting continued in the environs of Kohima, which is still in British hands. Japanese forces are endeavoring to invest Imphal from the west and are advancing in small groups against Palel from the direction of Tamu. In the Hukawng Valley the Japanese are offering firm resistance to the Chinese S of Shaduzup. Forty-seven Japanese were killed in ambushes near Samprabum. On the night of 6-7 April, Allied planes continued operations against various objectives on all the battle fronts. In the Hukawng Valley store and rail yards in the Myitkyina and Kamaing areas were attacked, and Japanese positions and troop concentrations S of Shaduzup were bombed. Farther south damage resulted during attacks on gun positions, transportation facilities, and supply areas at Mawlu, Indaw, and in the Ye-U area. In the Chindwin targets in the Thauungdut area were bombed without any aerial opposition. Many missions were flown in support of ground troops in the Imphal--Kohima sector. Harassing attacks were carried out in the Arakan, and rail targets at Pegu and Moulmein were successfully bombed.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 8 April, Allied aircraft attacked Ponape (eastern Carolines) and Mille, Jaluit, Malcelap, and Wotje (Marshalls); AA fire was moderate at Ponape and Jaluit and meager elsewhere.

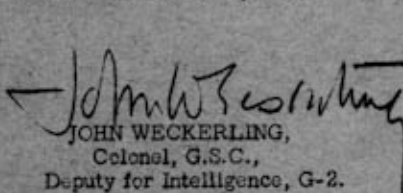
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JSD Letter, 5-3-72

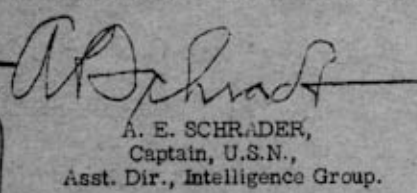
Solomons Area: On 7 April in the Torokina area, Allied ground forces engaged isolated Japanese forces E and NE of the Allied perimeter. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions in the Empress Augusta Bay and southwest Bougainville areas. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On New Britain unopposed Allied ground patrols reached Buluma and Gonga (13 and 20 miles W of Cape Hoskins, respectively) on 8 April. In New Guinea, Allied ground patrols contacted Japanese forces in the Yaula and Kaliko areas (9 miles S and 5 miles SE of Bogadjim, respectively). On 7 April, Allied aircraft attacked Kavieng, strafed Japanese bivouacs and dumps near Baia (Open Bay), and heavily bombed Japanese dumps, gun positions, buildings, and airfields in the Rabaul area. On 8 April, Japanese positions in the Hollandia, Wewak, and Hansa Bay areas were bombed by Allied planes; there was no aerial opposition to these attacks.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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SECRET 53-72

Regraded Unclassified

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By auth. A. C. 3-72
9 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

JW.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 8 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 9 April 1944

War and Navy Departments,
Washington 25, D. C.,
9 April 1944.

No. 378.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--On the Southern Front flooded roads and deep mud are reported as warm sunny weather has been followed by heavy snows and torrential rains. Northern and Central Fronts: At Narva, German attacks continue to make slight progress. South of Pskov and SE of Ostrov strong Soviet pressure has been renewed. Southern Front: Kovel is still in German hands, and Soviet attacks N of the town have abated. North and S of Brody, German advances have been checked by Soviet counterattacks. Southwest of Stanislaw the Soviets penetrated to the Czechoslovakian border, while further Soviet progress was made S of Chernovitsy. The Soviets have further reduced encircled German units N of Chernovitsy. Northwest of Jassy the Soviets penetrated to the Seret River on a 50-mile front. Red Army forces made slight progress towards Odessa from the northeast. In the Crimea, Soviet pressure at the Perekop Isthmus and the Sivash crossings was renewed. Air Activity: On 8 April at the Sivash bridgehead and in the Odessa area, GAF ground attack planes opposed Soviet attacks. The SAF supported ground operations and attacked German concentrations along a 125-mile front which extends into Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Both air forces supported land operations in the Narva area.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 7 April, Allied missions were cancelled due to weather. On 8 April strong forces of U.S. heavy bombers attacked the aircraft factories at Brunswick, meeting strong GAF opposition and intense AA fire. Strong Allied attacks were also carried out on 5 airfields N of the Ruhr and in the Frankfurt area. Some German aircraft were encountered in the Frankfurt area, but there was no opposition to the attacks N of the Ruhr.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 8 April activity on the main front was confirmed to patrol clashes and artillery fire. At the Anzio beachhead the Germans lost a strong point 3 miles SE of Carroceto. Balkans: The lead mines at Dobrev and Kratovo, approximately 40 miles E of Skopje (Yugoslavia), were put out of commission by Partisans on 5 April. Air Activity: On 7 April, U.S. bombers attacking Mestre (near

203(6)

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Venice) encountered 50 to 75 German aircraft, 28 of which were destroyed. Ten German planes were active over the Udina--Gorizia area in opposition to a fighter sweep preceding the bomber missions. There was no opposition except AA fire to other Allied attacks on communication targets in northern Italy. Over the battle area about 30 German aircraft were active.

6. ASIA.--Burma: On 7 April, Japanese forces attacking Kohima from the south entered the outskirts of the city, but the area to the west was reported clear of Japanese troops. Small Japanese groups were reported 25 and 35 miles, respectively, to the northeast. Kanglatongbi village 12 miles N of Imphal was captured by Japanese forces. In the Arakan, Allied forces captured 2 villages 2 miles SW of Buthidaung. Many river craft were destroyed in an Allied fighter sweep over the Mayu--Kaladan area. A force of 6 Japanese bombers ineffectively attacked an airfield in the Katha area. China: On 7 April, during a sweep of the Tonkin Gulf by Allied medium bombers, 4 Japanese fighter planes made interception over Bakli Bay on the west coast of Hainan. An Allied mission over Tainan (Formosa) observed 2 Japanese fighters, but no contact resulted. Indo-China: On 6 April an Allied attack on the Napcham railroad siding in north Indo-China caused considerable damage.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 6 April, Allied aircraft bombed Dublon town (Truk), starting fires and causing explosions; 1 Japanese plane intercepted. On 6 and 7 April, Allied planes effectively attacked Ponape (eastern Carolines) and Mille, Jaluit, Malcoelap, and Wotje (Marshall), encountering no AA fire at Mille and weak to moderate AA fire elsewhere. A communique states that in the U.S. carrier task force attack on Palau on 29 and 30 March (West Longitude Time), U.S. aircraft sank 2 destroyers, 16 freighters, and 5 tankers; left a total of 17 other vessels beached, burning, or damaged; and destroyed many buildings and other shore installations. On 30 March, Japanese installations at Yap and Ulithi (NW of Palau) were bombed by this force, and on 31 March, during an attack on Woleai, 7 Japanese planes were destroyed. In addition, on the nights before and after the attacks at Palau, 21 intercepting Japanese planes were shot down by aircraft and surface vessels. Solomons Area: On 6 April, Allied naval units shelled Japanese pill-boxes E of the Torokina River and bombarded Japanese positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area, starting fires and causing large explosions. Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations at Numa Numa. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of 6-7 April a single Japanese plane bombed Allied positions in the Saidor area. Allied planes bombed the Rabaul area on 6 April, starting fires at Lakunai and Toboi. On New Guinea on the night of 6-7 April, Allied PT boats destroyed 5 beached Japanese barges near Cape Croiselles (N of Alexishafen). On 7

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April, Allied PT boats and aircraft attacked Japanese installations on Karkar Island (off Cape Croiselles), destroying buildings and starting fires. Allied aircraft attacked Boram airfield (Wewak), destroying 2 grounded Japanese planes, and destroyed 3 Japanese planes at Dagua (Wewak). Northwest Australia -- Bonda San Area: On 7 April, Allied planes bombed Penfoel and Lautem (Timor) and made a heavy attack on Langgoer (Kai Islands).

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

John Weckerling

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

A. E. Schrader

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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 377.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No recent information on the weather has been received. Northern and Central Fronts: South of Narva the Germans attacked and made slight gains despite Soviet counterattacks. South of Pskov and SE of Ostrov the fighting has diminished. Southern Front: The Soviets have renewed their attacks N of Kovel, but the town itself remains in German hands. Within Tarnopol there is no change; NW of the city strong Soviet attacks were checked. Southwest of Tarnopol the Germans are continuing pressure in an effort to relieve encircled units farther to the east. North of Kishinev Red Army forces made slight progress. Steady Soviet pressure is continuing against Odessa. Air Activity: On 7 April the SAF attacked a naval-escorted German transport in the Baltic and supported ground operations S of Pskov. On the night of 7-8 April, GAF bombers attacked Kiev.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 8 April, U.S. fighters made bombing and strafing attacks on airdromes in France without air opposition. On the night of 6-7 April, RAF light bombers attacked Hamburg, encountering moderate to intense AA fire coordinated with many searchlights. Additional information concerning the attack on the battleship Tirpitz of 3 April discloses 16 bomb hits, 3 by 1,600-lb. armor-piercing bombs; an additional 8 hits were considered probable.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 7 April there was little activity along the main front except for artillery exchanges. In the Anzio beach-head patrols clashed 15 miles W of Cisterna and 5 miles S of Carroceto. Naval Activity: On the night of 5-6 April a German E-boat and Flak ship were engaged by Allied coastal craft. The E-boat was sunk; the Flak ship was damaged and later seen to blow up. Air Activity: On 6 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the airdrome at Zagreb. A total of about 120 German sorties were flown in opposition to the attacking force; 18 German

203(6)

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aircraft were destroyed. Other U.S. planes attacked Banja Luka airdrome, destroying 20 Axis aircraft on the ground. In central Italy about 25 German planes were active over the battle areas. U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers made widespread attacks on transport and rail and road bridges. The landing ground at Perugia was bombed in the face of effective AA fire, and the electric power plant at Terni was hit.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 6 April, Kohima was attacked from the west and south by a Japanese force estimated at 1 battalion; additional Japanese strength to the east and south is estimated at 5 battalions; 2 miles N of the town on the road to Bokajan, small parties of Japanese are reported. Minor Japanese gains resulted from attacks on British positions on the northern perimeter of the Imphal defenses; 45 Japanese were killed in 1 of these engagements. In the Arakan all the Japanese have been cleared from the eastern tunnels. On 3 April, 10 Japanese planes ineffectively attacked the Aberdeen strip (on the India--Burma border). On 4-5 April, Allied planes effectively attacked the Moulmein rail yards and on 3, 4, and 5 April, continued striking at objectives throughout all of north-central Burma, particularly communication and supply targets in the Chindwin and Hukawng Valley sectors. At Anisakan airfield (Mandalay area), 25 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed in a fighter sweep. In the Arakan small river craft were destroyed and others damaged, and Japanese troop and supply concentrations near Buthidaung were bombed. Siam: On the night of 4-5 April, Allied heavy bombers attacked the Japanese headquarters and camp areas at Nagorn Sawarn.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 4-5 April, Allied planes attacked DuBlon and Moen (Truk); AA fire ranged from meager to moderate, and 1 of 6 to 8 intercepting Japanese fighters was shot down. On 5 April, Japanese installations on Ponape (eastern Carolines) and on Mille, Jaluit, Maloejap, and Wotje (Marshall Islands) were bombed by Allied aircraft. AA fire was moderate at Wotje and Ponape and meager elsewhere. On the night of 6-7 April, Japanese installations at Wake were heavily bombed; AA fire was meager. Solomons Area: On 5 April, Allied planes bombed Kahili and Kara airfields and Japanese installations at Aitara Mission and the Mibo River (southwestern Bougainville). Allied aircraft also bombed Japanese installations and gun positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area. On 6 April, Allied PT-boats shelled a Japanese barge hideout at the Jaba River (Empress Augusta Bay). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 6 April in the Admiralties, Japanese positions on Rambutyo Island (SE of Los Negros) were being attacked by Allied ground forces, which landed unopposed on 3 April. On the night of 5-6 April on New Britain, a lone Japanese float-plane attacked Allied PT-boats in Jacquinot Bay. On New Guinea on the night of 4-5 April, Allied PT-boats off Bunabun Harbor (N of Alexishafen) sank 2 heavily laden Japanese barges.

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and shelled shore positions. On 5 April, Allied planes heavily bombed and strafed Japanese coastal positions and small craft between Aitape and Alexishafen. On the night of 5-6 April, Allied planes bombed Japanese installations at Wakde (approximately 100 miles W of Hollandia).

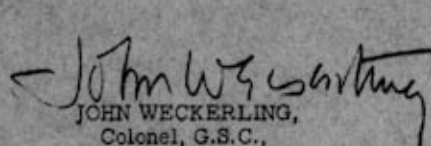
Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 6 April, Allied aircraft attacked Lautem and the Koepang area (Timor), destroying buildings and small craft at the latter place.

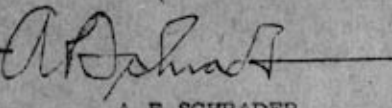
8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.

U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 7 April one sighting was reported 300 miles SE of Halifax.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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No report of destruction need be made.)

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SECRET 5-8-72
By auth. A. G. of S. O.
7 Apr 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 6 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 7 April 1944

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

No. 376.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the resignation of pro-Nazi General Basilio Pertine, mayor of Buenos Aires, has been accepted by the Argentine Government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Roads on the Southern Front are in bad condition as a result of recent snows and rain. Northern and Central Fronts: South of Pskov and SE of Ostrov the Soviets continue to attack, but their slight penetrations, previously admitted by the Germans, have not been extended. Southern Front: The Germans have succeeded in forcing the Soviets out of Kovel to the east, and the city is now in German hands. Tarnopol is still encircled by the Red Army. Southwest of Tarnopol the Germans, attacking in force probably to relieve German forces which the Soviets report are encircled W of Skala, made slight advances despite Soviet counterattacks. Soviet progress against Odessa continues. At the Sivash crossings a small bridgehead was established by the Soviets, who also resumed their attacks against Kerch. Air Activity: On 5 April the GAF aided in the relief of Kovel, after having used transport gliders for supplying the garrison, and supported ground operations at Tarnopol. On 6 April the SAF opposed German air relief operations in the Skala area (N of Cernauti).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 5 April, U.S. fighters made widespread attacks on German airdromes in France and Germany, destroying many aircraft on the ground. AA towers, barracks, and gun positions were also strafed. There was no German air opposition, but intense AA fire was encountered over the established defense regions. U.S. heavy bombers attacked targets near Calais. On the night of 5-6 April, RAF planes bombed aircraft factories and the airdrome at Toulouse.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 6 April there was no change in the situation on either front. German self-propelled guns were engaged 3 miles NW of Lanciano. German patrols were active in the central mountain sector and were very active immediately N of Cassino and in the lower Garigliano sector; in the latter area German artillery fire increased on the

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night of 4-5 April, and the Germans offered strong resistance to Allied patrols. Patrol contacts were made in all sectors of the Anzio beachhead, where German artillery was active; the Germans fired propaganda leaflets into the Allied lines. Air Activity: On 5 April, U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Ploesti (Rumania); AA fire was intense, and about 150 Axis aircraft offered opposition. The Axis pilots, who were generally experienced and aggressive, employed rockets and air-to-air bombs. Other U.S. heavy bombers, without air opposition, attacked rail yards at Nis and Leskovac (Yugoslavia). In central Italy, Allied fighters and light bombers continued their attacks against transport and supply facilities.

8. ASIA.--Burma: On 5 April the Japanese advanced along the Tiddim--Imphal road in the immediate rear of the retreating British forces; Japanese attacks 12 to 16 miles N and NE of Imphal were repulsed. Japanese strength in this locality is estimated at 5 battalions. Fighting continued in the vicinity of the Imphal--Tamu road block, which the Japanese successfully defended. At Aradura (2 miles S of Kohima) patrols have been in contact with Japanese. Since the start of the current Japanese offensive an estimated 3,300 Japanese have been killed in the Chindwin area. In the Hukawng Valley stiff Japanese resistance, with considerable artillery support, has been met S of Laban; a strongly defended position 3 miles SW of Laban is held by a Japanese company. China: On 5 April, Japanese aircraft attacked Nanning.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 4 April, Allied planes bombed Japanese installations at Mille, Jaluit, Maloelap, and Wotje (Marshall) and Ponape (eastern Carolines). AA fire ranged from weak to moderate except at Mille, where none was encountered. Allied aircraft bombed Dublon Town (Truk), starting large fires and encountering weak AA fire. Solomons Area: On 4 April, Allied ground patrols E and W of the Allied perimeter in the Torokina area killed 51 and captured 3 Japanese, as well as numerous guns and much ammunition. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations at Buka airfield. Allied naval units shelled Japanese pillboxes E of the Torokina River and, on 5 April, sank 6 Japanese barges in the Buka Passage area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 5 April in the Mindjim Valley, Allied ground patrols reached a point 6 miles S of Bogadjim without encountering Japanese forces. On 4 April, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed Japanese positions and small craft at Wide Bay (New Britain) and attacked the Madang area. On 5 April, Japanese installations in the Hollandia area were effectively bombed by Allied planes without aerial opposition; gun positions were silenced, buildings destroyed, large fires started, and many small craft and barges were sunk. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 5 April a Japanese reconnaissance plane was reported in the Broome--Derby area (northwest Australia). Allied aircraft bombed Koepang and Dilli (Timor) and attacked Japanese positions at Kaimana and Sorong (western Dutch New Guinea).

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8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Two British vessels, a tanker and a freighter, are overdue at their destination and presumed sunk by enemy action about 22 February, S of Ceylon. A British cargo vessel is overdue and presumed sunk by a raider about 9 March, 1,600 miles S of Ceylon. On 6 April a Norwegian tanker was torpedoed and sunk 400 miles NW of the Azores. U-boat Sightings in American Waters:
Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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ON 10-10-78
By auth. A. C. 10-10-78
6Apr44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 375.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Argentina: Permission to resume the use of communication facilities in Argentina was reportedly granted to the United Press and its Argentine affiliate, Prensa Unida, by the Argentine Government after a suspension of more than 2 weeks. Bolivia: According to press reports, expropriation of Axis-owned properties has been decreed by the Bolivian Government.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--German resistance in the South is stiffening. The heaviest snowstorm in years has enveloped practically the entire Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: On the Finnish Front, near Kandalaksha, the Soviets attacked German positions without making any gain. South of Pskov the Soviets are maintaining heavy pressure. Southern Front: The Germans are counterattacking near Kovel, near Brody, W of Tarnopol, and in the vicinity of Stanislaw. The German garrisons at Kovel and Tarnopol are still encircled. Between Odessa and Tiraspol a Soviet thrust has cut the railroad and reached the lagoons of the Dnestr Estuary. Only a single-track line running SW of Odessa remains open to the Germans, and traffic over this line has to ferry the 5-mile wide estuary at Akkerman. The Soviets are within 16 miles of Odessa from the east. Air Activity: On 5 April the GAF encountered Soviet air opposition in attacks on forward areas in the Narva sector. The GAF opposed Soviet anti-shiping strikes in the Gulf of Narva.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 4-5 April, RAF light bombers made a 50-ton attack on Cologne, encountering moderate AA fire, coordinated with searchlights.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 5 April the situation continued quiet. Sounds indicating considerable German movement and digging were heard 4 miles SW of Ortona. North of Lanciano a German combat patrol and a small-scale German attack were repulsed. In the central mountain sector there was normal patrolling; German artillery and mortars were active. The Germans in the Cassino area were subjected to brisk Allied artillery fire. In the lower Garigliano sector normal patrolling and shell-ing continued. The Anzio beachhead remained generally quiet. Balkans:

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In Yugoslavia the German force which crossed the Drina River on 30 March has been driven back by the Partisans. The Germans re-occupied Hvar Island (off the Dalmatian coast) after Partisan forces were withdrawn. Air Activity: On the night of 3-4 April, RAF planes dropped 107 tons of bombs on an aircraft engine works at Budapest; 1 Axis plane was shot down. In central Italy, U. S. light bombers attacked the harbors at Ancona and San Benedetto. On 4 April, U. S. heavy bombers made an 880-ton attack on the rail yards at Bucharest, cutting the main rail lines and damaging rolling stock, oil refineries, and chemical plants. In the Rome area Allied light, medium, and fighter bombers attacked guns, transport, and troop concentrations. Only 3 German aircraft were observed over the battle zone during the day.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 4 April considerable Japanese activity was reported 15 miles NE of Imphal, where the elements of 2 regiments of the Japanese 15th Division are believed located. Two Japanese battalions are reported in the area of the road block 28 miles N of Imphal, and another battalion is near Taphema (13 miles S of Kohima). In the Hukawng Valley heavy fighting is in progress, with Japanese forces attempting to move north at Nhpum Ga (16 miles NE of Kamaing). In the Arakan, Alothangyaw (12 miles SE of Maungdaw) has been occupied by the British; Kaladan village was captured, the Japanese withdrawing to the east. On 2 and 3 April, Allied planes again were active in ground support operations over all battle fronts. In the Mogaung Valley, Arakan, and Chindwin air attacks were carried out without aerial opposition; particular attention is being given to target objectives in the Chindwin. In the Rangoon area 40 railroad cars were damaged; in strikes around the Mandalay area bridges and a railroad station were damaged. Six grounded Japanese planes were damaged at Anisakan airfield.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On the night of 3-4 April, U. S. bombers attacked Truk, bombing the seaplane base on Dubon and the airfield on Eton. Japanese AA fire was weak, and 3 fighters ineffectively attempted interception. Ponape was also bombed by Allied aircraft. Solomons Area: On 3 April in the Torokina area, Allied ground patrols between the northwest sector of the perimeter and the Laruma River found many Japanese dead, as well as graves and much ammunition. Allied aircraft and naval units bombarded Japanese positions and beached barges in the southern Empress Augusta Bay and southwest Bougainville areas. New Guinea -- New Britain Area: On 4 April in the Mindjim Valley area, Allied ground patrols reached a point NE of Kwato (9 miles SW of Bogadjim), encountering no Japanese and capturing numerous stores and vehicles. Allied aircraft, on 3 April, attacked the Rabaul area, starting large fires. On New Guinea, Allied planes bombed the Japanese airfield at Bural (50 miles SW of Wewak) and also attacked Japanese positions

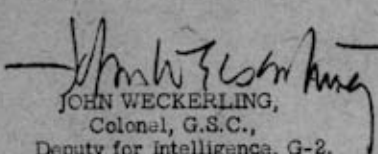
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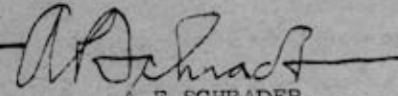
along the coast between Bogia and Madang. On 4 April, Japanese installations in the Wewak--Boram area were heavily bombed by Allied aircraft; 13 grounded Japanese planes were destroyed. There was no Japanese AA fire and no aerial interception. Northwest Australia -- Banda Sea Area; On 4 April, Allied planes bombed Koepang and Lautem (Timor).

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 29 March a U.S. cargo vessel was sunk by submarine 450 miles SW of Bombay. On 30 March a British cargo vessel was sunk by submarine 1,100 miles S of Ceylon. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: Nothing to report.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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DATE 03-03-72

Regraded Unclassified

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By auth A.C. # 648-72
5 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

T.W.

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 4 April 1944
To : 1200 Z, 6 April 1944

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

No. 374.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.

2. LATIN AMERICA.--Bolivia: All 3 civilian members of the MNR (Nationalist) Party in the Bolivian Junta, including Pas Estenssoro, leader of the December 20 revolution, resigned on 3 April, according to press reports. Two of them have been replaced by an army major and a civilian; the position of the third, Secretary General of the Junta, has been abolished. El Salvador: A revolution which broke out on 2 April was suppressed in San Salvador on 4 April, and troops were dispatched to Santa Ana to bring a rebellious infantry regiment under control.

3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy snowstorms continue on the Central Front and in the vicinity of Jassy; severe frost is reported along the whole Southern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: The Germans admit some penetration S of Pskov, where Red Army attacks have been severe. Fighting E of Mogilev has abated. Southern Front: Kovel, Brody, and Tarnopol remain surrounded by the Soviets. Fighting is reported within the city of Tarnopol. Northwest of Brody the Soviets have deepened their penetration to within 18 miles of the 1941 border of Poland. In the vicinity of Stanislaw the Soviets are exerting heavy pressure to the northwest. In the middle part of the Southern Front only minor action is reported. Along the rest of this front the Red Army is pushing from the north toward Kishinev and Odessa. Air Activity: On 4 April, Soviet aircraft attacked German shipping at Lilnakhamary Harbor (Gulf of Petsamo) and a German tanker off Arnoe Island (northern Norway). Ammunition dumps, landing barges, and small naval craft in German-held harbors on the Black Sea were attacked by the SAF.

4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 3 April, RAF carrier-based planes bombed the German battleship Tirpitz at its berth in Altenfjord (Norway), scoring 3 or more hits. A German plane made a reconnaissance flight over Iceland.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 4 April the situation remained quiet. Clashes with German patrols occurred 5 miles S-SW of Ortona; 1

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mile SW and 1-1/2 miles S of Orsogna, German patrols were repulsed. German aircraft dropped leaflets at Castel-di-Sangro, in the central mountain sector. At Monte Marcone (14 miles NE of Cassino) a German patrol was repulsed. On Abbey Hill (southwestern Cassino area) German movement, on a considerable scale, was shelled by artillery. Around the Anzio beachhead perimeter the situation continued quiet, with artillery firing on targets at opportunity. Air Activity: On the night of 2-3 April, RAF planes attacked the rail yards at Vicenza and the harbors of San Sefano and Leghorn. On 3 April, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 1,025 tons on the rail yards and aircraft factories at Budapest. About 50 German and Hungarian fighters were encountered in the target area, 24 of which were shot down. AA fire against the first wave of bombers was moderate to intense. Other U.S. heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Brod, Kln, and Dnyis (SE of Zars). In central Italy, U.S. medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked rail targets, barracks, and supply dumps. About 25 GAF sorties were flown over the battle areas during the day.

6. ASIA.--China: On 3 April, U.S. fighters conducted a sweep of the Yangtze River, damaging 2 80-foot vessels. Burma: No significant change has taken place in any of the Burma sectors. On 2 April, Allied planes carried out offensive sweeps over several of the battle fronts in Burma. Throughout the Chin Hills and Chindwin, RAF fighters attacked trucks, buildings, and other scattered objectives with particular emphasis on targets in the areas S of Kothma and near Paungbyin. In the Arakan, Japanese positions were bombed and strafed, and over 120 river craft were damaged or destroyed. Successful bombings by Allied planes caused fires and explosions in dumps and the railroad area at Indaw, and at the Twantung railway station. U.S. fighters attacked the airfields at Hhoo, Aungmyan, and Melakita (Mandalay area), shooting down 4 Japanese planes and destroying 8 on the ground. French Indo-China: On 3 April, U.S. fighters sank 4 small boats and damaged 3 others during attacks in the Red River Valley.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 2 April in the Marshalls, U.S. ground forces completed reconnaissance of Aituk Atoll and Mejit Island (approximately 40 miles N and 80 miles NE, respectively of Wole Atoll). On Mejit, 7 Japanese were killed, and radio equipment was captured. On 2 April in the Carolines, U.S. bombers attacked Truk, destroying 7 of 40 to 60 intercepting fighters. On the night of 2-3 April, U.S. heavy units again attacked Truk; 3 Japanese fighters intercepted, U.S. aircraft, on 2 and 3 April, attacked the airfields on Ponape (eastern Carolines) and bombed Japanese installations on Mille, Jinit, Manlojap, and Wole (Marshalls). Solomons Area: On 2 April, Allied ground patrols killed 44 Japanese in the area NE and E of the Torokina perimeter. Allied naval units shelled Japanese installations at the mouth of the Mannaregu

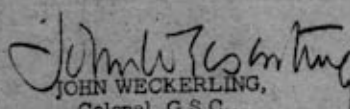
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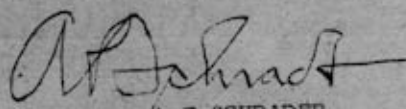
River (southern part of Empress Augusta Bay). Allied aircraft bombed gun positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area and attacked Japanese positions in southwest Bougainville. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 3 April in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces made an unopposed landing on Rambuto Island (SE of Los Negros). Allied aircraft, on 2 April, made heavy attacks on buildings, dumps, and gun positions in the Rabaul area. On 3 April, Allied planes attacked Japanese installations at Hollandia (New Guinea), dropping over 400 tons of bombs and shooting down 26 intercepting fighters. Allied PT-boats sank 3 Japanese barges and also shelled Japanese shore installations at Madang. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the night of 2-3 April, Allied aircraft bombed Penfoel airfield (Timor). On 3 April, Allied planes attacked Langgoer airfield (Kai Islands), starting large explosions and fires.

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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ARMY-NAVY
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

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By auth. A. C. 5-823-72
4 Apr 44
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On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 1 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 April 1944

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

No. 12.

1. NORTH AMERICA

In March there were several indications of Japanese reconnaissance in the western Aleutians. One Japanese search plane was sighted, and there were several submarine contacts without visual proof. Enemy capabilities remain unchanged, but the relative probability of Japanese nuisance raids and interception of U.S. air attacks is greater than in the preceding months. This is based upon both increased enemy reconnaissance and reported strengthening of the Japanese Air Force in the Kuriles. No further information has been received concerning the German meteorological station in the Shannon Island area in northeast Greenland.

Continued instances are reported of refusal by small groups of Americans of Japanese descent to serve in the Army of the United States.

2. LATIN AMERICA

The spotlight in Latin America continues on Argentina, where the fight for control of the government has apparently become an intramilitary struggle with civilian-navy activities currently inconspicuous. Ousted General Ramirez resigned as president of Argentina on 9 March, and General Edelmiro Farrell, president-delegate since 24 February, became president. Following rumors of plotting by the extreme Nationalists, their prominent leader, General Menendez, reportedly was arrested.

Twenty-one Argentine generals of varying political opinions visited President Farrell on 22 March with a statement signed by 16 of them recommending that the army be returned to the barracks, officers be relieved of civilian jobs, and constitutional government be restored with free elections as soon as possible. Meanwhile, rivalry between Colonel Peron, acting War Minister and allegedly the real power in Argentina, and General Perlinger, Interior Minister, is increasing. Perlinger recently made an extremely vitriolic statement against the United States, and his department has taken a number of anti-United States measures, chief of which was the indefinite suspension of all communication facilities of the United Press.

Weak but pro-Allied individuals were appointed to head the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Education in Paraguay, following the army-inspired ousting of Argana and Gross Brown.

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In Bolivia the junta has decreed elections in July, permitted the suppressed newspaper La Razon to resume publication, and has released a number of purely political prisoners. Jose Tamayo has been replaced as Bolivian Foreign Minister by Enrique Baldivieso, former Bolivian confidential agent in Brazil, and other cabinet changes are anticipated.

Colombian President Lopez has agreed to present his resignation to a special session of Congress for their consideration and, on 16 March, obtained an additional 80 days leave of absence. In anticipation of Lopez' resignation, the entire cabinet resigned on 6 March and all were given posts in the new cabinet except Carlos Lleras Restrepo and Gaitan, potential presidential candidates. Capable, pro-Allied Chief of Staff Espinel was named War Minister.

A plot to assassinate President-elect Picado of Costa Rica was reported from Nicaragua. Ending an 8-year break in diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Soviet Russia, Soviet Minister Orlov arrived in Montevideo on 5 March and was enthusiastically welcomed. Peru deported 411 Axis nationals on 1 March, and on 23 March, Colombia interned about 50 Nazis.

Most probable lines of enemy effort are continuation of their attempts to prevent the establishment of a democratic, pro-United Nations regime in Argentina and the promotion of political strife and activity by military-nationalistic groups elsewhere.

3. EASTERN EUROPE

Despite spring thaws and rain with resultant heavy mud and bad road conditions, the Soviets during March launched one of the strongest offensives of the present war, apparently with the objective of clearing the Ukraine of German forces. The main task was assigned to Marshal Zhukov, who concentrated his forces north of the Tarnopol--Proskurov area and struck southward to cut the Lvov--Odessa railroad supplying German forces in the Dnepr River Bend. The Germans reacted immediately with strong counterattacks which delayed his advance.

In the meantime, another powerful thrust southwest from Uman was initiated by Marshal Konev, commander of the Second Ukrainian Army. The Soviets crossed the Bug River, penetrated German defenses south of Vinnitsa, and, following up vigorously, advanced rapidly to the Dnestr River near Mogilov-Podolsk.

After regrouping his forces Zhukov renewed his attacks between Tarnopol and Proskurov and pushed rapidly southward to capture Chernovitz (Cernauti). These 2 thrusts by Marshals Zhukov and Konev, converging on Chernovitz, forced the Germans to withdraw all their forces in the Kamenets-Podolsk--Proskurov--Vinnitsa--Mogilov-Podolsk area. The Soviets are now in position to move southward between the Pruth and Dnestr rivers. Unless the Germans can stop this advance--and this appears unlikely--they will be compelled to withdraw from all Soviet territory east of the Pruth River.

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On the northern and central fronts there was relatively little activity. During the first week of March the Soviets established a bridgehead on the west bank of the Narva River but failed to penetrate the main German defenses.

The Soviet successes in the south have made the German position on the central front much more vulnerable. Attacks by the Soviets against Vitebsk and toward Bobruisk have failed completely; they have been unable to penetrate the elaborate German fortifications in this area. Continued successes, however, in the south near Tarnopol and Kovel will provide the Soviets sufficient space for maneuver around the Pripet Marshes for them to launch an offensive in the direction Kovel--Belistok (Bialystok). Such an effort would have considerable advantages; German fortifications in this area are reported to have been built for resistance against attacks from the northeast.

In view of indications that the Soviets are planning such an offensive, the Germans are fighting fiercely in the vicinity of Kovel to prevent the development of such plans.

Although the Soviets have continued their efforts to capture Kerch, there has been no substantial change in the situation in the Crimea. It is believed probable that the Germans will attempt to hold the Crimea as long as Odessa remains in their hands, since an evacuation of the Crimea would give the Soviets naval and air bases for operations against the western coast of the Black Sea.

Air activity throughout March was on a comparatively heavy scale. Opposing air forces were active in the Narva--Pskov area and near Vitebsk. There was a lull in Soviet bombing of Finnish objectives. The GAF attacked rail targets along the Murmansk railroad, and the SAF bombed rail centers and harbor installations in Estonia.

Air activity by both sides, however, was concentrated primarily along the Southern Front. The GAF flew hundreds of sorties in the Bug and Dnestr areas but lacked fighters for adequate defense from pre-war Poland against air-supported Soviet offensives. Soviet air direction of artillery fire was a factor in Red Army successes. Both air forces supported ground operations in the Crimea and attacked rail targets and airfields in forward areas. The SAF attacked German convoys on all marine fronts.

Although the over-all GAF strength in Russia showed no change, there was a tendency to strengthen its air concentrations on the Northern Front; more night fighters appeared along the fronts; and Italian transport planes (SM 82) were brought in for use on the Southern Front, where 11 ground attack squadrons were added to the main air concentration opposing the Soviet offensives toward Rumania.

German shipping in the Black Sea was frequently attacked during March by Soviet naval planes. Axis naval strength in the Black Sea consists of the

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following: 4 destroyers, 16 submarines (including 6 midget type), 3 torpedo boats, 26 motor torpedo boats, 30 to 35 R-boats (motor minesweepers), 1 minelayer, 30 antisubmarine vessels, and 80 to 100 landing craft (some equipped for minelaying). The Germans also are estimated to have available 30 merchant ships of 37,867 gross tons (about four-fifths of which are over 1,000 tons) and an almost unlimited number of barges from the Danube River. In view of the loss of Nikolaev and the Soviet threat to Odessa, merchant shipping may well be a limiting factor if an evacuation of the Crimea is attempted.

In the Gulf of Finland and in the Baltic and Barents seas, German shipping was also increasingly subjected to attacks by Soviet naval aircraft. In view of the present Soviet offensives, German naval strength in the Baltic Sea, now concentrated in the Bay of Danzig area, may be expected to become more active in the event of an evacuation or a continued defense of Finland and the Baltic states.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Continuing defensive preparations in Western Europe, the Germans increased their forces in France and the Low Countries by 5 divisions during the last month. The total is now believed to be 54 divisions, including 14 offensive, 39 defensive, and 1 unidentified. The offensive divisions include: 3 panzer, 1 motorized, 4 panzer-SS, 1 panzer-grenadier SS, 1 parachute, and 4 3-regiment infantry divisions. The defensive divisions include: 17 3-regiment and 6 2-regiment infantry divisions, 4 luftwaffe, and 12 reserve divisions. There have been several divisional shifts between France and the Eastern Front and several inside France.

A general tendency to bring up to strength the armored divisions and thicken the defense in the area behind the coastal sectors in the Pas-de-Calais and Normandy has been noted. Chief concentration of troops is still in the Channel area, with defensive divisions manning the coastal sectors and offensive divisions in reserve.

The Germans continued to increase their fortifications on both the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, with considerable effort directed both to completion of so-called "secret" installations on the Channel coast reportedly for long-range attacks on important centers in southern England and to repair of those installations damaged by Allied aerial bombardment. There are numerous reports of floodings of the Channel coast and the Low Countries as a defensive measure against the threatened Allied invasion. Insistent orders have been issued for the evacuation of non-essential civilians from both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean coasts.

France is being increasingly regimented under German rule with an open disregard for Vichy. The internal situation continues to be marked by sabotage and increased guerrilla activities, resulting in an increased

assumption of police powers by the German military authorities and by Darnand's (Vichy Secretary of State for the Maintenance of Order) Milice, and an increased by-passing of the Vichy Government, which is unable to control the disorders.

Certain German agents reportedly have been ordered to leave Spain. Nevertheless Spain is being subjected to a campaign of German diplomatic, economic, and political pressure to counteract Allied influence; Germany has maintained her wolfram trade with the Iberian Peninsula despite Allied attempts to secure an embargo.

German offensive planes made 13 night attacks against the United Kingdom, including 4 large-scale operations, each involving from 50 to 180 aircraft. The other missions were carried out by fighter bombers, each involving no more than 20 aircraft. Following reinforcement of bomber strength in northwestern Germany by a transfer from the Mediterranean theater, a 180-plane attack was made on the night of 14-15 March--the largest German formation over England since May 1941. Aside from a single mission which made scattered attacks in the Hull area, all the action was directed at London, but only a part of the planes reached the city. Most of the bombs dropped were incendiaries.

German defensive reaction over the Continent also reached its all-time high of about 625 sorties, which were flown in opposition to a U.S. daylight bombing attack on Berlin. On this occasion the GAF appeared to have been alerted by a light U.S. bomber mission which reached the capital 2 days before, and available fighters from other areas within range were drawn in for defense. After suffering the loss of at least 175 aircraft on 6 March, the GAF air defense for the rest of the month was sporadic, ranging from 18 to 275 sorties flown in defense of the many targets attacked by Allied bombers. Fighter reaction over France and the Lowlands was negligible, probably indicating that the bulk of GAF fighter strength had shifted farther inland, centering in northwestern Germany. The most successful German night defensive effort of the war was made at Nuernberg on the night of 30-31 March.

AA fire over the Continent, especially in northern France, showed an increase in intensity and effectiveness.

German offensive capabilities for continued attacks against England are considerable. Despite a probable decline in fighter strength, GAF defensive capabilities are strong.

Apparently challenging the GAF at every turn, Allied planes continued to strike heavily at German war industry in an attempt not only to destroy the GAF in the air but also to neutralize its sources of production. Very heavy and repeated attacks were made against Berlin, Brunswick, Frankfurt, Friedrichshafen, and numerous other manufacturing centers in the Reich. Widespread attacks were also made on German airdromes in northwestern and

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central Germany. Both the U.S. and British air forces continued to attack targets along the Channel coast and railroads and airfields in France. During March the U.S. Army Air Force in this theater made 18 major attacks on German targets, besides flying numerous other missions. A total of 10,770 heavy bombers was dispatched, escorted by 12,810 fighters. These offensive planes dropped 19,880 tons of bombs. The RAF dispatched 7,318 heavy bombers, which dropped 27,605 tons of bombs. In addition, Allied medium, light, and fighter bombers flew 3,820 sorties, dropping 5,220 tons of bombs on targets in France and the Lowlands.

The steady attrition of Germany's coastal shipping continued during March at an even higher rate than usual. During the first half of the month, 11 separate engagements were reported by British surface vessels or aircraft. Most of these attacks were made in the Netherlands' waters or in the Channel, but shipping along the Norwegian coast was also under attack. The fact that the Germans appear to be attempting to pass convoys through the Channel more frequently than in the past may indicate that Allied bombing attacks on land communications in France have caused transportation difficulties. At any rate, in view of the hazards to which shipping in this area is exposed, it is unlikely that this route would be employed except under conditions of necessity. Germany's naval effort for the most part has been limited to the protection of her convoys; however, on the night of 14-15 March a strong force of E-boats, attempting to approach the southwest coast of England, was engaged by British destroyers which damaged 4 of them before they succeeded in escaping. Excepting the Tirpitz, the major German units are in the eastern Baltic. It is believed likely that in the immediate future these ships will be kept in this area both for protection from air raids and for use in the event the situation in Finland is altered. The Tirpitz was reported to have been moving about in Altenfjord. If this report is correct, temporary repairs must have been carried out, and an attempt to move her south for more complete repairs is to be expected.

5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA

a. Fifth Army Front.--During March there was little change in the overall situation in Italy. Offensive patrolling and artillery action characterized German operations north of Cassino. Despite the very heavy Allied air and artillery bombardment of 15 March, the Germans clung tenaciously to the southwestern end of Cassino. Forced to give up the railroad station, they recaptured the castle northwest of the town. Continued German infiltration compelled a slight Allied withdrawal, but very heavy fighting continued in the town from 23 to 28 March. During the night of 24-25 March the Germans occupied 2 heights immediately west and southwest of Cassino after their evacuation by Allied troops. By the end of March the German position in Cassino had been improved, and the Germans were probing Allied positions northeast of the town. The lower Garigliano River sector has been quiet except for heavy German artillery fire in the area east and northeast of Castelforte and alert patrolling.

In the Anzio--Nettuno area the Germans made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce the Allied beachhead. Anzio Harbor was the center of heavy

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German shelling, which subsided somewhat by the end of the month. Since 20 March the Germans in the Anzio sector have been on the defensive. This attitude may be due in part to the fact that continuous rainfall has again made this area unsuitable for major operations.

b. Eighth Army Front.--Weather and ground conditions were unfavorable throughout the greater part of the month. The Germans showed an offensive attitude, constantly probing the Allied lines with patrol thrusts and subjecting the Ortona and Orsogna areas to heavy shelling. In the mountain sector the Germans abandoned Alfedena, Cessarolo, and Montenerodomo. All bridges in the Alfedena area have been destroyed.

c. Summary of the Italian Front.--Throughout the greater part of March, weather and ground conditions were unfavorable for military operations on the Italian fronts. In the Adriatic sector the Germans persistently probed Allied forward positions and concentrated artillery fire at various points in the Orsogna--Ortona sector. Although there are some indications that the Germans may be preparing for a local attack in this sector, the high development of the German defenses along the Foro River east of Pescara indicates that such an attack is improbable. In the Cassino area the Germans will probably hold their strongly organized positions as long as possible; then they may fall back on the Hitler Line, which is astride the Via Casilina toward Rome and which already has been reported manned in the Piedimonte--Aquino--Ponte-corvo--Pico sector. In the lower Garigliano River sector the alertness of the Germans suggests a probable attack or an intention to hold defensively the high ground on the Tyrrhenian coast which commands the coastal road to Rome. In the Anzio--Nettuno beachhead the Germans recently have shown a defensive attitude by entrenching, mining, and wiring in various sectors, but these defenses do not form a connected system. With the advent of better weather the Germans may make further attempts to eliminate the Allied beachhead, which is a persistent threat to their main front supply lines. They also may launch a strong counterattack to disorganize Allied regrouping for a resumption of offensive operations.

d. Balkans.--March was characterized by continued guerrilla operations and sabotage activities throughout the area. Considerable movement of German forces, mostly northward, provided the Partisans with a more-than-normal opportunity to harass the flanks of moving columns.

Heaviest fighting occurred in 4 regions:

(a) In the Novo Mesto area(40 miles west of Zagreb), German attempts to escape Partisan encirclement resulted in severe fighting and heavy casualties.

(b) In northeastern Bosnia (70 miles due west of Belgrade), 2 south-bound German columns experienced great difficulty in joining forces because of Partisan occupation of strategic roads. Bitter fighting ensued; by the end of the month, however, it became apparent that the Partisans would be forced to withdraw.

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(c) In the northern Peloponnesus the Germans carried out a determined and successful drive against Greek guerrillas west of Kalavrita. According to latest reports, the Greeks were offering stiff resistance but falling back continuously.

(d) The southern Dalmatian islands were special objectives of British and American commando raids during the last 10 days of the month. According to the latest information, the German garrison of slightly more than 100 men on Solta Island had been completely destroyed, Partisan occupation forces were liquidating the remnants of the Hvar Island garrison, and a British reconnaissance party was operating on Brac Island.

It is not believed that the foregoing activities will have any material effect upon German intentions with respect to the occupation and defense of the Balkans. Furthermore, Partisan occupation of Dalmatian islands is not considered very important, since the Germans undoubtedly can reoccupy any of these islands almost at will.

e. Air Activity.--During March aggregate GAF activity in Italy decreased. Emphasis on bombing activities continued, especially against shipping and harbors and against Allied ground positions, where light offensive operations consistently were maintained.

Defensively, GAF opposition was negligible in central Italy, but fighter reaction in northern Italy and against bombing attacks north of the Alps was moderate to strong.

German air activity in the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean areas was negligible. There was no German offensive activity aside from a few second-line aircraft operating against the Partisans in Yugoslavia and an 8-plane bombing attack at Vis Island. Following arrival of some fighter planes in the northern Balkans, opposition to a U.S. attack on Vienna was encountered near Zagreb and Bucharest.

GAF offensive capabilities, especially for shipping attacks, are of considerable importance. Defensive capabilities are weak.

Large-scale Allied air activity continued. Strategic attacks were centered against transport and airfields in Italy and against industrial installations in southern Germany and Austria. Tactical operations were maintained daily against troop and gun positions on both the Anzio and Cassino fronts. The heaviest air attack of the war in this theater was made at Cassino on 15 March when all types of U.S. aircraft were employed.

During March in this theater, the Allies dispatched 8,555 bombers, escorted by 15,710 fighters; 10,740 other aircraft also were dispatched.

f. Naval Activity.--At the Anzio beachhead Allied light cruisers and destroyers continued to give fire support to ground operations, shelling German

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gun positions and assembly areas. Unloading of supplies continued at a satisfactory rate despite persistent shelling of the port and air attacks on Allied shipping. On several occasions German E-boats, some of them manned by Italians, attempted to attack the anchorage but were driven off by Allied units. German aircraft made 3 attempts to mine the Anzio area. Off Salerno, German mines also were swept. Allied motor torpedo boats continued to harass enemy coastal shipping along the coast north of San Stefano. Two German supply vessels moving north along the eastern coast of Spain were intercepted by Allied planes on 12 March; the small ex-French merchantman Kilissi was sunk, and the second ship took refuge in a Spanish port.

In the Adriatic, Allied destroyers and patrol units continued antishipping sweeps in the Ancona area and off the Dalmatian coast. British destroyers shelled towns on Korcula Island. On 19 March, 3 enemy ships in convoy were sunk by French destroyers off the west coast of Greece.

There was no significant change in the disposition or condition of units of the Italian fleet under German control. All major units are under repair, under construction, or in an inactive status. Except for continued submarine action and attacks by German E-boats in coastal waters, it is unlikely that German naval units in this theater will engage in offensive operations.

6. ASIA

a. China.--Japanese offensive air activity during March took the form of several attacks on Allied forward bases and airfields in southeast China. U.S. aircraft carried out successful strikes against shipping and storage targets along the middle Yangtze River and engaged in operations in the south China Sea. Interception by Japanese fighters occurred during many of the former attacks. Near Anking, Wuhu, Shihweiyao, and Nanchang, Japanese aircraft on a scale of 10 to 15 planes opposed the U.S. attacks. Two effective Allied strikes were made at Klungshan airfield (Hainan); in 1 attack, 17 grounded planes were destroyed, and during the second, 4 of 12 intercepting fighters were destroyed.

b. Burma.--While the fighting in the Arakan has been unusually bitter, little progress was made in forcing the Japanese from their positions a short distance south of the Maungdaw--Buthidaung road. Early in the month the Japanese retreated toward Buthidaung and later relinquished this town under strong British pressure. A similar regrouping west of the Mayu Range placed British advance positions 3 to 5 miles south and southeast of Maungdaw, but in the Mayu Range and in the tunnel areas the Japanese fiercely resisted all attempts to dislodge them. The fighting in this relatively small area is characterized as the bloodiest yet experienced in Burma; in the underground fighting in the tunnels the Japanese resisted to the death, several of their officers committing suicide. The tunnel area to the west is now clear, but severe fighting continues in the eastern tunnels near Htindaw where mopping-up was delayed by infiltration of fresh Japanese reinforcements near Sinzweya. In the Hukawng Valley early in the month, the Chinese offensive against Japanese positions

-9-

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north of Maingkwan made satisfactory progress; the Japanese defended their line of withdrawal from Talpha Ga on the Tanai River and retreated toward Maingkwan, where they made a determined stand; this place, however, was captured by the Chinese on 6 March. Meanwhile, American units which had advanced on the Chinese flank cut the Japanese line of communication south of Walawbum, occupied that village on 5 March, and advanced north toward Maingkwan. At the Nambyu River crossing the retreating Japanese, caught between the Allied forces, were heavily attacked and suffered many casualties. By 12 March, approximately 2,000 members of the Japanese 18th Division had been killed in the Hukawng Valley. From Maingkwan southward the Japanese were under repeated attack and, despite a natural defensive position at Jambubum, fell back to a position 3 miles north of Shaduzup, where 2 battalions of the 18th Division made a determined stand against superior Allied forces attacking from the north, east, and south. Shaduzup fell to the Chinese on 30 March, and at the end of the month U.S. forces were at Manpin on the road that leads south to Kamaing; Japanese units, probably from the 56th Division stationed on the Salween Front, were reportedly en route to aid the hard-pressed 18th Division. The Japanese have fought a fairly efficient delaying action in their retreat from Shingbwiyang, but their supply problems have been difficult because of the denial of their only ground line of communication by Allied air attacks and infiltrations.

While the 18th Division in north Burma was under severe punishment, the Japanese launched their offensive across the Chindwin. Stemming from Fort White, Kalembo, Homalin, and Tamanthi, the drive was intended to pin down 2 British divisions in the Tiddim sector and to follow up by engaging and surrounding another division in the Tamu-Kabaw Valley area, thereby allowing the main thrust, a wide encircling movement against Imphal--Kohima, to be implemented from the Chindwin between Homalin and Tamanthi.

The line of communication of 1 British division in the Tiddim sector was soon severed. Japanese road blocks were established about 50 miles north of Tiddim; the offensive at Tamu, however, was slow in materializing; tank-supported Japanese troops south of Tamu were roughly handled by the British. Strong Japanese patrols, having advanced to Ukhrul and crossed the Somra tract in the north, spearheaded attacks from these areas against Imphal and Kohima. Severe fighting has taken place 25 miles northeast of Imphal, with the Japanese initiating and retaining the offensive; about 30 miles to the north, strong Japanese patrols have already been encountered and repulsed, but the comparatively long (50-mile) road from Kohima south to Imphal, much of which is undefended, is vulnerable.

From December 1943 until 29 February 1944, the estimated total of Japanese casualties in the Burma theater were: killed, 5,235; wounded, 5,080; and prisoners of war, 82. These are allocated as follows: in the Hukawng Valley, 2,100 killed, 2,500 wounded, and 19 prisoners; in the Arakan, 2,250 killed, 2,780 wounded, and 42 prisoners; in the Chin Hills, 885 killed, 800 wounded, and 1 prisoner.

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At the end of March, Japanese air activity increased, and several attacks were made on Allied positions and airfields throughout the various battle zones. The Broadway strip (southeast of Hopin) and the strips at Chittagong and Cox's Bazar, along with other strips, were attacked. Allied fighters intercepted many of the Japanese attacks, including 1 at Digboi, in which 24 of 38 Japanese planes were shot down. Both the Allied Tactical and Strategic Air Forces were active during the month in attacks against Japanese communication and transportation systems, supply areas, river craft, and airfields. Especially heavy was the air support given ground troops in the Chindwin and Hukawng Valley, where the Kalewa--Kalemyo and Mogaung--Kamaing areas suffered damage in the bombings and strafings by U.S. and RAF fighters and fighter bombers. In the Arakan, over 400 river craft were damaged or destroyed; additional losses in trucks, locomotives, and rolling stock were incurred in this region and in central Burma. The Bangkok--Moulmein railway was bombed, and 2 bridges were destroyed. In the Mandalay area and to the south, more than 60 grounded planes were destroyed during Allied attacks; near Heho, U.S. aircraft downed 9 intercepting Japanese fighters. Bridges near Ye-U and farther north were destroyed, and forward installations along the railway lines were wrecked.

c. French Indo-China.--During March the 14th Air Force continued successfully to attack shipping, railway bridges and equipment, other transportation facilities, and an alcohol distillery. Several small vessels were sunk, and 6 locomotives and 3 cars were destroyed.

Further reports were received regarding growing Japanese suspicion of the French and increasing friction between the two. The Kuomintang-sponsored Annamite Revolutionary Alliance in Kunming is reported to have begun a system of intimidation designed to force all Annamites in Yunnan to work with it and, aided by an espionage organization under the Chinese General Ma, is trying to prevent all contact between the French Committee and Indo-China.

d. India.--Japanese and German submarines have been increasingly active in the Indian Ocean and have sunk several American and British vessels en route from the Red Sea to India and the Persian Gulf. The Burma--India border has been crossed by the Japanese in force at several points; these movements are being used as the basis for extensive radio propaganda directed toward the Indians by the Japanese but without any immediately apparent reaction.

e. Afghanistan.--On 2 March a Chinese--Afghan treaty of amity was signed in Ankara, representing a strengthening of Afghan inclination toward the Allies; in 1942, it will be remembered, the Afghans had refused to negotiate with the Chinese for fear of offending Japan. The Prime Minister, who has been ill since November 1943, is now recovering. It speaks well for the present regime that the government maintained its stability during his illness.

f. Malaya.--A 3-day conference was held by the military administration in Singapore, in conjunction with the department chiefs and state governors, at which due consideration was given to "important problems." The first of these

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was "establishment of peace and order," next in order being the increase of daily necessities, labor, transportation, Chinese merchants, and the guidance of the Japanese residents. The Japanese are still attempting to make Malaya more self-sufficient and to place it on a sounder economic basis.

It is believed that in recent months a number of German submarines, probably 6, have brought machinery to Singapore. The Japanese claim that the Malay Volunteer Army now has "thousands" of accepted recruits.

g. Siam.--Recent photographic cover confirms the growing belief that Siam is of great importance as a base for Japanese operations in Burma. Large storage and barrack installations are now known to exist at Ban Pong (junction for the Siam--Burma railway) and along the northern line of the railway at Nakorn Sawan, Pitsanulok, Utharadit, Denjai, Lampang, and Chieng Mai. Along the highway from Lampang to Kentung and Burma there are also large new installations at Ngao, Chieng Rai, and in the Chieng San Luang plain, just south of the Shan States border. The available storage space, probably filled at this time, would appear to reduce greatly the need for shipping for some time.

The pattern of overland transportation routes between Siam and Burma is now clearer because of the following:

(a) The Siam--Burma railway and the parallel highway, now in operation, are most important routes; the capacity of the railroad alone is believed to be at least 1,000 tons per day.

(b) On Kra Isthmus there is more evidence of the increasing importance of the railroad and highway reported in operation between the new port installations at Chumporn (on the Gulf of Siam) and La Un (on an estuary connecting with the Bay of Bengal). Japanese troops moved westward across this isthmus are taken around Victoria Point, thence northward up the Tenasserim coast by barge and/or coasting steamer to the roadhead at Mergui, thence north by road to the railhead at Yé.

(c) The highway from the railroad at Lampang, north through Ngao and Chieng Rai, thence to Kentung, and westerly to the railhead at Shwanyaung (Burma) continues to be important. Along this route, inside Siam, are 3 important storage and barrack installations.

The following targets were bombed during the month: (a) The Koh Sichang Harbor area, including the shipping between that island and Kham Yai, and Prong. Oil storage installations were damaged on the latter island; (b) the Nakorn Sawan storage, barracks, and airfield installations; (c) the railway station, airfield, and town of Chieng Mai.

h. Kuriles.--U.S. aircraft completed several light evening attacks this month on different points in the Paramushiru--Shimushu area, encountering light AA fire.

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72

1. Summary.--The current Japanese offensive into the Indian Manipur State represents their largest concentration against a single objective since the Malayan campaign; they will probably achieve the limited objective of denying the ground lines of supply to the British divisions on the India--Burma border and threaten the main Calcutta--Assam line near Dimapur; but, unless they capture and utilize the supplies now stored at Imphal and Kohima, their offensive may not be successful. Complicated with their own supply problems, the Japanese can be continually harassed by the air-supplied British forces and can probably be successfully marooned and destroyed far from their original starting points. In northern Burma unless the 18th Division is reinforced, the combined Chinese-American units may well force this Japanese division south of Mogaung and perhaps out of Myitkyina before the monsoon. The present Japanese troop dispositions in China, while indicating concentrations in strategic areas north of the Yellow River and north of Hankow, still do not afford the Japanese other than limited capabilities to reopen the Peking--Hankow railway or the railroad from Hankow south to Canton. At the moment the Japanese appear to be committed to their effort against the India frontier and to be endeavoring to penetrate and intercept the lines of communication to Assam, which support the Allied offensive in north Burma and the 14th Air Force in China.

7. PACIFIC

a. Central Pacific Area.--At the beginning of March, Allied ground forces in the Marshalls made unopposed landings on Lib, Ujae, and Wotho (west of Kwajalein) and toward the end of the month landed on Bikini (northwest of Kwajalein) and on Ailinglapalap, Ebon, Namu, Namorik, and Kili (south of Kwajalein).

Allied aircraft made more than 100 attacks on the remaining Japanese bases in the Marshalls and at Nauru and Wake islands; effective air attacks were also carried out against Japanese bases in the Carolines, principally at Kusale, Ponape, Truk, and Woleai. The only aerial resistance to these attacks was at Truk and at Ponape; 90 Japanese fighters intercepted at the former, and 15 fighters on each of 2 occasions, at the latter. Japanese anti-aircraft fire was on a much reduced scale in the Marshalls and eastern Carolines.

Japanese offensive air activity was confined to an attack on Eniwetok early in the month, but Japanese planes continued reconnaissance throughout the eastern Carolines.

Allied naval action included sporadic shelling of Japanese bases in the Marshalls area and a carrier task force attack on Mille. In the Carolines, Japanese installations on the Greenwich Islands were shelled, and near the end of the month an Allied naval task force began an attack on Palau.

b. Solomons Area.--Between 8 and 24 March a series of Japanese ground attacks on the Torokina perimeter were repulsed with heavy losses to

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the Japanese. By the end of the month it was evident that the Japanese capability of effective offensive action had been eliminated and that the enemy was withdrawing to the north and east. Japanese aircraft made small-scale harassing attacks on Allied PT boats off southwestern Bougainville. Allied aircraft met no airborne opposition during heavy attacks against Japanese positions on Bougainville. Combined Allied artillery, naval units, and aircraft supported ground troops by continuously bombarding Japanese installations and supply areas in the Empress Augusta Bay area. In southwestern Bougainville, Allied naval and air units intercepted Japanese barge traffic and bombarded Japanese positions. The airfields at Kahili and Buka were also attacked.

c. New Guinea--New Britain Area.--Allied ground forces on the last day of February began a series of landings in the Admiralties at Los Negros Island; by 18 March, after considerable Japanese opposition, the airfields on Los Negros and Manus Islands were occupied. During the last half of the month, additional Allied landings, virtually unopposed, were made on some of the smaller islands in the Admiralty group. At the end of the month Allied ground forces were still encountering small-scale resistance on western Los Negros and southeastern Manus Island. On 20 March, Allied ground forces landed on Emirau and Elomusao Islands in the St. Matthias group (160 miles northeast of the Admiralties) against light Japanese opposition. On New Britain, Allied ground patrols early in the month encountered only slight Japanese resistance in landings as far east as Gasmata on the south coast; on the Willaumez Peninsula, Allied ground forces captured Talasea on 9 March and by the end of the month had advanced to the base of the peninsula. There were strong indications that the Japanese forces in the central part of the island were withdrawing eastward toward the Gazelle Peninsula for the defense of Rabaul. On New Guinea, Allied ground forces continued their westward advance along the Rai coast, by landing on 5 March at Yalau (30 miles W of Saidor); by the end of the month they had reached the Guabe River (40 miles W of Saidor) and reported the area clear of Japanese, indicating their further withdrawal toward Bogadjim where a stand might be made. Japanese planes made a few ineffective attacks on Allied forces at Los Negros and at Saidor. Allied air and naval units supported the amphibious operations in the Admiralty and St. Matthias Islands; naval units remained in the area to support ground action by shelling Japanese shore positions. Toward the end of the month, Kavieng (New Ireland) and the Wewak area (New Guinea) were shelled, the former by a task force of heavy units which included battleships, the latter by destroyers. Allied planes effectively bombed targets in the Rabaul area almost daily, encountering no aerial opposition. Japanese bases on northeast New Guinea were also regularly attacked by Allied aircraft, many Japanese planes being destroyed in the Wewak area. At the end of the month Hollandia was heavily bombed, and over 115 Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged.

d. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area.--Japanese aircraft carried out reconnaissance over the Arafura Sea and southern Dutch New Guinea areas during the month. At the end of March, Japanese fighters intercepted Allied planes during an attack on Langgoer (Kai Islands). Allied aircraft bombed Waingapoe (Soemba), Kai, and Tanimbar Islands once and Soerabaja twice, besides making several attacks on Japanese bases in Dutch New Guinea.

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CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, 1 APRIL 1944

GROUND FORCES (Divisions)				
German, Total (O, 226; D, 97; U, 2)		325	Axis Satellite, Total 112	
Located in:				
Russia (O, 163; D, 31)		194	Rumanian (in Rumania inf, 13; other, 5; in Russia inf, 6; other, 6) 30	
Germany (O, 1; D, 4)		5	Hungarian (in Hungary inf, 22; other, 5; in Russia inf, 5; LC, 5) 37*	
France & Lowlands (O, 14; D, 39; U, 1)		54	Bulgarian (excl. 4 cav, 1 armd, and 1 mtn brigs) 20	
Italy (O, 22; D, 1; U, 1)		24	Finnish (inf, 15; other, 1)(excl. 1 cav, 1 armd, 2 inf brigs, and 6 CA regts) 16	
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 15; D, 7)		22	Croat (operational units only, equiv. strength) 4	
Norway (O, 5; D, 6)		11	Slovak (in Slovakia inf, 3; other, 1) 4	
Poland (D, 1)		1	Serbian (the State Guard & Volunteer Corps equiv. to 1 div) 1	
Finland (O, 6; D, 1)		7		
Denmark (D, 5)		5		
Unlocated (D, 2)		2		
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; U=Unidentified) Administrative divisions are now counted in the GHQ pool and are no longer included in any calculation of combat divisional strength. Luftwaffe field divisions are now classified as defensive divisions.				
*Equivalent strength, 20 divisions. LC=line of communication divisions.				
AIR FORCES				
Nationality		Combat planes		
German		5500		
Japanese		5000		
NAVAL FORCES				
Type	German	Italian †	Japanese	
Battleships	2 (2)	2 (1)	10	
Carriers	1 (1)		3	
Light carriers			4	
Escort carriers		1	6	
Converted carriers			2	
Heavy cruisers	5 (1)	2 (2)	15	
Light cruisers	4		13	
Destroyers	32*	43 (11)**	57††	
Submarines	425	19 (8)	87	
Figures in parenthesis indicate scuttled, damaged, or incomplete vessels and are included in the totals. *Includes 1 ex-French destroyer. †Italian naval units under enemy control. **Includes destroyer-leaders, destroyers, torpedo boats, and destroyer escorts. ††Excludes old destroyers not fit for fleet action.				
		Japanese, Total		70
		(excludes 16 depot divs, 1 brig, 1 ind inf gp, 22 tk regts, 3 cav brigs, 18 ind mixed brigs, 13 border garrisons, and 18 ind garrisons)		
		Located in:		
		Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, Kuriles (excl. 16 depot divs, 3 tk regts, 1 ind mixed brig, and 1 ind inf gp)		10
		Manchuria (excl. 1 cav brig, 12 tk regts, 13 border garrisons, 9 ind garrisons, 328,000 Manchurian puppet tps)		14
		China, Hainan (excl. 16 ind mixed brigs, 2 cav brigs, 2 tk regts, 420,000 Chinese puppet tps)		25
		Indo-China, Thailand, Burma (excl. 1 tk regt, 2 ind garrisons, 50,000 Thai puppet tps)		9
		Malaya, N.E.I., New Guinea, Solomons, Philippines, Mandates (excl. 1 ind mixed brig, 1 brig, 4 tk regts, 7 ind garrisons)		12

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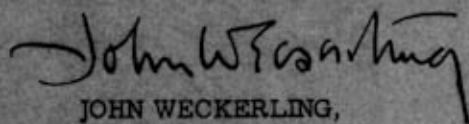
e. General.--During March the Japanese lost a total of 578 planes as compared with 898 lost in February. Most of the March toll occurred at Wewak, Hollandia, and Truk. The Japanese are continuing airdrome development in the Banda Sea area. Japanese offensive naval activity was absent in the Central Pacific area, and there have been no indications that any is imminent. In the Southwest Pacific area, Allied naval and amphibious operations were unopposed by the Japanese fleet, no part of which was observed with the exception of small escort vessels guarding convoys along the northern coast of New Guinea. Japanese ground forces in the Solomons are isolated, and those in the Admiralties are nearly annihilated; no major resistance has been offered during the month to Allied ground forces advancing in northeastern New Guinea and in New Britain.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING

Preliminary figures for merchant ship sinkings during March indicate that the total for the month will be considerably higher than February, when less United Nations' tonnage was sunk than in any month since the United States entered the war. Twenty-six vessels of 132,250 gross tons were lost, 20 by enemy action and 6 through marine disasters. Seven of the vessels sunk by the enemy were lost in the Atlantic, 8 in the Indian Ocean, and 5 in the Mediterranean. For the fourth successive month, no sinkings were reported in the Pacific. Seventeen of these ships were torpedoed by submarines, 2 were mined, and 1 was sunk by aircraft.

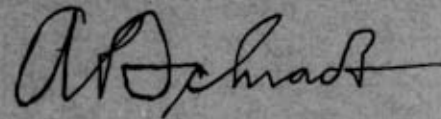
Revised figures for February--a 29-day month--show that 32 Allied ships of 118,000 gross tons were sunk, 17 by enemy action and 15 through marine disasters. Four of these went down in the Atlantic, 6 in the Mediterranean, and 7 in the Indian Ocean.

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



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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:



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

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4 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 373.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--El Salvador: President Martinez, who had taken refuge in the barracks of the Loyal National Police, was still holding out against revolutionists late on 3-April.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Heavy snow is falling on the Central Front; fair weather prevails in the South. Northern and Central Fronts: Soviet pressure S of Pskov and near Mogilev continues to encounter strong German resistance. Southern Front: Kovel, Brody, and Tarnopol are now encircled by the Soviets. Northwest of Brody the Soviets have reached the railway connecting Lvov and Lutsk. Southeast of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Soviets crossed the Pruth River and advanced 10 miles to cut the Jassy--Dorohoi railway. On the rest of the Southern Front, Red Army pressure continues but without effecting substantial gains. Air Activity: On the night of 2-3 April, Soviet planes were reported over the port of Kotka (Finland). On 3 April, German shipping in the Petsamo area was attacked. The Germans suffered air losses while opposing SAFF attacks on shipping in the Gulf of Finland.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On the night of 1-2 April off northern Norway, Allied carrier-based planes shot down 5 German planes, including 3 four-motored aircraft. On the night of 2-3 April, RAF planes attacked a convoy of 20 German ships N of Heligoland, setting a merchant vessel on fire.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA/--Italy: On 3 April there was no change on either front. The main front remained generally quiet; N of Cassino, however, considerable movement of German troops southward from Terelle (5 miles NW of Cassino) was heard during the night of 2-3 April. The Anzio beachhead also remained quiet although there was some German artillery fire. Balkans: Sixty miles SW of Belgrade (Yugoslavia), German forces driving north have crossed the Drina River near Zvornik, and fighting is in progress. Fifty miles E of Dubrovnik the Partisans have successfully repelled a German attempt to penetrate into Niksic. Air Activity: On

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the night of 1-2 April, RAF planes attacked the aircraft factory at Varese (N of Milan). Other RAF bombers struck the harbor at Piombino, and U.S. light bombers attacked San Stefano and Civitavecchia harbors. Anzio Harbor was mined and bombed by German planes. On 2 April strong formations of U.S. bombers dropped about 940 tons on the aircraft factory and ball-bearing works at Steyr (Austria); vicious air opposition by over 300 German planes was encountered. Both rockets and air-to-air bombs were employed by the Germans; some 4-motored German aircraft were observed. About 100 GAF planes were shot down. Other U.S. heavy bombers, without air opposition, attacked the rail yards at Brod (SE of Zagreb) and Bihac (S of Zagreb), and the Mostar airdrome. In central Italy strong forces of medium bombers and fighters attacked rail lines; fighters and light bombers struck at troops and guns in the battle areas. On the night of 2-3 April, 13 German planes bombed Anzio Harbor.

6. ASIA.--Burma: The bulk of 3 Japanese divisions is now committed in the current Chindwin offensive; the 33d in the Tiddim sector, the 15th in the center, and the 31st in the north directed against Kohima. Japanese casualties since 7 March are estimated at 2,600. Heavy fighting is in progress at Jessami and Kharasom (25 miles E of Kohima); the road S to Imphal is blocked at 2 points, 21 and 35 miles N of Imphal; a Japanese raiding party damaged a bridge 12 miles S of Kohima. From Imphal, convoys are operating to British forces located 40 miles N of Tiddim. In the Hukawng Valley pockets of Japanese resistance around Shaduzup are being liquidated, and Japanese reinforcements moving north from Kamaing are in contact with the American forces at Waron (15 miles NE of Kamaing). A considerable Japanese force was observed by air reconnaissance moving north about 12 miles SE of Kamaing. In the Arakan, Japanese positions near Kanbyin have been occupied following attacks supported by tanks. On 31 March and 1 April, Allied planes continued attacks on Japanese positions, transportation facilities, and supply areas throughout the Chindwin, central Burma, and the Arakan. Trucks, river craft, rolling stock, buildings, and bridges were attacked with good results. The railway station at Rangoon was hit with 15 tons. On 1 April a Japanese plane dropped parachute troops in the Imphal area. China: On 2 April, U.S. heavy bombers sank a 215-foot vessel SW of Formosa.

7. PACIFIC.--Solomons Area: On 1 April, Allied artillery continued shelling Japanese concentrations NE of the Torokina perimeter. Allied naval units shelled a Japanese supply dump in the Empress Augusta Bay area. Allied aircraft bombed Japanese positions in southwest Bougainville, starting fires, and also attacked supply areas at Numa Numa (east coast of Bougainville). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 April, Allied planes heavily attacked Rataval, Vunapope, and Tobol in the Rabaul area. On 2 April, Allied planes bombed Rambutoy Island (27 miles SE of Los

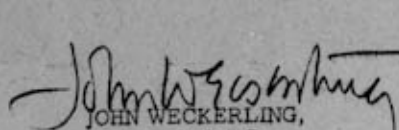
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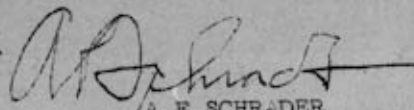
Negros) and also attacked Japanese installations on Garove Island (55 miles NW of Talasea). On New Guinea, Allied planes effectively attacked Japanese positions in the Bogadjim area, at Hansa Bay, and on Kairiru and Muschu Islands (Wewak). Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the nights of 31 March - 1 April and 1-2 April, Allied planes bombed Penfoel (Timor) and on 2 April bombed Dilli (Timor).

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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GSD Letter 8-8-78
3 Apr 44

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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

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

No. 372.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--On 2 April revolutionists, backed by the National Guard and the Air Force, seized military barracks and communications facilities in San Salvador and released political prisoners. According to latest reports National Police were still holding out against the revolutionists.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--Generally unfavorable weather prevails on the Southern Front. Operations continue on a reduced scale. Northern and Central Fronts: Strong German resistance is being offered to Soviet thrusts S of Pskov. Southern Front: The Soviets continue their attacks on Brody and Kovel; the Germans indicate that Soviet forces still surround the latter town. The Germans admit Soviet penetration into the city of Tarnopol from the east and southeast. A Soviet advance of 15 miles was made S of Kolomiya, while E of Chernovitsy (Cernauti) the Soviets pushed across the Pruth River into Rumanian territory. Along the rest of the Southern Front the Soviets continue their general advance to the south. Air Activity: On 2 April the GAF opposed an attack by the SAF on Narva Harbor shipping. AA fire was encountered during a Soviet air attack on Feodosiya (Crimea). The SAF supported ground operations near Pskov.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 1 April, despite adverse weather, U.S. heavy bombers attacked targets in southwest Germany, including Pforzheim, Grafenhausen, and Strasbourg; the Swiss town of Schaffhausen (on the German border) was accidentally bombed. AA fire encountered on these missions was generally moderate to intense; about 75 German sorties were flown in opposition to the attacks. Six GAF planes were shot down; 17 were damaged, mostly by strafing attacks. U.S. fighters bombed and strafed 3 German airdromes in the Dummer Lake region (W of Hanover), destroying 8 German aircraft on the ground.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 2 April no change was reported on the main Italian Front; along most of the front there was normal German patrol, artillery, and mortar activity. In the Salmona area (approx-

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mately 22 miles SW of Orsogna), prisoners of war report German defense preparations are under way. In the Anzio beachhead, 5-1/2 miles SW of Carroceto, a German attack, supported by heavy mortars and flame throwers, was repulsed. Approximately 4 miles SW of Carroceto, another German infantry attack was repulsed by artillery fire. Balkans: The island of Rab (off the northern Yugoslavian coast) again has been occupied by the Germans. Air Activity: On 1 April off Kalamata (Greece), Allied planes seriously damaged a German sailing vessel and attacked German transport, camps, and road bridges along the Dalmatian coast.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 31 March, 1 of 3 Japanese bombers, on a supply-dropping mission to their forces surrounding the Allied air strip at Broadway, was shot down by AA; Japanese positions in this area were attacked by U.S. fighters. Japanese headquarters 24 miles E-NE of Imphal was successfully bombed by Allied fighters; more than 20 tons were dropped, resulting in a large explosion and several fires. Rail and river communication targets in central Burma also were attacked; a steam launch was set afire, and railway facilities were damaged. According to communiques, parties of Japanese are astride the main Imphal-Kohima road; only minor activity took place in the other Chindwin sectors.

7. PACIFIC--Central Pacific Area: On 31 March in the Marshalls, Maloelap was bombed by Allied planes. On 1 April, Wotje, Maloelap, and Jaluit were effectively bombed. Japanese AA fire was intense at Wotje and weak or moderate elsewhere. In the Carolines, Dublon Town (Truk group) was heavily bombed, and large fires were started. There was considerable AA fire; 2 airborne Japanese fighters failed to intercept. Ponape also was bombed by Allied aircraft, and fires were started; AA fire was weak. Solomons Area: On 31 March in the Torokina area, Japanese ground forces were withdrawing to the north and east; Allied artillery shelled Japanese concentrations E and NE of the perimeter. Allied ground patrols reported the area W of this perimeter as far as the Laruma River (approximately 3,200 yards) clear of Japanese concentrations. Allied planes and naval units bombarded Japanese installations in the Empress Augusta Bay and southwest Bougainville areas. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 1 April in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces, supported by bombardment from Allied PT-boats, occupied Ndrilo and Koruniat Islands (8 miles NE of Lorengau, Seeadler Harbor) after some Japanese resistance. In the Ramu Valley area Japanese ground forces unsuccessfully counterattacked Allied forces N of Daumolina (Mindjim River Valley). On 31 March, Allied bombers attacked Japanese installations in the Rabaul area, damaging the town, gun positions, and stores. On New Guinea, Japanese positions at Wewak, Uligan, and Bogia were effectively bombed. On 31 March and 1 April, Allied planes heavily attacked Japanese camp and supply areas in the Aitape area. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 1 April, Allied bombers attacked Boela

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(Ceram) and Lautem (Timor), starting fires.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--On 1 April a medium-sized British freighter was torpedoed by a U-boat and sunk off Capetown. On 28 March a medium-sized Dutch freighter was torpedoed by a U-boat and sunk 450 miles S of Ceylon. U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 1 April, 4 were reported: 1 SE of New Orleans, 1 S of Aruba, 1 SE of Aruba, and 1 off Trinidad.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

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

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

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OSD Letter 54-8-78
2 Apr 44

ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received-- War and Navy Departments,
From: 1201 Z, 1 April 1944 Washington 25, D. C.,
To : 1200 Z, 2 April 1944 2 April 1944.

No. 371.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--The scale of operations has diminished along the entire front. Information on the weather is lacking. Northern and Central Fronts: Continuing Soviet pressure S of Pskov and W of Mogilev has effected no changes in the line. Southern Front: The situation between Kovel and Brody is obscure. Soviet attacks in that area continue; the Germans have announced Soviet encirclement of Kovel, but this lacks confirmation. North of Kovel the Germans are counterattacking. Within the city of Tarnopol, now encircled by the Soviets, there has been no change, but the Soviets have extended their advance slightly to the southwest thereof. South of Stanislaw the Soviets are within 15 miles of the Czechoslovakian border. The German salient S of Kamenets-Podolsk has been slightly reduced. The Soviets have made a general advance, averaging 8 miles, N of Odessa.
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 31 March weather restricted Allied air operations to patrol activities over France. On the night of 31 March-1 April, 1 German plane made brief landfall near Wick (Scotland), but no bombs were dropped. The 14,000-ton liner mentioned in yesterday's report as having been attacked by Allied planes has been identified by the British Admiralty as a repair ship which was working on the Tirpitz.
5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA.--Italy: On 1 April the situation remained quiet. During the night of 31 March-1 April the Germans shelled Ortona, and on 1 April, 2 German light tanks were seen 6 miles S-SW of the town. A small German bicycle movement was observed near Colle-di-Macine (10 miles S-SW of Orsogna). Two German patrols of platoon strength were driven off 10 miles NE of Cassino; in the town heavy mortar and artillery fire was reported. A German raid approximately 2 miles N-NE of Castelforte was broken up by artillery fire. In the Anzio beachhead the Germans successfully raided Allied positions

203(6)

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2-1/2 miles SW of Carroceto. German infantry, supported by artillery, attacked an Allied outpost 5 miles NE of Littoria. Balkans: In eastern Greece a German transport column, on the night of 24-25 March, lost 6 trucks and 1 motorcycle in an attack by Greek guerrillas on the night of 24-25 March. Air Activity: On the night of 30-31 March about 15 German aircraft attacked an Allied convoy NE of Tunis. On 31 March weather restricted air operations in Italy to medium bomber attacks on lines of communication targets and to patrols over the forward areas.

6. ASIA.--Burma--India: On 31 March in upper Burma, 2 Japanese attacks of unreported strength were repulsed by U.S. forces in the Kauri area (17 miles SE of Shaduzup); the Chinese continued their advance to the south of Shaduzup. In the Chin Hills and Chindwin River areas, the Japanese intermittently shelled Moreh (3 miles N-NW of Tamu). A Japanese force of unreported strength, equipped with mortars, was in the vicinity of Mahremel (12 miles S of Kohima). In the Arakan, 3 miles E of Taung Bazar, Allied air attacks dispersed a Japanese force estimated at 2 companies. The Japanese are offering strong resistance to the British 1-1/2 miles S of Buthidaung. On 30 March, Allied planes continued to support ground forces in all active sectors of the front. In rear areas motor transport, supply dumps, and bivouac areas were bombed and strafed, and a number of river craft were destroyed or damaged. Allied fighters attacked Anisakan airfield and destroyed 1 twin-engine plane on the ground.

7. PACIFIC.--Central Pacific Area: On 28 March in the Marshalls, Allied ground forces landed on Bikini Atoll (200 miles NW of Kwajalein). On 31 March, Allied planes bombed Mille, Jaluit, and Wotje. In the Carolines on 30 March, Allied planes twice bombed Truk, starting fires and explosions on Dublon, Moen, and Uman Islands. Japanese AA fire ranged from weak to moderate; in the first attack 11 of 30 to 40 intercepting fighters were shot down. On 31 March, Allied planes again effectively attacked Truk; AA fire was weak, and only 2 Japanese planes intercepted. On the night of 30-31 March, Allied planes bombed Woleai (550 miles W of Truk), starting fires. Solomons Area: On 30 March in the Torokina area, Allied ground forces occupied 2 hills 2,500 and 3,000 yards NE of the Allied perimeter without encountering Japanese troops. Allied air and naval units continued bombardment of Japanese positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 31 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces completed the occupation of Pityia Island (Seeadler Harbor), and Allied ground patrols S of Lorengau dispersed Japanese forces. On 30 March, Allied aircraft effectively bombed Rabaul, Vunapope, and Vunakanau. On 31 March, Japanese bivouac areas and villages along the northeast coast of New Britain were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. On New Guinea, Allied planes made a heavy

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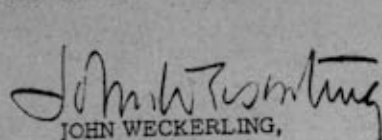
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

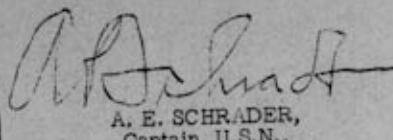
attack on Hollandia, destroying 57 grounded planes and shooting down 14 of 30 intercepting fighters. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 31 March, Allied planes attacked the Koepong area and ~~Panice~~ (Timor).

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

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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OED Letter of 8-3-78
1 April

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ARMY-NAVY
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

On information received--
From: 1201 Z, 31 March 1944
To : 1200 Z, 1 April 1944

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

No. 370.

1. NORTH AMERICA.--Nothing to report.
2. LATIN AMERICA.--According to press reports, the Colombian Government announced on 31 March that in the town of Purificacion a revolutionary attempt, led by Conservative Party members, had been suppressed by troops with the arrest of 75 persons.
3. EASTERN EUROPE.--No changes were reported in the weather along the Eastern Front. Northern and Central Fronts: Continued Soviet pressure in the Narva, Pskov, and Mogilev areas is meeting determined German resistance. Southern Front: Renewed Soviet efforts at Kovel and Brody to break through to the northwest are being contained. Fighting for Tarnopol has diminished, but the city remains encircled by the Soviets. South of Kamenets - Podolsk the Soviet line has been extended along the left bank of the Pruth River; the Jassy--Kishinev rail line has been cut by a Soviet advance SE of Beltsy. The Germans continue to withdraw along the rest of the Southern Front. Air Activity: On 30 March the GAF continued to support attacks on Soviet positions SW of Narva and attacked rail targets SE of Vitebsk. In Narva Strait a German convoy was attacked by Soviet naval air units. Both the GAF and the SAF supported ground operations in the Mogilev area. The Soviets announce that 40 German aircraft were captured by tank units on an airfield at Chernovitsy (Cernauti).
4. WESTERN EUROPE.--On 30 March, 3 German planes made reconnaissance flights over Iceland. U.S. fighters bombed and strafed 3 air-dromes in the Netherlands, and 2 of 8 intercepting German planes were destroyed. Off Hangesund (Norway), RAF torpedo planes scored 8 hits on a 14,000-ton German liner and damaged a destroyer and 2 other escorting vessels; 1 of 15 escorting German planes was shot down. On the night of 30-31 March, 15 German planes in 2 phases attacked points in southeast England. A strong force of RAF planes attacked Nuernberg, encountering strong air opposition.

203(6)

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5. MEDITERRANEAN AREA--Italy: On 31 March there was no change in the situation. Nine miles S-SW of Ortona there was increased German artillery and mortar fire; patrol clashes also occurred. A German attack was repulsed 14 miles S-SW of Ortona. German patrols were active in the north and northwest outskirts of Cassino; fighting was reported at the railroad station 1 mile S of the town. The Germans shelled bridges over the Garigliano River. In the Anzio beachhead German artillery fire was concentrated on Padiglione (6 miles SE of Carroceto). Air Activity: About 30 German planes bombed Vis Island at dusk on 28 March. On the night of 29-30 March, RAF planes, without air opposition, bombed the rail yards at Sofia. On 30 March, U.S. heavy bombers dropped 875 tons on Sofia, encountering about 18 Axis planes. The U.S. fighter escort met about 35 Axis aircraft; 13 Axis planes were shot down. In central Italy, U.S. medium bombers attacked Leghorn Harbor and a rail bridge near Orte. Allied fighters bombed and strafed bridges and transport and attacked the airfield at Iesi. About 40 German sorties were flown over the battle zone; 2 German planes were shot down.

6. ASIA--Burma: On 30 March, Japanese blocks on the Palel--Tamu road (SE of Palel) and on the Tiddim--Imphal road (N of Tonzang) were still in effect. The Japanese now have 4 regiments W of the Chindwin, 2 in the Ukhrul area, and 2 near Imphal. The Japanese have destroyed a bridge on the main road 20 miles N of Imphal. According to press reports, the roads from Imphal to Kohima and from Kohima to Dimapur have been cut by the Japanese. In the Arakan there are indications that the Japanese near Buthidaung are being reinforced. In north Burma the Chinese, having captured Shaduzup, are continuing their drive down the Mogaung Valley; it is estimated there are 4 reinforced Japanese battalions in the Kamaing--Mogaung--Shaduzup area. On 28, 29, and 30 March, Allied planes attacked rail and road transportation targets in central Burma and dumps in the Victoria Lake area (Rangoon); 40 tons were dropped on the latter target. On 28 and 29 March, Allied planes engaged in ground support operations throughout the battle areas. In the Kamaing--Mogaung sector (Hokawng Valley), stores, trucks, and huts were bombed; targets in the Kalewa area (Chindwin) including tanks, troop concentrations, and positions were attacked. In the Arakan, 50 river craft were destroyed or damaged, and camps and buildings were bombed. Objectives in north-central Burma along the rail line were harassed, and 2 airfields in the area were bombed with good results.

7. PACIFIC--Central-Pacific Area: Prior to 29 March, Allied ground forces landed on Kili and Namorik islands (W of Jaluit), encountering no Japanese opposition. On 29 and 30 March, Allied aircraft bombed Japanese installations on Mille, Jaluit, Ujelang, Maloelap, and Wotje; AA fire was absent at Mille and ranged from weak to moderate elsewhere.

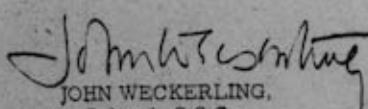
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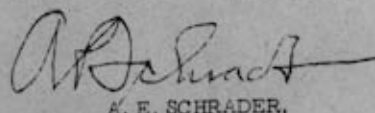
In the Carolines on the night of 29-30 March, Allied planes again attacked Truk and also bombed Woleaf and Eauripik atolls (western Carolines). On 30 March, Allied planes bombed the warehouse area at Ponape. Solomons Area: On 29 March, Allied artillery shelled Japanese positions E of the Torokina perimeter. Japanese positions in the Empress Augusta Bay area were bombed by Allied aircraft and, on the night of 29-30 March, were shelled by Allied naval units. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On 30 March in the Admiralties, Allied ground forces landed on Pityilu Island (Seeadler Harbor N-NW of Lorengau) after bombardment of the area by Allied naval units. On New Guinea, Allied ground patrols reached Mabelebu (3 miles NW of Daumolina), encountering some Japanese gun fire. On 29 March, Allied aircraft attacked Japanese installations at Rabaul. On 30 March, Garove Island was bombed by Allied planes; the Tadjil airfield (New Guinea) also was attacked and left unserviceable. Japanese positions in the Mindjim Valley area were bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: On 30 March, Allied planes bombed Penfoel airfield (Timor) and Langgoer airfield (Kai Islands); 3 of 5 intercepting Japanese fighters were destroyed at the latter place.

8. ACTION AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING.--Nothing to report.
U-boat Sightings in American Waters: On 31 March one was reported 180 miles NE of Belize.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:


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


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

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