

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

109

MR 203 (2) Sec. 25 -- WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
February, 1944

Map Room
Box 58

MR 203 (2) Sec. 25 WAR DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

February, 1944

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 812

0700 February 29 to 0700 March 1, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

GENERAL

Major overseas commanders have been directed to instruct both civilian and military personnel to refrain from discussing or speculating on secret weapons or equipment, troop or ship movements or current or future operations prior to the announcement of such matters by proper military authority. Nothing will be discussed, passed or published regarding international conferences without authorization from The President's executive office.

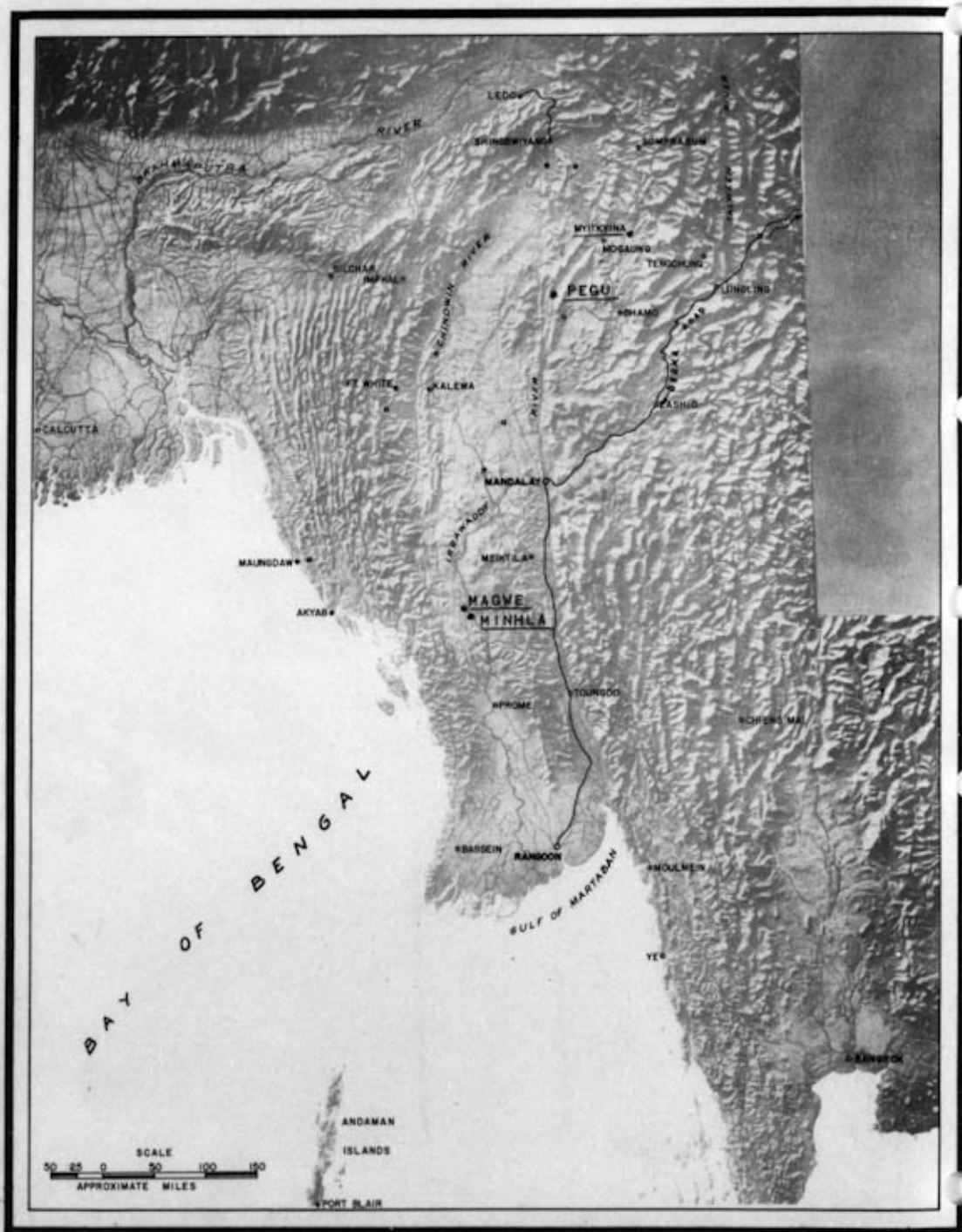
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Pursuant to a directive from the Army Service Forces to all technical services of the Army, the Chief of Engineers has directed regional Division Engineers in the continental United States to report as to projects on which German prisoners of war may be used. The object is to use these prisoners in place of our own enlisted men as well as of civilian employees where labor is scarce.

EUROPEAN THEATER

In addition to heavy bomber missions on 28 February, 196 medium and 54 light and fighter bombers attacked military objectives in the Calais-Amiens-Rouen area; nearly 700 tons of bombs were dropped during the day's operations. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

According to an advance report 334 escorted heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force were dispatched on 29 February against aircraft factories at Brunswick and a military target along the Channel coast. Bombing was





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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REPRODUCED, 055

accomplished through an overcast with unknown results. There was no enemy air opposition. One enemy transport plane was destroyed; our losses were one bomber and five fighters. Most of the B-26's dispatched during the day were turned back by bad weather.

MEDITERRANEAN

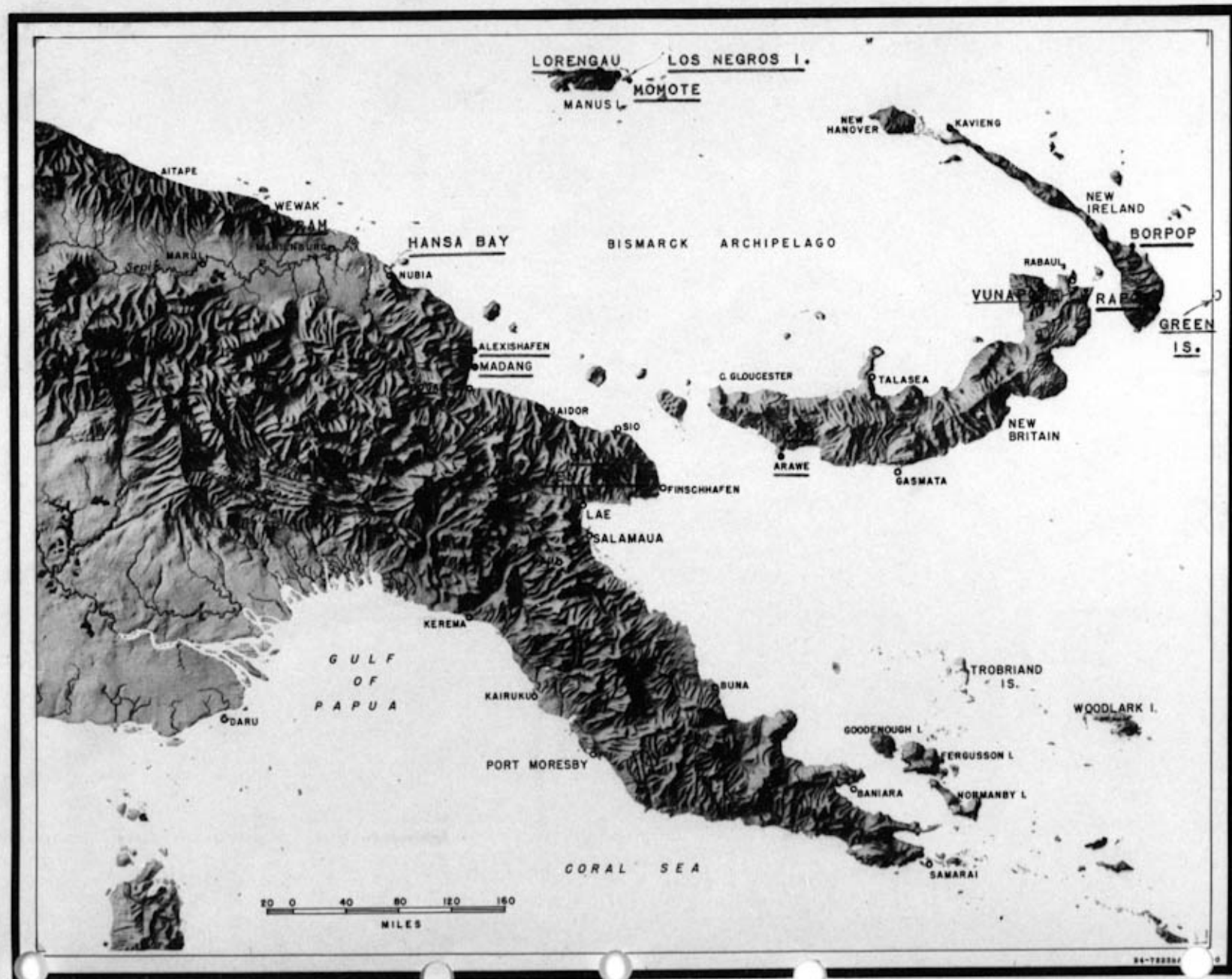
1. Medium and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked the Guidonia, Littorio, Marcigliana and Canino airfields in central Italy on 28 February. Other planes including some 20 of the Italian air force attacked highway and railroad traffic at Chieti and Terni, and shipping at Ancona and off the Dalmatian coast.

2. As of noon 29 February Allied forces both in the beachhead and along the trans-Italian battle line continued to repulse minor enemy attacks. Artillery was active on both sides.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 27 February targets for 10th Air Force missions included railroads in central Burma, warehouses, rail installations and a power station at Myitkyina, and other installations in northern Burma. Eleven British heavy bombers scored hits in the railroad yards at Pegu. On the following day RAF planes badly damaged oil pipe lines near Minhla and Magwe.

2. Six P-40's of the 14th Air Force attacked Myitkyina airdrome on 28 February.



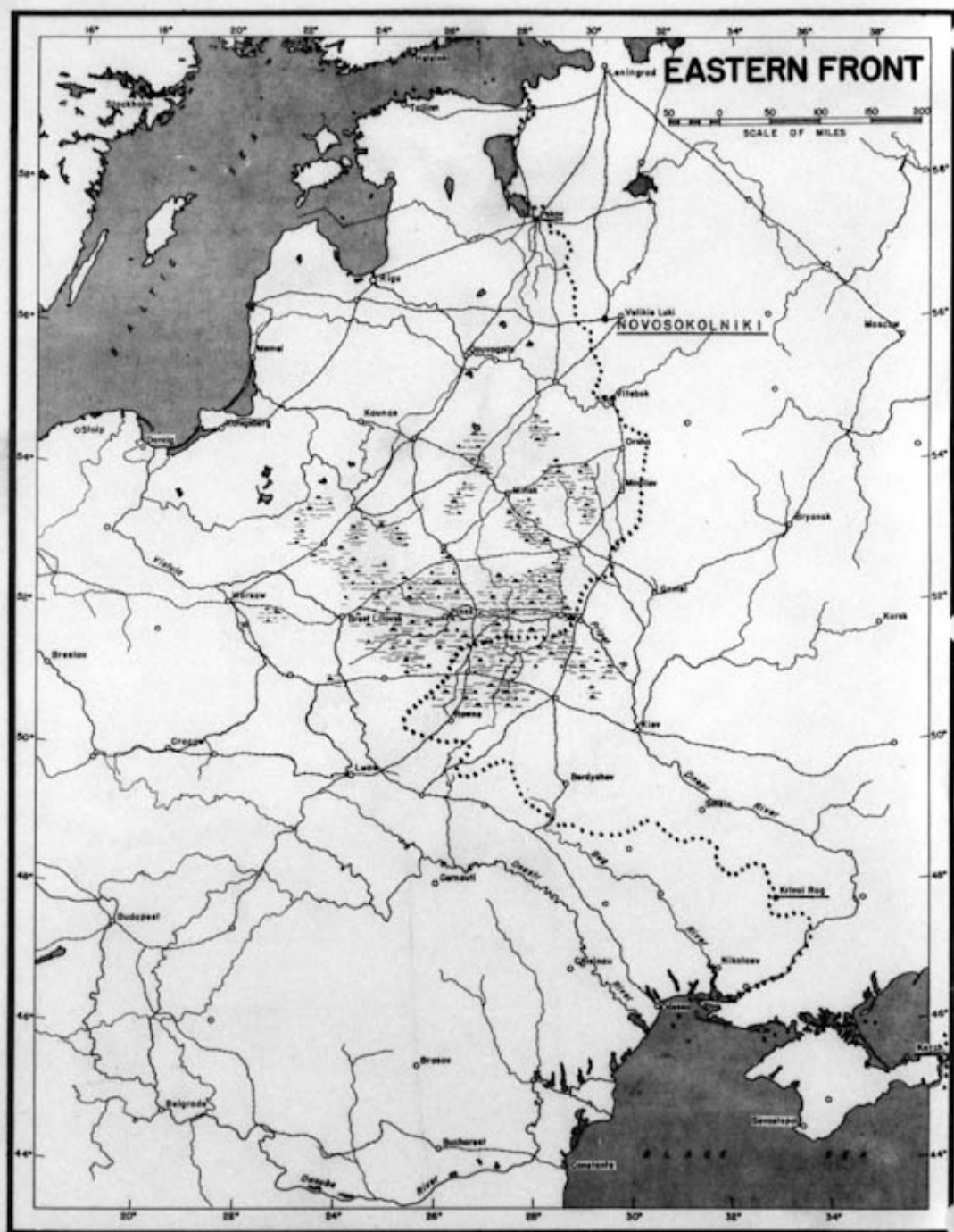
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

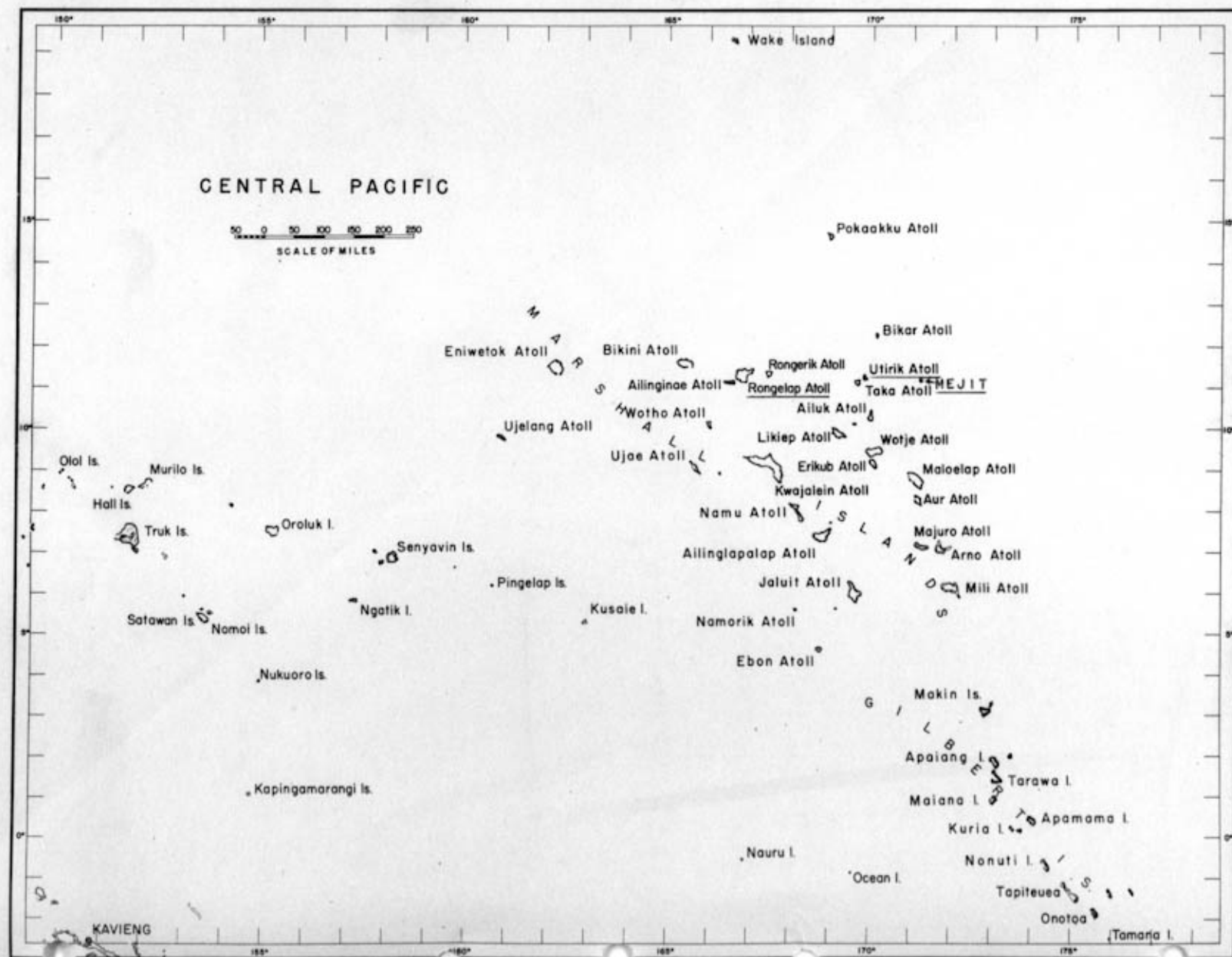
1. During 27 and 28 February, 46 medium bombers heavily attacked Los Negros and Lorengau in the Admiralty Islands. Seventeen B-24's caused large explosions and fires at Boram. Fifty-five heavy, medium and light bombers hit the Hansa Bay area; 94 light and fighter bombers raided Alexishafen, Madang and other targets on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

2. On 28 February elements of the 112th Cavalry on the right flank of our Arawe beachhead advanced to Mio. Three miles to the northwest our forces encountered an entrenched enemy position.

The following day destroyer-borne elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (dismounted) landed under cover of an air and surface bombardment in the Admiralty Islands. General MacArthur accompanied the task force which achieved complete surprise, secured the Momote airfield, and proceeded rapidly with the destruction of local enemy forces. This operation has severed enemy lines of communication to the Rabaul area except for those dependent upon occasional surface and submarine blockade runners.

3. Missions totaling 90 South Pacific bombers and fighters attacked Vunapope on 27 February. Warehouses and large buildings were damaged or destroyed and large fires were started. Two P-38's were lost. Assessment of the damage inflicted during our raids on this area during the 26th and 27th indicates that 119 buildings, a large repair shop, and the powerhouse were destroyed. The same day seven other planes raided the Borpop airdrome





and 16 P-39's destroyed three barges in the Empress Augusta Bay region. Enemy airfields in Bougainville, with the exception of the Kahili strip, are unserviceable.

Our air strip in the Green Islands is 95 percent surfaced and the taxiway is 90 percent completed.

4. US Navy planes raided Rongelap, Utirik and Mejit on 27 February.

5. The Hawaiian Department has been asked to submit a list of service units which it requires, which are not provided in the present troop basis, and which may be organized from Italian prisoners of war. Under present plans such units will be formed from suitably qualified Italian volunteers, who, though retaining the technical status of prisoners of war, will be subject to greatly liberalized supervision and will earn increased pay. They are to wear American type uniforms and be distinguished by a green brassard bearing the word "Italy". Experience in North Africa indicates that, with proper training, Italian units perform their duties well.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces closed in on Pskov during 29 February and, to the south, made slight advances northwest of Novosokolniki and south of Krivoi Rog. At Kerch Red Army forces on the northeast renewed their attacks against the city.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 811

0700 February 28 to 0700 February 29, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Three US Navy planes bombed and photographed enemy installations in the Paramushiro area during the night of 26-27 February. ✓

EUROPEAN THEATER

During 28 February weather conditions limited 8th Air Force heavy bomber operations to attacks on military objectives in France and along the Channel Coast. ✓

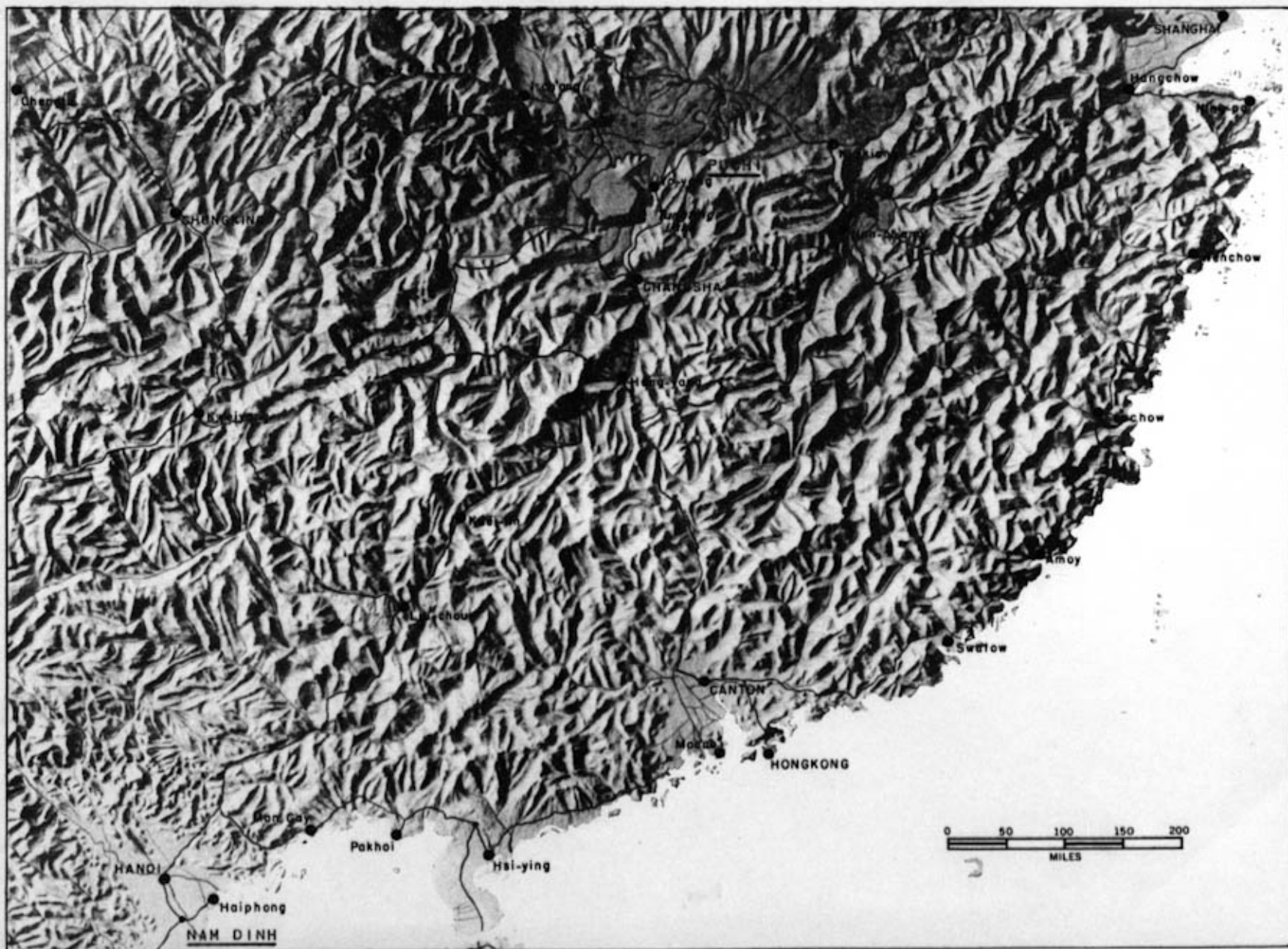
MEDITERRANEAN

1. Bad weather grounded our heavy bombers on 27 February. Thirty-six escorted A-36's attacked airdromes, harbor installations and railroad targets in the Rome area. One hundred nineteen fighter aircraft hit rail facilities at Terni, Sora, Carsoli and Tortoreto; others raided shipping and railroad targets along the Dalmatian coast, a seaplane hangar at Corfu and the Bar radar station. ✓

2. Enemy artillery concentrated on the rear areas of the Anzio beachhead during 28 February; shelling of the harbor continued. Only minor activity was reported along both battlefronts in Italy. ✓

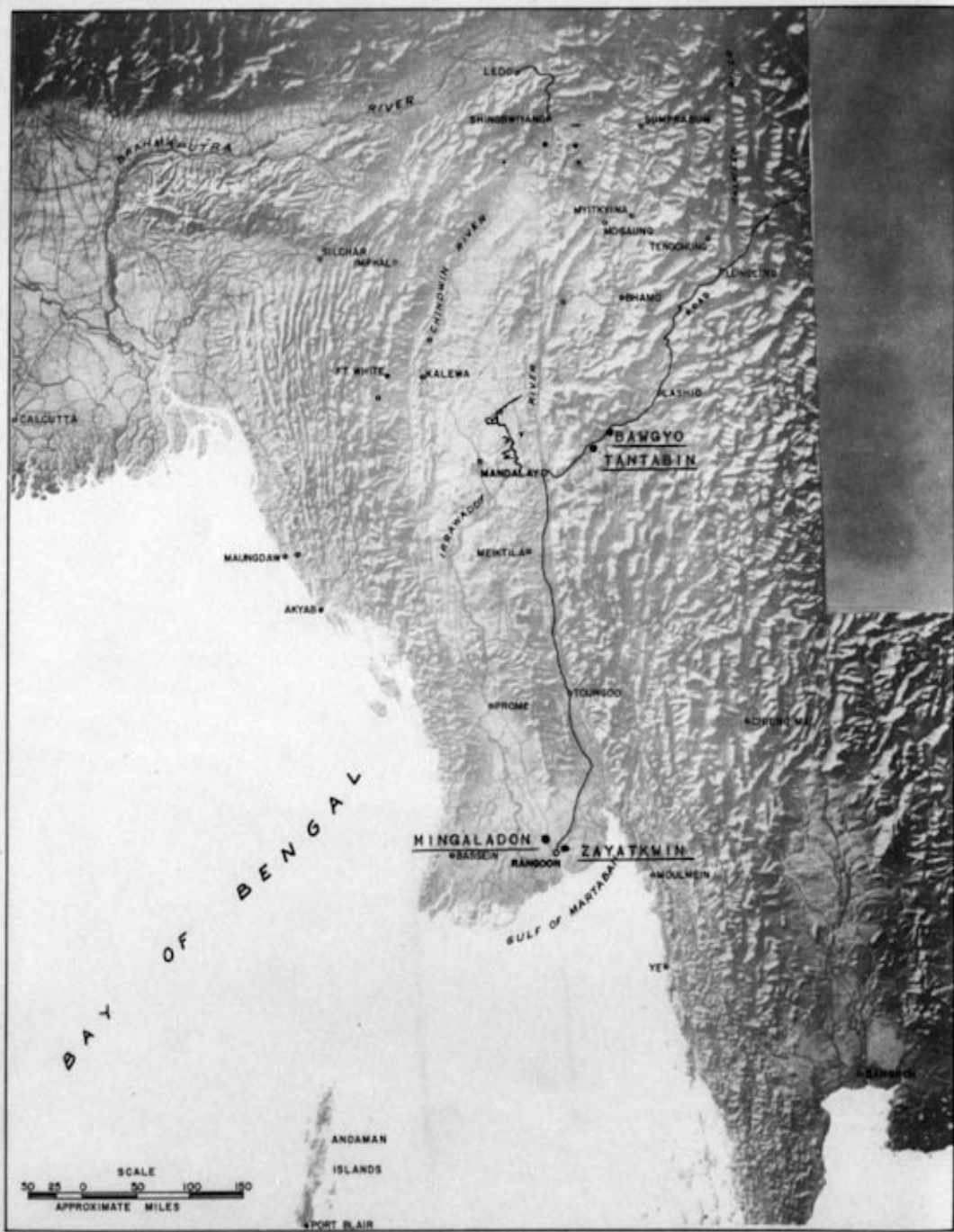
ASIATIC THEATER

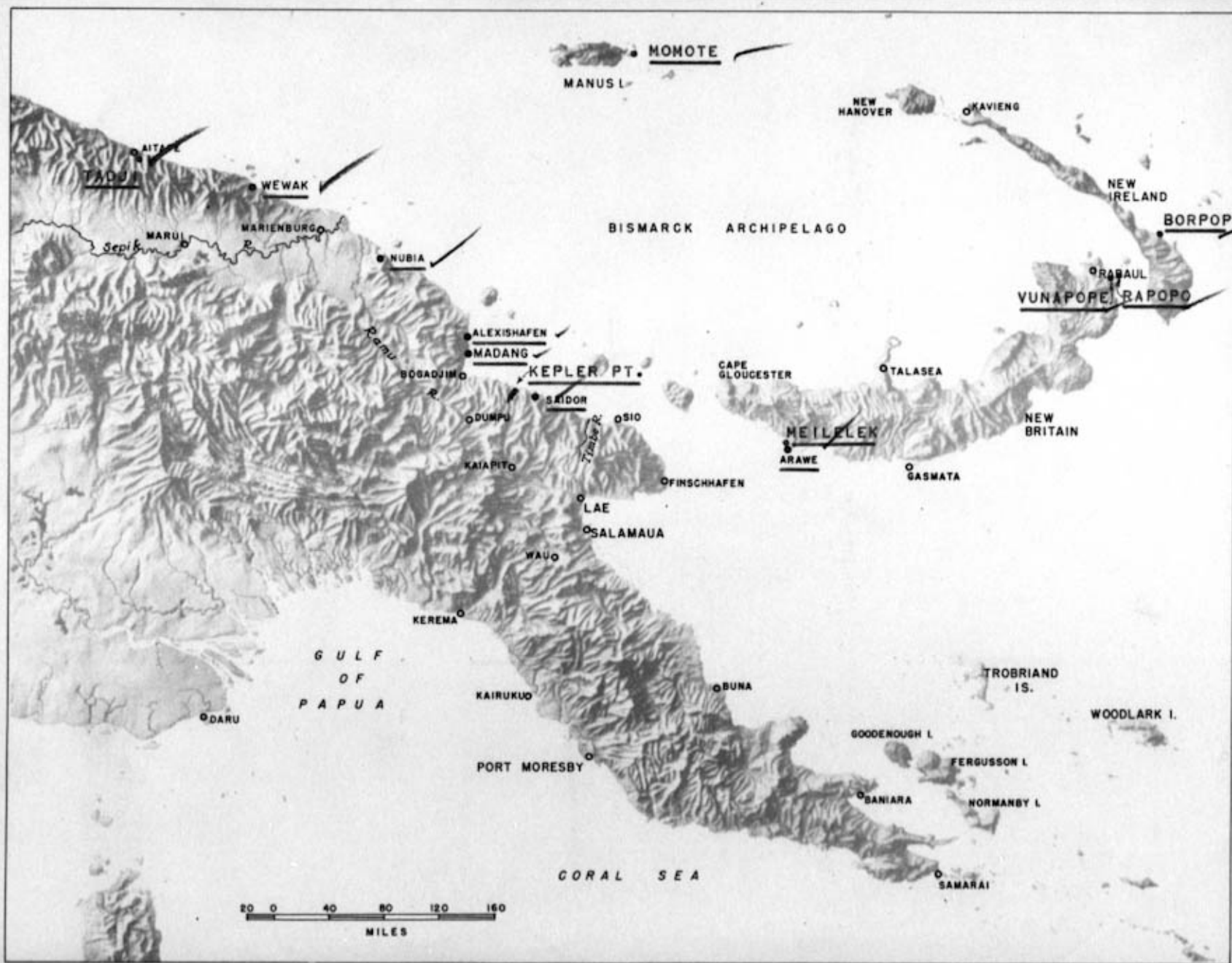
1. During 26 February small numbers of medium and fighter bombers scored direct hits on the Mu River bridge, nearby roads, and bridges and railroads near Bawgyo and Tantabin; one B-25 is missing.



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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Twenty-one RAF B-24's attacked the Mingaladon airdrome and the runways and dispersal areas at Zayatkwin. Other aircraft attacked enemy gun positions, warehouses, and other installations in northern and western Burma.

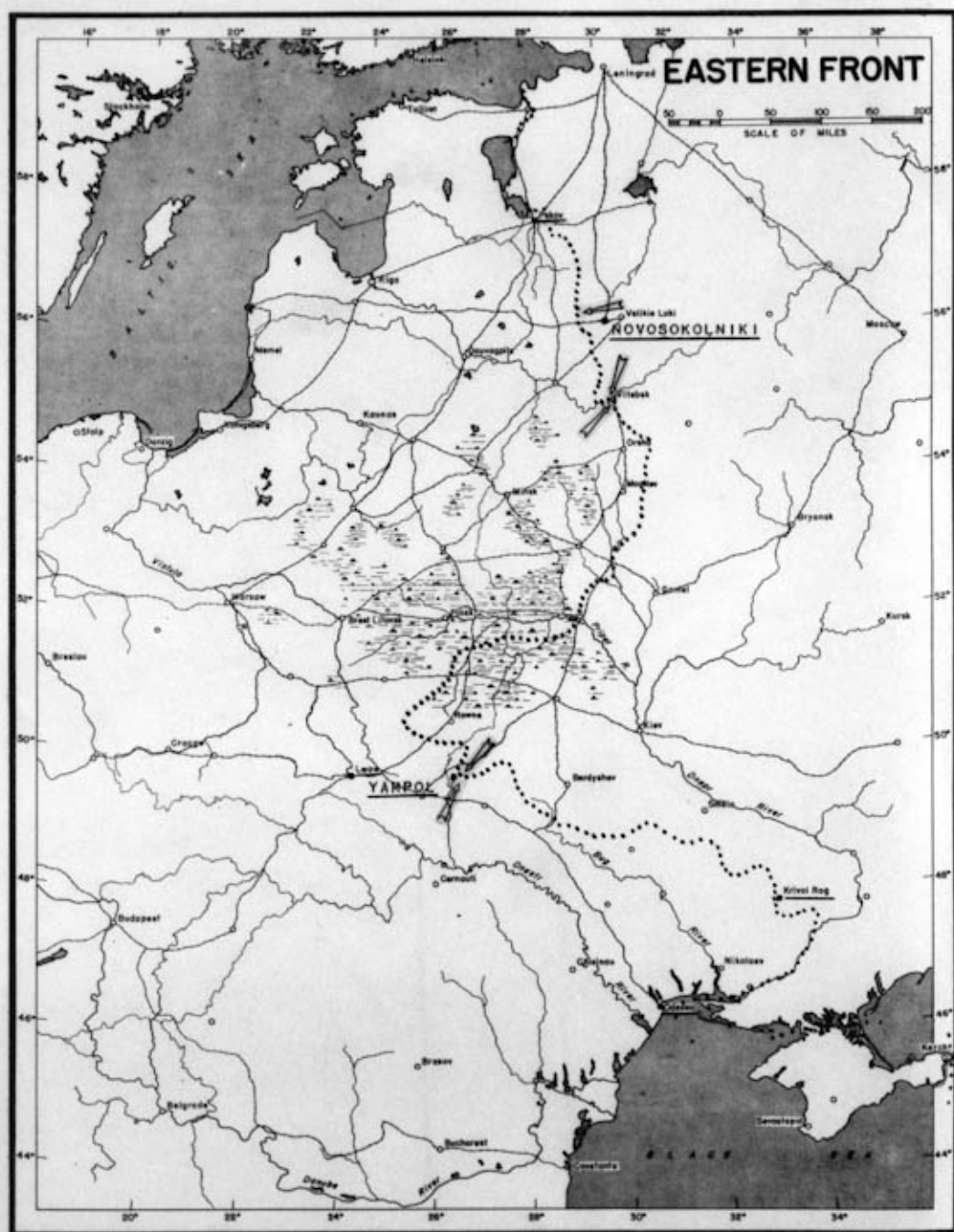
2. Allied ground forces in the Hukawng Valley and along the Arakan Coast continued to advance on 26 February. It is estimated that 1,500 Japanese were killed in the latter area between 26 and 27 February.

3. During 27 February eight P-40's, covered by eight others, damaged the railroad bridge at Puchi with 1,000-pound bombs. B-25's failing to find shipping off the French Indo-China coast, successfully bombed a distillery, the railroad yards, and a river steamer at Nam Dinh.

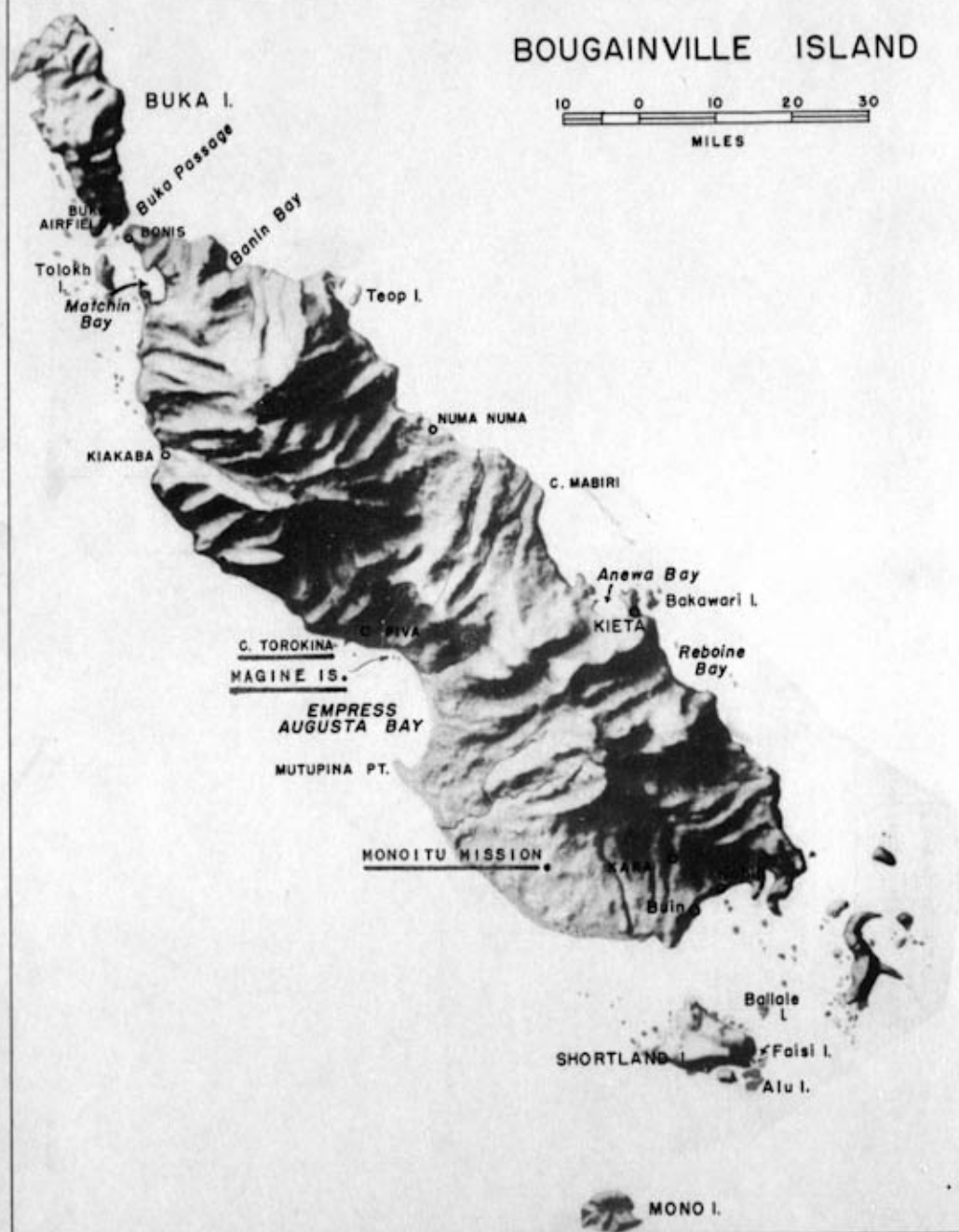
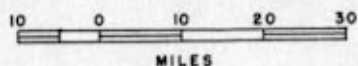
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

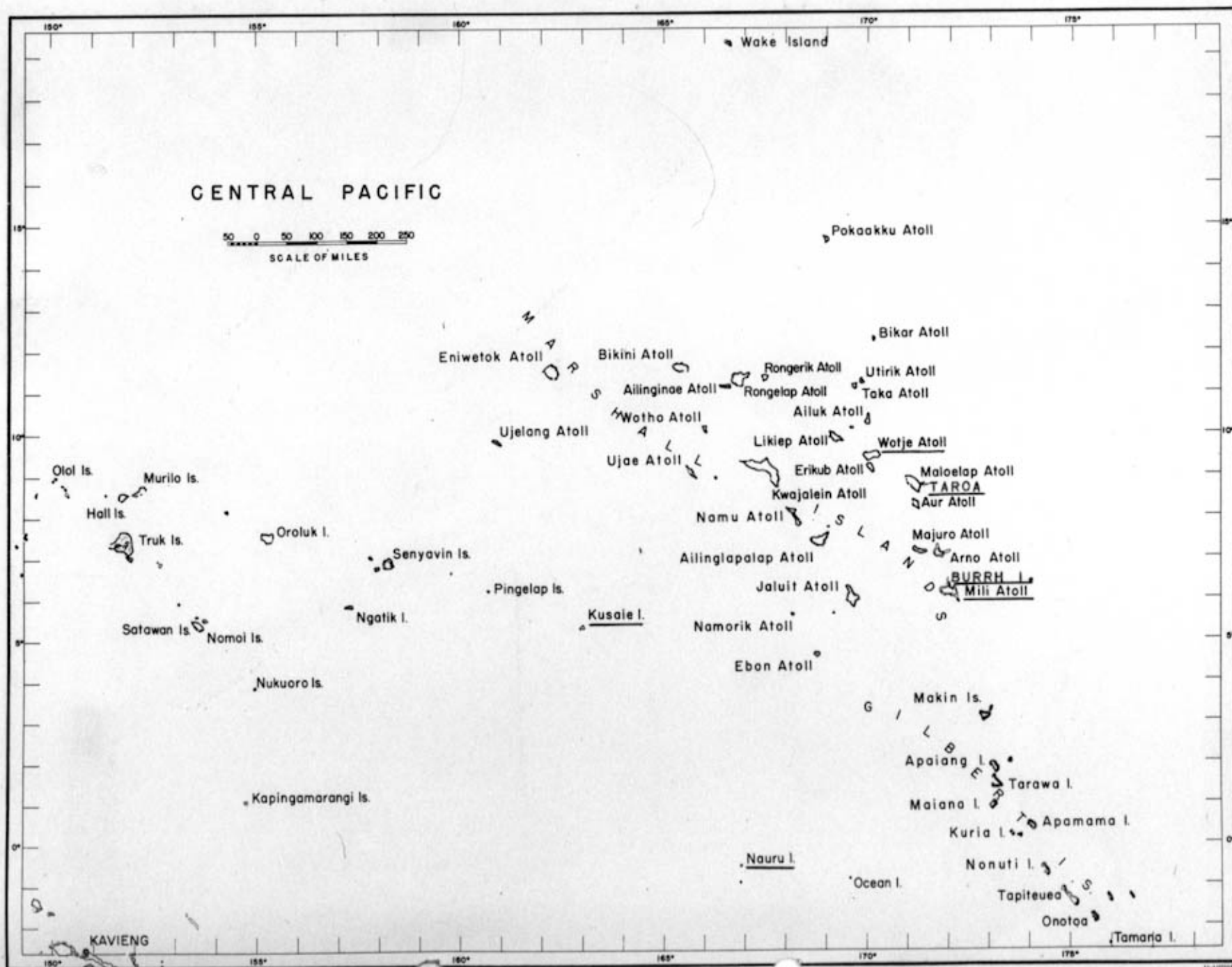
1. Patrols from our Saldor Task Force gained contact with the enemy at Kepler Point on 27 February. ✓ In New Britain active patrolling and minor clashes were reported in the Arawe area.

Eleven B-24's attacked the airdrome and dump areas at Monote during 26 February while lighter Allied aircraft bombed and machine-gunned targets of opportunity along the Sepik River, southwest of Wewak and near Madang. The following day 20 B-24's hit the Tadjil airdrome, starting fires and destroying nine aircraft on the ground. Other Allied bombers and fighters attacked the Nubia strip and dispersal areas, destroyed two parked aircraft in raids on the Madang and Alexishafen airdromes



BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





and damaged shipping in the same area. To the northwest, seven B-24's bombed a radio station and the town area of Waingapoe (Soemba Is.).

2. On 26 February missions totaling 169 South Pacific Army and Navy planes heavily bombed Vunapope, where many hits were scored on buildings and supply dumps and numerous fires were started. The enemy's reaction to these operations consisted solely of antiaircraft fire. B-24's scored direct hits on antiaircraft positions at the Borpop air-drome. Lighter Allied aircraft attacked Monoitu mission and targets of opportunity in southern Bougainville, and flew support missions for ground troops in the Torokina area.

Western Magine Island, in Empress Augusta Bay, was occupied by our forces on 27 February.

3. Central Pacific reconnaissance bombers made harassing raids on Kusaie and Nauru during 25 February. The next day 18 US medium bombers attacked airfield areas at Taroa and Wotje; fighter bombers hit the runway at Mili and machine-gunned small craft in that area.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces in the northern sector of the Eastern Front continued their advance between Pskov and Novosokolniki on 28 February. On the southern front a Soviet drive toward the Odessa-Lvov railroad met strong German counterattacks at Yampol.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 810

0700 February 27 to 0700 February 28, 1944

COPY FOR

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EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Attacking in two formations, 498 RAF bombers dropped 1,899 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on Augsburg during the night of 25-26 February; 23 heavy bombers were lost. Other bombers laid sea mines at Kiel and off the French coast. In support of these operations 72 Mosquito bombers attacked Saarbrücken, Mannheim, Schweinfurt, Aachen and nine airfields in western Europe.

↓ in detail?

2. During the week ending 20 February AAF planes based in the UK destroyed 108 (probably 136) enemy aircraft; seven more were shot down by antiaircraft fire. We lost 26 planes from all causes, including 21 heavy bombers. In the same period the RAF destroyed 22 (probably 23) enemy aircraft and lost 128 heavy bombers and 20 other planes.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. [Bad weather on 26 February restricted our air operations in Italy to patrols ~~during which our aircraft attacked the docks at Castiglione and small craft near Volturno and Palermo.~~

2. [Allied artillery broke up enemy attempts to infiltrate our positions southeast of Carroceto on 27 February. Southwest of the town British forces drove the enemy from houses which had served as strong points. German artillery was active along the entire perimeter of the beachhead, especially on our right flank; a US cruiser supplemented our counterbattery fires.]



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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In the Fifth Army sector the enemy heavily shelled British positions in the vicinity of M. Majo. Active patrolling was reported at other points along the entire front.

3. Casualties on the Italian mainland up to 24 February were:

<u>Fifth Army</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Main Front</u>				
US	3,854	16,888	5,869	26,611
British	2,765	13,648	4,321	20,734
French	1,247	6,528	780	8,555
Italian	115	188	282	585
<u>Beachhead</u>				
US	1,143	4,831	4,071	9,991
British	803	3,522	4,437	8,762
<u>Eighth Army</u>	<u>3,142</u>	<u>11,240</u>	<u>2,085</u>	<u>16,467</u>
Totals	13,069	56,845	21,791	91,705

Prisoners of war captured by components of the Fifth Army are as follows:

	<u>Main Front</u>	<u>Beachhead</u>	<u>Total</u>
US	4,116	1,578	5,694
British	3,165	1,165	4,330
French	1,177		1,177
Italian	<u>9</u>		<u>9</u>
Totals	8,467	2,743	11,210

Prisoners of war captured by the Eighth Army total 3,147.

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ASIATIC THEATER

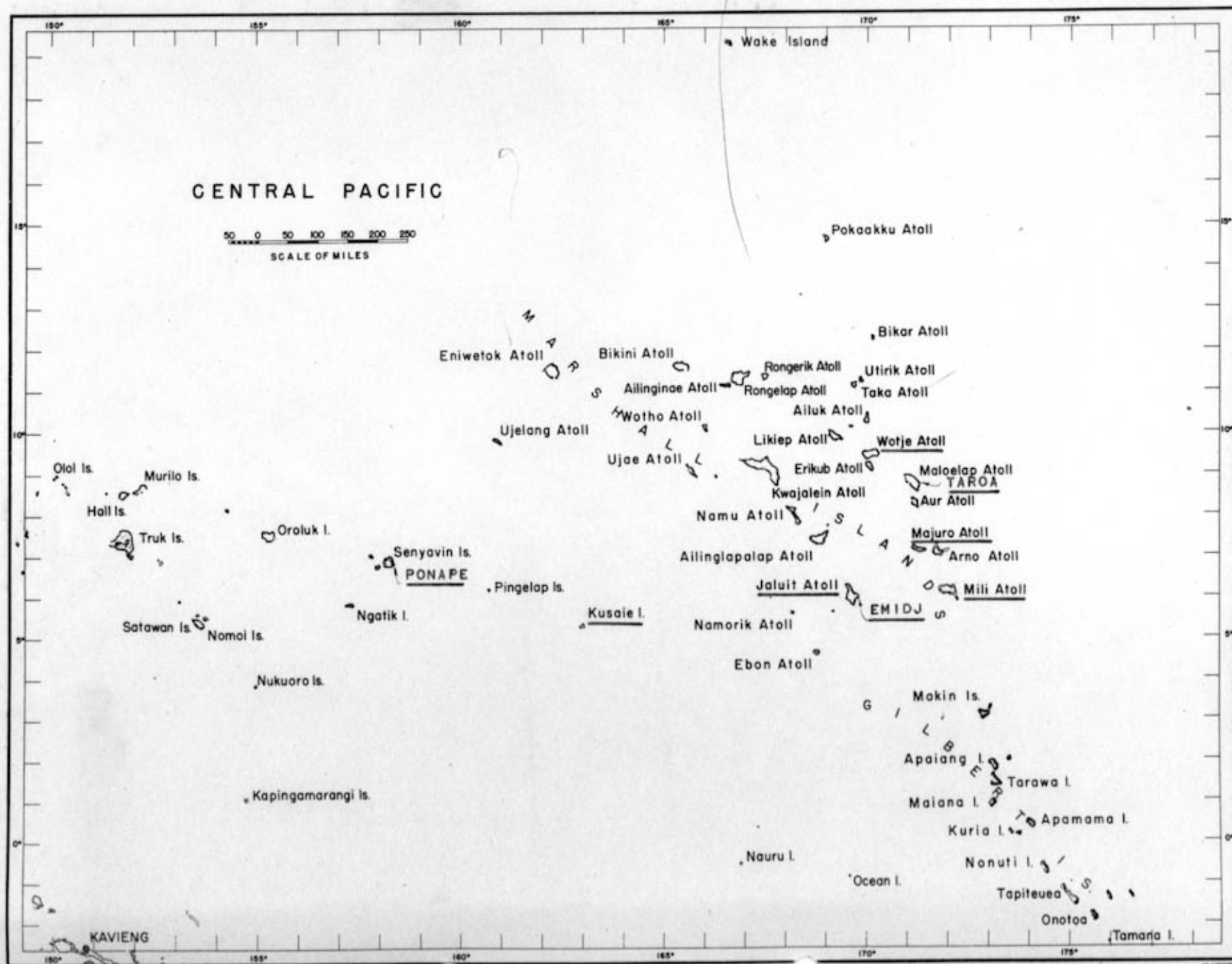
In sweeps over the Gulf of Tongking on 25 February, P-40's of the 14th Air Force sank two freighters and dive bombed and machine-gunned buildings on Weichow Island. The following day 11 B-25's bombed Tourane, eastern French Indo-China, demolishing five warehouses at the airdrome, four buildings in the railroad yards, and sinking two small vessels at the port. Four P-40's over eastern Burma machine-gunned buildings at Hsenwi and a bridge south of Lashio.

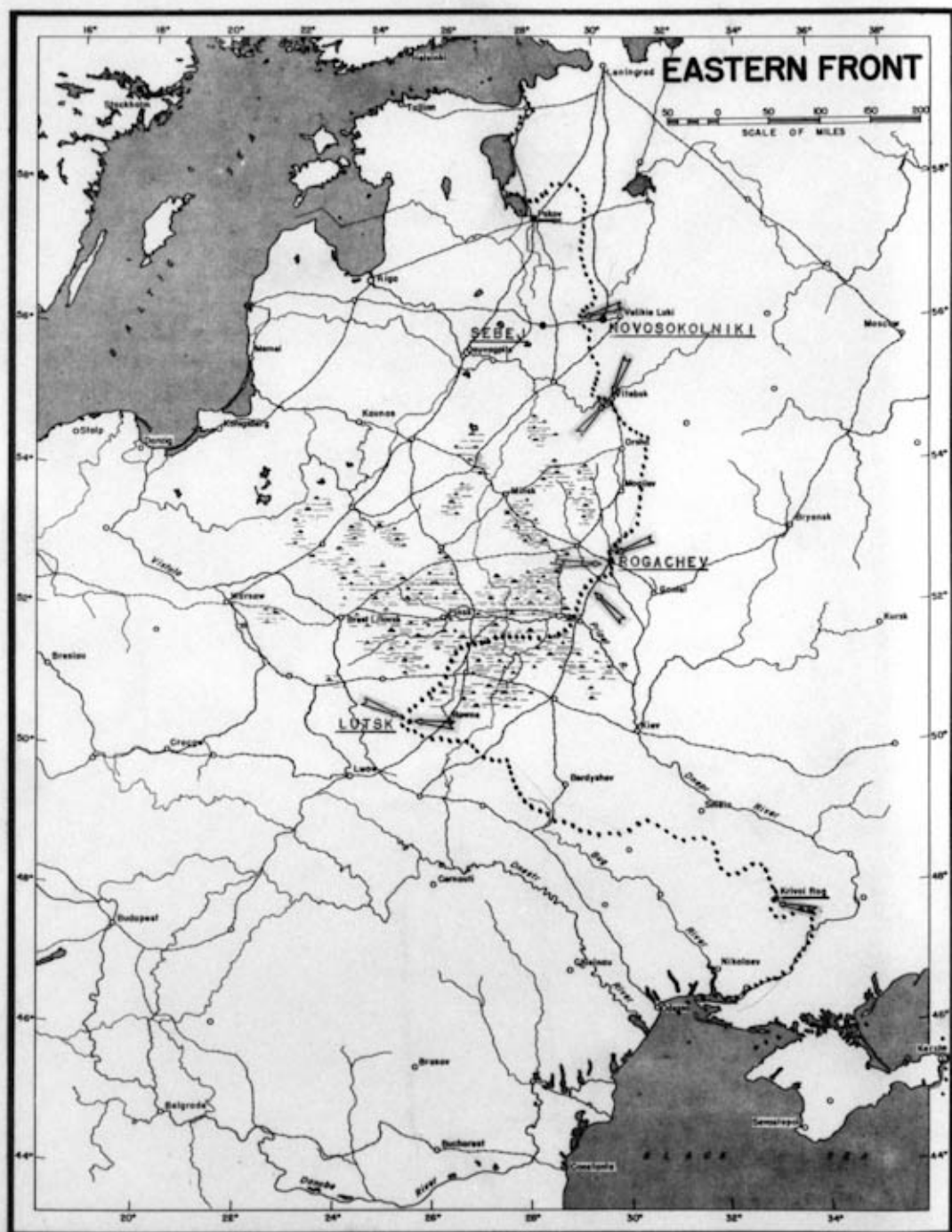
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Missions totaling 48 heavy and medium bombers blew up an ammunition dump, bombed gun positions, destroyed three grounded aircraft and started large fires in attacks on the Wewak area, on 25 February. Medium bombers attacked Momote and Lorengau, in the Admiralty Islands, and light bombers attacked villages in the Talasea area of New Britain. Six P-39's machine-gunned and killed a number of enemy troops near Erima and Atemble.

The following day a total of 47 Allied bombers and fighters attacked an airdrome and enemy stores in the Madang-Alexishafen area. Seventeen B-24's bombed two of the Wewak airdromes, starting large fires and destroying ten parked aircraft. Heavy bombers attacked Bandanaira (Banda Islands) and the jetty area at Saumlakki (Tanimbar Islands).

2. During air operations in the Central Pacific Area on 23 February, 17 B-24's dropped 25 tons of bombs and started fires in the barracks area on Emidj; 15 others attacked Kusaie, sinking a 1,500-ton freighter, damaging a small escort vessel, setting an ammunition dump afire and hitting shore





installations. Wotje, Taroa, Jaluit and Mili were each raided several times between 23 and 25 February by small numbers of US aircraft. Medium bombers attacking Mili on 25 February reloaded at Majuro and returned to the target that same day. On the 25th, 24 B-24's hit the seaplane base and dock area at Ponape.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets continued to gain in their drives toward Pskov and Sebej on 27 February. German counterattacks checked the Russians north of Rogachev and near Lutsk. In the south new gains were made southwest of Krivoi Rog.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 809

0700 February 26 to 0700 February 27, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

One Aleutian-based B-24 bombed Paramushiro on the morning of 25 February. The attack was made with the aid of radar equipment and results were unobserved.

EUROPEAN THEATER

[On the night of 24-25 February 727 RAF heavy bombers attacked Schweinfurt, starting fires that spread throughout the whole town area. Thirty-three of the attacking aircraft are missing.] Mosquitoes flew harassing missions over western Germany and the Low Countries; other aircraft mined the Kattegat and waters off the Frisian Islands and the French coast.

[During the 8th Air Force operations on 25 February against Regensburg, Furth, Augsburg and Stuttgart,] a total of 704 of our B-17's and B-24's dropped 1523 tons of bombs. Nearly 900 fighters provided cover for these formations over the entire route. [Enemy air opposition was generally weak though some formations encountered aggressive attacks. Forty-nine (probably 60) enemy planes were shot down for a loss of 30 bombers and three fighters.] One hundred and eighty-five medium bombers of the 9th Air Force attacked the St. Trond, Venlo, and Woensdrecht airbases during the day; four failed to return.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Forty-one British heavy bombers attacked targets in the vicinity

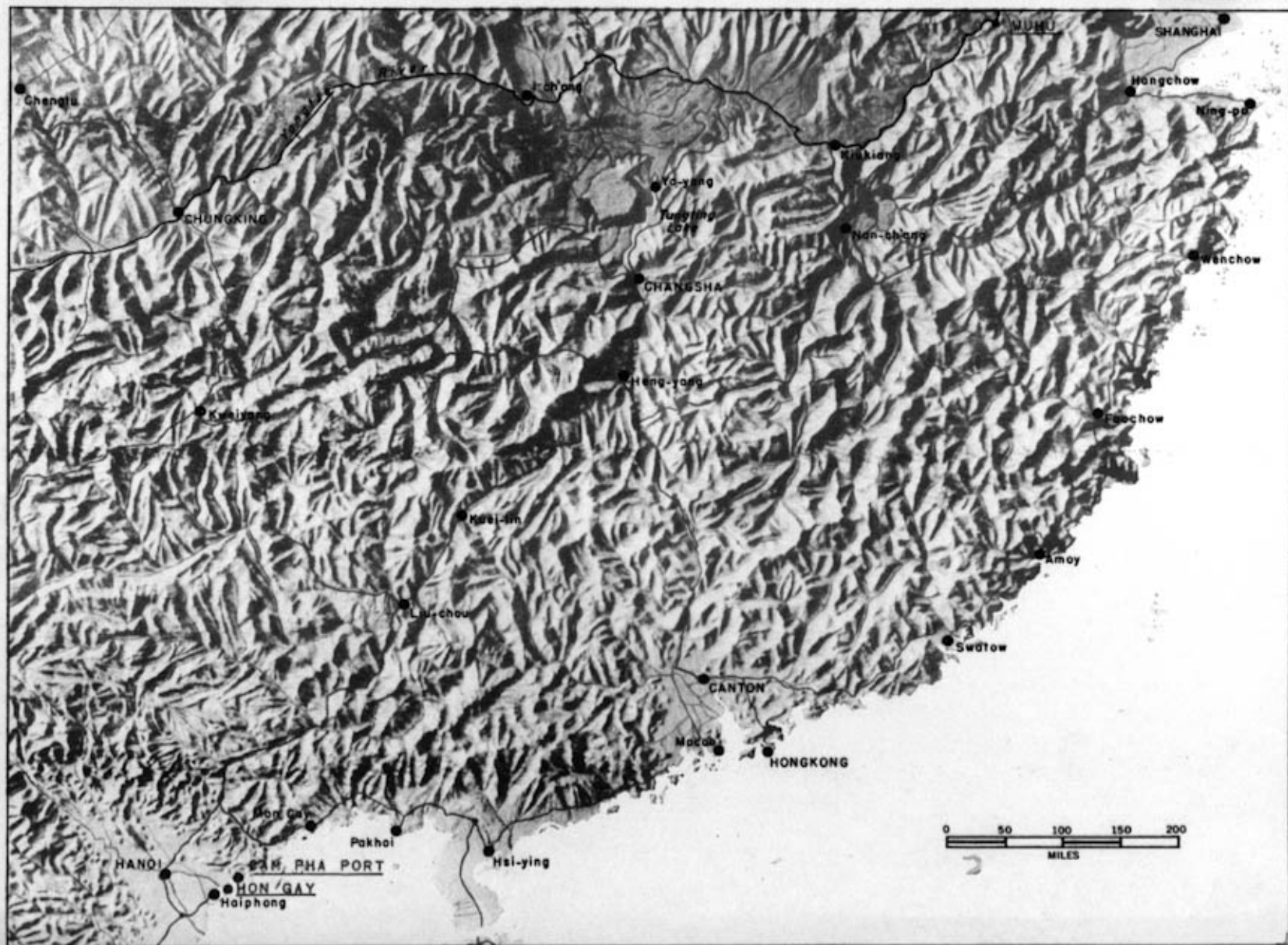
of Steyr, Austria, during the night of 24-25 February, six did not return. ~~The next day~~ ³⁻²⁶ heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, escorted by ~~32~~ P-38's and P-47's, were dispatched to attack the Regensburg aircraft factory in coordination with the large mission from the UK.] A portion of this force attacked port installations at Zara, Fiume, Pola and the Thalerhof airfield near Graz; other formations reached Regensburg where [photographic evidence indicates good results were secured despite intense antiaircraft fire and attacks by more than 250 enemy aircraft. Ninety-three (probably 109) of the latter were destroyed. Our losses were reported as 35 heavy bombers and five fighters but it is believed that some of these aircraft landed in friendly territory.]

During this period light bombers and fighters attacked troop concentrations and gun positions around the Anzio beachhead, two towns along the coast south of Anzio, and roads along the Dalmatian coast.

2. The night of 25-26 February, heavy artillery shelled Anzio; a British destroyer was sunk at that port by a glider bomb during an enemy air attack against the harbor area. During the remainder of the period ending at noon on 26 February only minor activity was reported on both Italian battle fronts.

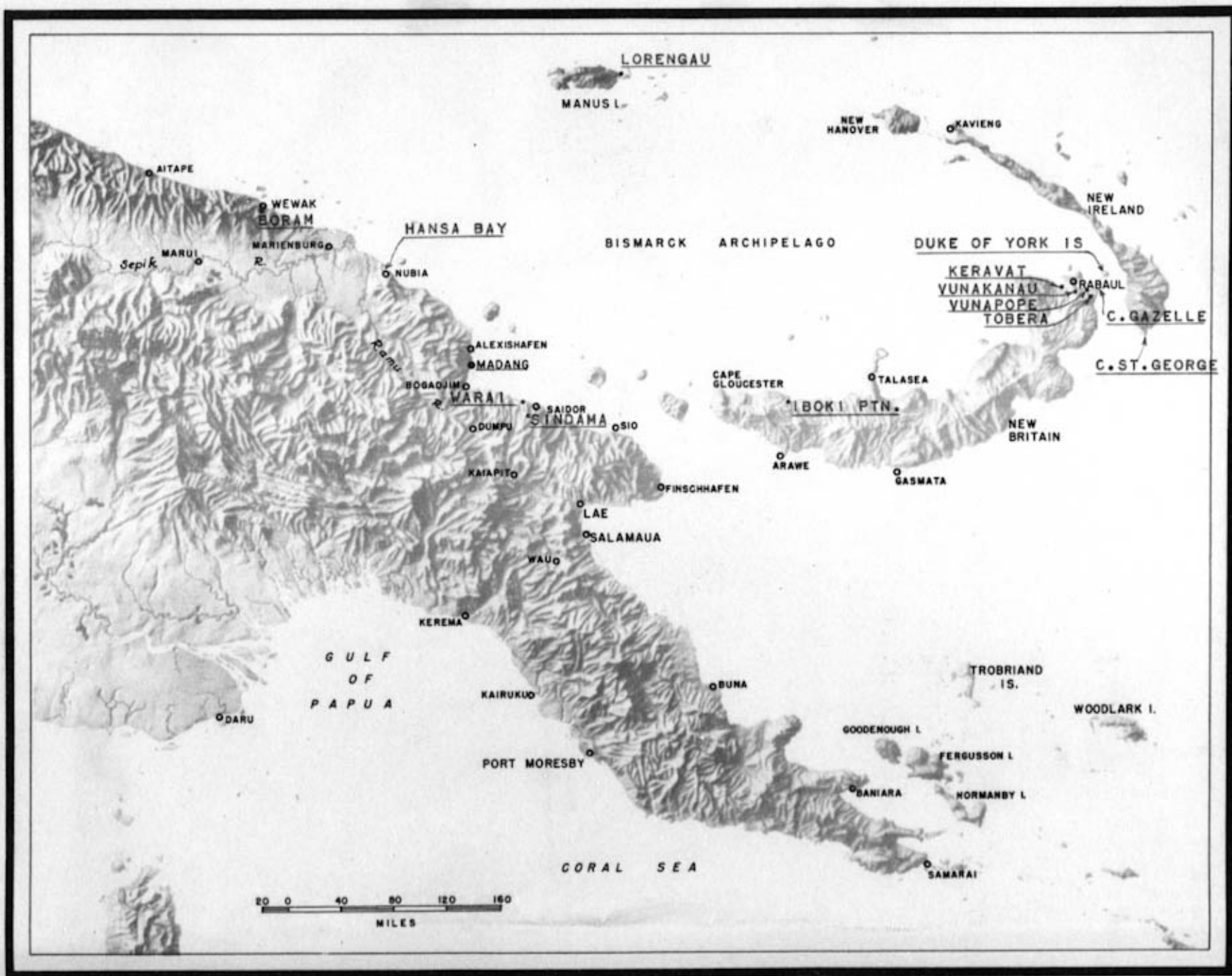
ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 24 and 25 February, 10th Air Force B-24's bombed the jetty area and barracks at Moulmein, sidings at Martaban, and targets near Rangoon. British light bombers attacked enemy positions near



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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Maungdaw and heavy night bombers hit the railroad at Maymyo. Other RAF planes during this period destroyed 12 and damaged 134 river craft and made effective attacks on railroad lines, motor transportation and bridges.

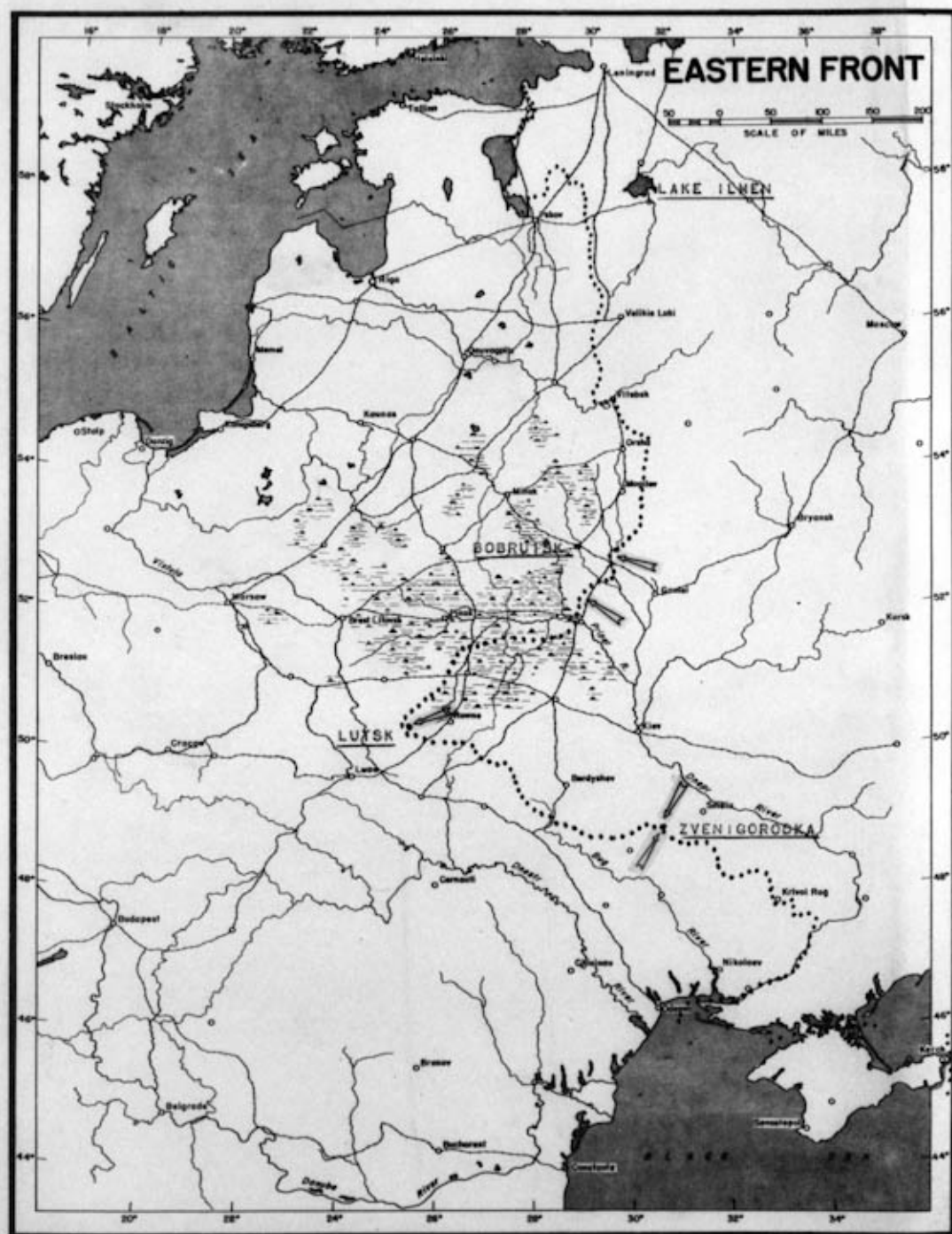
On 25 February, Allied ground forces cleared the enemy from Ninglatawng, 20 miles south of Sumprabum, and pushed patrols to the south. On the Arakan coast British troops occupied Kyauktaw against light opposition.

2. Chinese and US medium bombers and fighters of the 14th Air Force attacked shipping and supply installations along the lower Yangtze during 24 and 25 February. Several river boats were sunk or damaged and the warehouse area at Wuhu was set afire. Medium bomber and fighter missions heavily damaged dock and rail installations at Hon Gay and Cam Pha Port, French Indo-China. One P-38 failed to return from these operations.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our patrols on northern New Britain reached Iboki Plantation on 25 February without contacting the enemy. Elements of our Sairor Task Force occupied Warai and Sindama without resistance.

Seventeen B-24's scored hits on gun positions at Hansa Bay and six others bombed supply dumps at Madang. Forty-nine medium and light bombers, together with escorting P-40's and P-47's, attacked Boram airrome where nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, gun positions and



storage areas hit, and numerous fires started. In the Bismarck area, two B-25's bombed the Lorengau runway and fighter aircraft machine-gunned supply areas east of Gasmata. To the west, nine Australian fighter planes machine-gunned villages and observation posts along the south coast of Timor.

2. On 24 February, 128 Army and Navy bombers and 111 escorting fighters concentrated against the Rabaul area, hitting the Tobera, Keravat and Vunakanau airdromes, the supply areas at Vunapope, and targets in the Cape Gazelle and Cape St. George areas. The enemy did not attempt to intercept these missions.

On the 25th, 21 B-24's and 24 B-25's continued operations against the Rabaul area, encountering no interception. Sixty Navy bombers provided close support to ground forces on Bougainville.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets made rapid advances southwest of Lake Ilmen during 26 February to occupy territory evacuated by the Germans. East and southeast of Bobruisk, where heavy fighting is in progress, the Soviets made small penetrations. Renewed Soviet attacks near Lutsk made no gains. West of Zvenigorodka the Germans were counterattacking to neutralize the mounting Soviet pressure.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 808

0700 February 25 to 0700 February 26, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

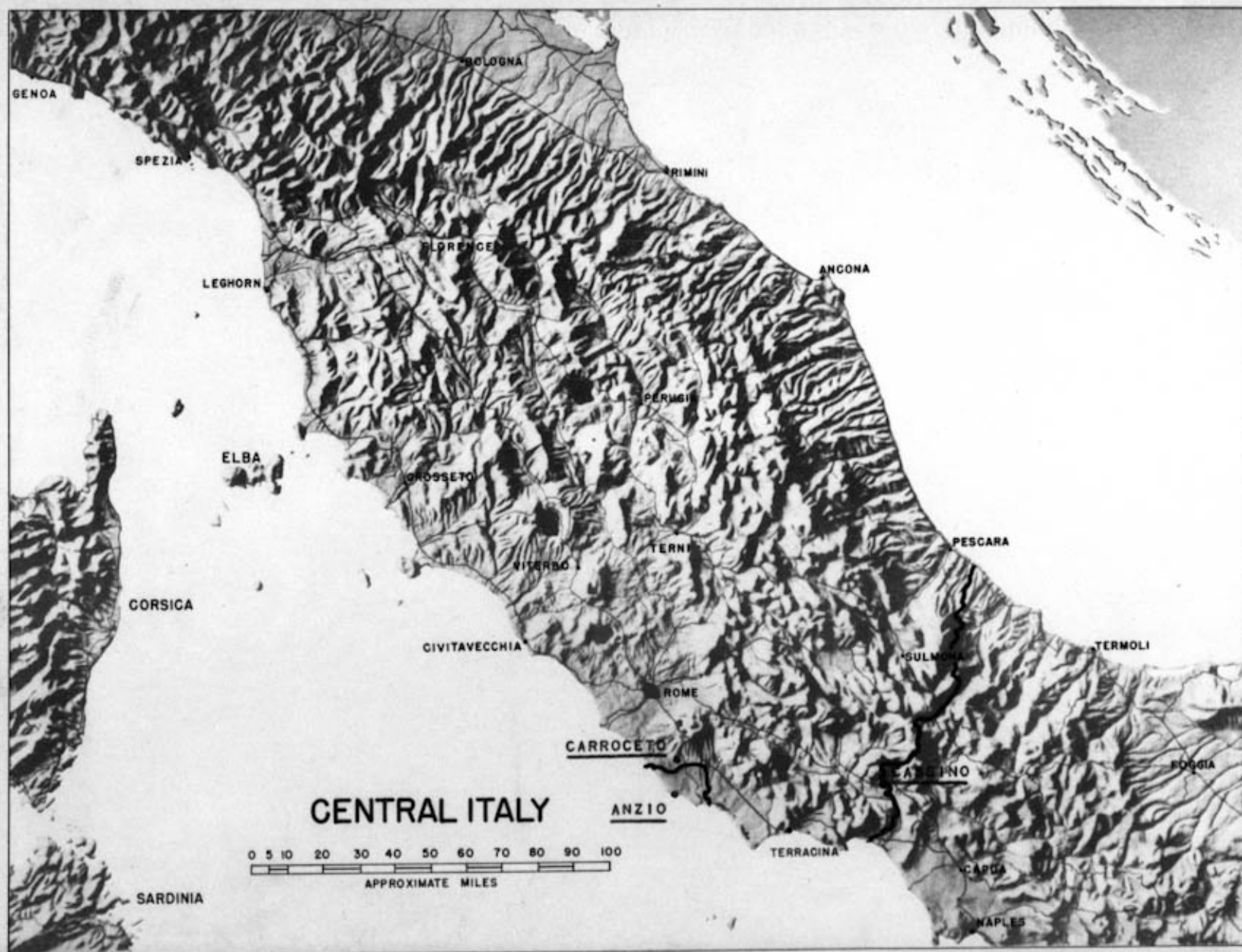
On the Night of 24-25 February, enemy planes raided England for the seventh time this month. Of the 100 aircraft participating, an estimated 50 to 60 operated over the London area; 19 of the raiders were shot down.

During our heavy bomber operations over Germany on 24 February 664 B-17's and B-24's dropped 1,571 tons of high explosives and incendiaries on the ball-bearing works and town area at Schweinfurt, the fighter assembly factories at Gotha and the city of Rostock; 120 (probably 147) enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of 49 heavy bombers and ten fighters. Heavy B-26 attacks were made on the airdromes at Leeuwarden, Deelen and Gilze-Rijen, and on other cross-channel targets.

cut
The tempo of our air offensive against Germany was maintained for the sixth consecutive day on 25 February, when 863 of our 8th Air Force heavy bombers escorted by 893 US fighters were dispatched to attack aircraft assembly factories at Regensburg, a bomber components factory at Furth, a fighter assembly plant at Augsburg and a ball-bearing factory at Stuttgart. *Reported accuracy 25 Feb*
cut

MEDITERRANEAN

cut
1. Eighty-seven Mediterranean-based US B-17's attacked aircraft assembly shops and fuel stores at Steyr, Austria, on 24 February, with 261 tons of bombs; aerial photos give good indications of complete destruction. Over one hundred enemy fighters attacked aggressively firing rockets and aerial bombs. Twenty-seven B-17's, turned back by weather, *Reported 25 Feb*
cut



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
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bombed the Fiume oil refinery and torpedo works with excellent results. Thirty-six (probably 48) enemy planes were destroyed; we lost 16 heavy bombers and three fighters. Nearly 400 Allied planes patrolled the Anzio area and attacked enemy installations and concentrations opposite the beachhead; 245 medium bombers and fighters attacked railroads, motor transportation and airdromes in central Italy and shipping on the Dalmatian coast. out

2. Pressure against our Anzio beachhead relaxed on 25 February; the enemy, however, concentrated offensive forces east of Carroceto. The arrival of another infantry division in this area raises the hostile strength confronting our beachhead forces to at least nine divisions.

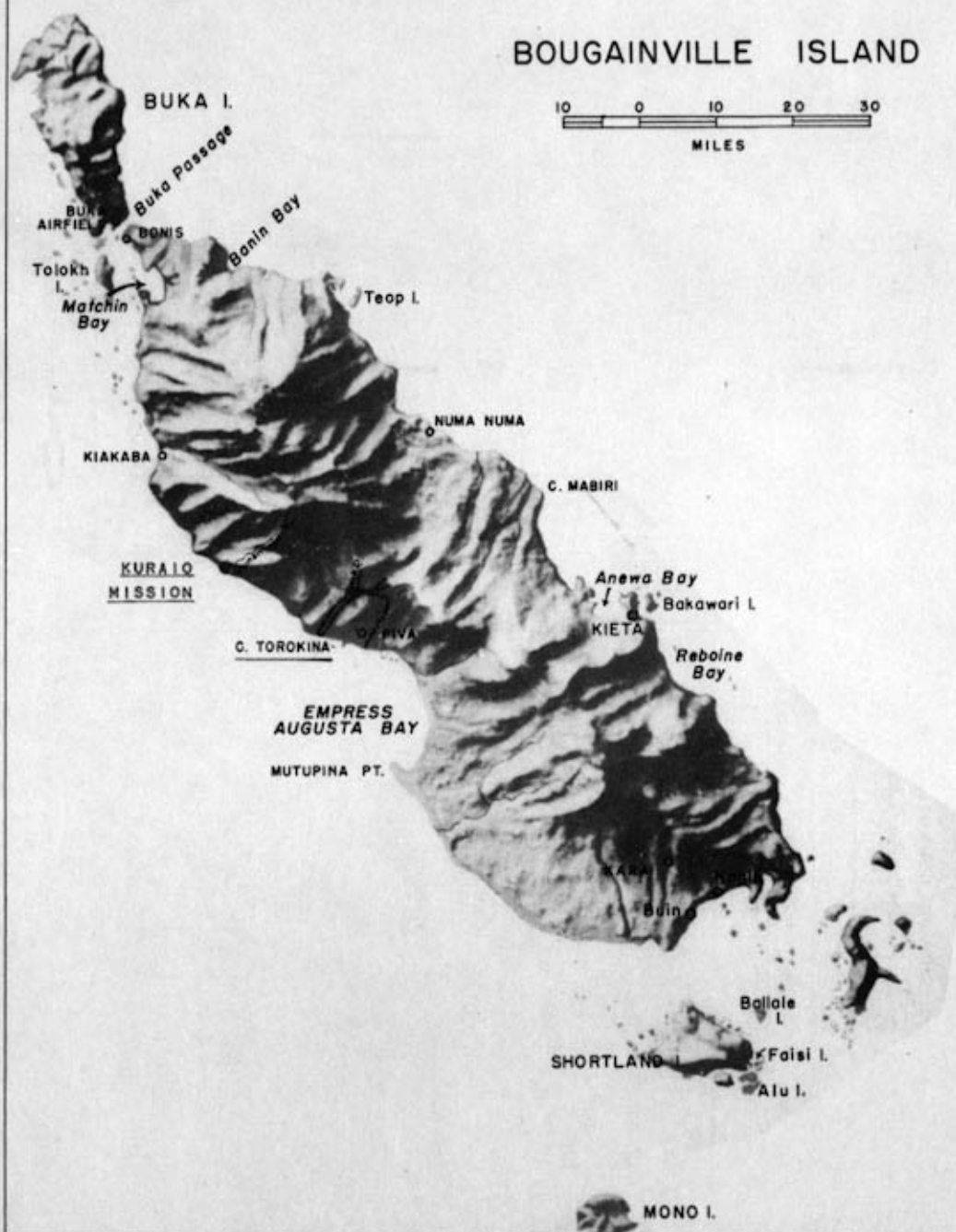
North of Cassino Allied forces repulsed an enemy attack during the night of 24-25 February; active patrolling continued elsewhere along the front. out

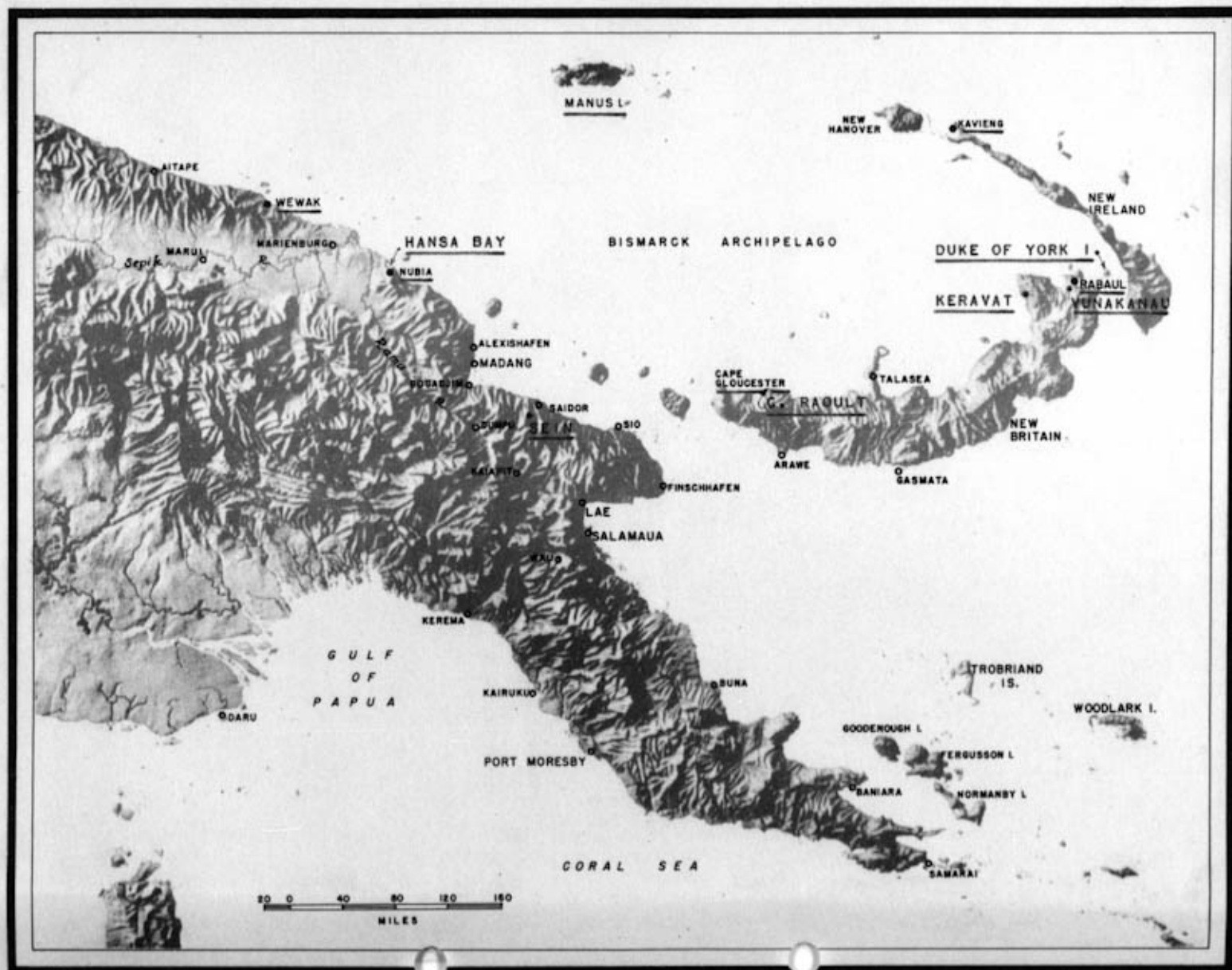
ASIATIC THEATER

During 22 February 13 B-25's, attacking targets near Yeu, destroyed or heavily damaged three bridges, machine-gunned supply dumps and destroyed two locomotives. US fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy installations, railroad bridges and roads in northern Burma. RAF fighters and dive-bombers hit enemy targets along the Arakan coast. The next day 14 B-24's attacked airfields at Akyab and Dobaing with 42 tons of bombs. Thirty-two RAF heavy bombers hit the harbor area at Moulmein, docks at Promé, the Martaban rail yards, the Magwe airfield and other aircraft out

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND

10 0 10 20 30
MILES





bombed and machine-gunned communications and enemy installations in central and western Burma.

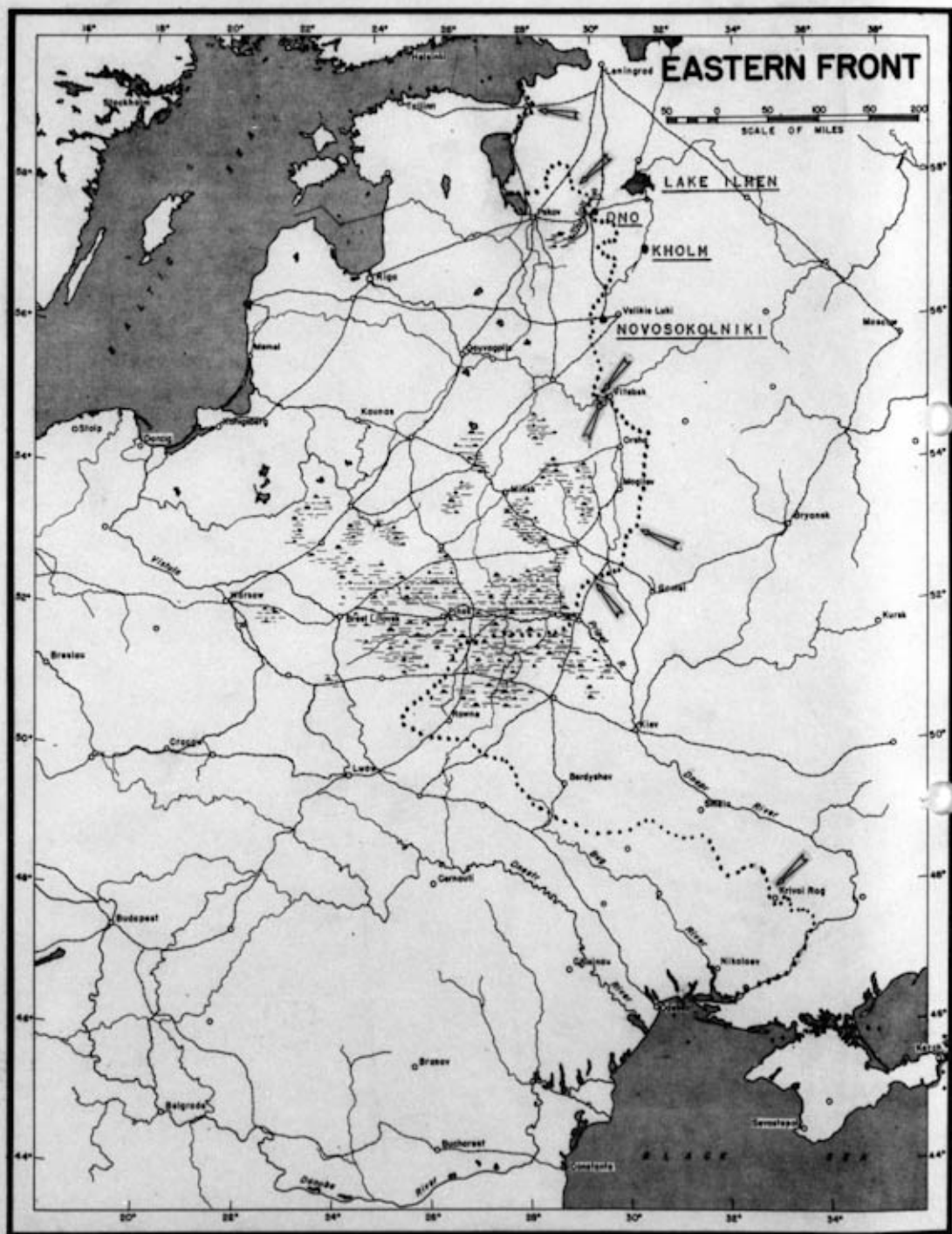
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Marine patrols in northern New Britain operated more than four miles southeast of Cape Raoult on 24 February. In northeastern New Guinea, US forces operating from Saidor occupied Sein.

Southwest Pacific aircraft have continued their attacks along the northeastern New Guinea coast. Escorted heavy bombers dropped 60 tons of explosives on enemy antiaircraft positions at Wewak; dive-bombers and fighters, attacking targets near Hansa Bay, bombed villages, gun positions and the Nubia airfield. *out*

2. South Pacific B-25's hit the Keravat and Vunakanau airdromes in the Rabaul area on 23 February, achieving effective results. Four B-24's bombed enemy supply and bivouac areas in central Bougainville. Our fighters and fighter-bombers started large fires in a supply dump near Rabaul, and, in sweeps over Bougainville, attacked barges, trucks, and a village. The next day reconnaissance B-24's bombed Duke of York Island and scored a direct hit on a ship in convoy northeast of Kavieng.

3. On 23 February a reinforced company from our Torokina beachhead, finding the Kuraio Mission occupied by the enemy, requested close air support missions which were flown that day and the next. Our troops maintained contact from positions on the south bank of the Tsinamutu River.



EASTERN FRONT

Southwest of Lake Ilmen Soviet forces from Dno reached the Shelon River on 25 February; others from Kholm are within a mile of the Dno-Novosokolniki railroad. Heavy fighting was in progress on the central front.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 807

0700 February 24 to 0700 February 25, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

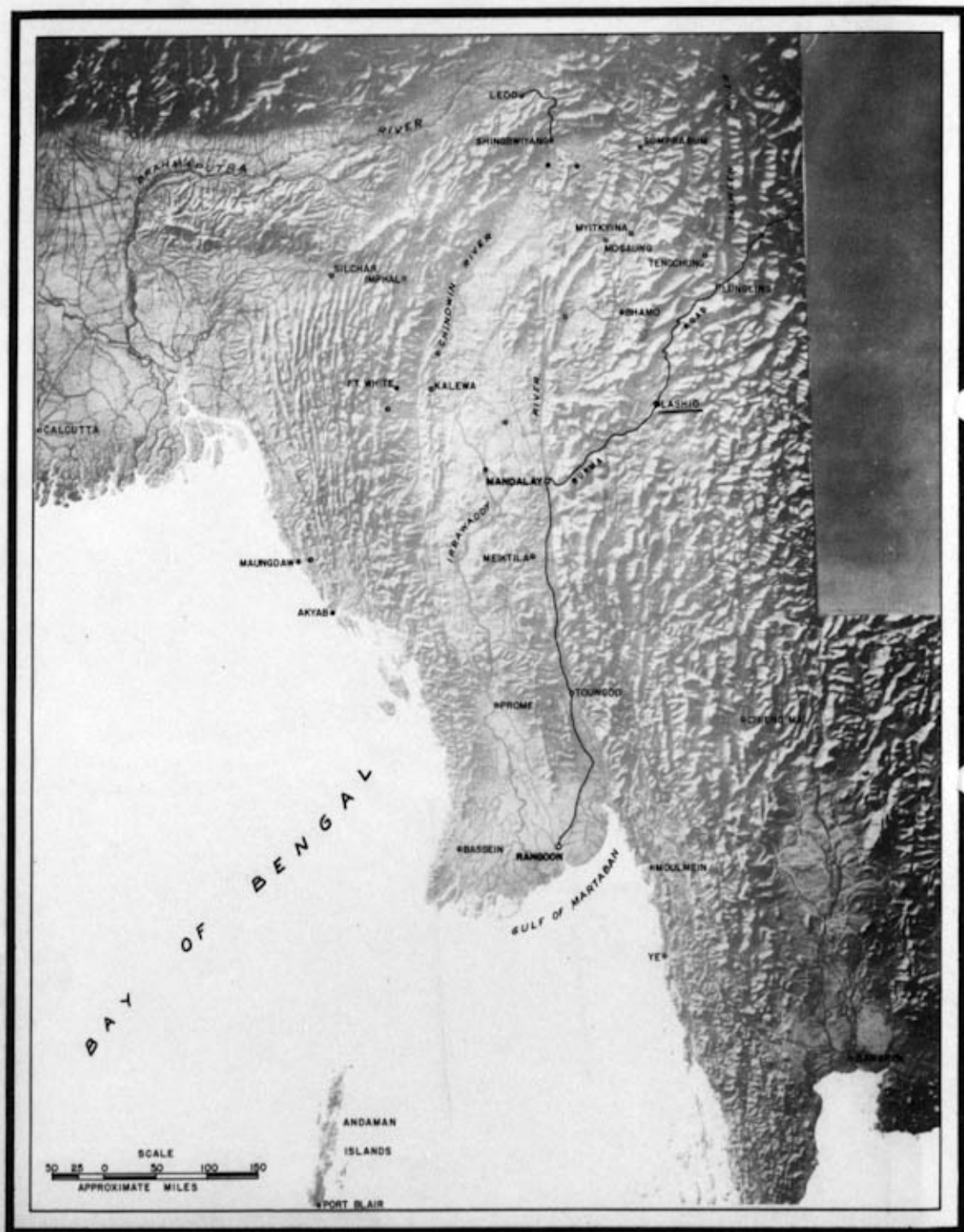
During the nights of 22-23 and 23-24 February, considerable numbers of enemy aircraft operated over southeastern England, some 100 in all penetrating the greater London area where the casualties were reported as 83 killed and 264 seriously wounded; ten enemy aircraft were destroyed.

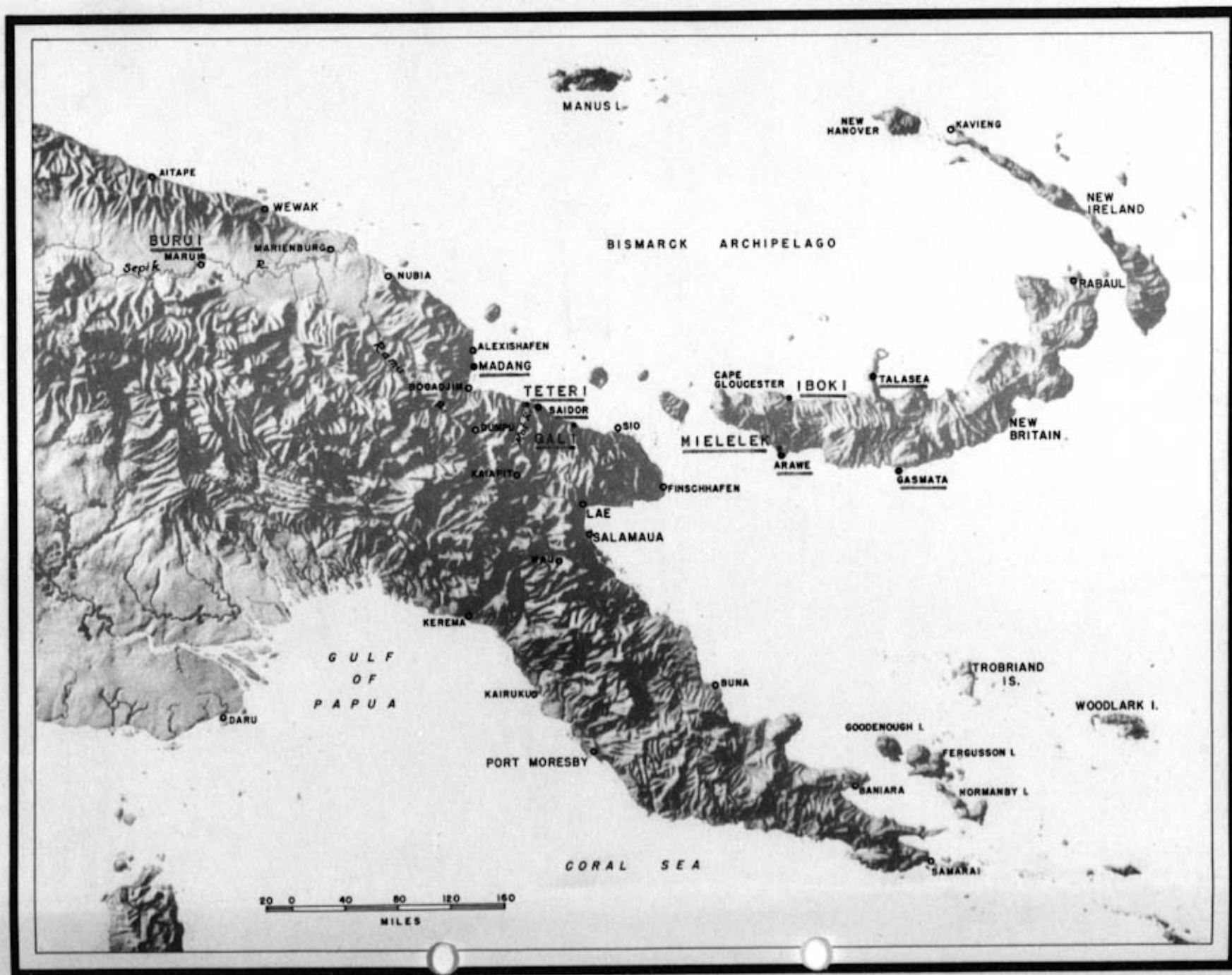
On 24 February 876 US heavy bombers and 828 escorting fighters were dispatched against targets in Germany and Poland, included among which were the airplane assembly plant at Tutow, two fighter factories at Posen, the ball-bearing works at Schweinfurt and the fighter assembly factory at Gotha.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 23 February, 108 escorted B-24's bombed aircraft factories and assembly shops at Steyr, Austria, with 214 tons of explosives. Intense antiaircraft fire and 120 single and twin-engined fighters were encountered over the target area. Our planes shot down 33 (probably 43) enemy aircraft; 16 B-24's failed to return. Weather forced 138 B-17's to turn back. Air operations over Italy consisted primarily of supporting missions along the battlefronts.

2. Enemy attacks against the central sector of our Anzio beach-head were repulsed on 24 February. Elsewhere along the Italian battlefronts, patrolling and regrouping continued.





ASIATIC THEATER

Four P-40's of the 14th Air Force started fires at Lashio airfield on 23 February. B-25's, on a sea sweep over Tongking Gulf, bombed and damaged two vessels, one of which appeared to be sinking. Three bombers and one fighter crash-landed in friendly territory but the crews are believed to be safe.

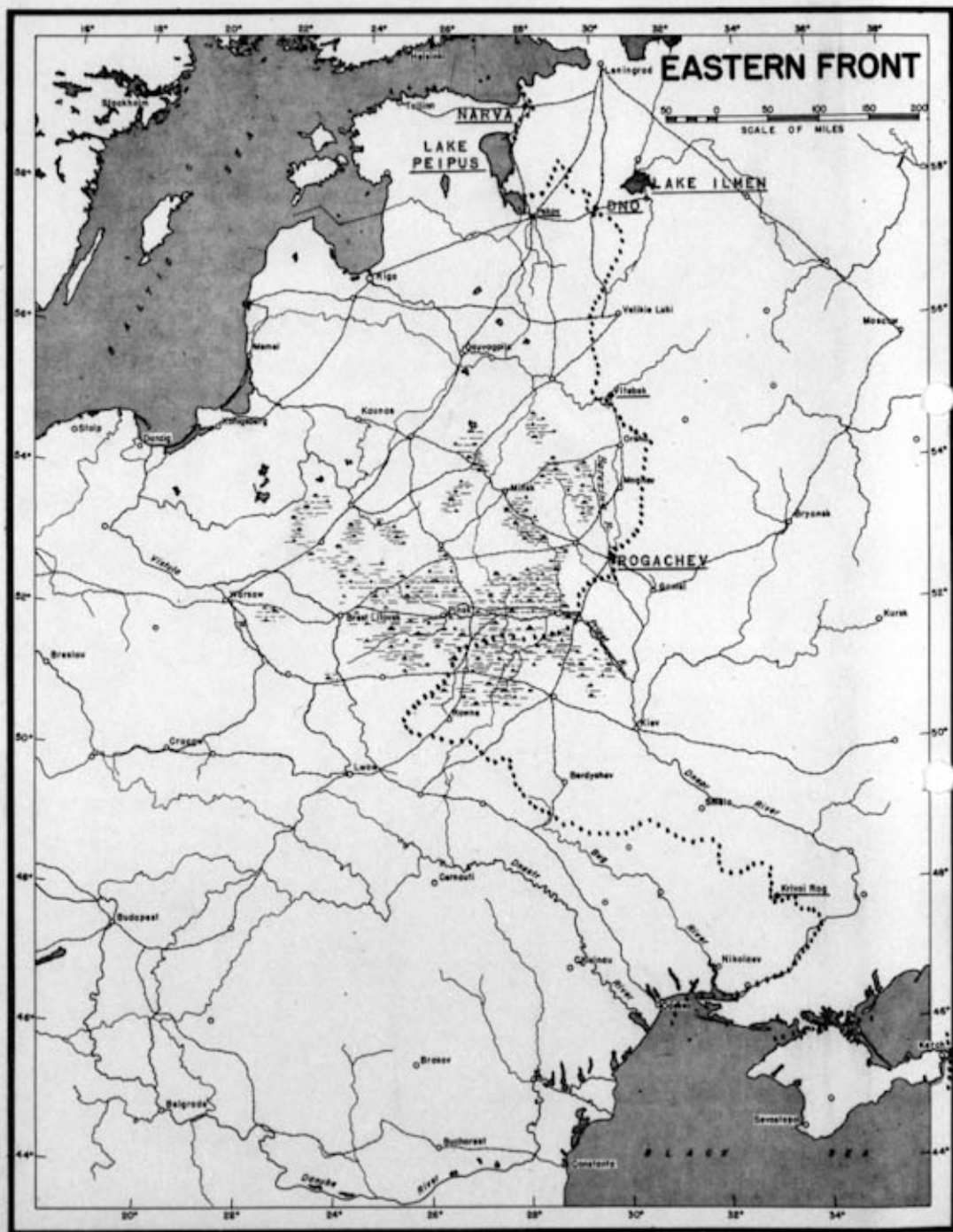
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

During 23 February, a troop of the 112th Cavalry landed at Mielelek, north of Arawe, to clean out a small enemy group in that vicinity. In northeastern New Guinea, Allied troops pushed inland from Gali; 32nd Division units captured Teteri.

Additional Southwest Pacific air missions during 22 February included an attack on roads near Madang by 18 B-24's and a heavy raid by 60 B-24's and B-25's on Iboki. On the following day Allied light bombers and fighters attacked the airfield and adjacent installations at Burui, villages inland from Saidor, the Talasea area and islands off Gasmata.

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army troops scored important gains during 24 February. In addition to maintaining their pressure at Narva, the Soviets launched an attack across frozen Lake Peipus to outflank German positions north of the lake; south of Lake Ilmen Red units pushed to the west.



The Germans evacuated Vitebsk and Rogachev on the central front where the Soviets, in conjunction with their attack north of Rogachev, continue to exert strong pressure between the Pripet and Berezina Rivers.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 806

0700 February 23 to 0700 February 24, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE



EUROPEAN THEATER

~~Detailed reports covering 8th Air Force strategic operations on 22 February reveal that, in addition to those heavy bombers which attacked the first priority targets of Aschersleben, Bernburg, and Halberstadt, 171 others bombed towns in western Germany and Holland when weather forced them to abandon action against their initial objectives. Over 650 fighter aircraft provided cover for these missions over the entire route; enemy fighter defenses were determined and well-organized.~~ *[strategic air operations 7 22 Feb]* Revised claims and losses for ~~these operations~~ show 93 (probably 118) enemy fighter aircraft as destroyed with 41 of our heavy bombers and 11 fighters missing.

~~A 9th Air Force mission of 66 B-26's attacked the Gilze-Rijen airdrome during the day, dropping 89 tons of bombs with good results. Two medium bombers were lost.~~

Deteriorating weather on 23 February forced the cancellation of two strong strategic heavy bomber missions scheduled to attack German ball-bearing factories.]

MEDITERRANEAN

1. [On 22 February, 209 US heavy bombers from Mediterranean bases flew across the Alps to supplement the operations of our UK based aircraft. One hundred and eighty-eight B-17's and B-24's dropped 378 tons ~~of bombs on Aircraft factories at Regensburg, obtaining good results despite the efforts of some 120 enemy fighters to break up the attack.~~ *[were attacked with it]*

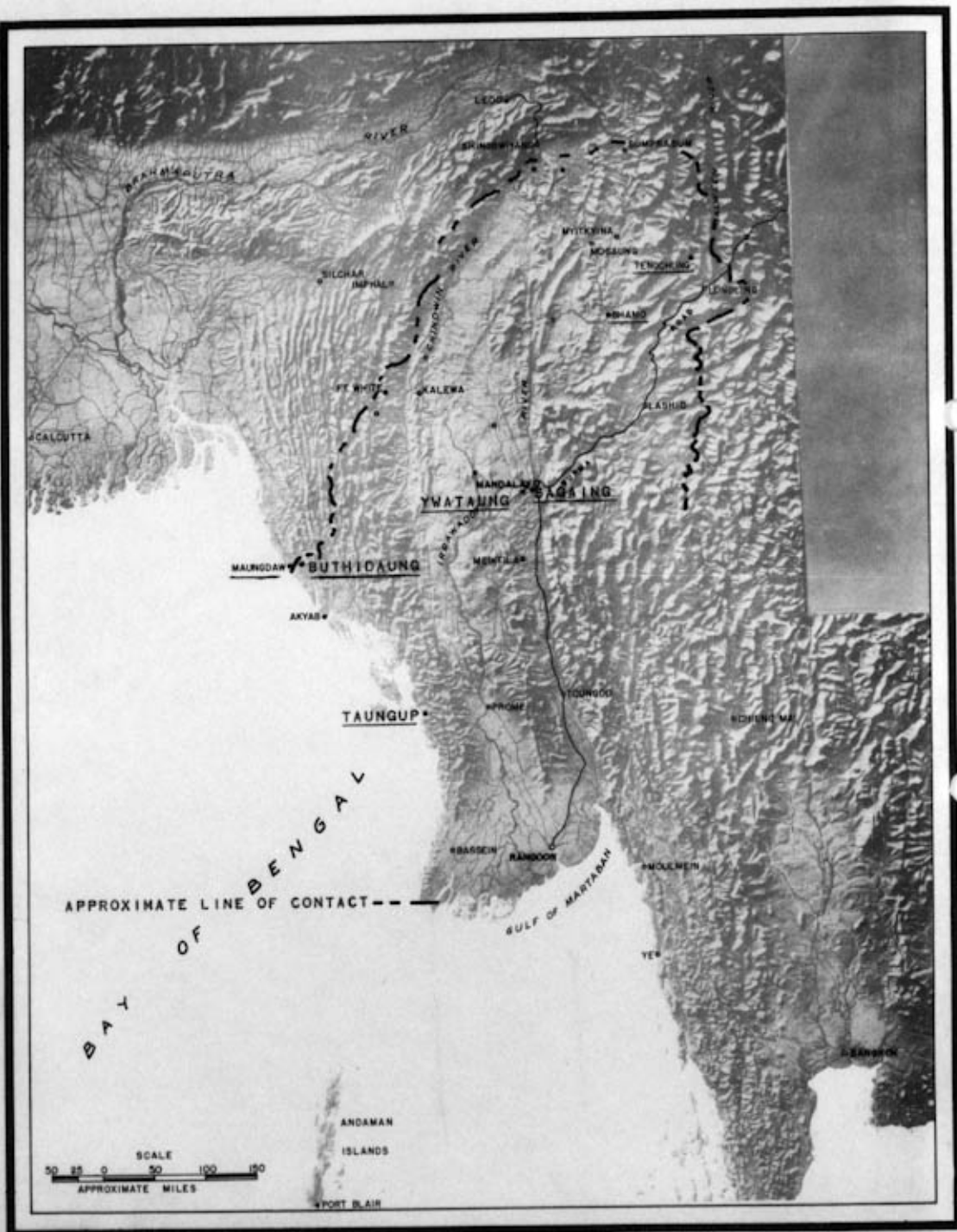


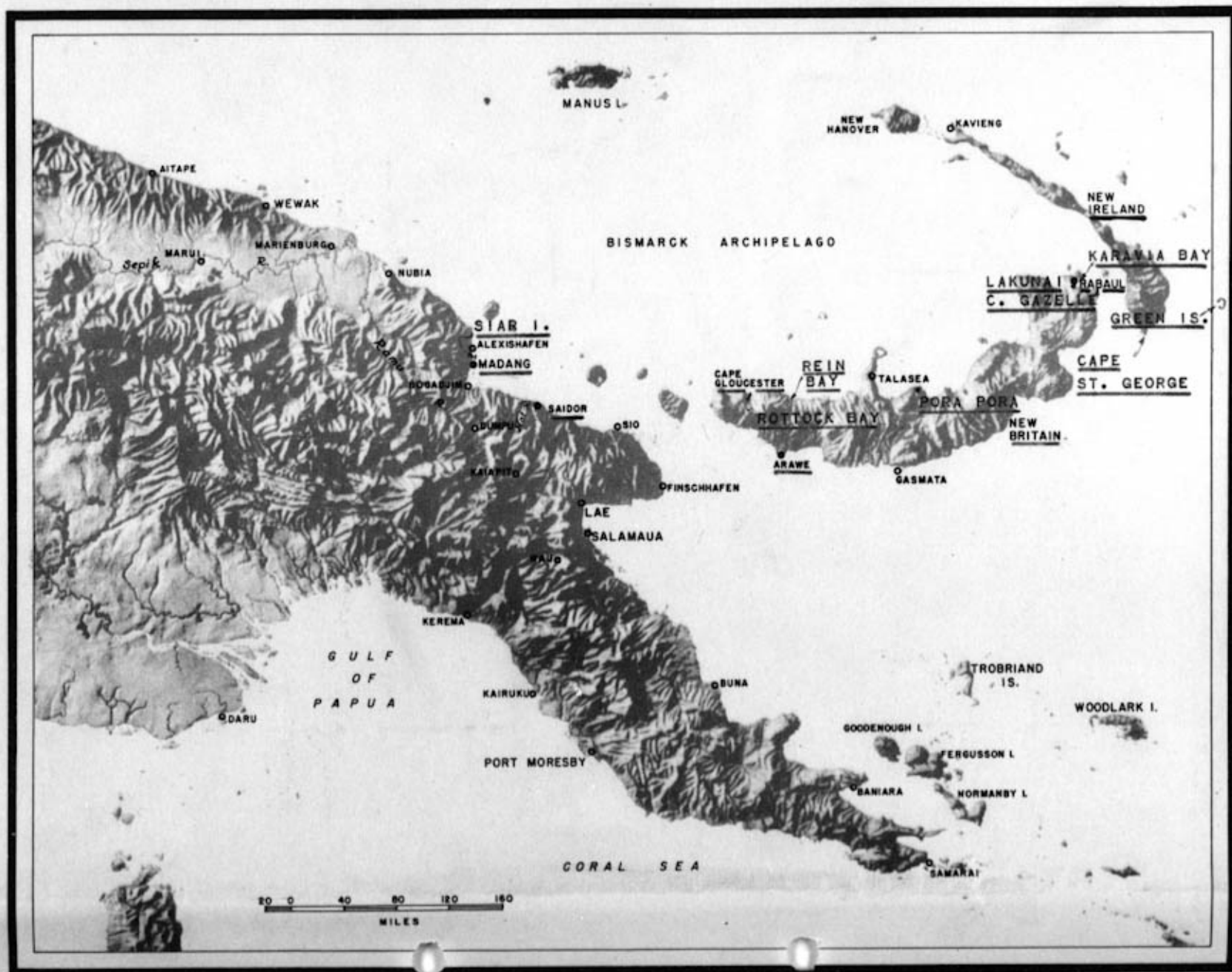
The remaining 21 aircraft hit the Petershausen railroad yards with 42 tons. [Other heavy bomber formations carried out diversionary raids over the Balkans] ~~28 B-17's bombing the Zagreb airdrome, 57 B-24's hitting Sibenik and 38 others attacking harbor facilities at Zara.~~

~~During the same day 61 medium bombers attacked railroad installations at Foligno and Albinia. Light bombers and fighters attacked targets opposite the beachhead and near Roccasecca.~~ *Italian based* In all operations for the day, we destroyed 50 (probably 73) enemy fighters; our losses were 19 heavy bombers and five fighters shot down or missing.]

2. [Attacks against the Anzio beachhead during 23 February were either broken up or repulsed; on the extreme left, the enemy, by cutting a road in the forward area, seriously interfered with the movement of supplies to front line units. No change developed along the Fifth Army sector of the main battle-front.] ~~Eighth Army units operating along the Aventine River encountered enemy positions in the vicinity of Palena; to the north vigorous patrolling by both sides resulted in several clashes in which casualties were inflicted on the enemy.~~

3. [Allied planes operating in the eastern Mediterranean area on 22 February attacked a deck-loaded enemy vessel escorted by two destroyers and 16 enemy aircraft north of Heraklion, Crete. Torpedo hits were scored on the merchant vessel and one destroyer which was left in flames.] ~~Three (probably four) enemy planes were shot down for a loss of three fighters. That night nine British heavy bombers, failing to find remnants of the convoy, started fires at Heraklion harbor; one bomber is missing.~~





ASIATIC THEATER

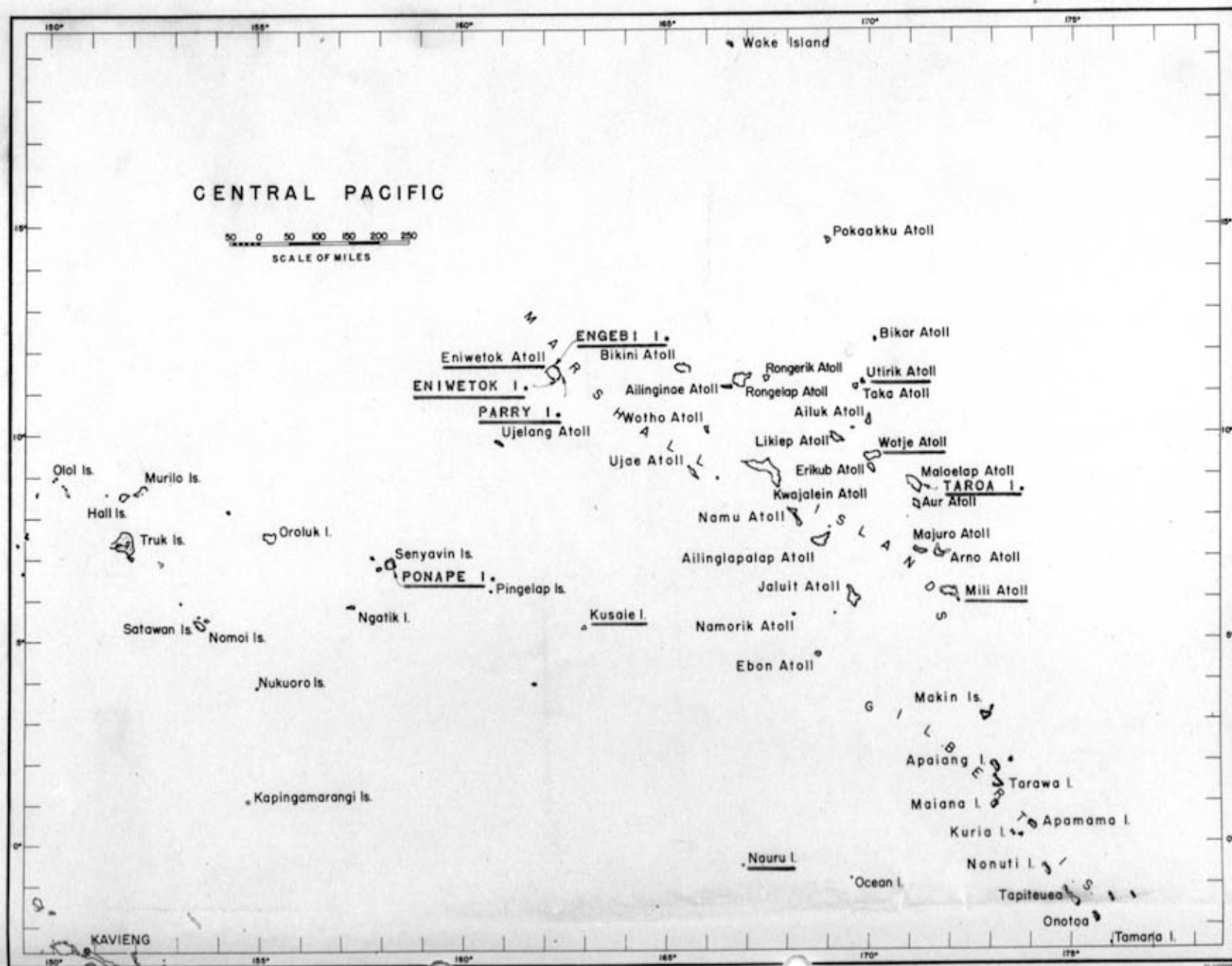
1. During 21 February, Allied bombing missions concentrated against enemy supply lines in central Burma. Twenty B-24's attacked the highway near Ywataung and rail yards and other targets at Sagaing; other heavy bombers dropped 28 tons of explosives on supply facilities at Taungup. Medium and light bombers effectively attacked tunnels along the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and enemy positions to the north.

2. 14th Air Force fighters on reconnaissance sweeps during 22 February machine-gunned and probably sank a 150-foot river boat at Bhamo and attacked a truck convoy at Tengchung, ~~in northern Burma.~~

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. [Army patrols from Arawe gained contact with Marine units operating from Cape Gloucester on 22 February, bringing the entire western portion of New Britain from Rottock Bay to Arawe under our control. Coastal and inland areas west of this line had been cleared of all organized enemy resistance.] ~~In the Sador area, US units, enlarging their bridgehead west of the Met River, reported increased enemy pressure.~~

Southwest Pacific air missions on 21 February included an attack on a convoy west of New Ireland by six B-25's and two B-24's, which sank two small freighters and a corvette and damaged two other escorts, and a successful raid on installations at Rein Bay by 37 B-24's. The next day 42 Allied planes bombed barge hideouts and roads in the



Madang area and attacked targets on Siar Island. Australian missions attacked enemy bivouacs near Pora Pora and bombed and machine-gunned targets at Timika, western New Guinea, and at Selaru in the Tanimbars.

2. During 21 February, 19 heavy bombers and 71 Navy bombers heavily damaged runways, dispersal areas, antiaircraft positions and other enemy installations at the Rabaul airfields. The following day B-24's and Navy bombers attacked shipping at Karavia Bay, scoring hits on several vessels and among barges. Twenty-four escorted B-25's attacked Lakunai airfield and 63 Navy planes hit radar and radio installations at Cape St. George and Cape Gazelle. During this period harassing missions continued against Bougainville targets.

On 21 February, patrol activity in Bougainville increased; natives reported a large enemy force along the trail between our beach-head and Numa Numa. In the Green Islands, organized Japanese resistance on Nissan has been overcome.

3. Mopping-up operations on Eniwetok Island and the air and naval bombardment against Parry Island, to the northeast, continued through 21 February. Parry was assaulted and captured by our forces the next day, bringing the entire atoll under our control. Many of the 48 prisoners taken on Eniwetok surrendered as a result of our loud-speaker invitations. Repairs to the landing strip at Engebi had progressed to indicate its availability for emergency landings by 22 February.

During 21 February, 25 Central Pacific B-24's attacked enemy installations at Ponape and Kusaie Islands; five B-34's bombed the runway

and barracks area at Wotje and three B-25's hit Taroa. Other small missions raided Milil, Rongelap, Utirik and Nauru. All of our planes returned safely.

EASTERN FRONT

[Red Army units exerted strong pressure against the German forces withdrawing southwest of Lake Ilmen during 23 February. ~~Fighting was reported in the streets of Bno.~~ On the southern front the Soviets made slight gains northwest and west of Krivoi Rog.]

WAR DEPARTMENT

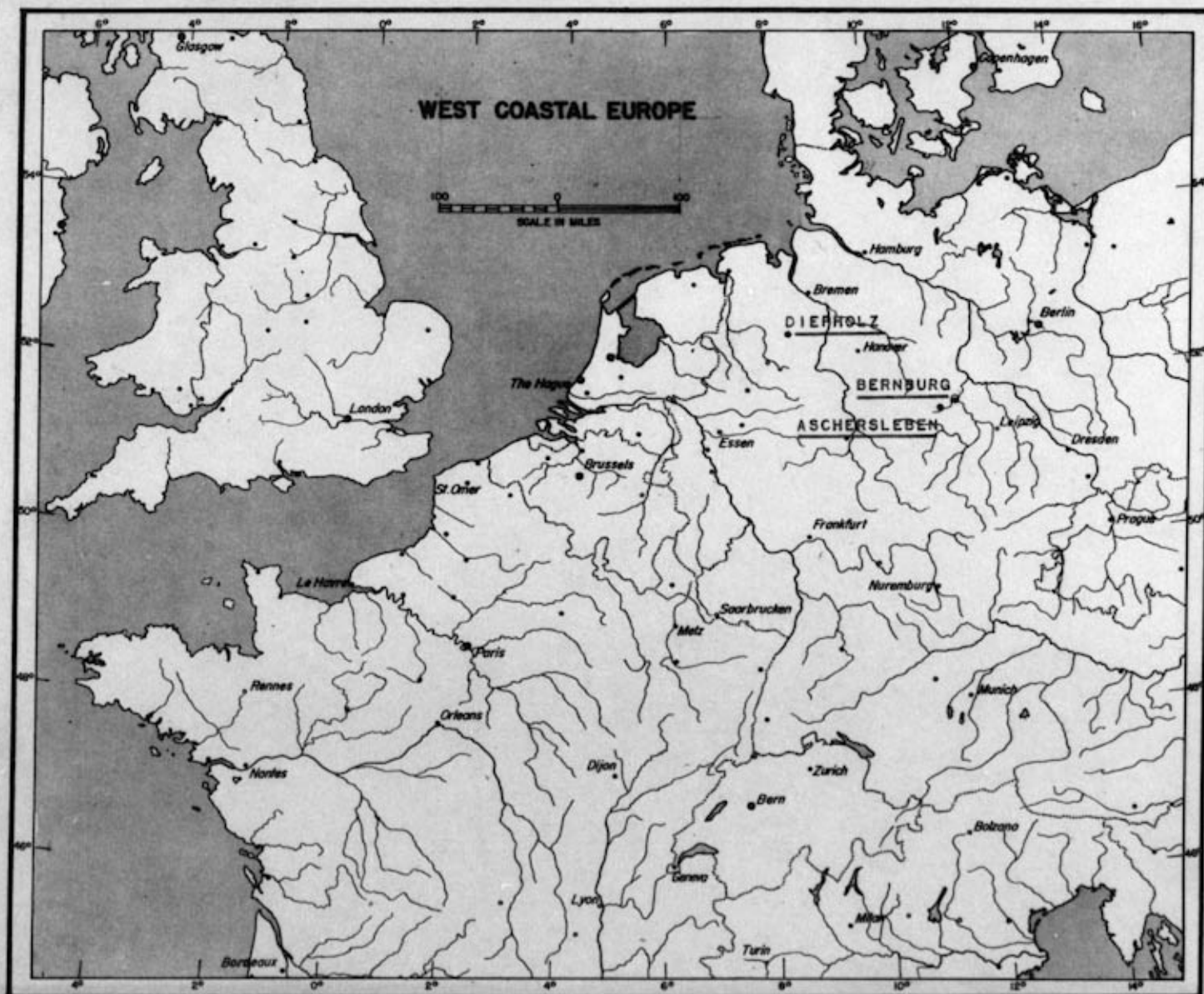
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

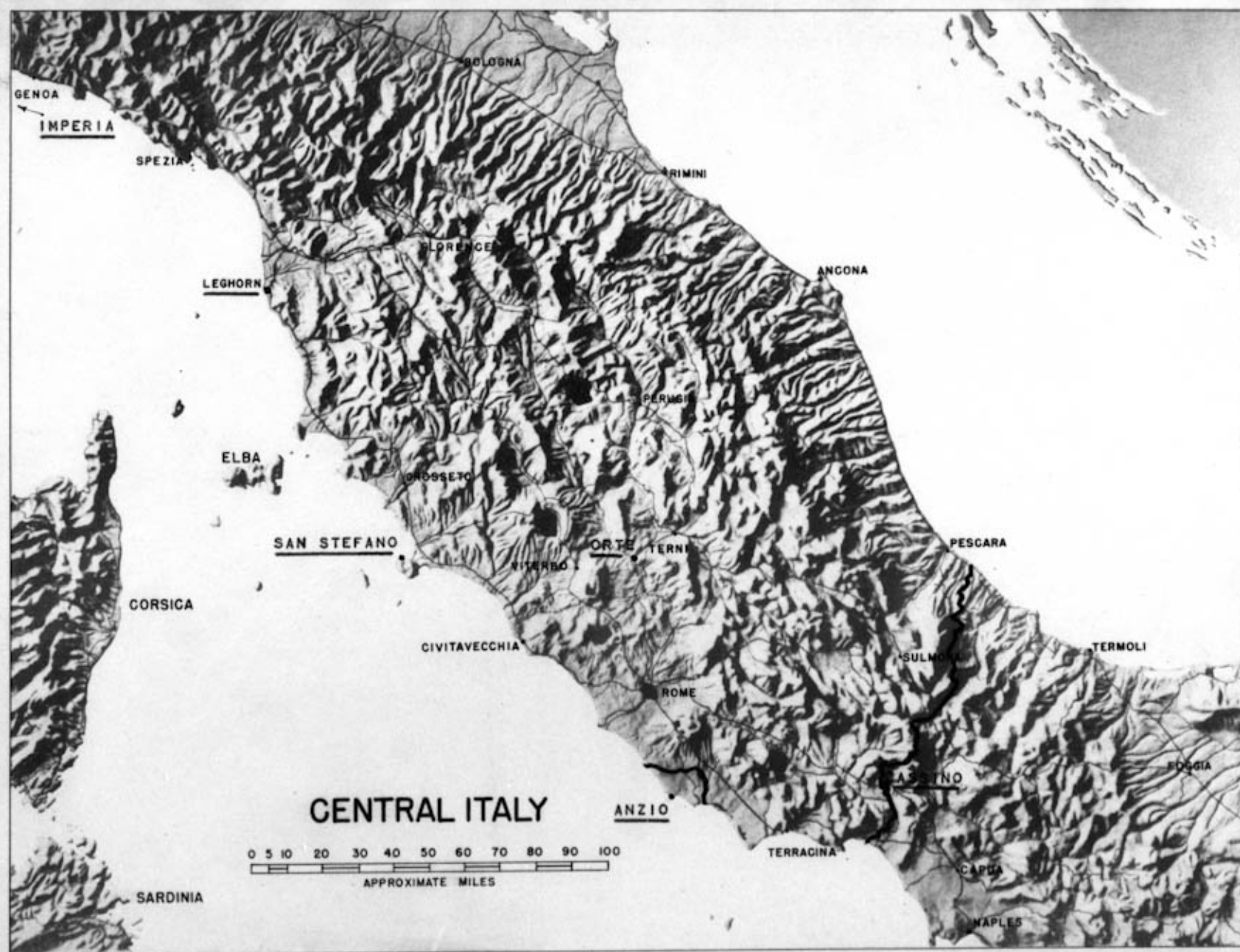
No. 805

0700 February 22 to 0700 February 23, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

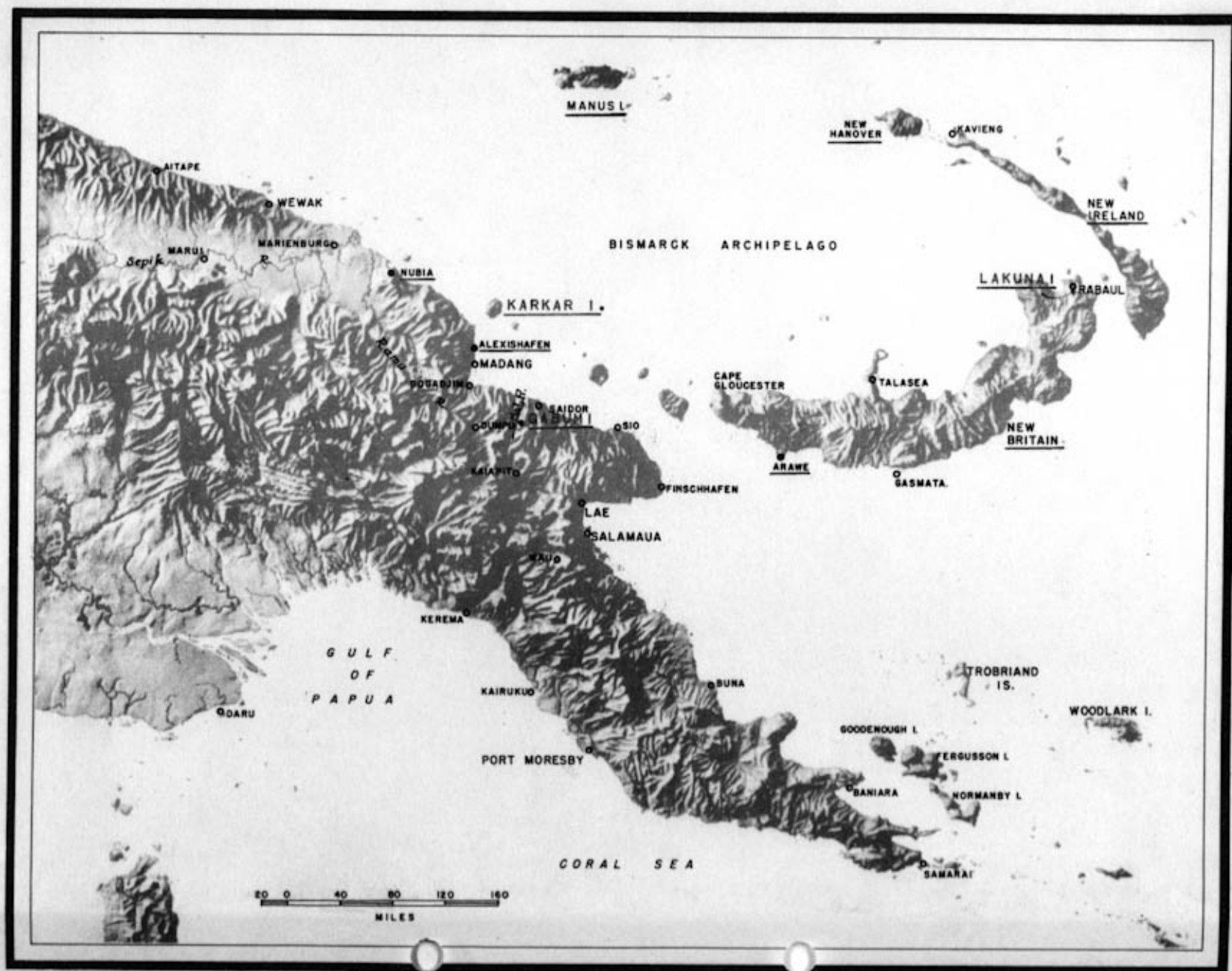
EUROPEAN THEATER

Detailed reports of our 8th Air Force missions against German aircraft production plants and airdromes during 21 February state that our heavy bombers dropped 1,534 tons of explosives and incendiaries on their various targets, the heaviest attack reported being one by 170 B-17's and B-24's which dropped 427 tons on the Diepholz airdrome. In all, 859 heavy bombers and 679 fighters participated in the day's operations; our aircraft shot down 51 (probably 70) enemy planes for the loss of 15 heavy bombers and five fighters.

More than 2,400 aircraft of our Strategic Air Forces were dispatched the next day to continue the assault on the German air industries and fields. The weather deteriorated rapidly after our planes were airborne and the greater part of this number was recalled. One bomber formation succeeded in attacking Aschersleben with excellent results while others destroyed the remaining buildings of the bomber assembly plant at Bernburg. Enemy fighter opposition was more aggressive than in the past two days, especially against unescorted B-17's and B-24's; 35 (probably 38) enemy planes were destroyed by our bombers. Five US fighters and 35 bombers are outstanding.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Weather hampered air operations during 21 February. Medium bombers attacked the Orte railroad yards and dock areas at San Stefano, Leghorn and Imperia. Allied fighters patrolled the battle areas,



protected harbors, and escorted convoys. Three (probably six) enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of two Allied aircraft.

2. At Anzio the relief of forward Allied units in the northwestern sector of the beachhead could not be carried out as planned on 22 February because of German infiltration. Attacks against the eastern perimeter were repulsed.

In Cassino the remaining US units were relieved by a New Zealand brigade.

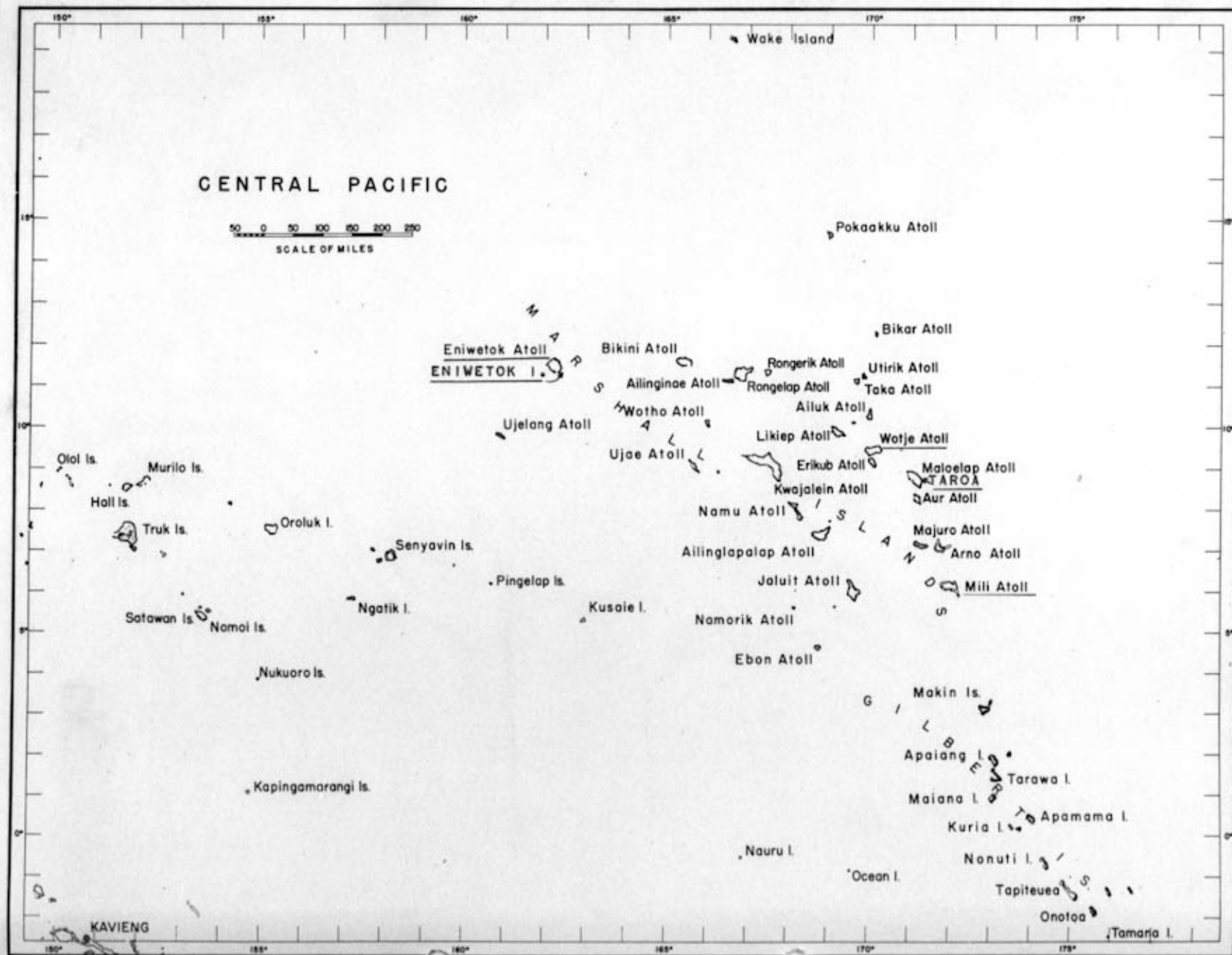
ASIATIC THEATER

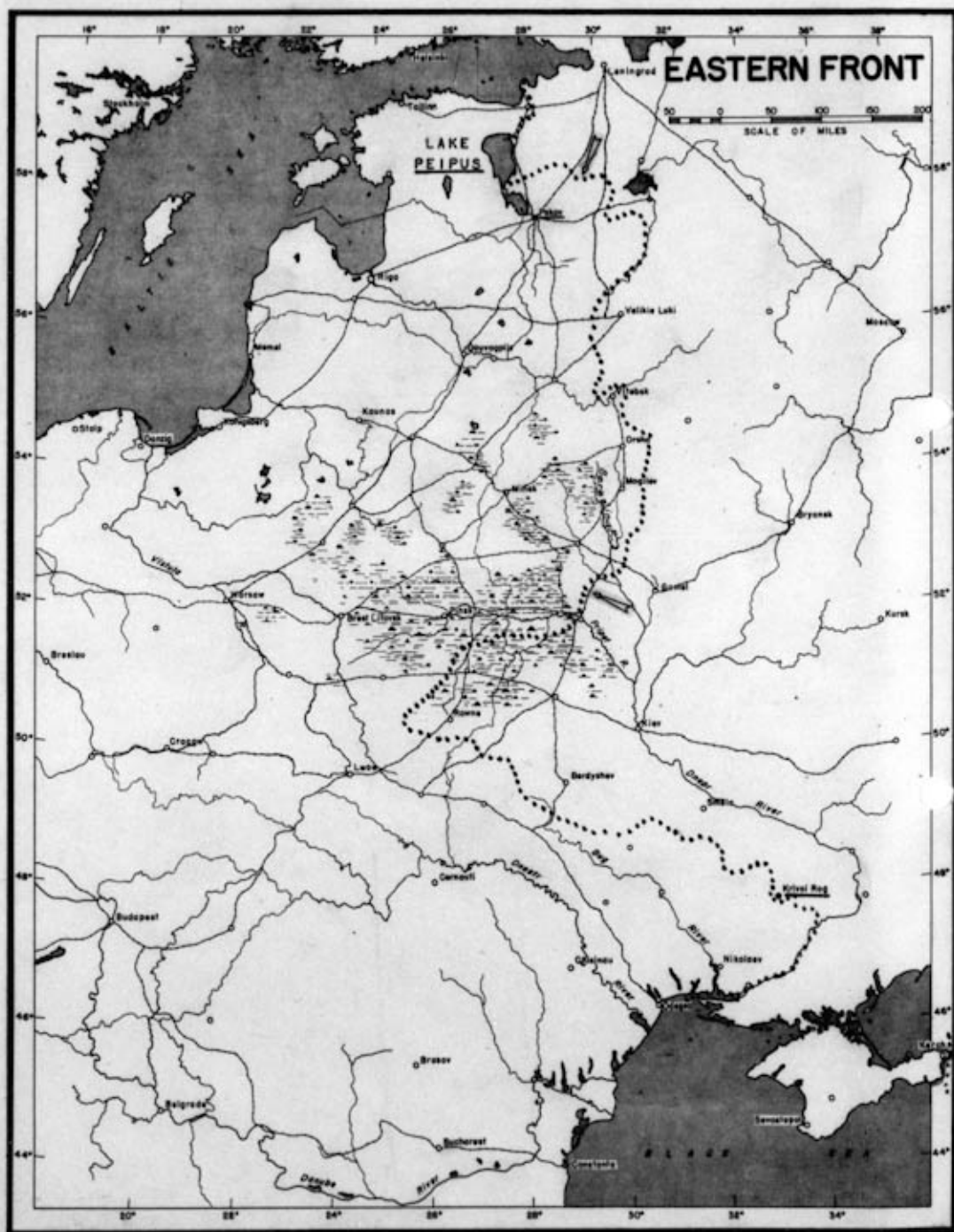
During 19 February 10th Air Force medium, light, and fighter bombers attacked oil dumps, supplies and native huts in northern Burma and targets along the rail lines to the south. RAF missions that night concentrated on the railroad yards at Mandalay and a nearby rail junction. On 20 February, 40 British planes attacked enemy positions in the Buthidaung area.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. US artillery in the Arawe area shelled enemy positions north of the airfield during 21 February. In New Guinea our ground forces occupied Gabumi, the Japanese withdrawing to the west across the Mot River.

Seven B-24's hit gun positions at Nubia and supply areas near Alexishafen during 20 February. Light and fighter bomber missions that





day and the next attacked targets on Manus and Karkar Islands and in the New Guinea and New Britain coastal areas.

2. Thirty-five escorted B-25's bombed the revetment areas and newly repaired runways at Lakunai during 20 February; one B-25 was shot down by ground fire. Navy bomber missions hit enemy occupied areas and bridges in southern Bougainville. Fighter planes destroyed at least 20 enemy barges in Matchin Bay off the northwestern tip of the island. The next day a reconnaissance plane, attacking a Japanese convoy 10 miles north-east of New Hanover, left two freighters burning.

3. The capture of Eniwetok Island was completed on 20 February; the aerial and naval bombardment of Parry, the enemy-held island to the northeast, continued.

Central Pacific air missions that day included the bombing of the Mili, Taroa, and Wotje runways by 14 P-40's, six B-34's and nine B-25's, respectively.

EASTERN FRONT

During 22 February the Soviets continued their advance towards Pskov; German withdrawal in this sector is orderly. On the central front, Red forces have resumed strong local attacks between the Pripyat and Berezina Rivers. On the southern front, Krivoi Rog has been captured by the Soviets.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

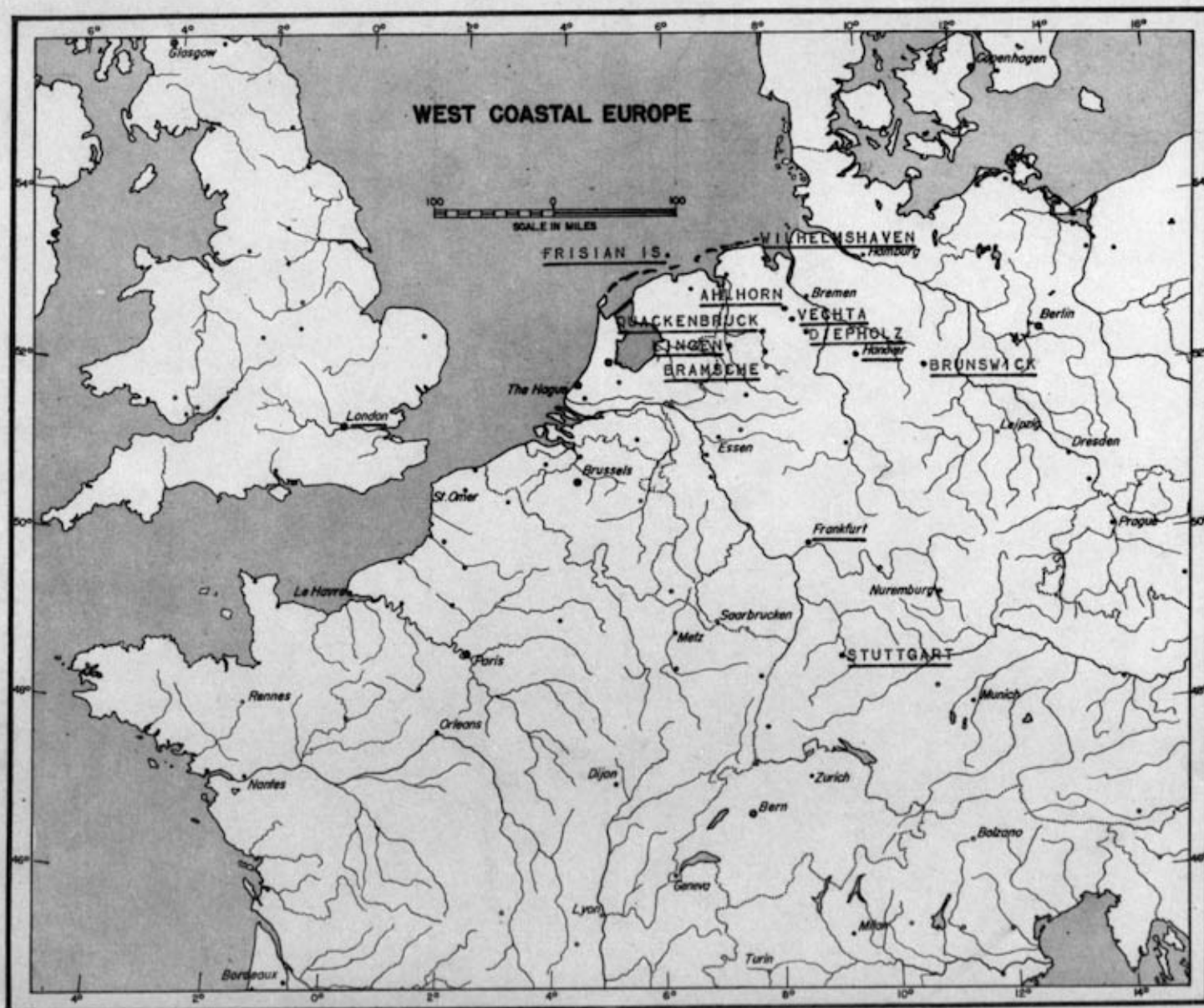
No. 804

0700 February 21 to 0700 February 22, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Ten US planes bombed and photographed enemy installations in the Paramushiro-Shimushu area during the night of 20-21 February; a large fire was started at an airfield but other bombing results were unobserved.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The US air offensive against vital German aircraft factories produced gratifying results on 20 February when more than 2,200 tons of high explosives and incendiaries were dropped by 885 of our heavy bombers on parts and assembly facilities located deep in Germany. In addition to this blow at production facilities, our bombers and their escorting fighters shot down 126 (probably 166) enemy aircraft. 9th Air Force B-26's made diversionary raids against Dutch airdromes. That night 598 RAF bombers started heavy fires in a well-concentrated attack against factories at Stuttgart.

On 21 February large US missions, totaling 905 heavy bombers and 821 fighters, returned to the attack, bombing aircraft parts factories at Brunswick, targets at Hanover, and aircraft installations in western Germany, including the airdromes at Lingen, Vechta, Quakenbruck, Ahlhorn, and Bramsche. Preliminary reports covering this operation indicate that 33 enemy planes were shot down by our fighter aircraft; 15 bombers and five fighters failed to return.

2. During the week ending 13 February, US air units based in the UK shot down 186 (probably 226) enemy planes for a loss of 86 planes



from all causes. In the same period the RAF shot down 26 (probably 27) enemy aircraft, and lost 27 planes. Large scale air operations during this period included attacks against Brunswick, Frankfurt and military objectives in France.

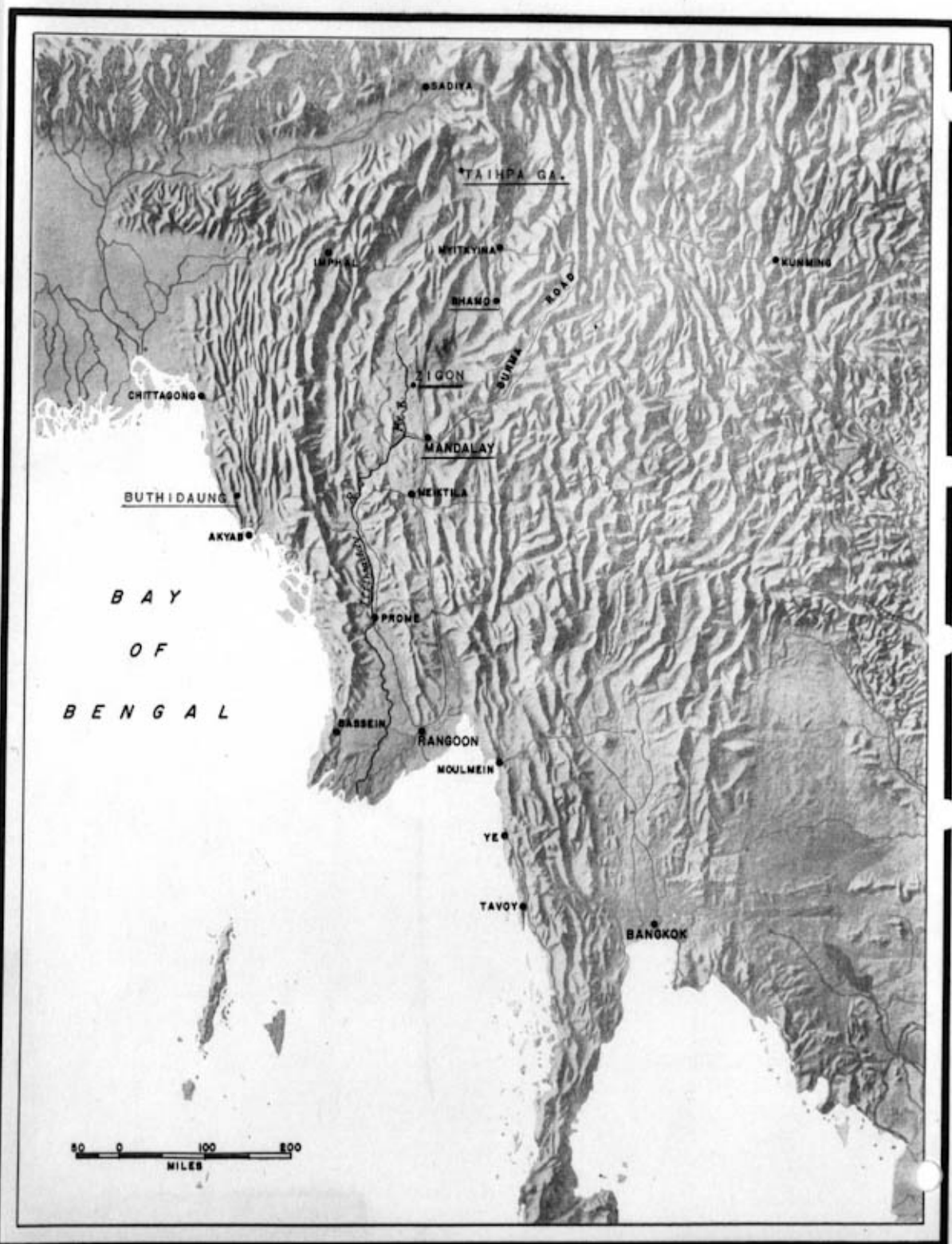
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 19-20 February Allied planes attacked enemy tank concentrations in the vicinity of our beachhead.

The next day 75 B-24's dropped 184 tons of bombs on troop concentrations opposite the beachhead with good results; our medium bombers attacked roads, supply dumps and assembly areas near the Anzio battle area and shipping and docks at Viareggio. Light bomber and fighter missions patrolled over the battle areas, struck tank and motor transport concentrations, and hit the towns of Fondi and Piedimonte. In these operations four (probably five) enemy planes were shot down for the loss of two bombers and two fighters.

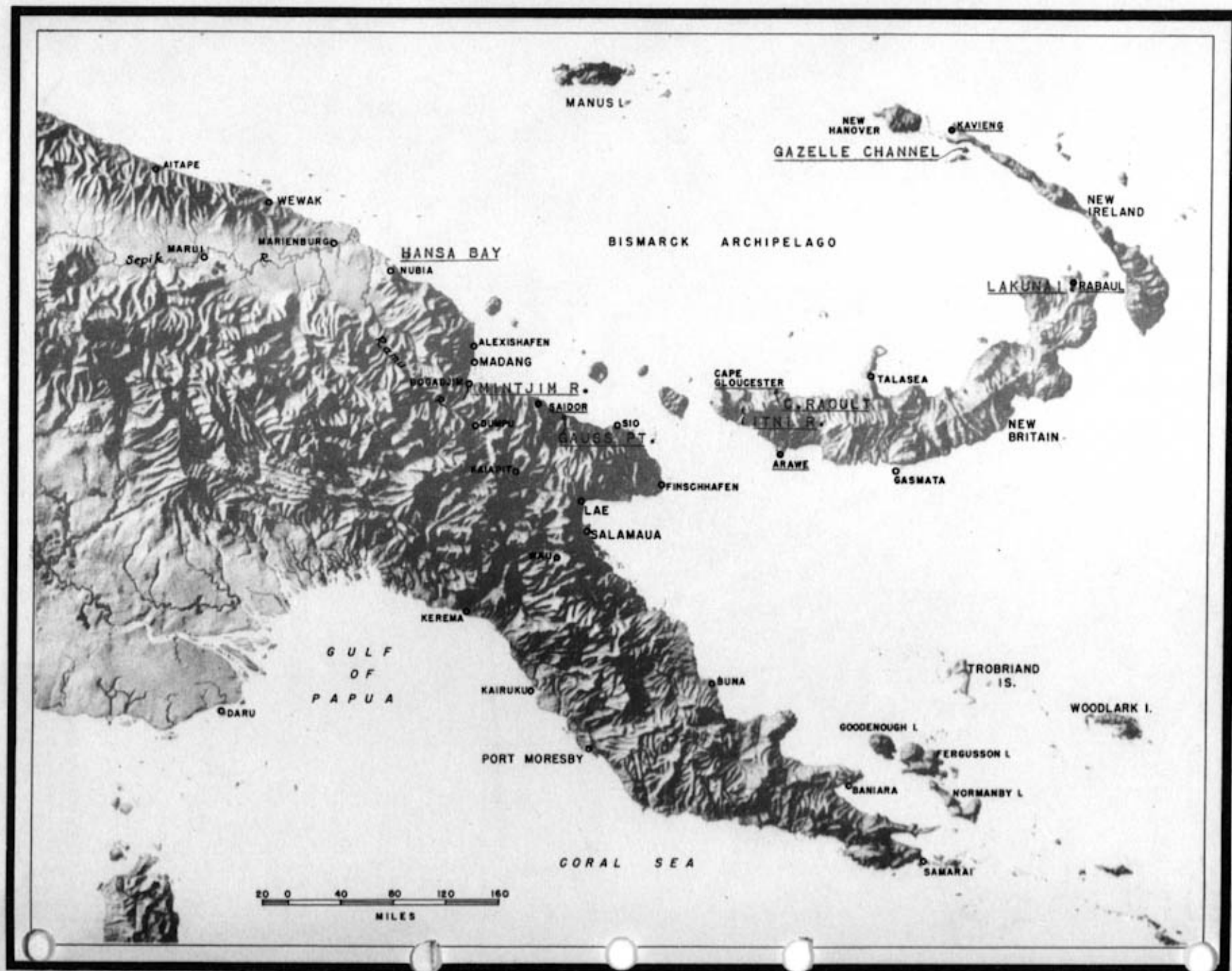
Allied aircraft from Middle East bases sank two small ships in the harbor at Nicos and left three others sinking off Nicos and Calinos.

2. Activity subsided in the Anzio sector during 21 February; our forward positions remained unchanged. The previous night enemy artillery subjected our front lines to heavy shelling and E-boats operated off the beachhead but were driven away. Extensive patrolling continued on the remainder of the front.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



ASIATIC THEATER

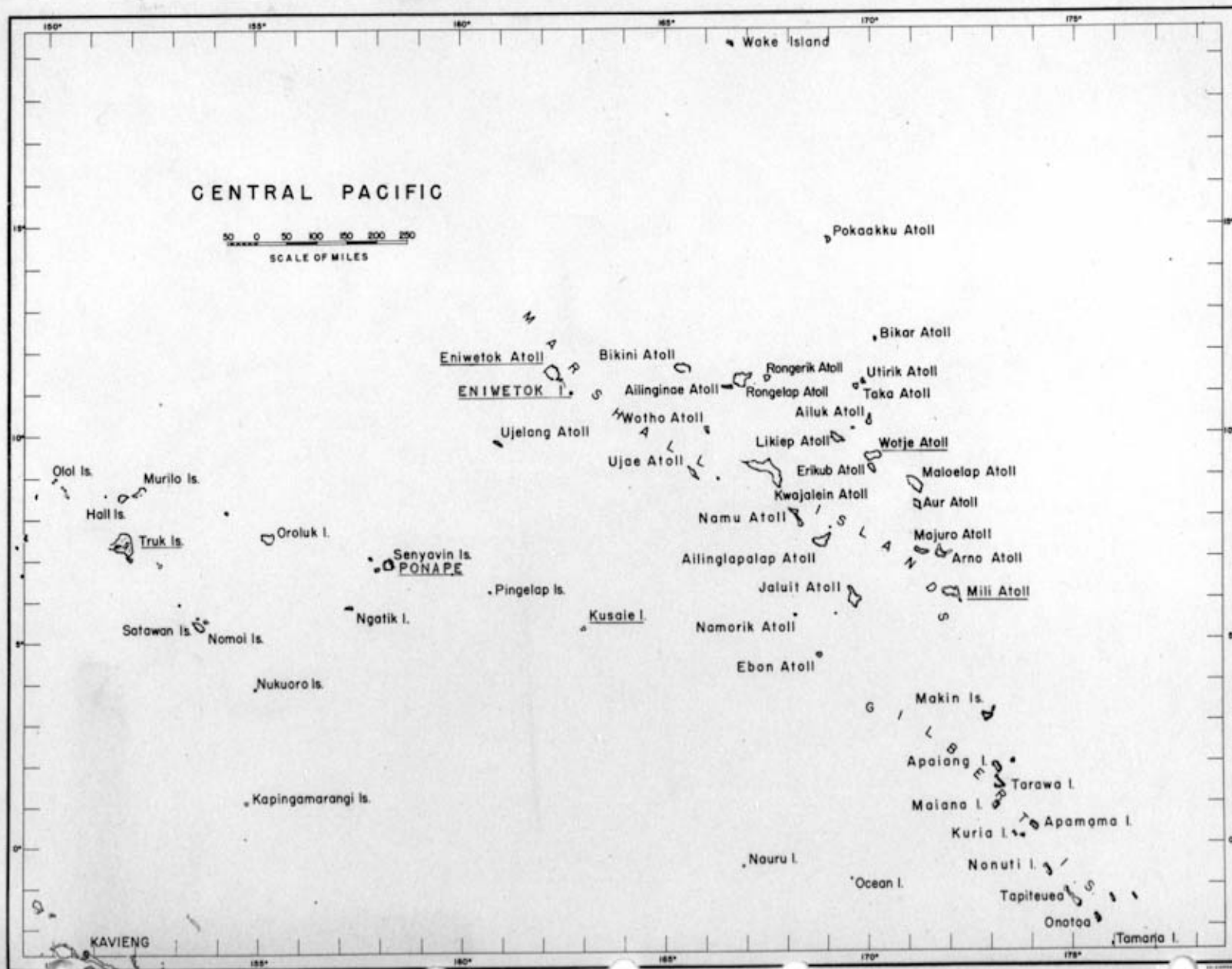
1. During 18 February, 10th Air Force missions totaling 13 B-25's and 50 light and fighter bombers attacked enemy gun emplacements south-east of Taihpa Ga, bridges over the Mu River near Zigon, and supply dumps and troop concentrations in north central Burma. RAF B-24's bombed the Mandalay railroad yards the following day with excellent results and Allied dive-bombers destroyed two bridges and attacked enemy positions in the Buthidaung area.

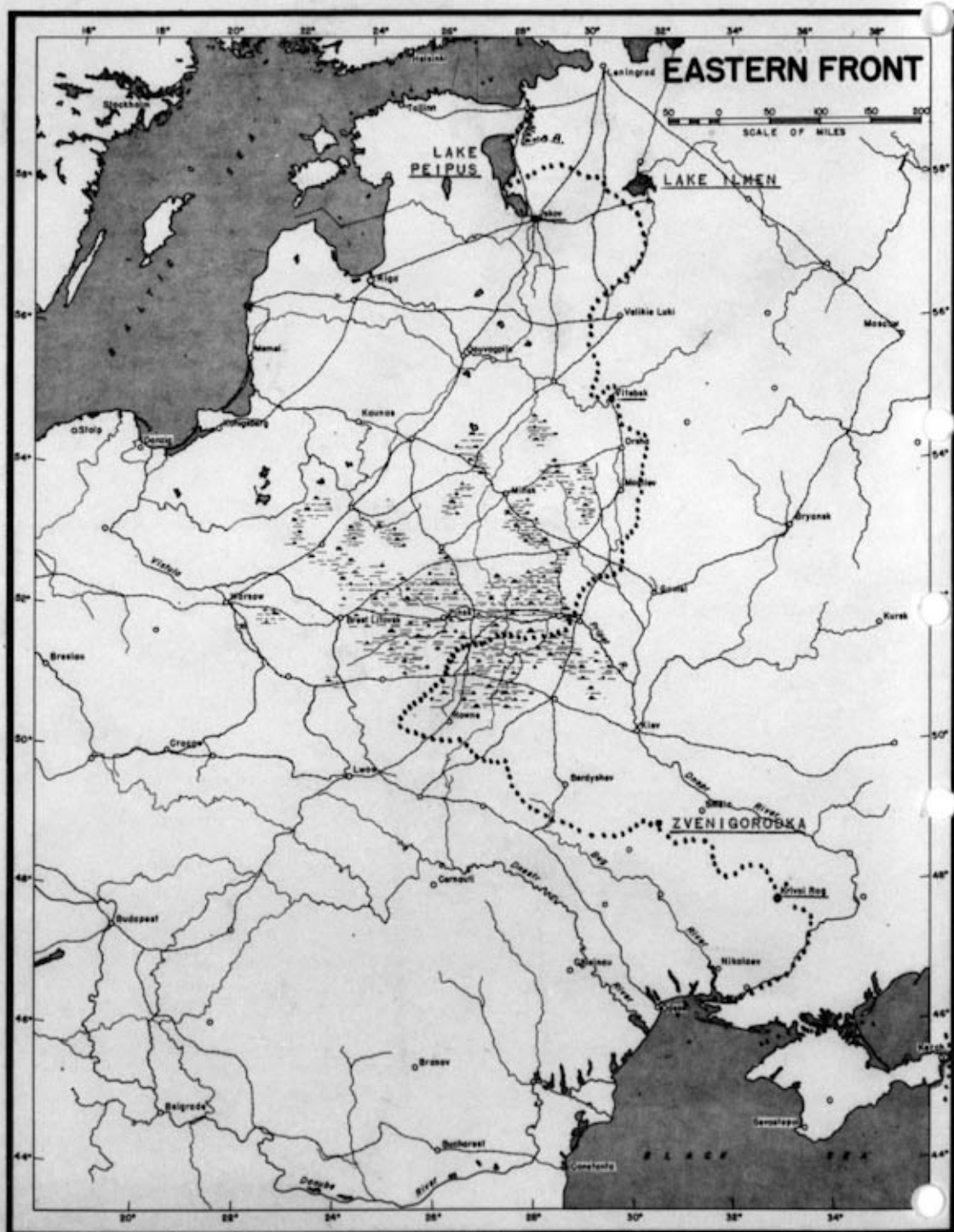
2. On 19 February 14th Air Force bombers sank a 350-foot freighter off the northern coast of Formosa, and probably sank a 250-foot craft in the same area.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Patrols from Arawe captured a quantity of enemy equipment and supplies in the Itni River area during 20 February. Cape Gloucester patrols reached Cape Raoult. In New Guinea, minor patrol activity was reported southwest of Saidor and Australian troops pushed inland from Gauss Point.

During 19 and 20 February 5th Air Force B-24's and B-25's sank nine enemy ships, including three large freighters, and damaged six other vessels in attacks on enemy shipping in the Kavieng and Gazelle Channel areas. Australian aircraft bombed personnel areas near Hansa Bay and harassed enemy troops and installations in the Mintjim Valley. Eighteen B-24's started numerous fires in a raid on the runway and





dispersal areas at the Laha airfield (Ambon).

2. Thirty-five B-25's escorted by 56 fighters bombed the Lakunai field on 20 February; no air opposition was encountered. Missions totaling 74 US bombers and fighters attacked barge hideouts, bridges, bivouac areas, buildings and other targets of opportunity on Bougainville Island. Two Allied planes were lost during the day.

3. Following a heavy naval and air bombardment, two US infantry battalions landed on Eniwetok Island on the morning of 19 February against weak opposition. Progress inland was slowed by mortar and machine-gun fire. In the early afternoon our assault forces were reinforced by a battalion of Marines; by night our troops controlled the southern half of the island.

4. Forty-one 7th Air Force planes, including 28 heavy bombers, dropped 37 tons of bombs on enemy barracks and air and ground installations on Ponape, Kusaie, Wotje and Mili during 19 February.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet pressure north of Lake Peipus has failed to force the Germans from the banks of the Narva; southwest of Lake Ilmen the enemy is withdrawing toward Pskov under constant pressure. The Red Army's efforts to capture Vitebsk have not changed the situation there but its attacks west of Zvenigorodka made slight gains. Only one rail line out of Krivoi Rog remained in German possession, the city being under attack from three sides with fighting in progress in its outskirts.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 803

0700 February 20 to 0700 February 21, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES



EUROPEAN THEATER

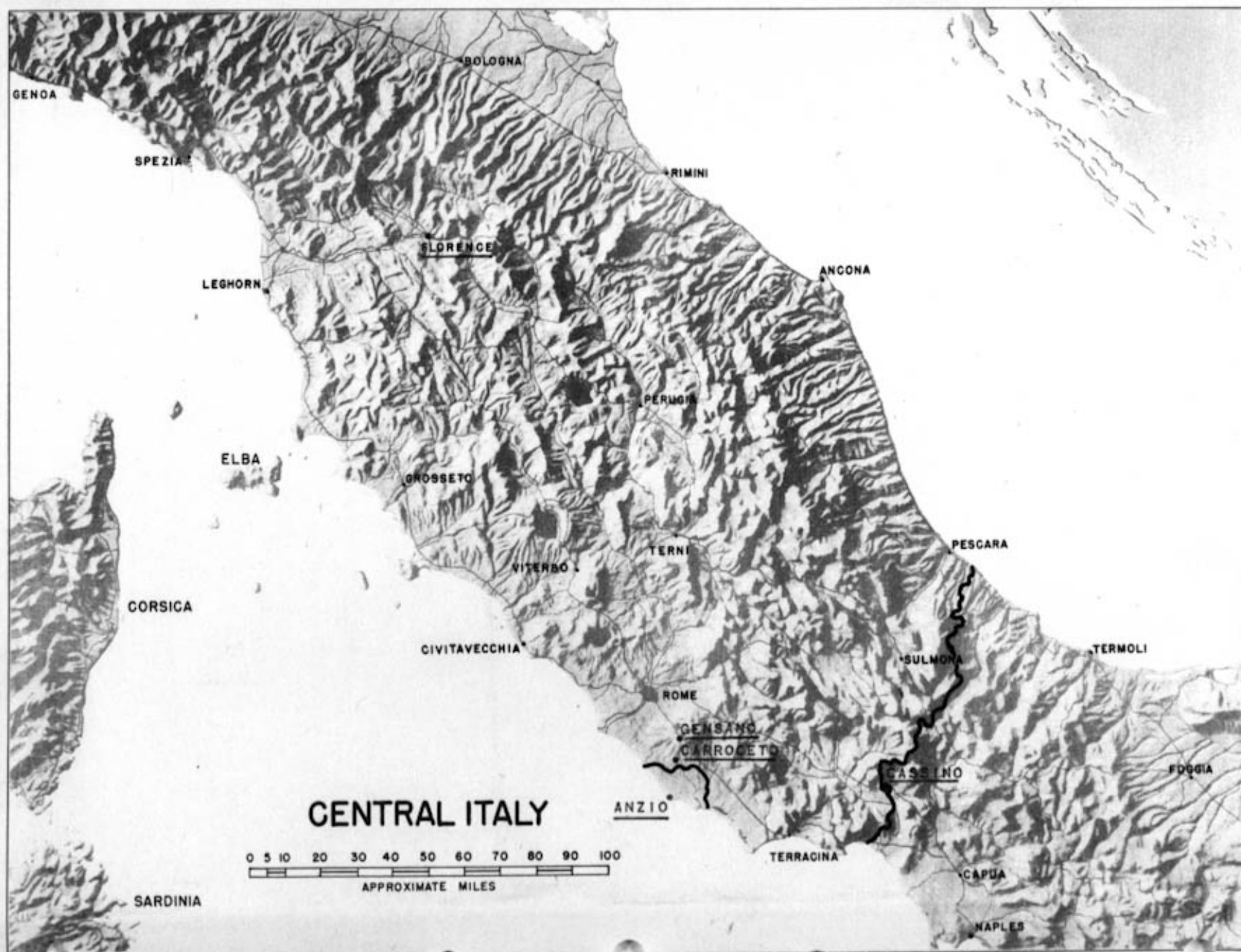
1. Two enemy planes were reported over Iceland during 19 February.

2. During the night of 19-20 February 823 RAF planes attacked Leipzig through a heavy overcast. Preliminary reports indicate that 78 bombers are missing and three crash-landed on their return.

The following day 1000 US heavy bombers, the largest number ever employed in a daylight operation, made a deep penetration into German territory to attack fighter assembly plants at Leipzig, Gotha, and Bernburg and large air frame component factories at Brunswick and Leipzig. Long range AAF fighters escorted the bombers which were likewise supported by other Allied fighters. Good bombing was reported and preliminary reports indicate that at least 61 enemy aircraft were destroyed by fighters for the loss of 22 bombers and four fighters. Mosquitoes continued their harassing attacks against military objectives in Holland and northwest Germany, including a diversionary raid on Berlin.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Twenty-five Wellington bombers attacked Genzano and nearby roads during the night of 18-19 February. Strategic operations were cancelled the next day because of weather conditions. Missions totaling 96 B-25's, 80 A-36's and 463 fighters operated over the Anzio beachhead against enemy aircraft and ground troop concentrations; other fighters flew sweeps over the Florence area. During the period 926 sorties were



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

RBA, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

flown and 29 (probably 31) enemy planes destroyed in combat for the loss of three bombers and eight fighters.

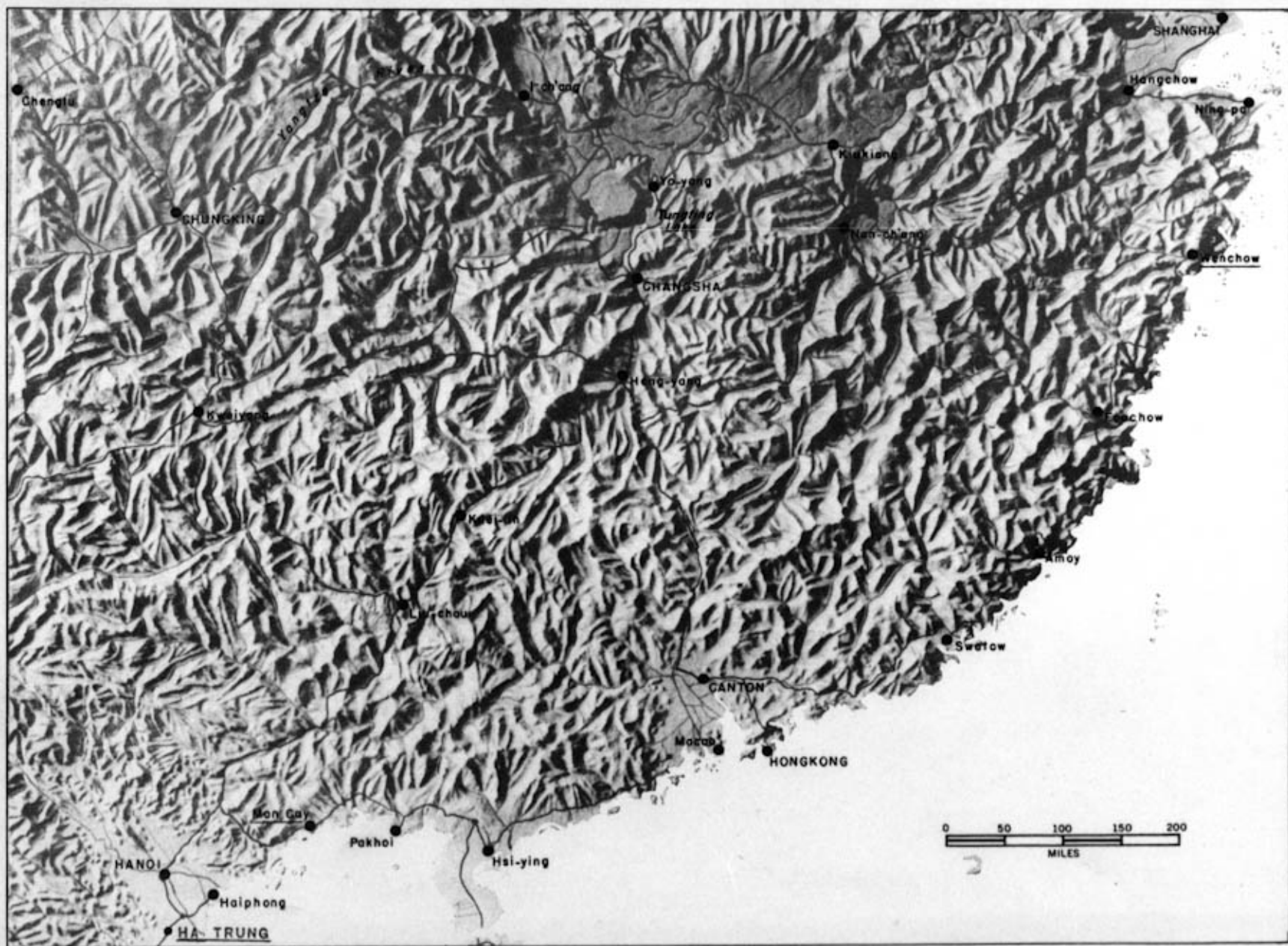
2. US infantry and armored elements, counterattacking northwest towards Carroceto early on 19 February, regained part of the ground yielded to previous German thrusts, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and captured many prisoners. Units on the right flank of our beachhead repulsed company-strength enemy attacks. Elsewhere along the Italian battle front patrolling continued without significant change in the situation.

Casualty figures to 17 February follow:

<u>Fifth Army</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Main Front</u>				
US	3,754	16,665	5,750	26,169
British	2,572	12,448	4,138	19,158
French	1,213	6,288	785	8,286
Italian	115	188	282	585
<u>Beachhead</u>				
US	835	3,364	1,950	6,149
British	386	1,766	1,644	3,796
<u>Eighth Army</u>	<u>3,112</u>	<u>11,139</u>	<u>2,054</u>	<u>16,305</u>
Grand Totals	11,987	51,858	16,603	80,448

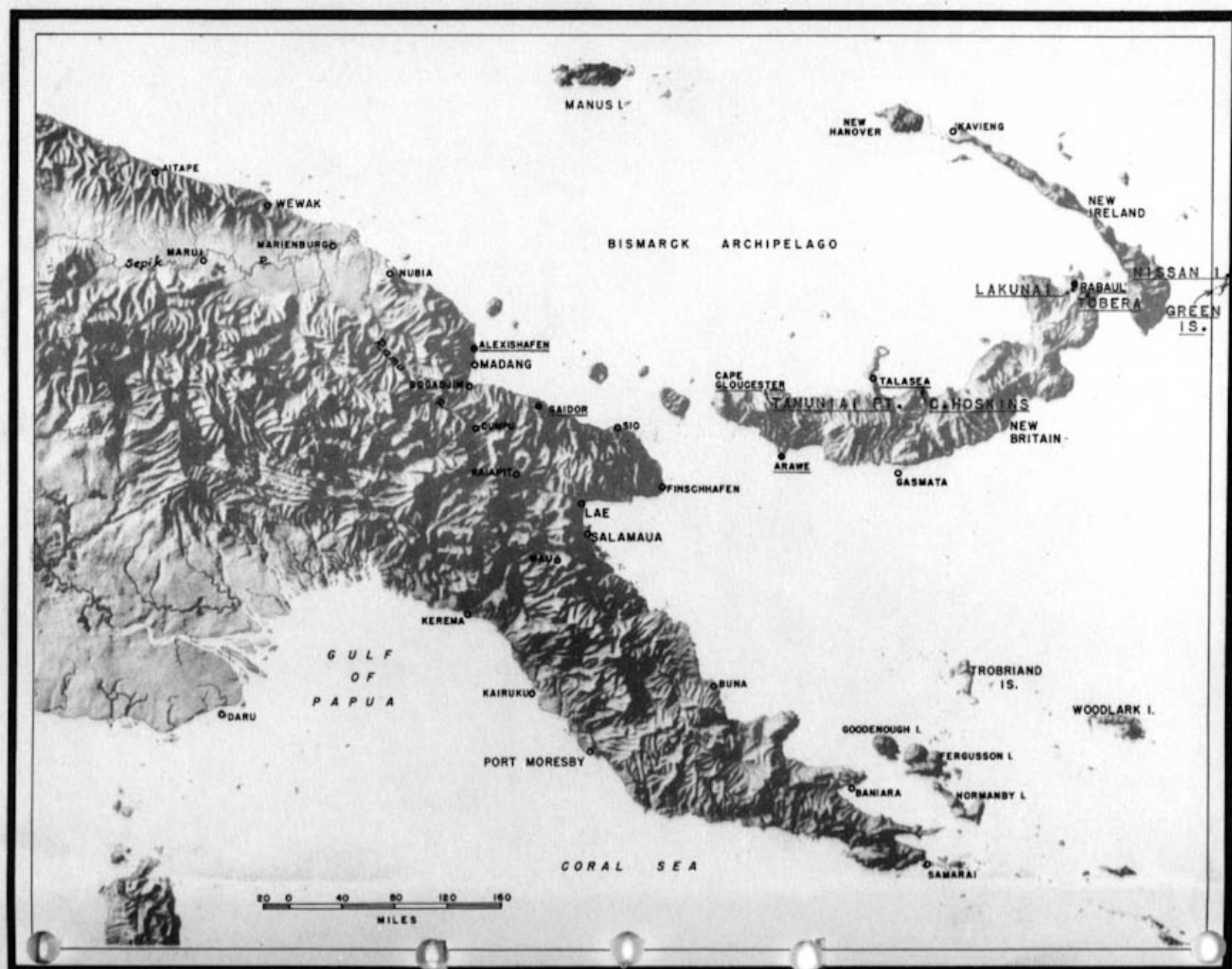
Prisoners of war captured by components of the Fifth Army are as follows:

US	5,267
British	3,835
French	1,163
Total	10,265



MAP 2437 (FREE)
24 JULY 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



Prisoners of war captured by the British Eighth Army total 3,134.

ASIATIC THEATER

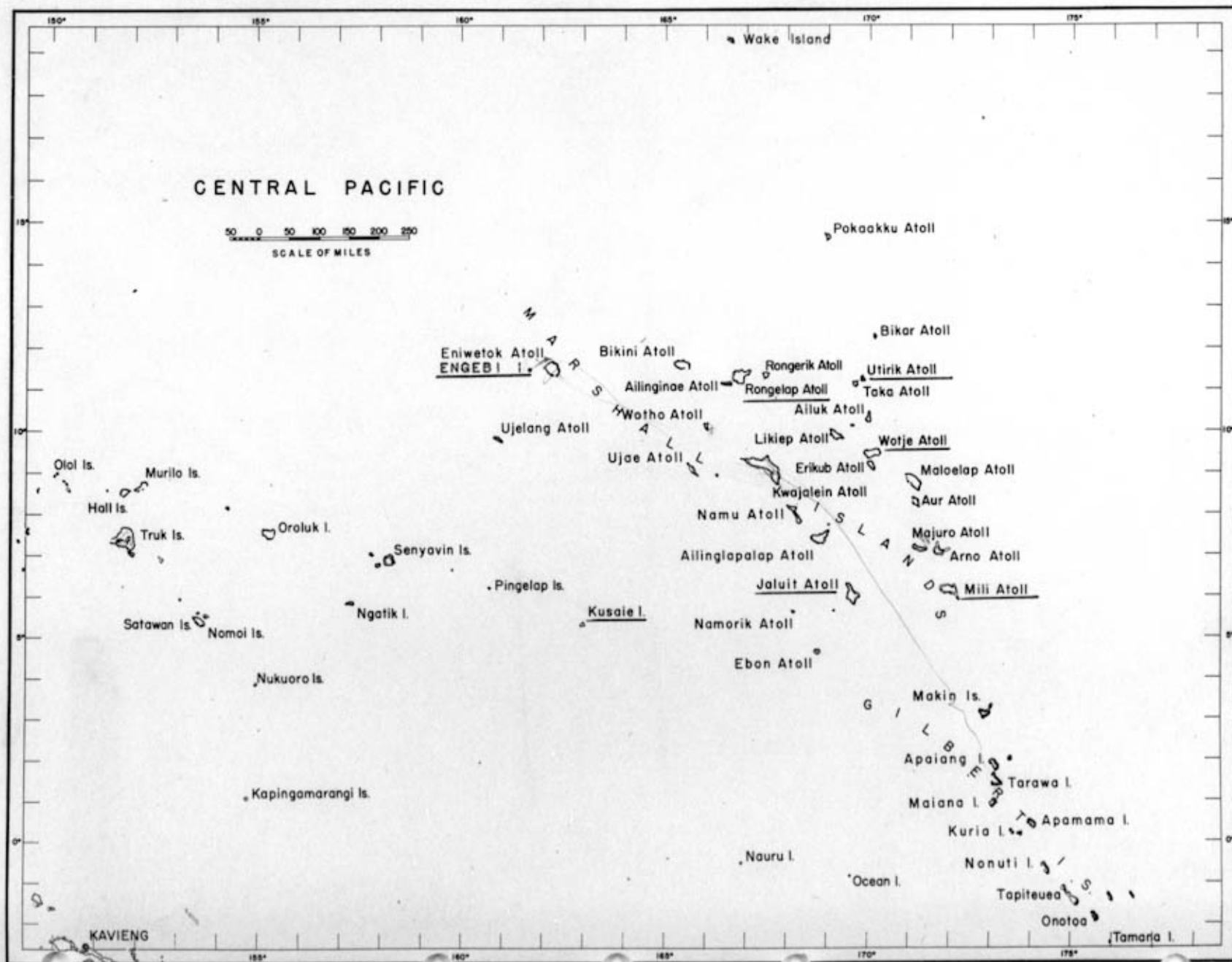
14th Air Force B-25's on sweeps near the south China coast during 19 February sank a 200-foot freighter off Wenchow and damaged a railroad bridge at Ha Trung. A P-40 mission destroyed a 300-foot vessel near Mon Cay and demolished the administration building at the nearby airfield.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. The Commanding General of the 32nd US Division assumed command of the Saidor Task Force on 19 February. Allied patrols were active in the Saidor, Cape Gloucester, and Arawe sectors. At Arawe contact was gained with the enemy east of the airfield; near Cape Gloucester Marine patrols reached Tamuniai Point. Australian P-40's machine-gunned the Cape Hoskins, Talasea, and Alexishafen areas destroying small shipping and hitting buildings. Six escorted Dutch B-25's, operating to the northwest, damaged a bridge east of Koepang, Timor.

2. Allied troops occupied the entire southern portion of Nissan Island during 19 February; a small center of resistance remained in the southwestern corner of the island.

South Pacific Army and Navy missions totaling 97 bombers and 103 fighters attacked antiaircraft positions and runways at Lakunai and Tobera during the day. Many hits were observed in all target areas and



DECLASSIFIED

large fuel fires were started southeast of the Lakunai field; 27 (probably 30) enemy planes were shot down for the loss of one fighter. Other aircraft attacked targets outside the Torokina beachhead and patrolled over our forces operating in the Green Islands.

3. Reconnaissance missions during 17 and 18 February bombed and machine-gunned targets at Rongelap and Utirik. On the latter date four B-24's sank a small freighter in Kusaie harbor, six B-34's hit the runway and nearby installations at Wotje, and P-40's machine-gunned radio buildings on Jaluit and attacked targets on Mili.

US assault units, following an intense naval and air bombardment, landed on Engebi on 18 February against weak opposition, moved rapidly inland and completed the capture of the island by mid-afternoon except for mopping up operations which were continuing. Our casualties were believed to be light and our equipment losses negligible.

EASTERN FRONT

The unfavorable weather which prevailed over the Eastern Front has hampered operations during 19 and 20 February. Soviet pressure continues, principally in the Lake Ilmen and Krivoi Rog areas.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 802

0700 February 19 to 0700 February 20, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

EUROPEAN THEATER

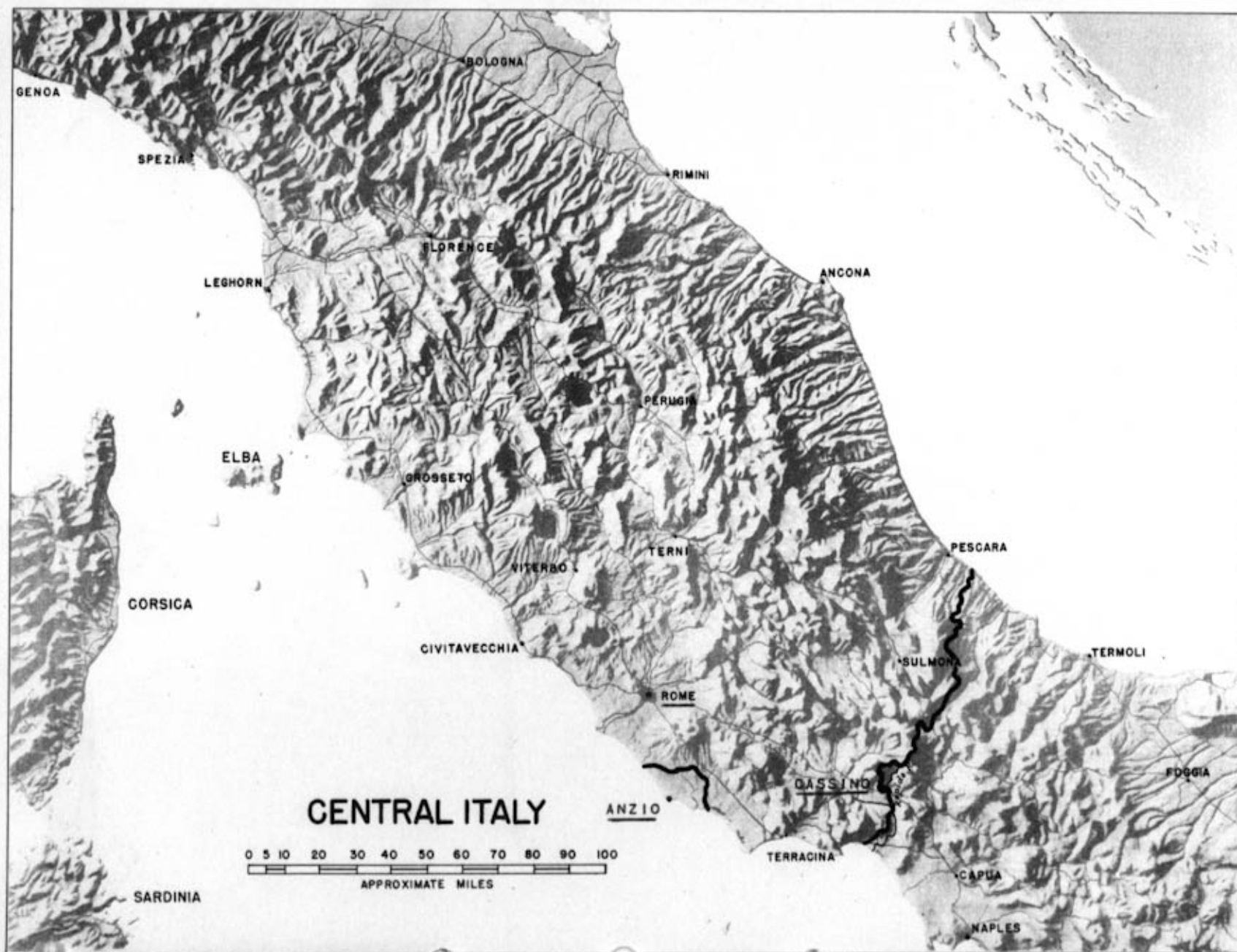
German night bombers carried out a widespread attack over southeastern England during the night of 18-19 February, 60 planes operating over East Anglia and the home counties while 30 bombed London. Heavy attacks, carried out with high explosives and incendiaries, caused a reported 500 casualties in London. Damage in other areas was slight. Allied fighters shot down three enemy planes during the night and British antiaircraft fire claimed five destroyed.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 17-18 February 62 Allied bombers dropped 106 tons of explosives on towns and roads opposite our beachhead. The next day weather limited our aerial activity to light and fighter-bomber sweeps against tanks, troop concentrations, and motor transport south of Rome and in the battle areas. Allied fighters patrolling the Anzio area intercepted two fighter-bomber missions and destroyed three enemy planes without loss. During this period one other enemy plane was reported as probably destroyed; one Allied plane was lost and five were reported missing.

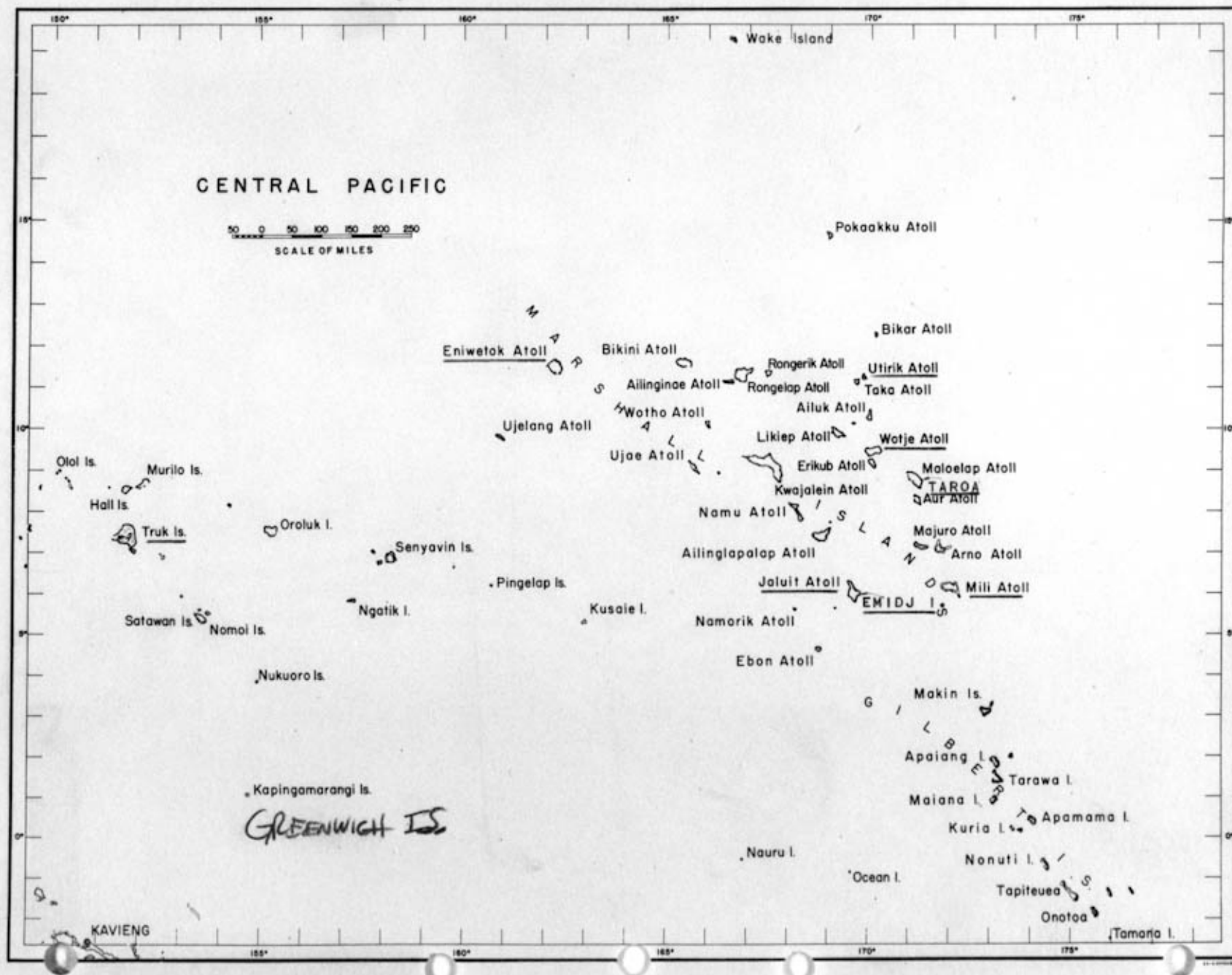
2. The enemy continued to maintain strong pressure against the northern sector of the Anzio beachhead throughout 18 February forcing our lines to withdraw slightly. Although a strong counterattack forced New Zealand units to withdraw from the station south of Cassino to the

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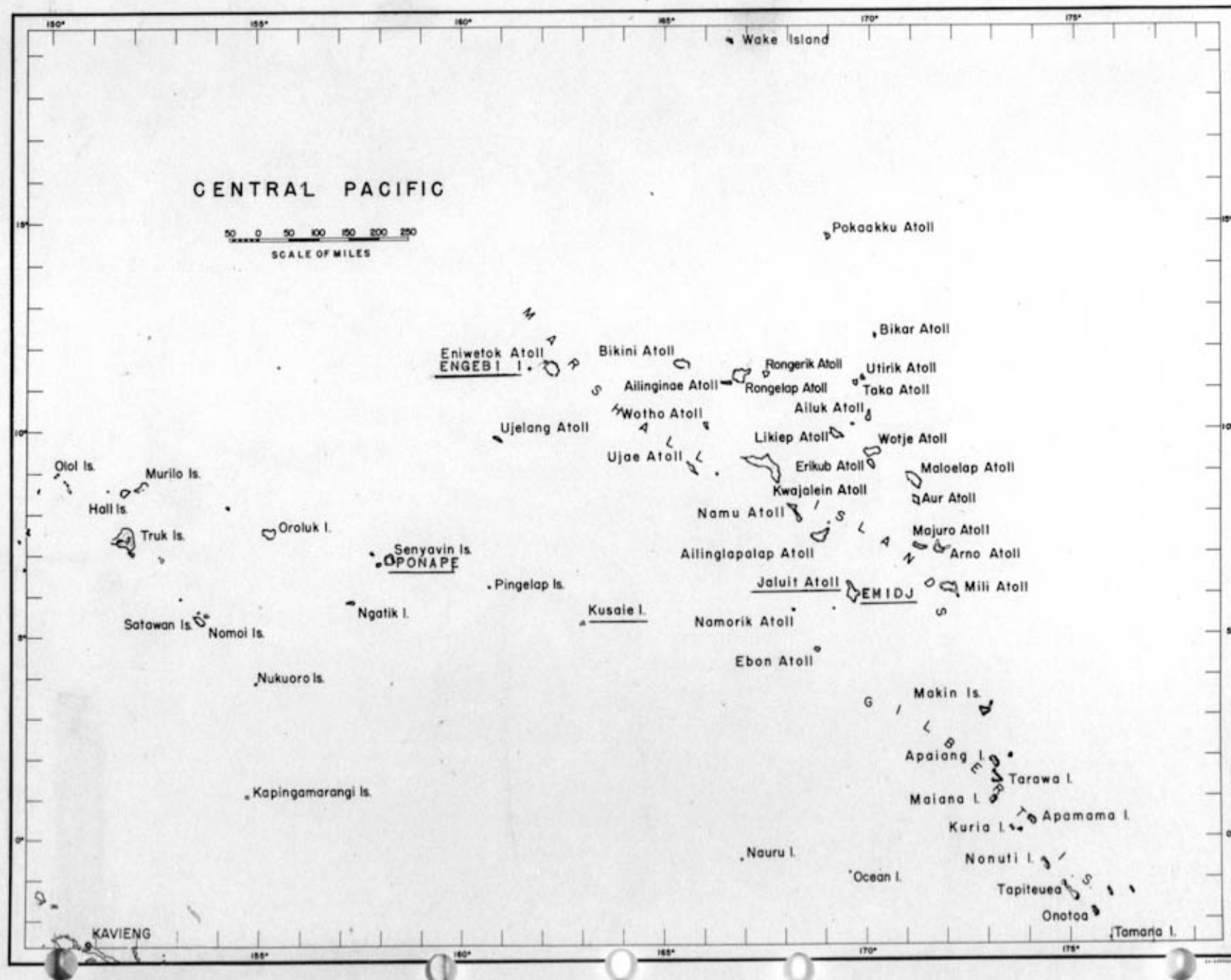


BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS



DECLASSIFIED



east bank of the Rapido, our troops still held a bridgehead over the stream. Patrolling continued along the remainder of the front.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. During 16 and 17 February 10th Air Force missions totaling five B-25's, 40 A-36's and 64 P-51's attacked enemy supply dumps, troop concentrations and rail installations in northern Burma. RAF planes concentrated on enemy positions and communications on the Arakan coast and in south central Burma. On 18 February, 16 British B-24's successfully raided the Mandalay railroad yards and adjoining areas.

2. 14th Air Force B-25's destroyed a small arms and ammunition dump and damaged a railroad bridge near Phu-Ly, French Indo-China, during 18 February.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

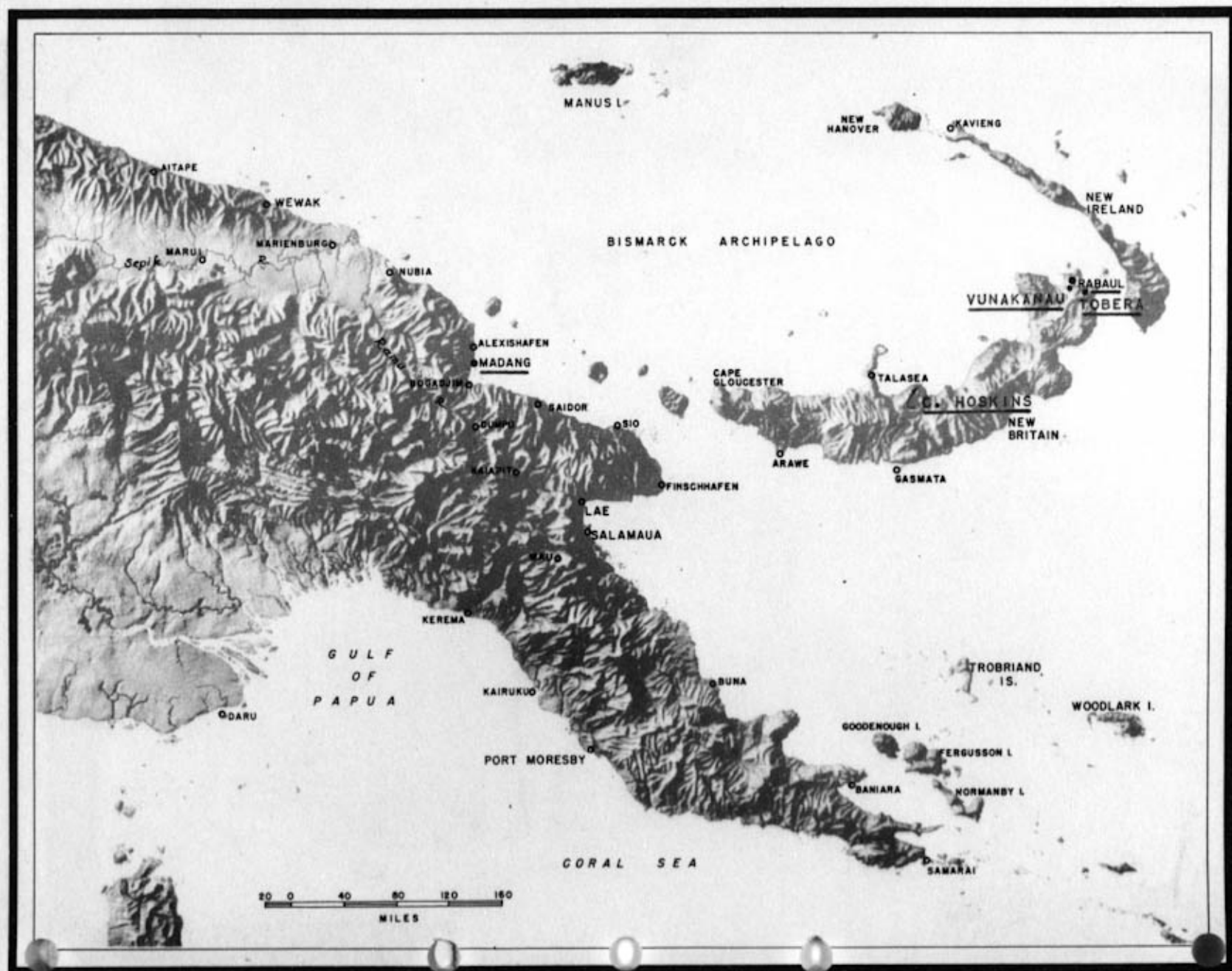
1. Twenty-eight Australian light bombers successfully attacked the Cape Hoskins area during 18 February; US fighters bombed and machine-gunned villages in the Madang area, hitting buildings and personnel and silencing gun positions.

2. Seventy Navy planes attacked shipping at Rabaul on 17 February, scoring 34 direct hits or near misses on 12 vessels, including two destroyers, one tanker and four freighters. Escorting fighters shot down eight (probably ten) enemy planes. Two bombers and two fighters failed to return. South Pacific missions pounded the airfields at

Rabaul the next day. Two B-25's and four P-38's attacked the Tobera field from tree-top altitude and 52 B-24's and B-25's, escorted by 83 fighters, dropped 122 tons of bombs on Vunakansau, damaging the runways and revetment areas. Fourteen (probably 17) enemy planes were destroyed either on the ground or in aerial combat. All our aircraft returned safely. Allied light and fighter bombers furnished protection to naval task forces, supported our troops in the Green Islands, and attacked bridges in Bougainville.

3. During 17 February US troops, including artillery, landed on small islands southeast and west of Engebi in the Eniwetok Atoll without incident; moored mines encountered in the south channel were removed. Heavy naval and air bombardment of Engebi was carried on during the day and field artillery continued the fire throughout the night.

A total of 20 Central Pacific B-24's hit Ponape, Kusaie and Jaluit during 18 February. Our fighter planes, raiding Emidj, machine-gunned beached aircraft and a previously-hit small cargo vessel.



WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

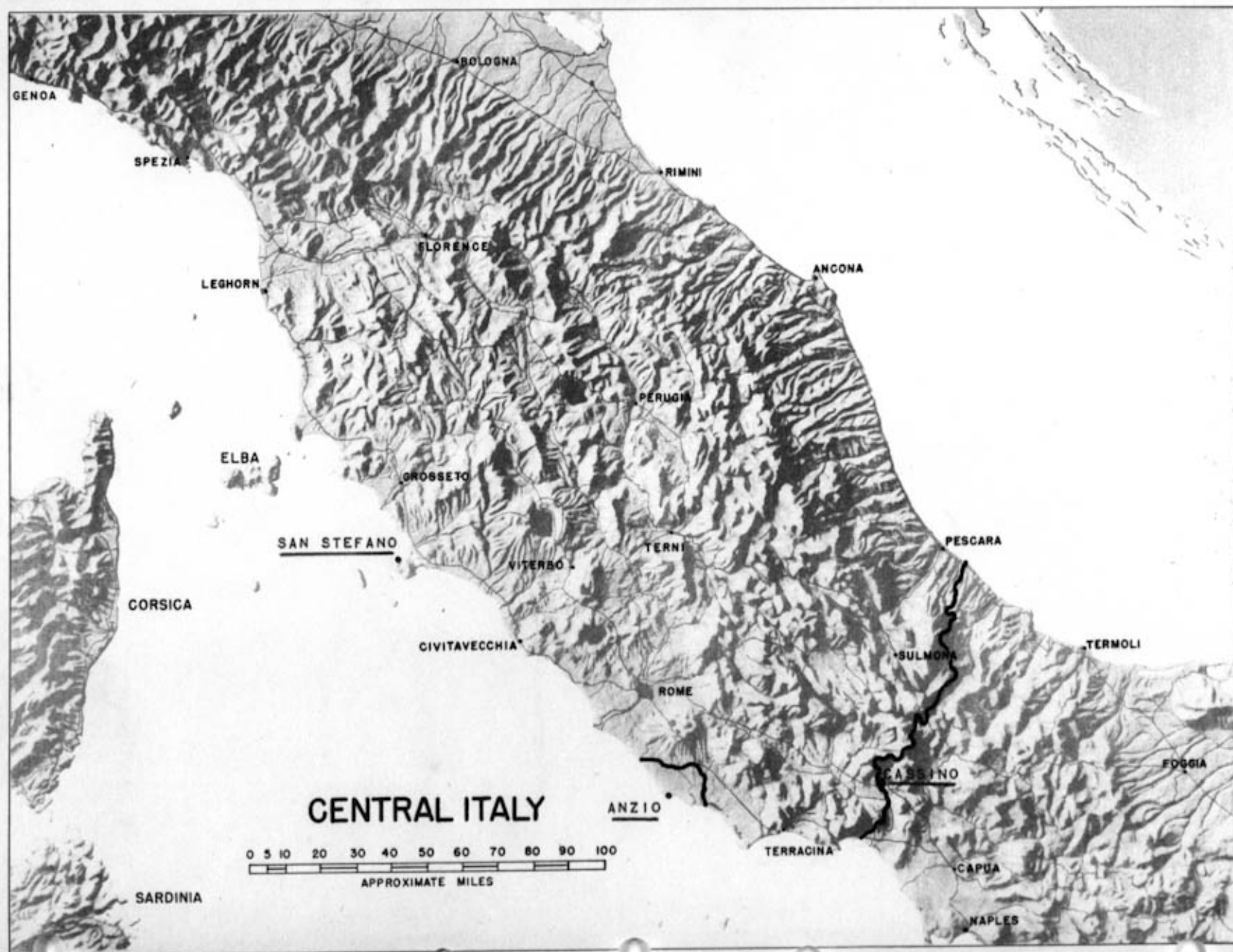
No. 801

0700 February 18 to 0700 February 19, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



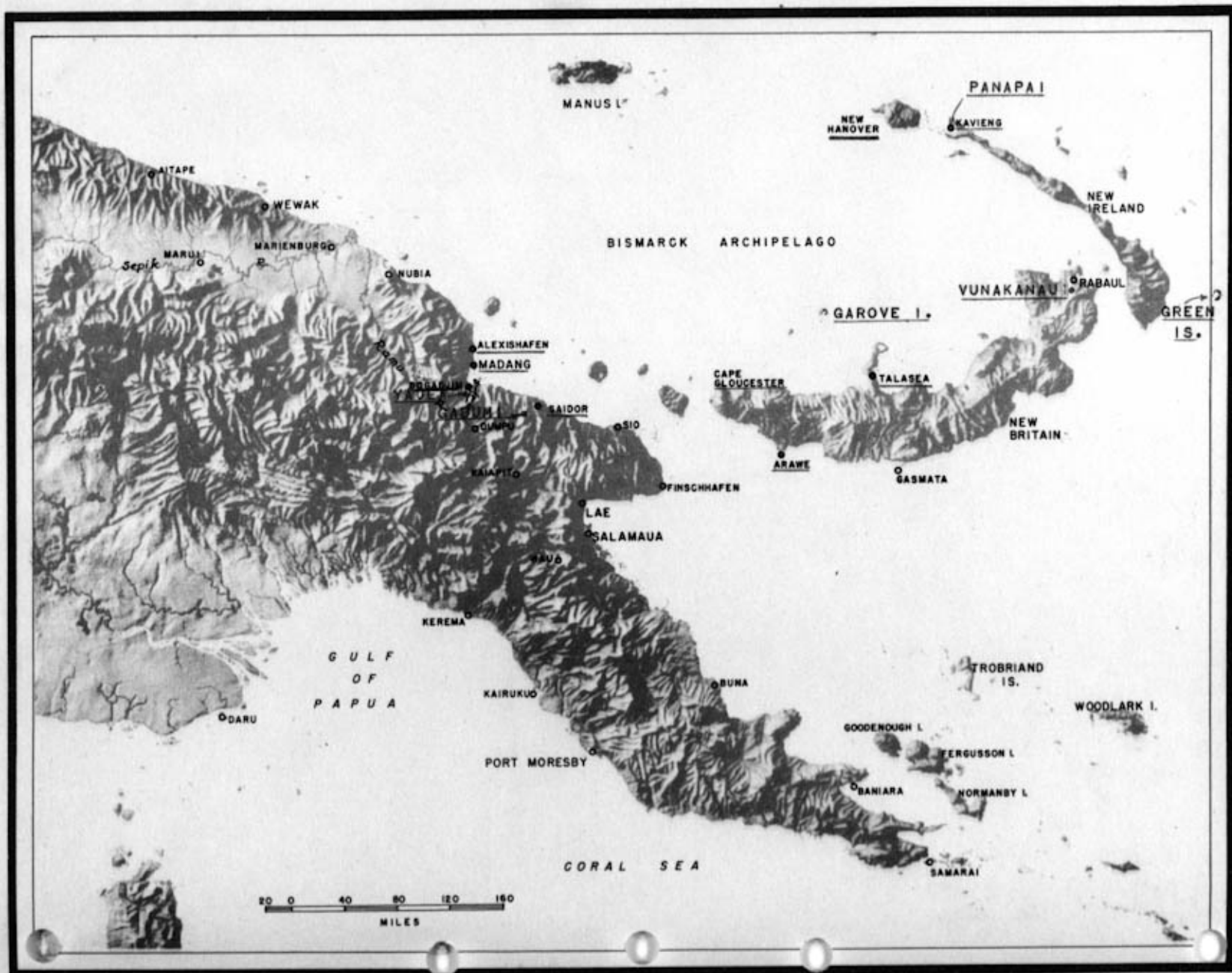
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 16-17 February 50 British heavy bombers attacked the port of San Stefano and roads north of the Anzio beachhead. The next day 290 B-17's and B-24's dropped 650 tons of bombs on targets in the area around the beachhead; supplementing these operations were attacks by 151 medium bombers and numerous light and fighter bombers. Other Allied aircraft destroyed a freighter at San Stefano, attacked the monastery at Cassino, and raided enemy installations elsewhere in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece. In these operations three (probably five) enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of eleven bombers and four fighters.

2. Strong enemy attacks against the northern sector of the Anzio beachhead on 17 February forced US forces to withdraw one-half mile. The results of a counterattack launched that night to restore positions have not been received. Progress was reported by Allied units attacking north and west of Cassino; other Allied units seized and held an important railroad station south of the town. Patrolling continued along the remainder of the front.

ASIATIC THEATER

14th Air Force B-25's sank a 200-foot freighter at Vinh, on the northeastern French Indo-China coast on 17 February, and damaged a bridge southwest of the town.



PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. During 17 February US units in the Saidor area reported contact with enemy positions one-half mile northeast of Gabumi. Enemy planes, raiding our installations in New Britain at noon the previous day, caused some casualties and damage to shipping at Cape Gloucester.

During 16 and 17 February 34 B-24's attacked airfields near Kavieng, hitting gun positions and runways. Four others bombed buildings at Garove and Talasea. In two attacks against shipping off New Hanover B-25's destroyed a 7,500-ton tanker, four 2,000-ton freighters, a 500-ton freighter and two corvettes and probably sank a submarine. Another 2,000-ton freighter was hit by our night reconnaissance aircraft and left sinking in the same area. Twenty-two other B-25's raided buildings and installations on Garove with excellent results.

During the period Allied fighters bombed and machine-gunned supply areas near Alexishafen, harassed the Japanese army headquarters near Madang, and raided positions and installations in the upper Mintjim Valley and along the Yaula-Bogadjim road.

2. Sirot, in the Green Islands, was occupied by an Allied force on 17 February. The following day our ground troops in the area continued to drive the enemy toward the southern end of Nissan.

3. Forty-five Central Pacific bombers and fighters attacked shipping and enemy installations at Wotje, Taroa, Mili, Enidj, Jaluit and Utirik in the Marshalls on 16 February; four planes are missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 800

0700 February 17 to 0700 February 18, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

103(2)



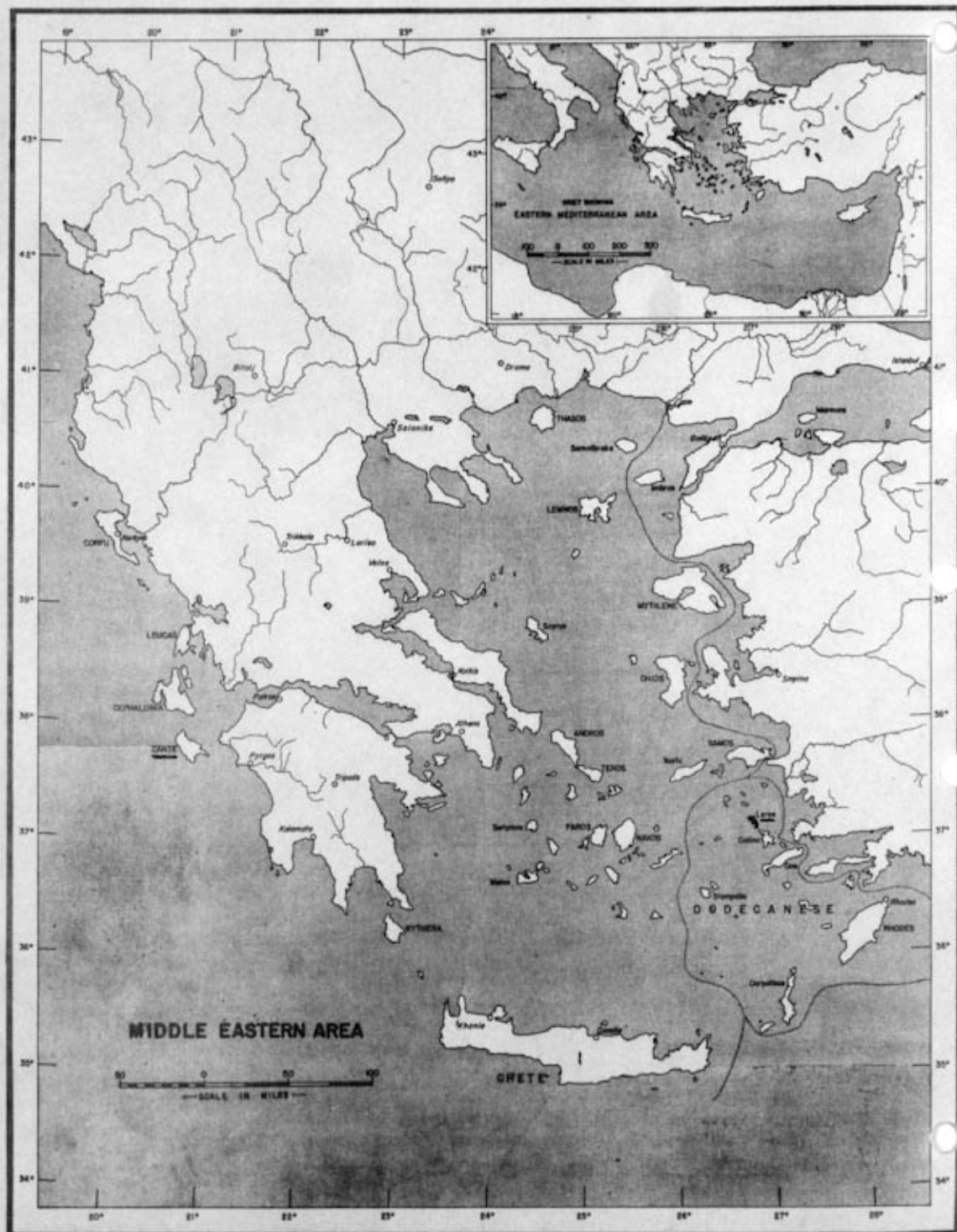
MEDITERRANEAN

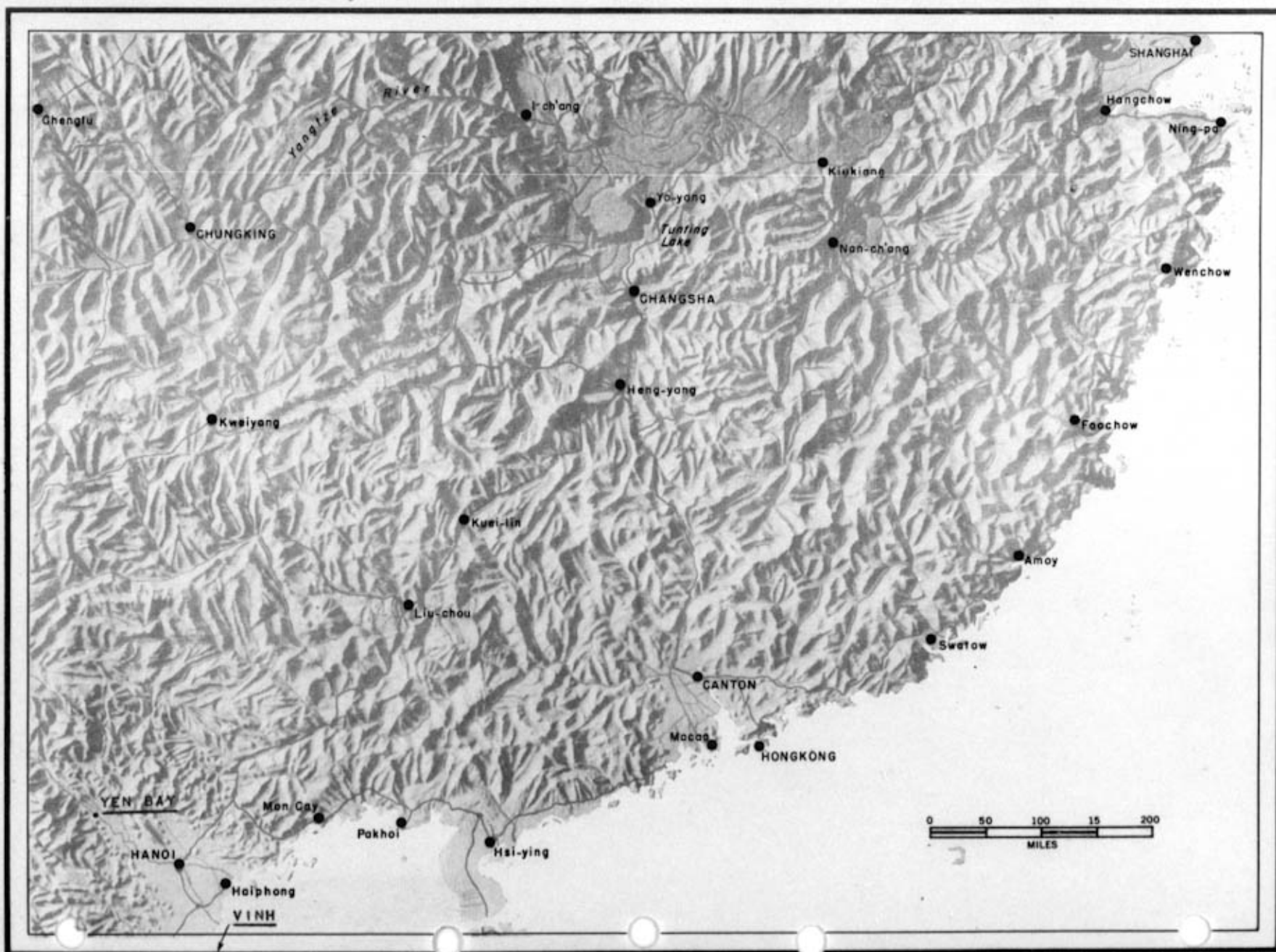
1. Roads and towns near the Anzio beachhead were attacked by 63 Wellingtons with 125 tons of bombs during the night of 15-16 February. The next day 188 B-24's attacked the Cecina bridges and the railroad yards at Prato, Poggibonsi, Siena and Pontassieve with results assessed at from fair to good. Missions totalling 148 medium bombers damaged bridges near Marsciano, Orvieto, and Albinia. Light and fighter bombers attacked Carroceto, the Benedictine Monastery at Cassino, the Tiburtina yards and other targets near Rome, and artillery, transport, and personnel behind the enemy lines. During the 1,434 sorties flown during the day seven (probably eight) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of one B-24, one B-25 and two fighters.

2. Enemy forces attacking from the northeast on 17 February penetrated the right flank of the Anzio beachhead but counterattacks by our 3rd Division were slowly restoring our positions. Another drive from the vicinity of Carroceto against US and British positions along the northern perimeter was repulsed after it had made slight gains. Two brigade groups of the British 56th Division are operating with the beachhead forces and the command of the remainder of that division passed from the British X Corps to the Fifth Army.

In the Cassino area, New Zealand troops captured a hill west of that town but were forced to withdraw by enemy counterattacks. Active patrolling by both sides was reported on the Eighth Army front.

Enemy planes on 15 February caused some damage to Allied





MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

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shipping off Anzio; the SS Elihu Yale was set afire. Increased enemy shelling on the following day slowed down unloading of our supplies at the beachhead.

3. Allied planes from Middle East bases on anti-shipping sweeps during 16 February damaged a minesweeper in Zante harbor and a 500-ton coastal vessel off Leros. One Beaufighter failed to return.

ASIATIC THEATER

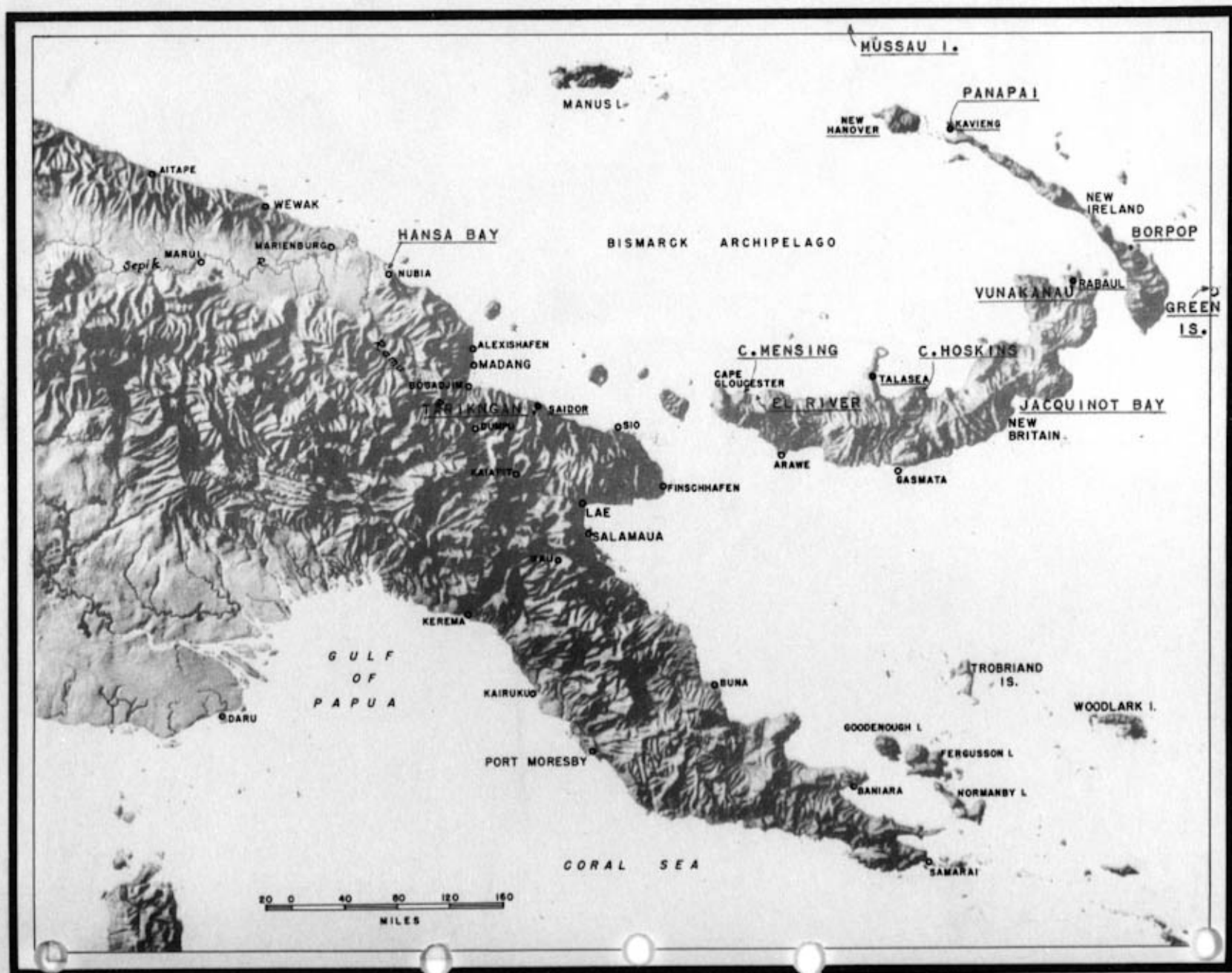
1. Light bombers and fighters of the 10th Air Force attacked enemy communications, supply and troop concentrations, a radio station and a rice mill in northern Burma on 15 February. The following day RAF heavy bombers made scattered attacks in southern Burma, hitting Bangkok (Siam), Moulmein, Rangoon and other towns.

In the Hukawng Valley Chinese forces entered the town of Yawngbang Ga, eight miles south of Taipha Ga on 16 February and continued to advance to the southeast.

2. On 16 February low-level attacks by 14th Air Force B-25's destroyed a bridge at Yen Bay, French Indo-China, and damaged two others north of Vinh.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Between 13 and 15 February nearly 1,000 Japanese were reported to have moved westward from Tarikngan (12 miles southwest of Saidor). In northern^{NE} New Britain, our patrols wiped out a small enemy force

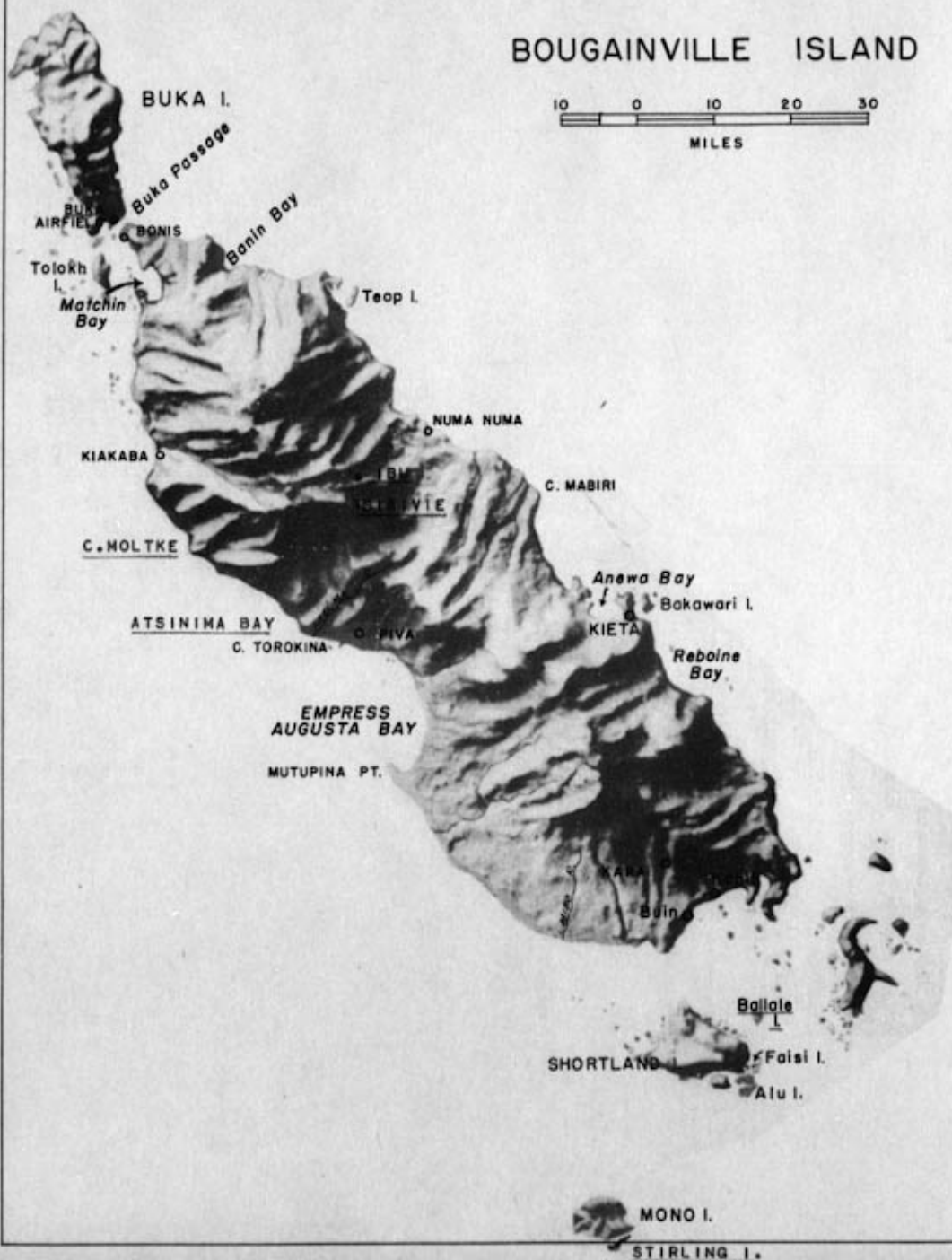


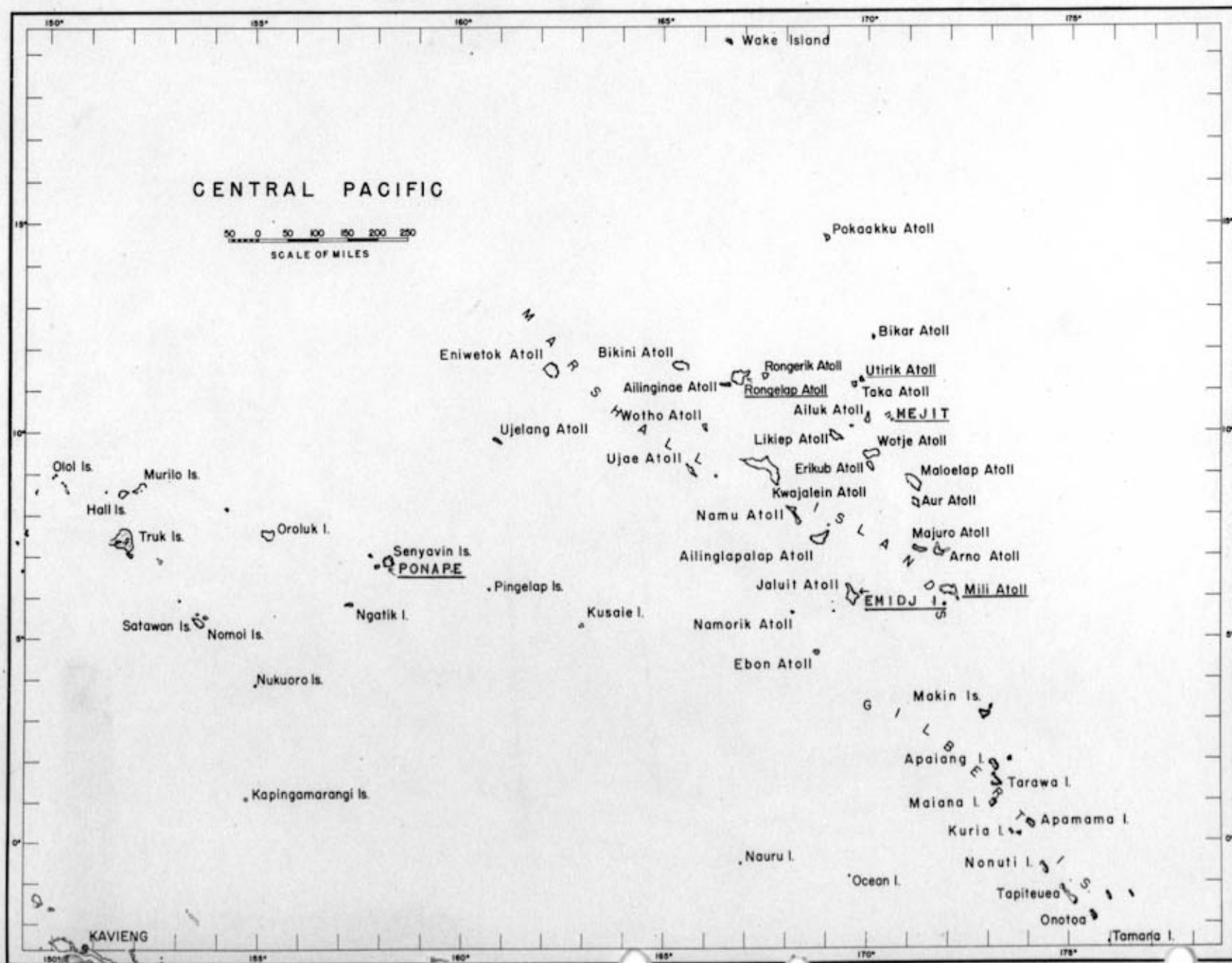
east of the El River on 16 February.

In addition to the attack on Kavieng by Allied medium bombers, on 15 February, 24 light bombers also attacked the area; 13 B-24's bombed nearby Panapai and 12 others destroyed buildings at Talasea, New Britain. That night our patrol planes damaged a 6,000-ton cargo vessel and two small freighters and left an 8,000-ton tanker beached near New Hanover, hit a destroyer and damaged a merchant vessel off Mussau Island, and started fires in the town of Kavieng. On 16 February, RAAF planes raided an enemy headquarters at Cape Hoskins and hit a bridge at Jacquinet Bay. Allied heavy and medium bombers silenced gun positions and attacked airdromes in the Ceram area; fighter planes bombed and machine-gunned an airfield in the Aroe Islands.

2. South Pacific missions of 23 B-25's covered by 43 fighters and 20 unescorted B-24's bombed the Vunakanau (Rabaul) and Borpop (New Ireland) airfields, respectively, during the morning of 15 February. Hits were scored on the revetment areas and runways and the Borpop airfield was left unserviceable. Nine (probably 11) enemy planes were shot down by the Vunakanau mission for a loss of one P-38. Nine Allied fighters, intercepting ten to fifteen enemy planes attacking Allied shipping off the Green Islands, shot down six of the enemy without loss. Two enemy bombers attacked our installations on Stirling Island. On 16 February, twelve B-24's with Army and Navy fighter escort hit the runway and dispersal area at Vunakanau airdrome; one fighter was lost. Allied planes patrolling over the Green Islands shot down two enemy planes that night.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





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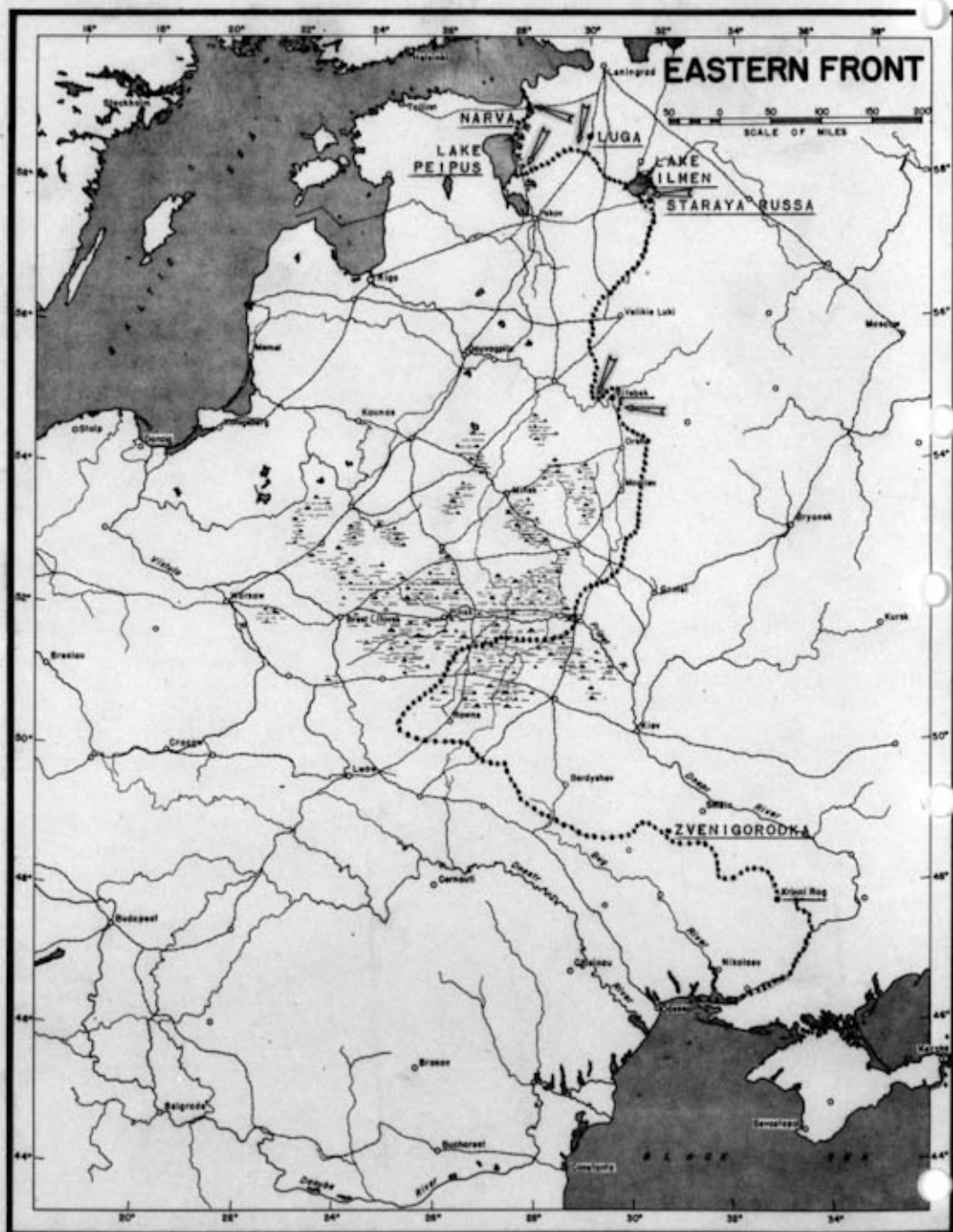
On 17 February, Army and Navy bombers attacked shipping at Rabaul, hitting at least five enemy vessels including a destroyer. Throughout this period our planes flew harassing missions against enemy installations on Bougainville Island.

3. 37th Division patrols reached a point six miles south of Cape Moltke on 16 February without contact. The Allied force working up the Laruma River trail was ordered to return; our Torokina beachhead forces are initiating reconnaissance of the valley to a distance of 6,000 yards north of the perimeter. Two reinforced companies of Fijians withdrawing from Ibu encountered a Japanese force blocking the trail to Sisivie, but bypassed the Japanese-held area and proceeded toward Atsinima Bay on the west coast. A Japanese force of considerable strength is in the vicinity of Ibu.

4. Forty-two Central Pacific B-24's dropped 56 tons of bombs on Ponape, Caroline Group, during 14 February, encountering no interception. One enemy cargo vessel was sunk; other results were unobserved. Two B-24's attacked Emidj, in the Jaluit Atoll, and Allied patrol planes started fires at Rongelap and bombed the building area on Majit. The next day 21 US dive and fighter-bombers attacked the runway area at Mili. Other planes bombed Utirik, starting fires in the target area, and damaged a cargo vessel off Ponape.

EASTERN FRONT

The Soviets resumed their pressure in the north during 17 February with attacks from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ilmen. Naval gunfire



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OSD L. A. R. 5-3-72

supported a drive on Narva while south of that city Red forces established a beachhead over the Narva River. Southwest of Luga Soviet advances continued to gain ground and late in the day the city of Staraya Russa fell to the Red Army troops. On the central front the Soviets continued their pressure on Vitebsk without appreciable change in the situation. North of Zvenigorodka the entrapped enemy forces surrendered; available information indicates that 52,000 Germans were killed in this pocket and 11,000 taken prisoners. Further south German counterattacks prevented Soviet advances near Krivoi Rog.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 799

0700 February 16 to 0700 February 17, 1944

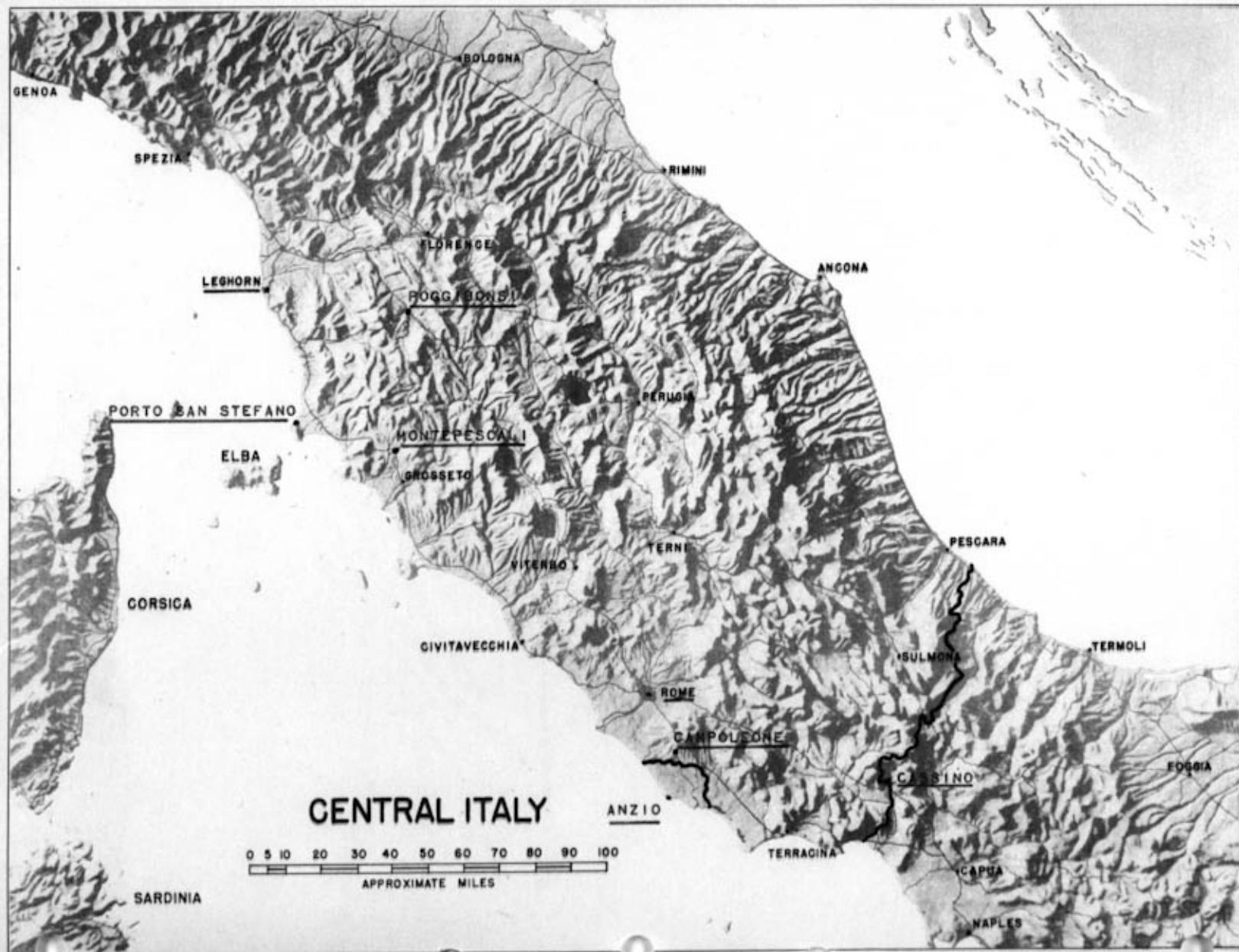
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE





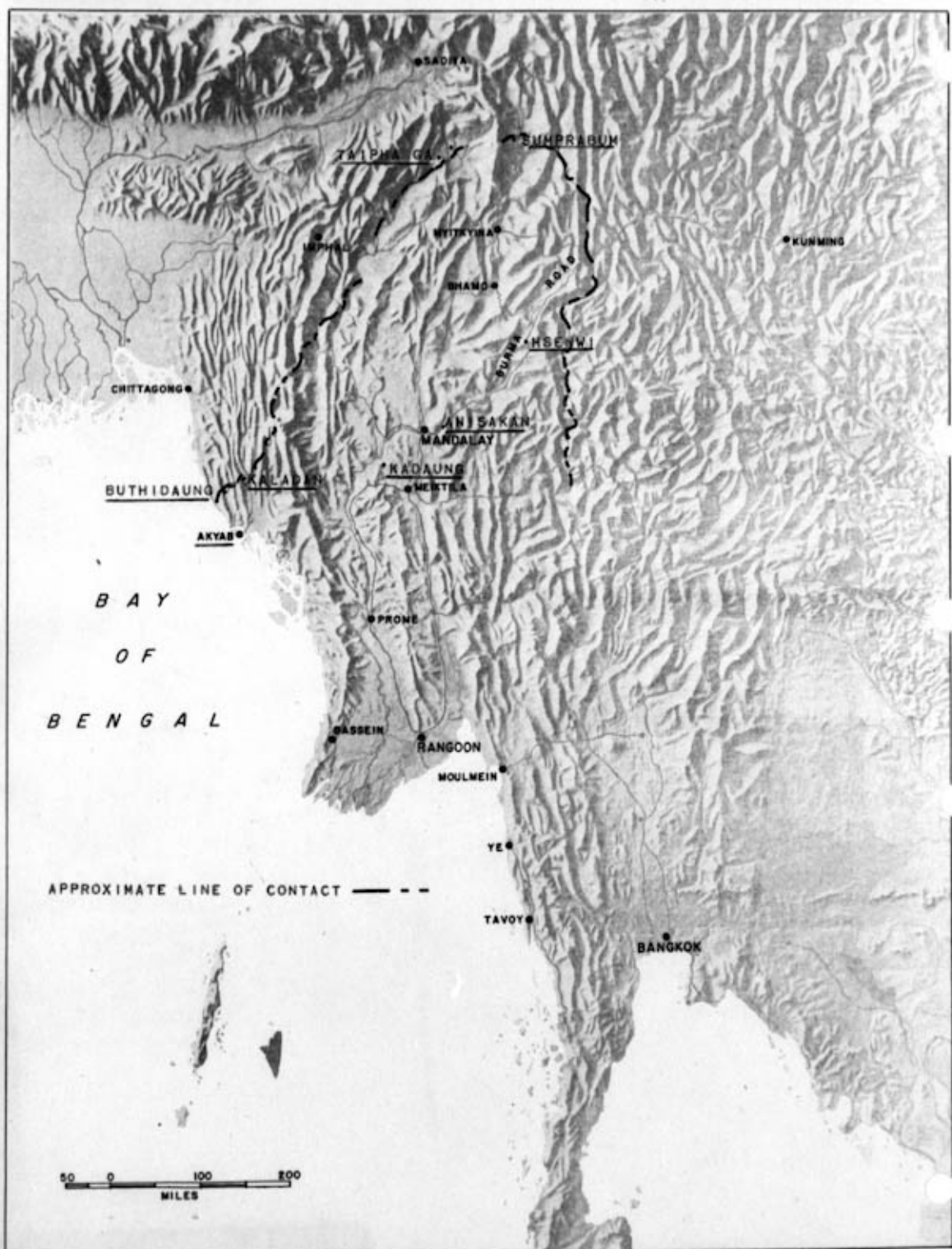
EUROPEAN THEATER

During the night of 14-15 February, Berlin received one of the heaviest attacks of the war when 754 British bombers dropped over 2,700 tons of explosives and incendiaries on the city. Forty-two British heavy bombers failed to return. Twenty-four other aircraft, in a diversionary attack, dropped 104 tons on Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Mosquito aircraft made harassing raids against airfields in Holland; one Mosquito is missing.

During 15 February 194 B-26's and 52 other bombers attacked targets in the Cherbourg area with over 350 tons of bombs; the Pas de Calais region was hit with 148 tons dropped by 52 escorted B-24's. Two hundred and ten medium and light bombers attacked the Dieppe-Rouen area with 268 tons and targets in the vicinity of Nieuport were dive-bombed by P-47's. One fighter, one light and three medium bombers are missing from these operations.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 14-15 February 64 RAF heavy bombers attacked communications leading to the Anzio beachhead. The next day 254 heavy and medium bombers attacked the Benedictine Monastery at Cassino with excellent results. An additional 104 heavy bombers attacked the Poggibonsi marshalling yard, Campoleone and targets of opportunity in the area. Thirty-two B-26's attacked the Montepescali railroad yards and 146 light bombers hit communication lines around Rome; B-25's bombed Leghorn and Porto San Stefano. Three hundred and sixty-three Allied fighters patrolled



the Anzio area and 48 others flew offensive sweeps against Adriatic shipping, sinking two schooners and two barges. During these operations nine enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of two fighters and one light bomber.

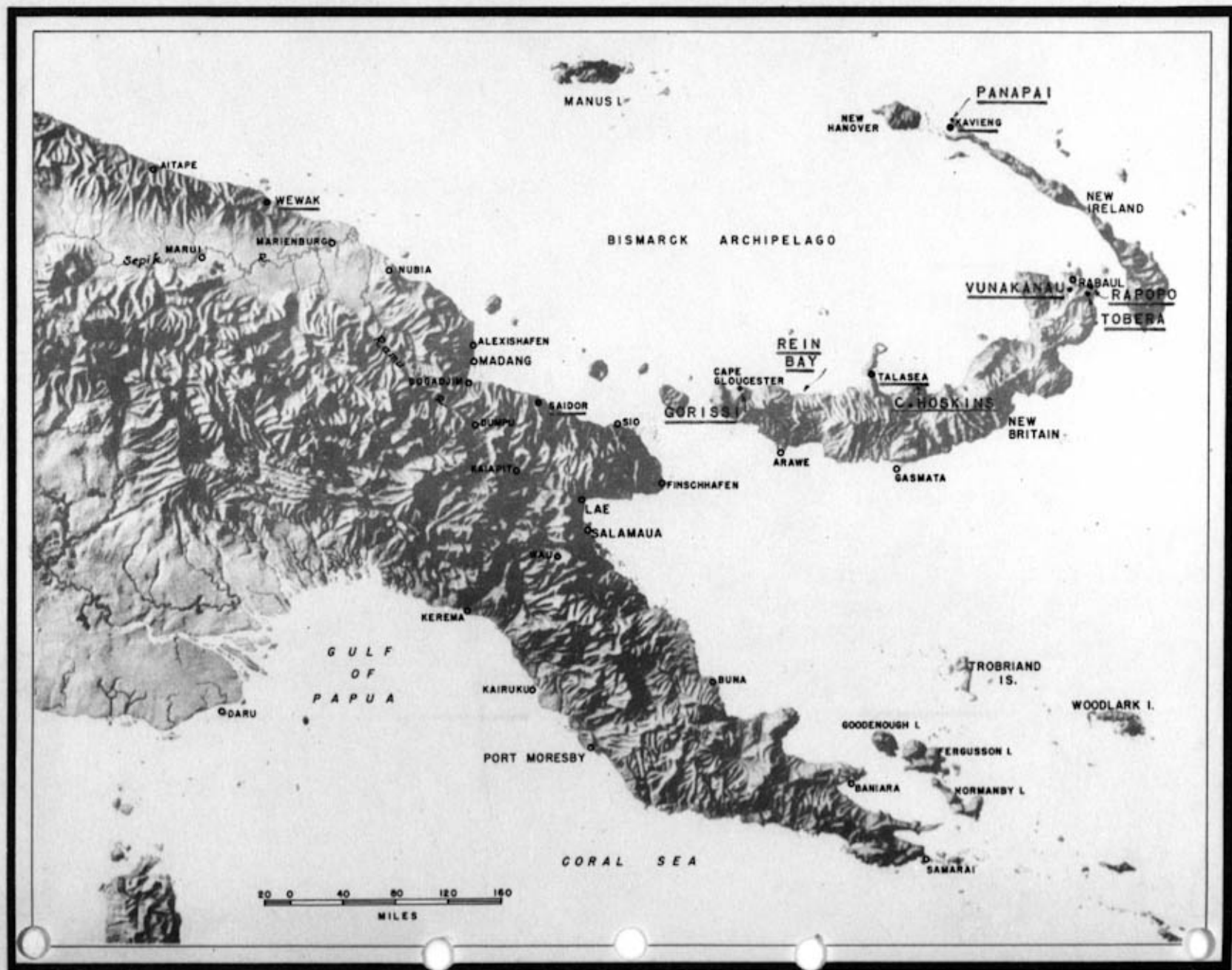
2. Enemy air and artillery activity against our Anzio beachhead increased on the morning of 16 February. Attacks were also reported against the northeastern sector of the perimeter but details are lacking. Patrolling continued along the remainder of the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

ASIATIC THEATER

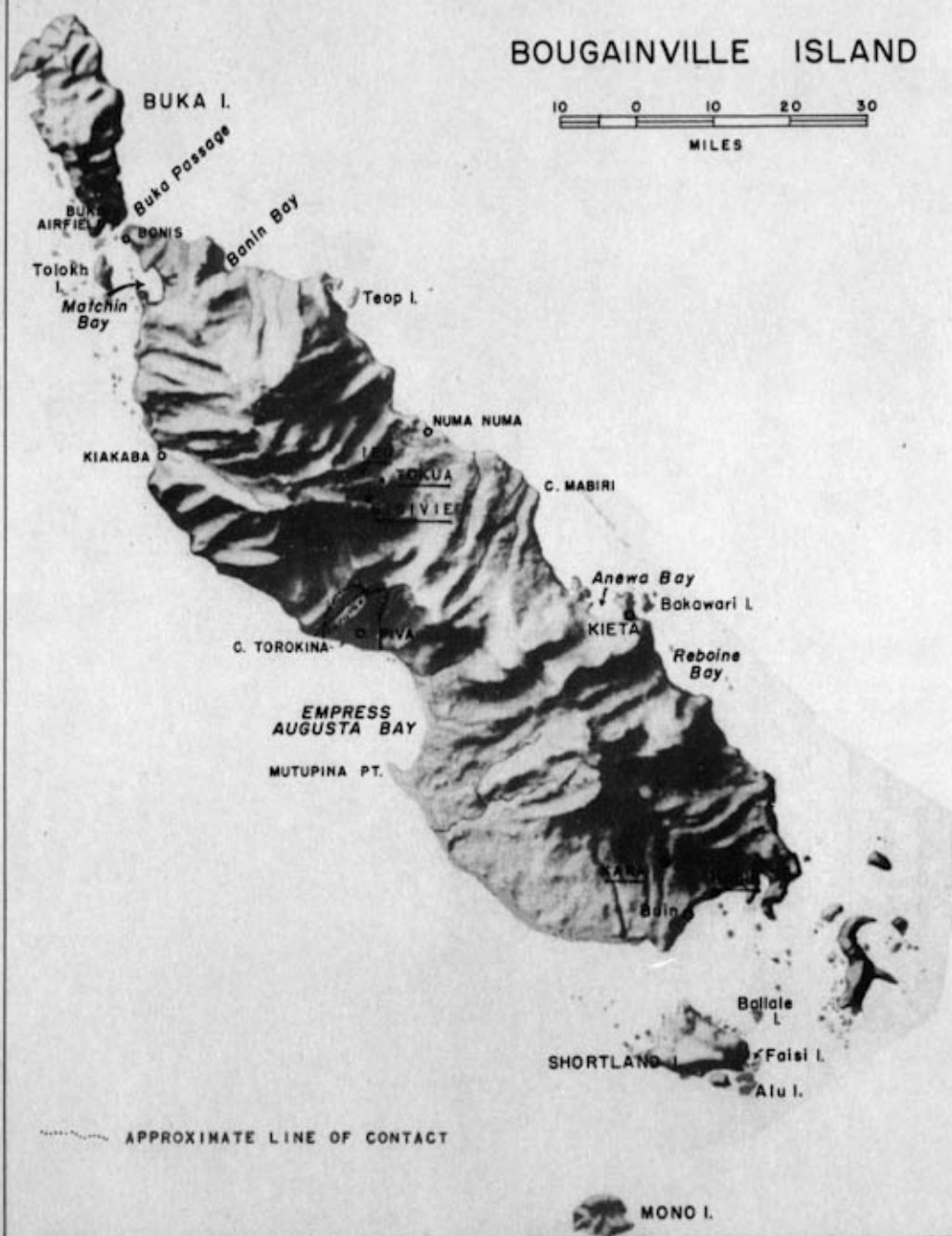
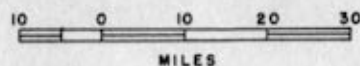
1. 10th Air Force light and fighter bombers flew 88 sorties against enemy troop and supply areas in the Kamaing-Mogaung area on 14 February; also attacked was the railroad station at Kadaung where two warehouses were destroyed. Two P-51's are missing from these operations. Five of some 30 enemy planes were destroyed over the Buthidaung area when 31 British fighters intercepted.

The next day British heavy bombers attacked the Anisakan airfield in central Burma and railroads in southern and southwestern Burma. Other aircraft continued to harass the enemy's positions north of Akyab and sank eight river craft in offensive sorties against his lines of communication.

On 15 February Allied troops established road blocks south of Sumprabum and advanced south and southwest of Taipha Ga. Inconclusive fighting was reported south of Kaladan.



BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND



APPROXIMATE LINE OF CONTACT

2. B-25's of the 14th Air Force, on a sea sweep over the Gulf of Tongking on 15 February, badly damaged a 200-foot boat north of Haiphong and machine-gunned a smaller steamer in the same area. This mission also attacked rail installations near Haiphong; we lost one B-25. P-40's effectively raided the airdrome at Hsenwi in eastern Burma.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our patrols in northwest New Britain pushed on south and east of Gorissi during 15 February without encountering the enemy. Allied troops on the Huon Peninsula contacted an enemy party entrenched eight miles west of Saidor.

Escorted medium bombers attacking Kavieng on 15 February left the entire town burning, sank or left sinking a large freighter and several smaller vessels, destroyed two float planes and badly damaged three others; our losses were six B-25's. Fifteen crew members were rescued by one of our flying boats in the face of enemy shore fire. Seventeen heavy bombers struck Panapai airdrome, Talasea and Rein Bay. Allied fighters carried out offensive sweeps along the northeast New Guinea coast between Saidor and Wewak; others bombed an enemy headquarters at Cape Hoskins and installations along the south central coast of New Britain.

2. On 14 February, South Pacific heavy bombers again hit airdromes in the Bismarcks and on Bougainville. Twenty-eight escorted B-24's dropped 108 tons on Rapopo; nineteen more damaged the Kahili and Kara strips with 44 and 31 tons, respectively. Vunakanau was hit with 43 tons at noon by 30 B-25's escorted by 25 Navy fighters. Tobera airfield, machine-

gunned by four B-25's during the early morning hours, was attacked by a total of 81 Army and Navy bombers which scored hits along the runway and destroyed one (probably eight) grounded aircraft.

3. A combined US-Fiji force, proceeding north along the Laruma River trail on 14 February, was compelled to withdraw to defensive positions by rifle and heavy mortar fire. Subsequent attacks drove the enemy from the area killing at least twenty. Aggressive action by the enemy in the Tokua area, which he occupied after sustaining considerable losses, made necessary the withdrawal on 15 February of our forward outpost from Ibu to Sisivie.

4. Eight B-24's attacked Wotje, Mili and Taroa on 14 February.

EASTERN FRONT

Action along the Eastern Front during 15 February was of a local nature. East of Lake Peipus and southwest of Luga Soviet units made short advances towards Pskov, a strategically important railroad junction. On the southern front the gradual destruction of the isolated German forces continued without abatement in the enemy's efforts to relieve them.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 798

0700 February 15 to 0700 February 16, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



EUROPEAN THEATER

1. An unidentified airplane was reported over Iceland during 14 February.

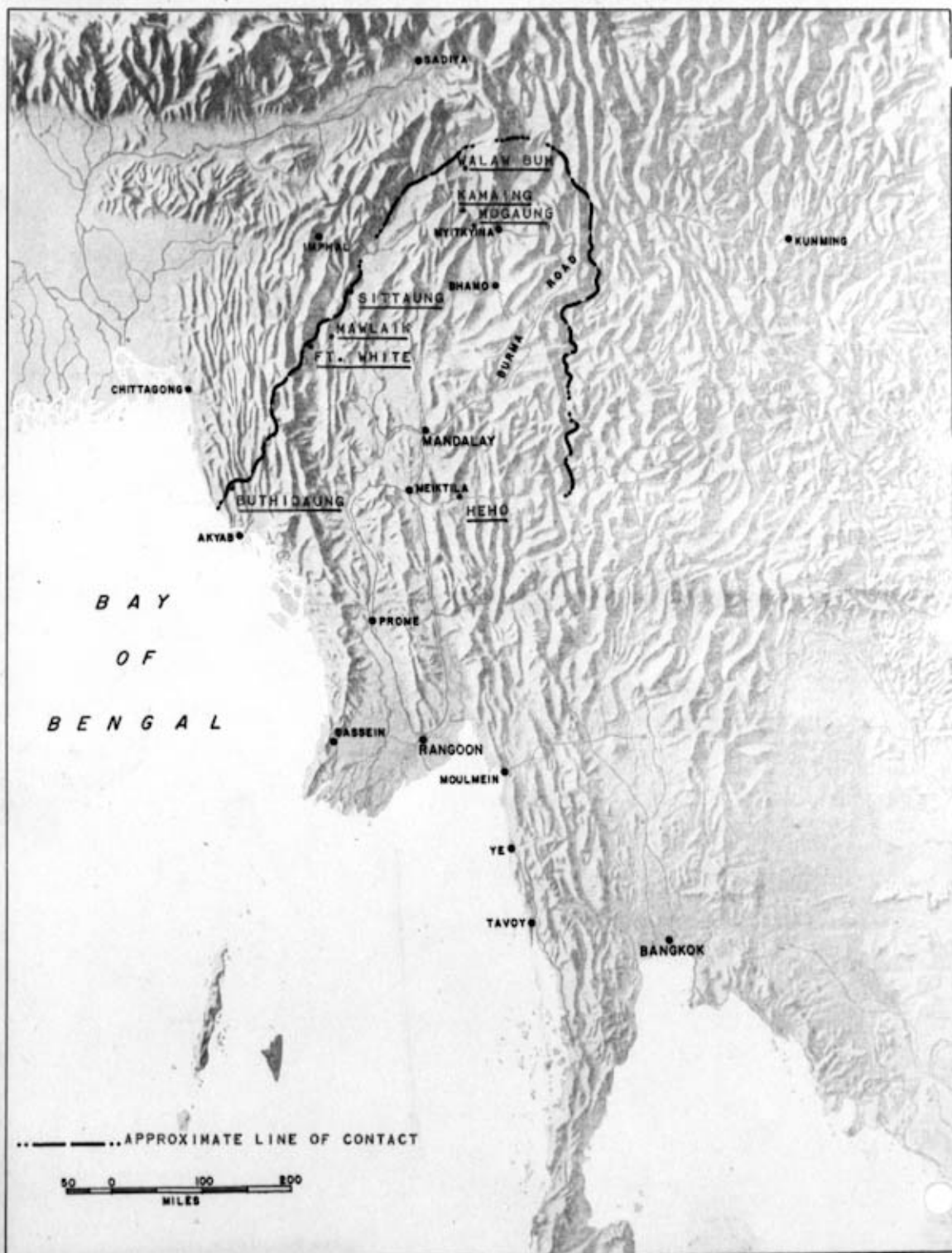
2. Air missions from the United Kingdom during 14 February included successful low-altitude attacks by 88 escorted Allied medium, light and fighter bombers on military objectives in the Abbeville-Dieppe area, and offensive patrols over France and Belgium by other fighter aircraft. Four Allied planes failed to return from these missions.

Approximately 100 enemy planes operated over England during the previous night, 15 penetrating to London and dropping incendiary bombs.

3. During the week ending 6 February US planes based in the UK destroyed 55 (probably 61) enemy planes in combat for the loss, from all causes, of 32 heavy bombers, four medium bombers and 22 fighters. Included in the air action during this period were heavy attacks on Wilhelmshaven, Frankfurt and the Pas de Calais area, as well as missions against the Beauvais, Tricqueville, Tours, Avord, Chateaudun, Chateauroux and Villacoublay airfields in France and the Gilze-Rijen airdrome in Holland.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Forty-three British heavy bombers dropped 84 tons of explosives on the roads and towns outside our Anzio beachhead during the night of 13-14 February. The next day 222 B-17's and B-24's with 126 escorting





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

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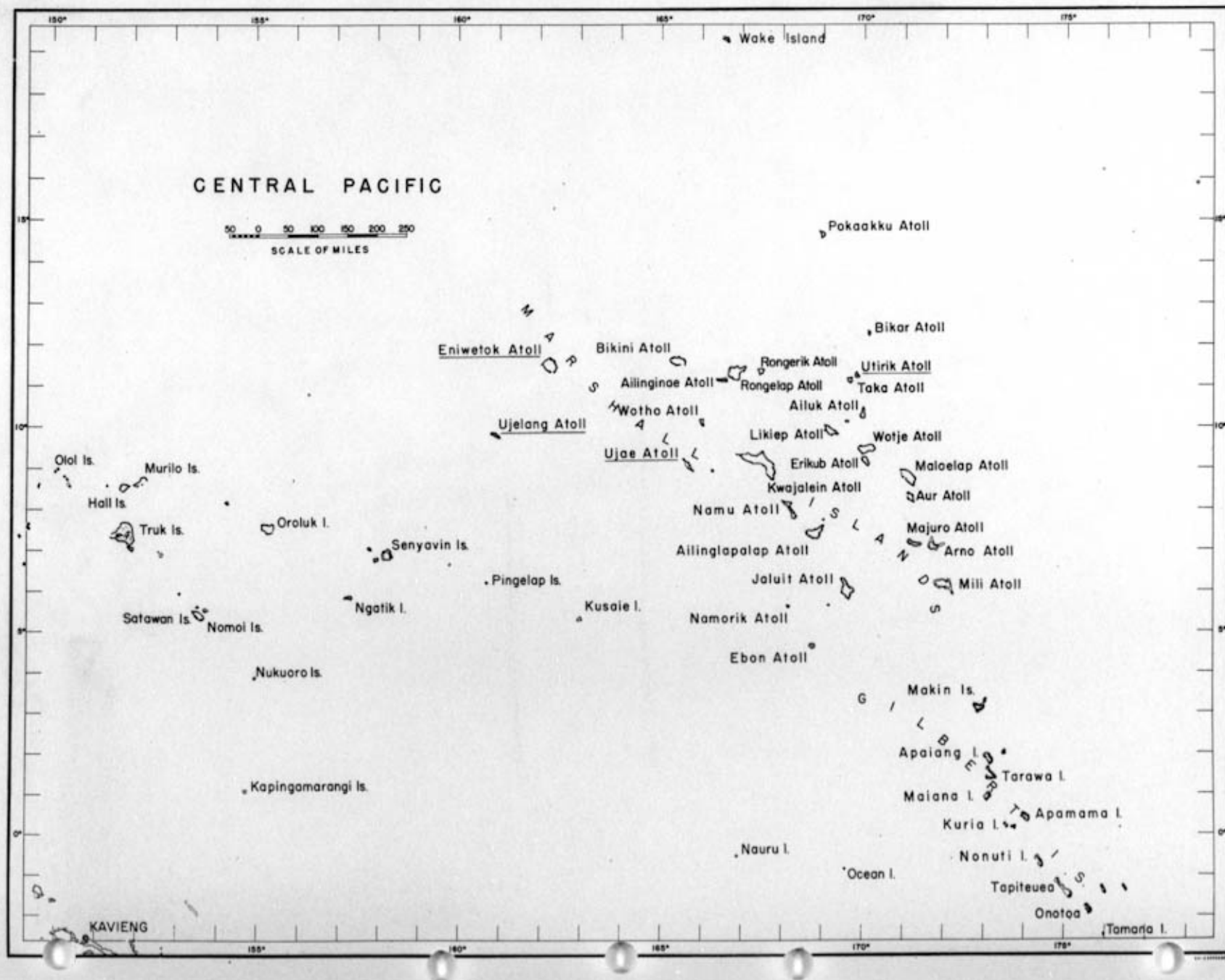
DECLASSIFIED

fighters attacked marshalling yards, roads and airfields in northern and central Italy. Principal targets for these missions were the yards at Modena, Brescia, Verona, Mantua, Prato, Ferrara, and Arezzo, railroad bridges near Modena and Vicenza, and the airfields at Pontedera and Pisa. Our heavy bombers dropped 520 tons of explosives and, together with their escort, shot down 19 (probably 23) enemy planes in aerial combat for the loss of eight bombers and two fighters. Medium bomber missions attacked the Perugia rail yards, docks at Leghorn, the Bucine Viaduct and shipping off Port Ercole. One hundred seventy-two A-36 sorties were flown against communications in the Frosinone and Rome-Civitavecchia areas, 106 Allied planes hit the railway station and supply dumps at Colle Ferro, and 169 Spitfires patrolled the Anzio area. Other Allied fighters attacked shipping at Rogoznica, severely damaging a 5,000-ton freighter.

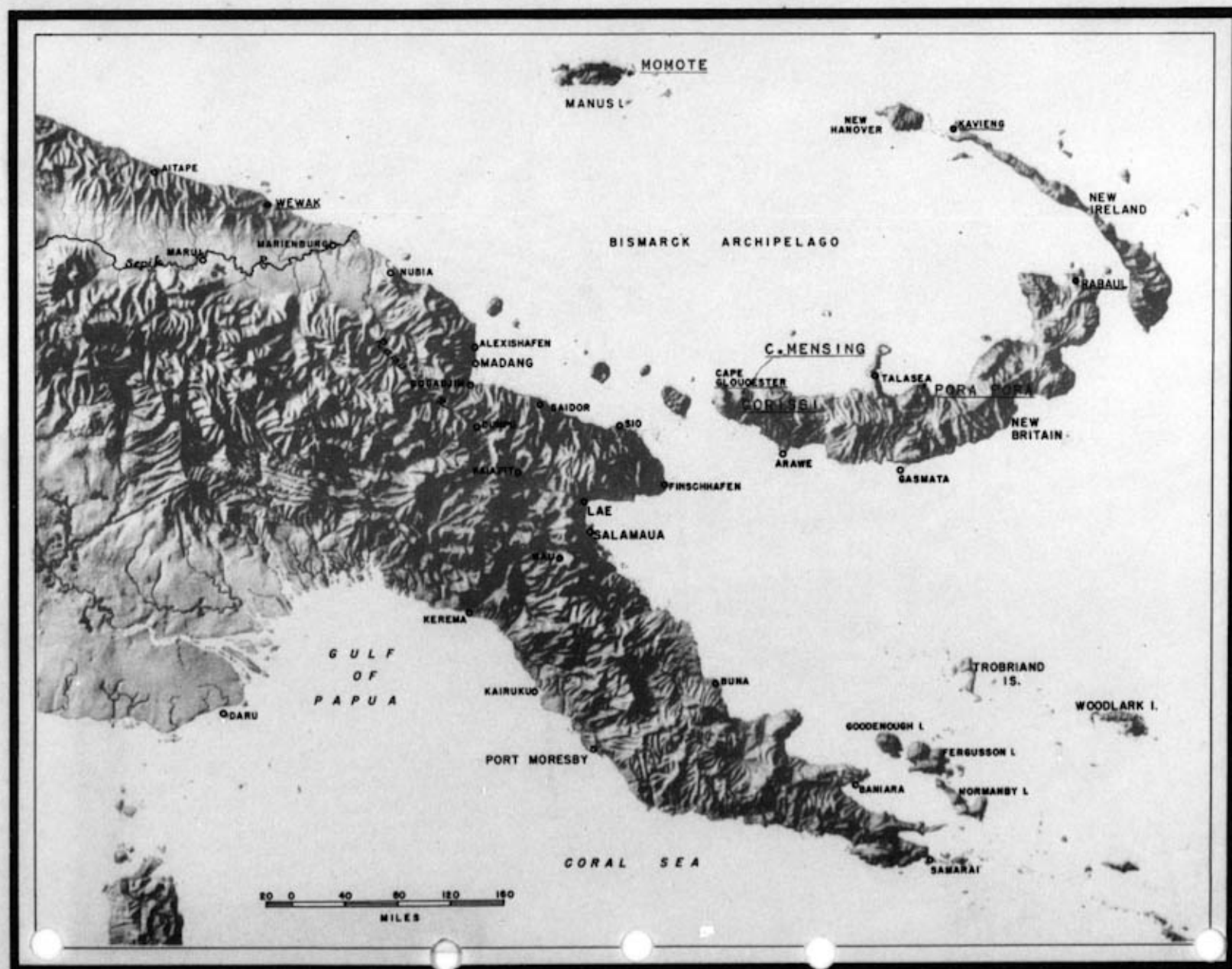
2. Only patrol activity was reported on the Italian battlefronts during the 24-hour period ending at noon on 15 February.

ASIATIC THEATER

On 13 February 10th Air Force light and fighter bombers attacked enemy bivouacs, radio installations and a supply area in the vicinity of Kamaing, and a rail and road junction southwest of Mogaung. Late that night 16 B-24's dropped incendiary and fragmentation clusters on the enemy airfield at Heho. British aircraft flew offensive missions on 13 and 14 February against enemy positions in the Fort White, Sittaung, and Buthidaung areas and an enemy headquarters installation near Mawlaik.



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PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Marine forces on Cape Gloucester, establishing a perimeter defense at Gorissi on 14 February, operated patrols to the east of Cape Mensing.

Included in air operations that day were attacks against the airfields at Kavieng by an escorted mission of 36 B-24's, on the Momote airdrome and adjacent areas by 93 B-25's and on a 1000-ton freighter which went down off the mouth of the Sepik after being hit by a patrol bomber. Twenty-three escorted Allied light bombers harassed enemy bivouac and dump areas at Pora Pora and 22 others, raiding the Dagua airfield near Wewak, damaged two enemy planes on the ground, started several fires, and destroyed six (probably seven) enemy planes in aerial combat.

2. During 13 February 156 South Pacific Army and Navy planes continued our air offensive against the Rabaul airfields. The 170-ton bomb load damaged grounded planes and gun positions; seven (probably 12) Japanese planes were destroyed in combat for a loss of three of our aircraft.

3. A total of six carrier-based air missions hit Eniwetok on 10, 11, and 12 February. On 12 February 27 bombers and fighters struck at Ujea Atoll while reconnaissance planes started fires on Ujelang and Utirik.

EASTERN FRONT

There was no significant change on the Eastern battle front during

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

15 February. An attempted Soviet landing operation northwest of Narva apparently was unsuccessful.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

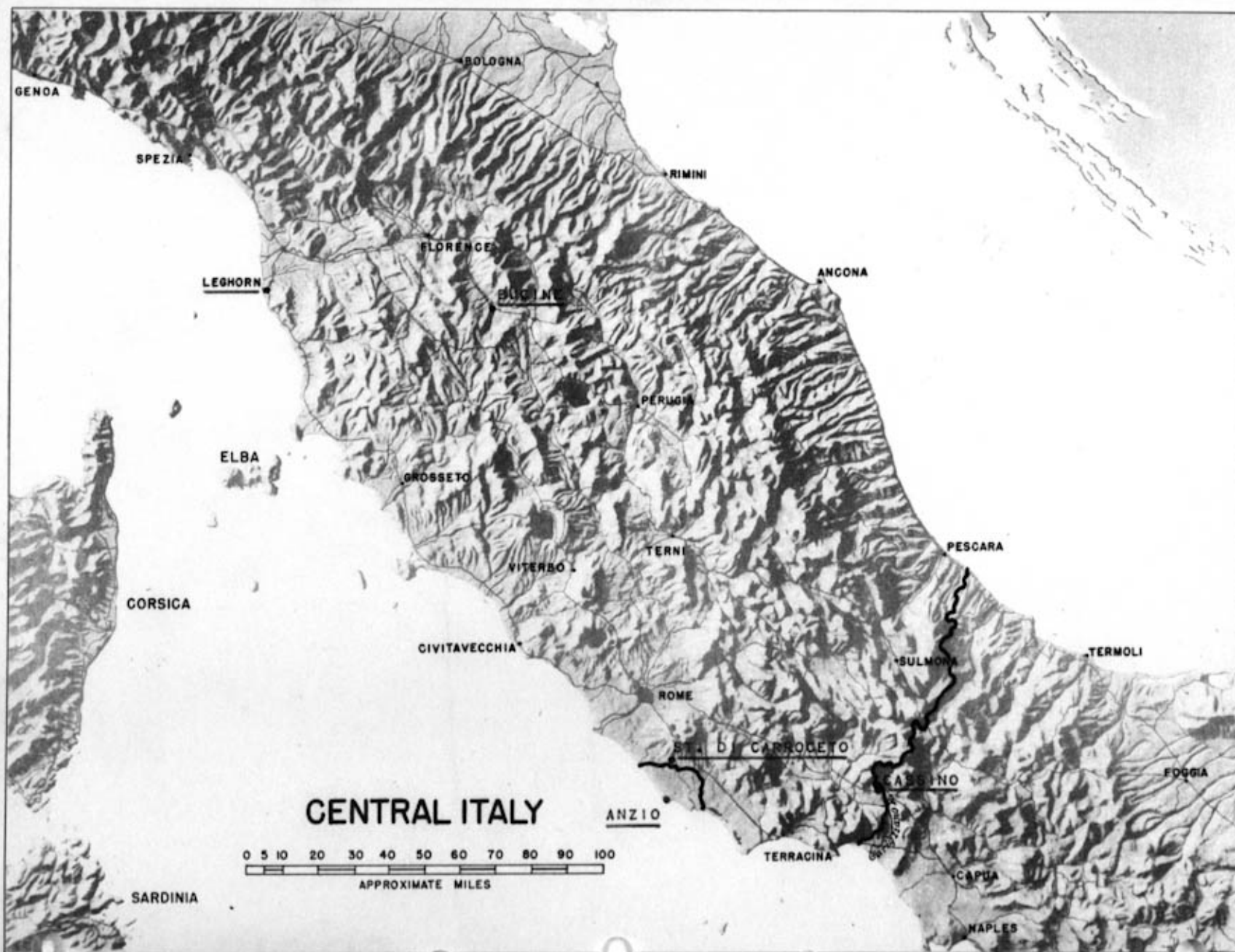
No. 797

0700 February 14 to 0700 February 15, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

EUROPEAN THEATER

Adverse weather conditions prevented heavy bomber operations over Europe on 14 February. A group of P-47's dive-bombed the Gilze-Rijen airdrome in Holland but details of this attack have not yet been reported.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 12-13 February three missions totaling 74 Allied bombers dropped more than 120 tons of explosives on roads, towns and communications in front of the beachhead area at Anzio. The next day, 56 B-26's attacked the Bucine Viaduct, 32 B-25's pounded dumps and troop concentrations in the battle area and 18 B-25's bombed the Leghorn docks and oil refinery. Seventy A-20's and 131 P-40's attacked enemy railway artillery, gun positions and supply dumps in support of ground operations and 235 Spitfires furnished protection over the Anzio beachhead. During these operations four enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of three Allied bombers.

2. Several light enemy thrusts along the perimeter of our Anzio beachhead were repulsed on 14 February. In the center our forces pushed forward along the railroad in the vicinity of St. di Carroceto.

Along the main fronts of the Fifth and Eighth Armies activity was confined to patrolling and regrouping by our forces. In the Garigliano sector the British 56th Division is now concentrated in reserve. In the Cassino area the 4th Indian Division took over part of the front held by



our II Corps. To the north the Polish II Corps assumed command of the 3d Carpathian Division late on 13 February.

Casualty figures follow:

<u>Fifth Army</u> (to 11 February)	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
US	4,222	18,665	6,718	29,605
British	2,781	13,513	5,285	21,579
French	1,139	5,917	780	7,836
<u>Eighth Army</u> (to 10 February)	<u>3,083</u>	<u>11,048</u>	<u>2,032</u>	<u>16,163</u>
Grand Totals	11,225	49,143	14,815	75,183

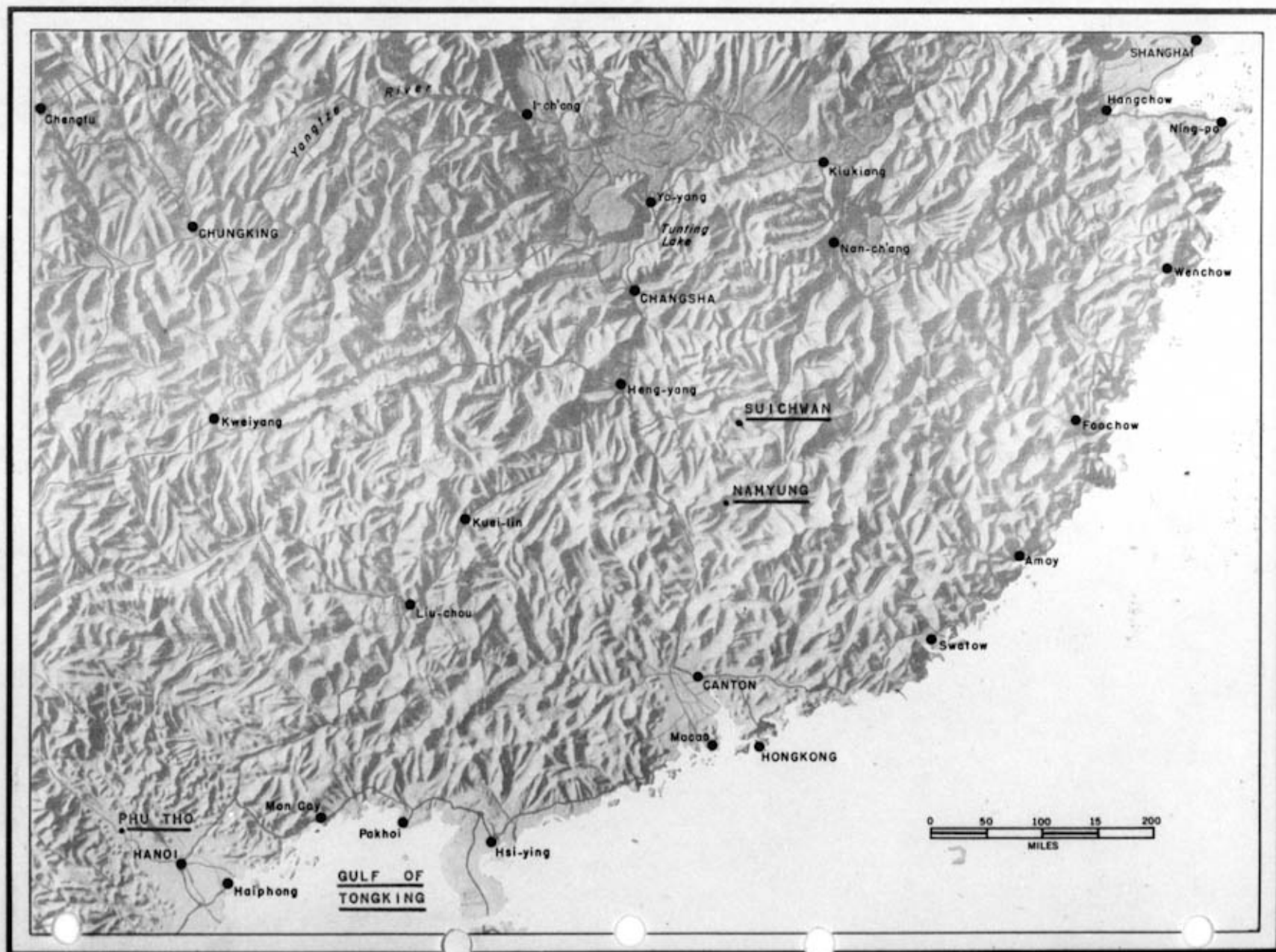
Prisoners of war captured by components of the Fifth Army are as follows:

US	5,163
British	3,744
French	1,150
Total	10,057

Prisoners of war captured by the British Eighth Army total 3,128.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On February 12 US aircraft set fire to a convoy on the Myitkyina-Sumprabum road, attacked stores and a motor pool in the vicinity of Kamaing, hit enemy bivouacs near Maingkwan and started fires at Namting. The next day 21 British bombers started fires on Ramree Island. Other operations by the RAF included attacks on enemy positions and headquarters on the Arakan coast, an enemy camp at Fort White, and an enemy headquarters at Pinlebu.



MAP NO. 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

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LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

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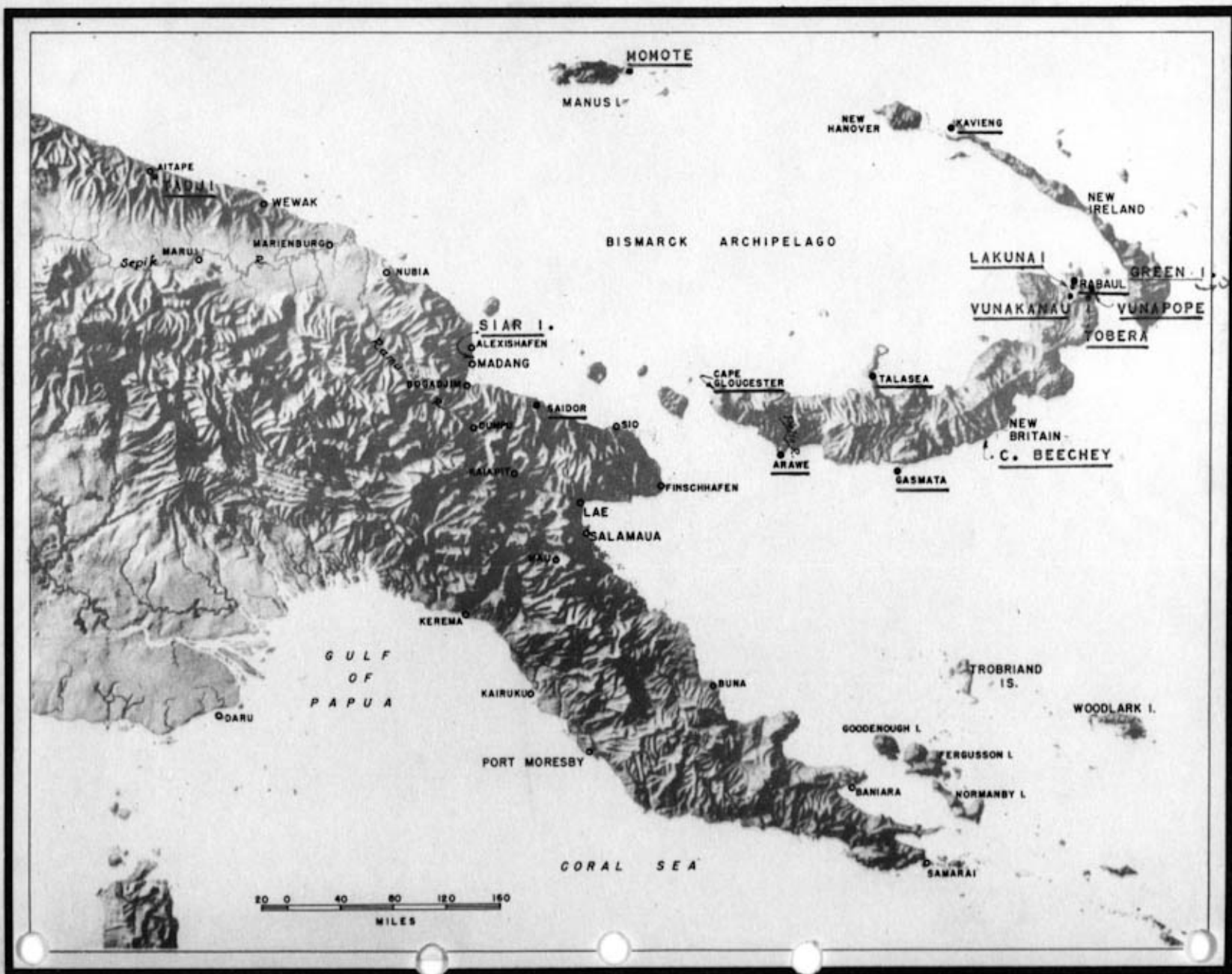
Sixty-four Japanese were killed in five separate ambushes in the Sumprabum area on 13 February. In the Arakan Hills area the British progress included the occupation of a town four miles west of Taung Bazar. Nineteen Spitfires shot down one (probably three) of some 20 enemy planes encountered south of that town without loss.

2. Namyung was hit by Japanese planes on 11 and 12 February; about seven days will be required to repair the damaged runway there. On 12 February, 24 14th Air Force fighters, intercepting 25 Japanese fighter planes south of Suichwan, shot down seven (probably 14) of the enemy. Our loss was two fighters whose pilots are safe.

The next day six fighters blew up a hangar and set fire to barracks at Phu Tho airfield and damaged rolling stock on the railroad along the Red River. Four B-25's forced a 125-foot vessel ashore with direct bomb hits, left a 250-foot steamer burning and sinking, seriously damaged two 175-foot steamers in the Gulf of Tongking and bombed dock, railroad and oil installations at Bakli Bay. Other B-25's, two of which were manned by Chinese, attacked a six-ship convoy in the Formosa Strait, sinking three 200-foot freighters and one 500-foot transport and damaging two other freighters. One B-25 crashed in friendly territory. Twenty-three B-24's bombed railroad shops at Vinh. The entire target area was well covered and the target is believed to have been almost completely destroyed.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. On 13 February 41 escorted B-24's hit the Kavieng airdrome,



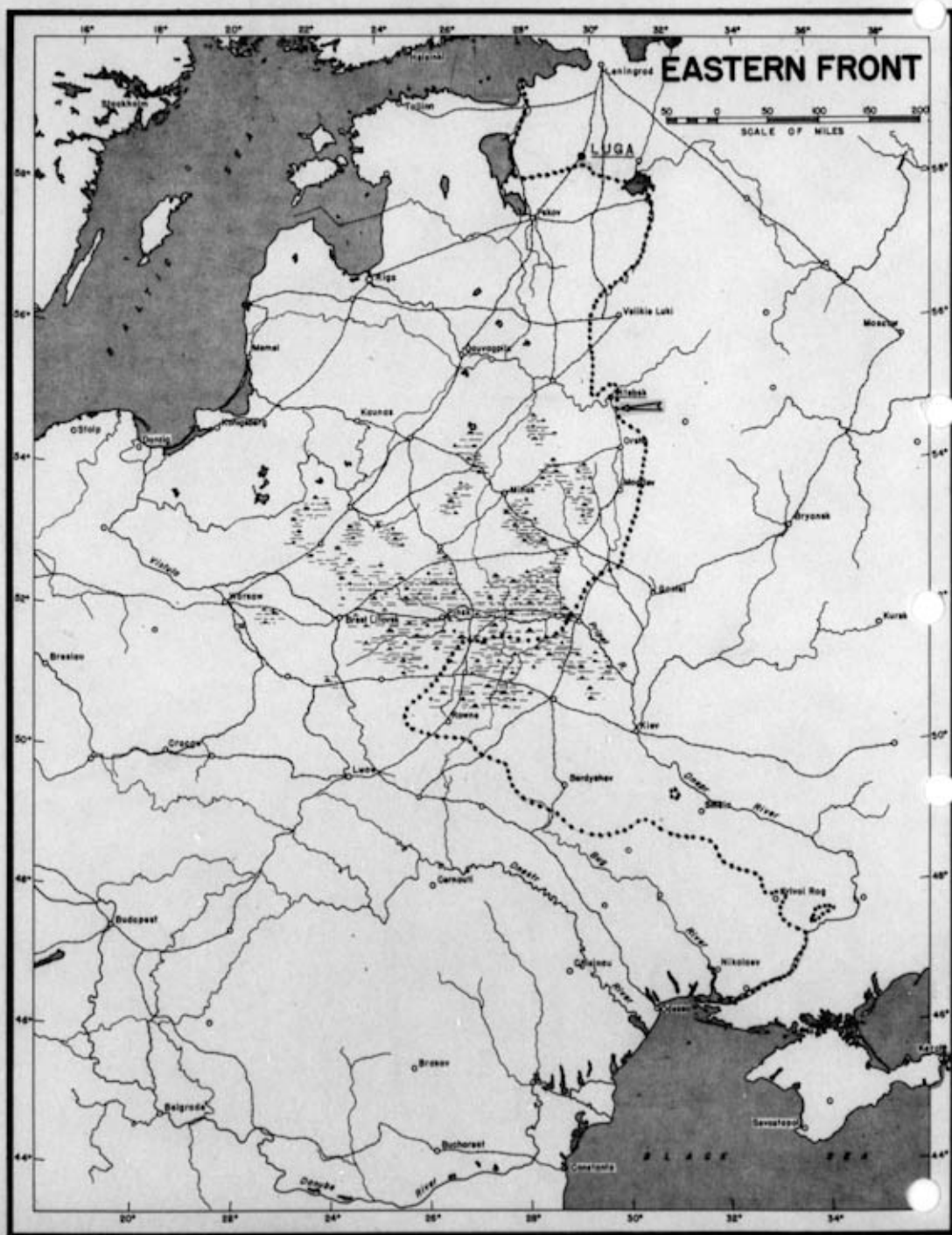
destroying two parked bombers and leaving the runway unserviceable; 82 medium bombers attacked the Momote airdrome and adjacent supply areas with excellent results. Preliminary reports indicate that 24 light bombers attacking the Tadjil airdrome destroyed seven (probably 11) grounded aircraft; escorting fighters machine-gunned a 3,000-ton vessel and left it burning. Sixteen escorting RAAF dive-bombers attacked Siar Island scoring direct hits on the village areas and started fires in the Madang town area. RAAF light bombers over New Britain attacked loaded barges near Talasea while fighters machine-gunned buildings near Cape Beechey and effectively bombed the Gasmata jetty area.

US casualties to 14 February were reported as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>
Arawe	127	250	8
Cape Gloucester	313	858	2
Saidor	25	48	2

2. On 12 February 126 escorted South Pacific bombers continued the attack on the Lakunai, Tobera, and Vunakansau airdromes, dropping 179 tons of bombs and destroying seven (probably nine) of 40 enemy fighters encountered for the loss of one heavy bomber, one light bomber and one fighter.

3. Early on the morning of 15 February New Zealand troops landed on two beaches at Green Island, strategically situated between the Solomons and the Bismarcks. The enemy offered little or no opposition either on the ground or in the air.



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

EASTERN FRONT

Action along the Eastern Front diminished as the result of extremely unfavorable weather on 14 February. The Soviets advanced slightly southwest of Luga; southeast of Vitebsk they launched fierce attacks without materially changing the situation.

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 796

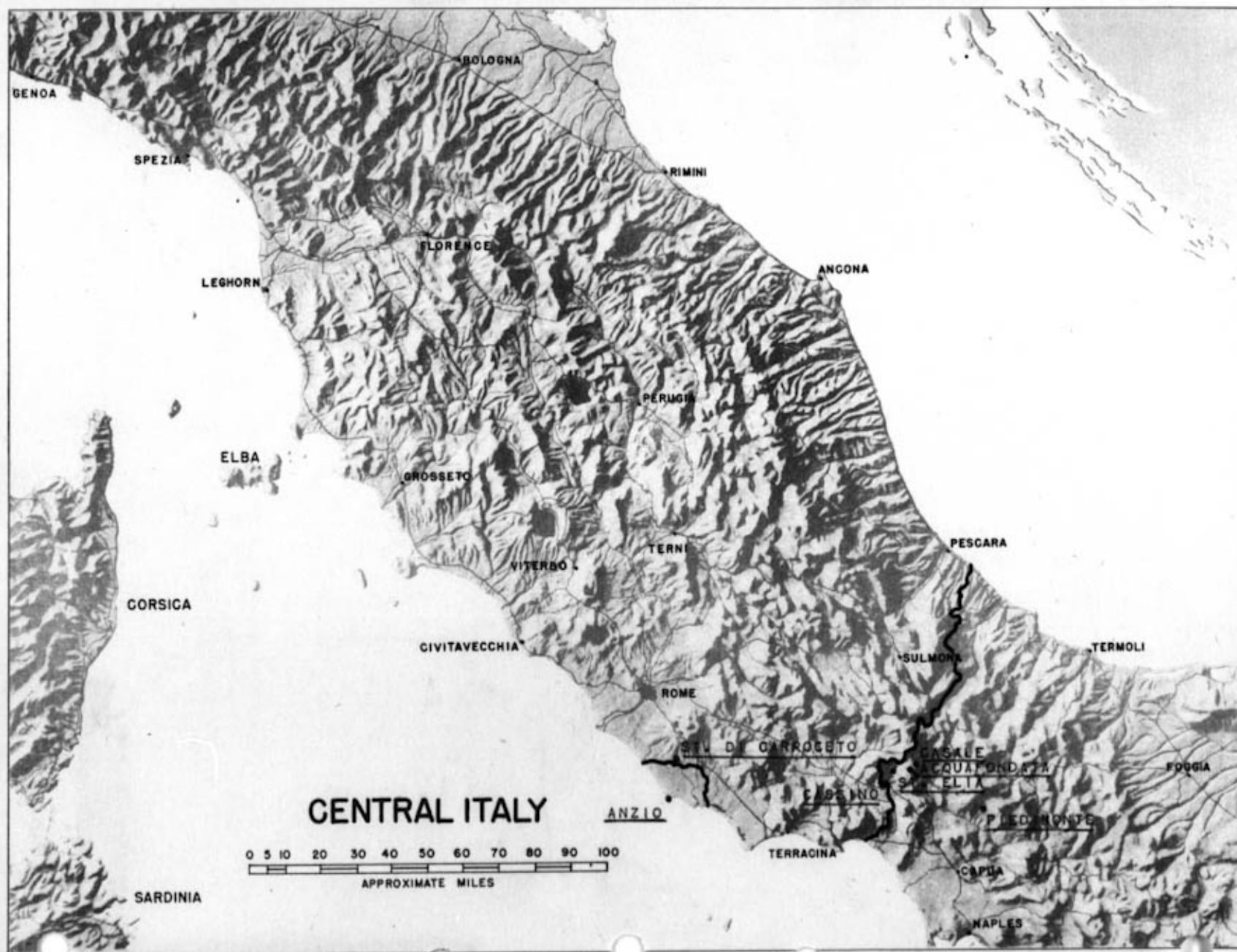
0700 February 13 to 0700 February 14, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)





EUROPEAN THEATER

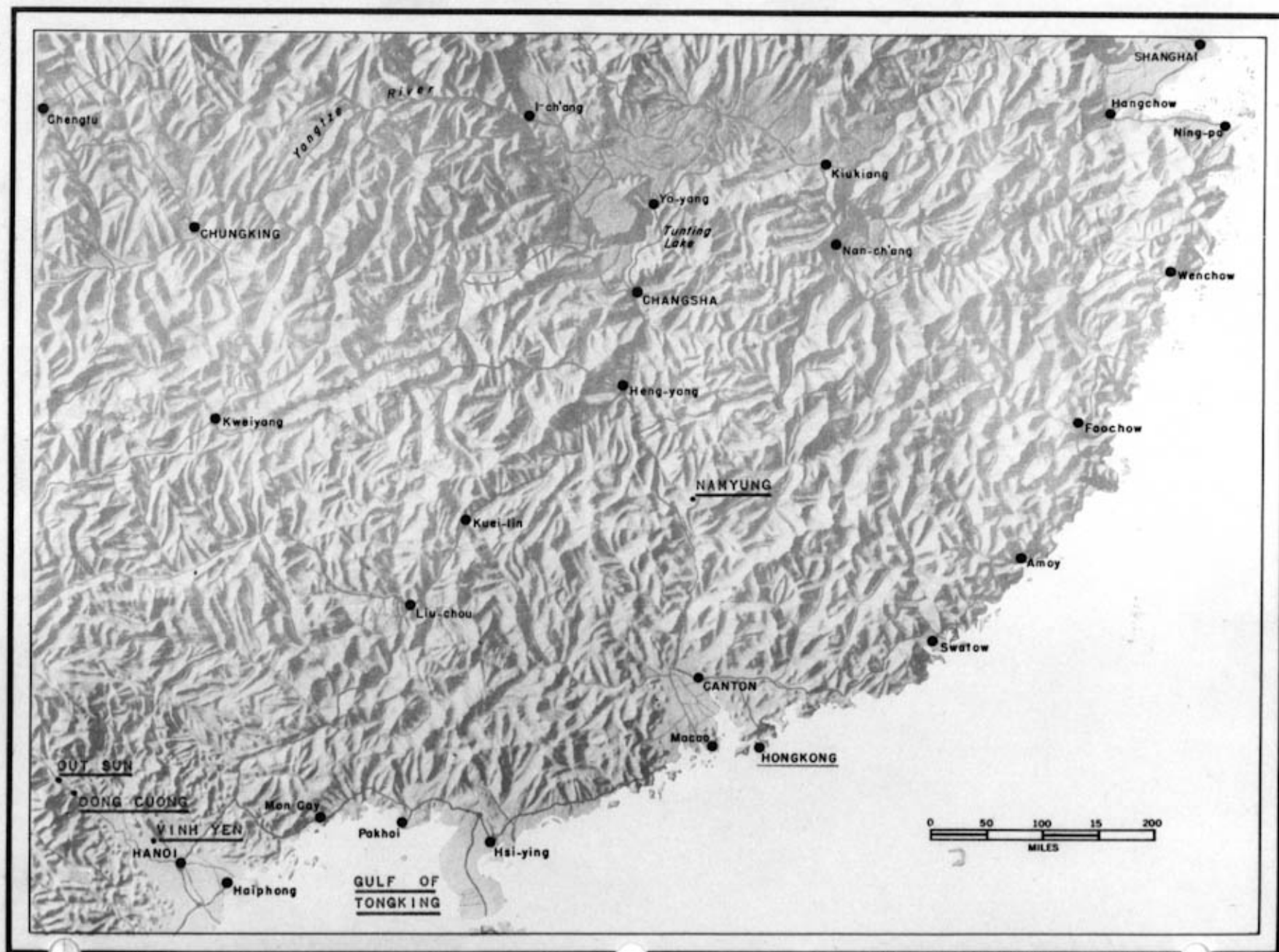
RAF planes laid mines off the Frisian Islands and the French coast and bombed the Antheor Viaduct during the night of 12-13 February. Small numbers of Mosquitoes bombed the ball-bearing works and the town of Elberfeld, the steel works at Duisburg, and targets at Cologne and Aachen. The following day strong formations of escorted US heavy and medium bombers attacking military objectives in northern France encountered some fighter opposition and considerable antiaircraft fire. Four heavy bombers and two fighters did not return; our fighters destroyed six enemy planes.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. On 12 February 53 heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force attacked enemy troop concentrations in the Anzio area while tactical missions were flown against towns, gun positions, and troop concentrations in the battle zones. Six Allied bombers are missing.

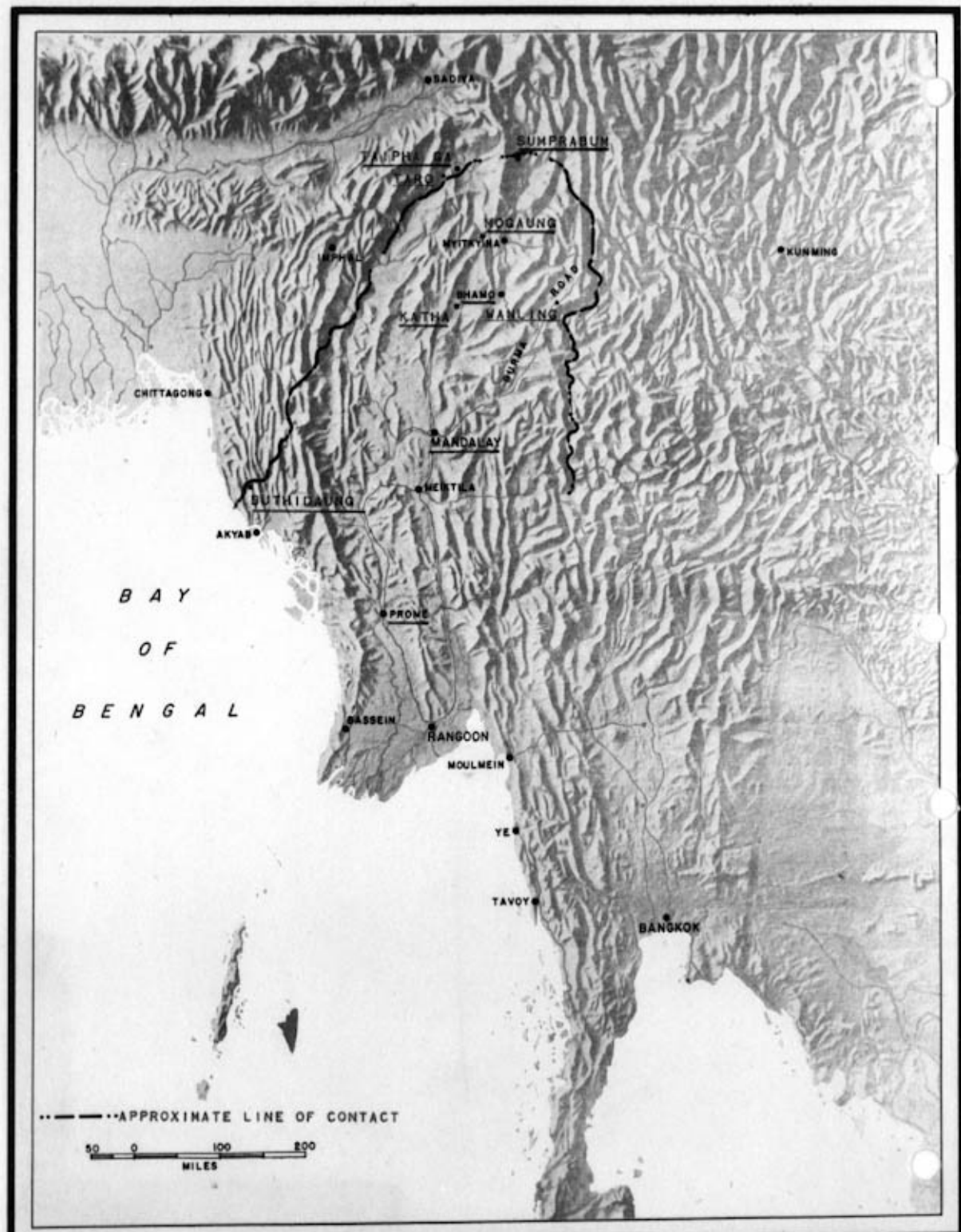
2. In the Anzio beachhead elements of the British 1st Division advanced and captured a railroad bridge southwest of station St. di Carroceto on 13 February. Elsewhere along the perimeter it was generally quiet although enemy air activity increased over the sector during the previous night.

No significant changes developed along the main battle front; our II Corps continued to maintain pressure against the defenses of Cassino and, early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy engaged troops



MAP 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



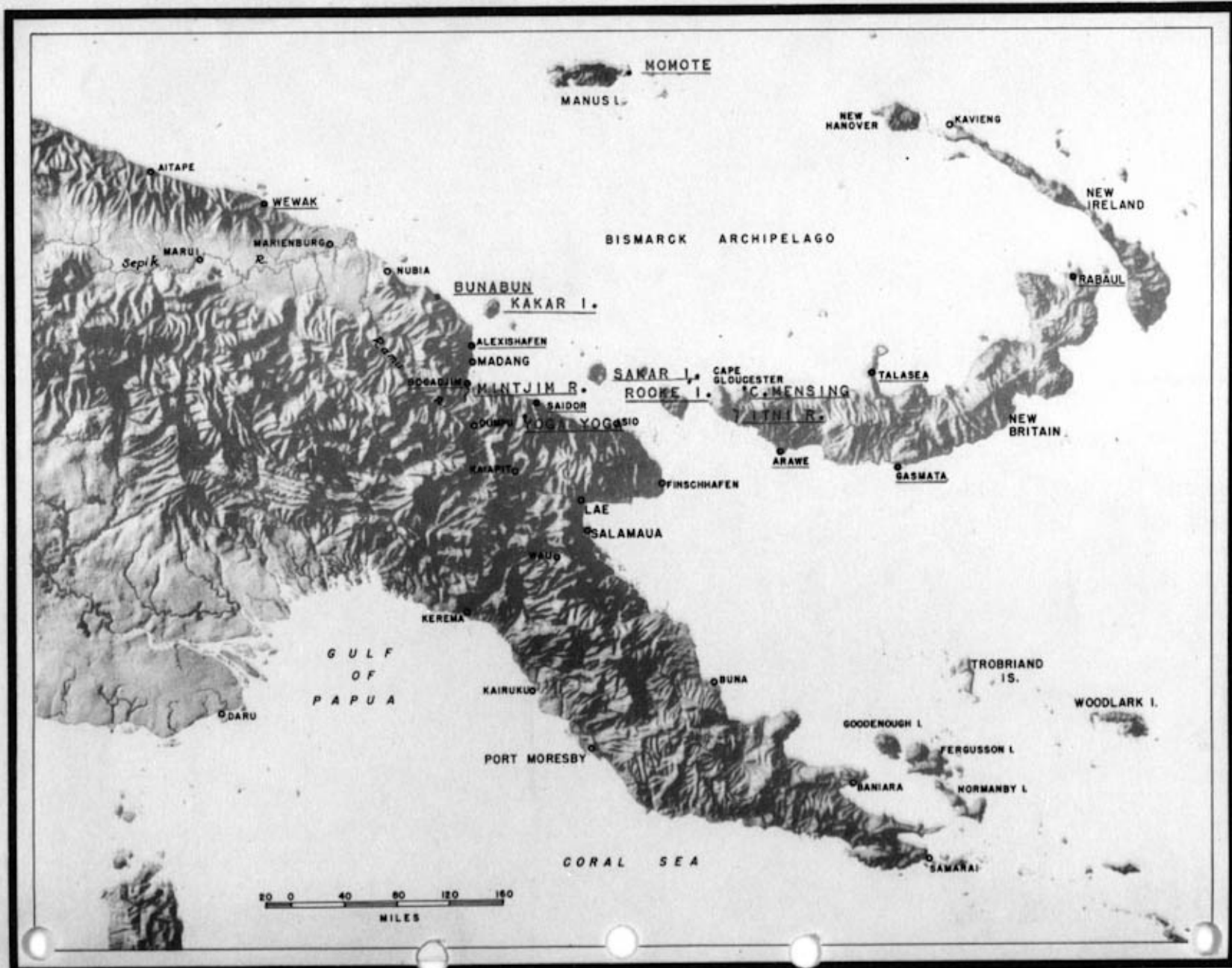
from the 4th Indian Division now in the line north of Cassino. Hostile artillery increased its fires against our observation posts along the front of the French Corps and against the towns of San Elia, Acquafondata and Casale. The US 88th Infantry Division, recently arrived from North Africa, is assembling in the vicinity of Piedimonte.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. On 11 February, six B-25's of the 14th Air Force, escorted by six US and 14 Chinese P-40's, attacked the storage area at Kaitak airrome, Hong Kong. Five (probably six) enemy planes were destroyed; four of our fighters are missing. Four B-25's severely damaged a 400-foot freighter and probably sank two small tenders off the southeastern coast of China. The following day nine P-40's started large fires at Wanling in eastern Burma. Other planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy barracks at Vinh Yen, set fire to buildings at Dong Cuong airfield, destroyed railroad facilities at Out Sun and sank one (probably two) small ships in the Gulf of Tongking.

2. On 11 February approximately 100 Japanese were ambushed 40 miles south of Sumprabum and a large number of the enemy were killed. Chinese forces advanced to a point ten miles southeast of Taro.

Bombers and fighters of the 10th Air Force attacked supply and bivouac areas in the vicinity of Mogaung on 11 February. Fighters on reconnaissance set fire to a large river steamer near Mandalay and hit a crowded launch.



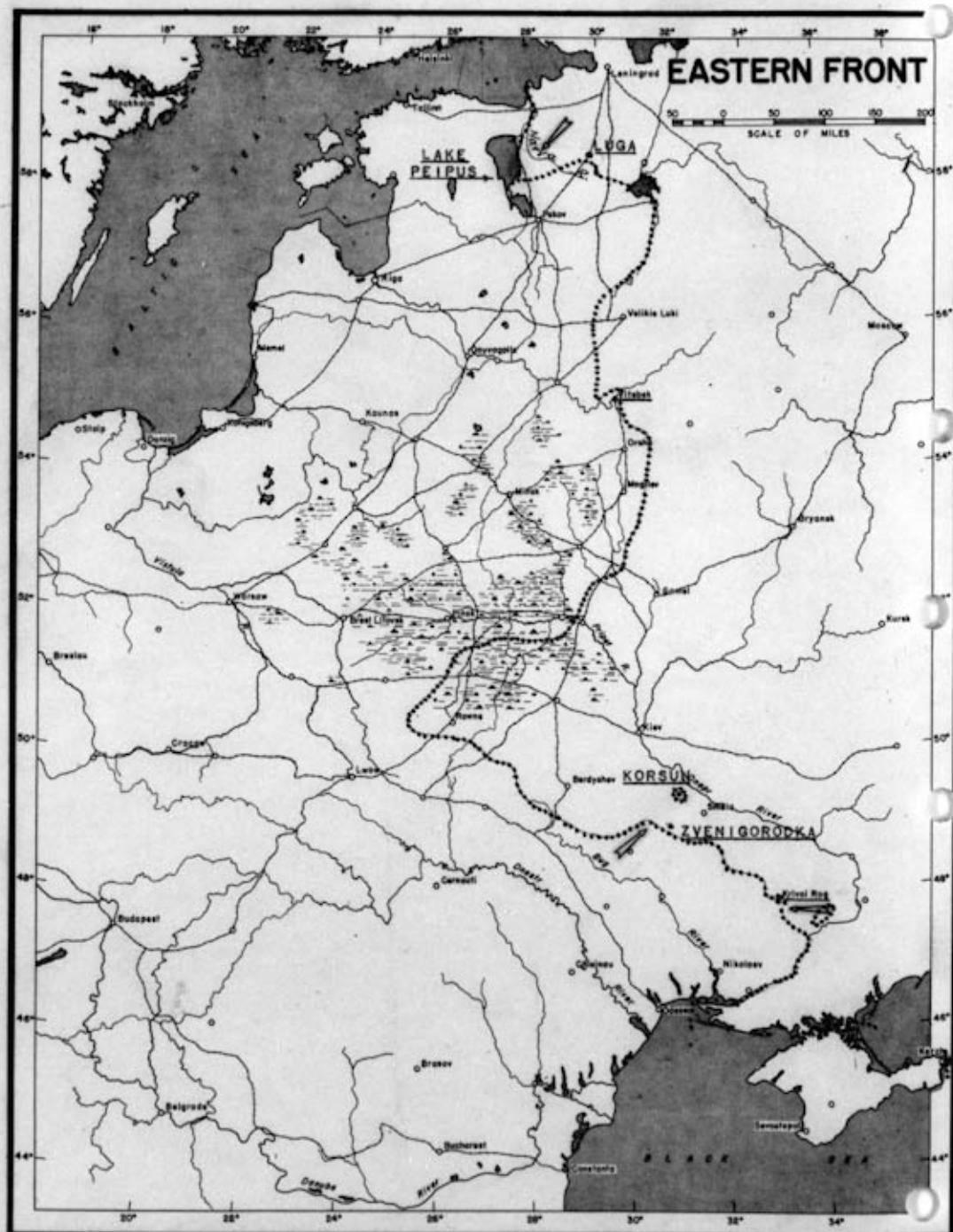
The RAF bombed villages and enemy positions in the vicinity of Buthidaung, the railway station at Katha and the town of Bhamo on 11 and 12 February. Additional planes operated against river traffic and dropped supplies to isolated British forces in western Burma.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Our patrols in western New Britain destroyed large quantities of enemy ammunition and supplies in the Itni River and Cape Mensing areas on 12 February. New landings by Marines were made on the Rooke and Sakar Islands. Forward elements of the Australian forces in the upper Mintjim Valley in New Guinea regained contact with the enemy.

Allied fighters patrolled the New Britain coasts on 11 February, destroying two small boats and attacking an enemy submarine. That night a patrol bomber scored a direct hit on a 3,000-ton freighter at Wewak. Five B-24's started large fires at the Kendari airfield in the Celebes and two others bombed Dilli, Timor. The following day Allied air missions concentrated on installations along the northeastern New Guinea coast, causing heavy damage to town areas near Wewak and Saidor, silencing anti-aircraft guns at Bunabun, and attacking bridges and supply dumps in the Bogadjim sector.

2. South Pacific patrol bombers attacked targets in the Bougainville-Choiseul area during the night of 10-11 February. The following day three formations totaling 212 Army and Navy planes dropped 134 tons of bombs on targets at Rabaul and the nearby airfields. Six barges were destroyed and



three (probably eight) enemy planes were shot down for the loss of two of our aircraft.

3. A mission of 28 A-24's and P-40's dive-bombed Mili on 11 February. The next day missions of six B-25's each attacked Wotje and Taroa and A-24's again raided Mili.

Twelve to 14 Japanese planes, attacking our bivouac, supply and unloading areas on Roi Island during the night of 11-12 February, caused considerable damage and many casualties. Two landing craft were burned, and quantities of supplies and construction equipment destroyed; 25 men and officers were killed, 130 wounded and evacuated to ships, and 100 wounded but returned to duty.

EASTERN FRONT

Red Army units cleared the Germans from the northeastern shore of Lake Peipus during 13 February. Additional gains were also scored to the east, Luga being occupied by advancing Soviet troops. The Soviets maintained their pressure along the remainder of the front without substantially changing the situation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 795

0700 February 12 to 0700 February 13, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

DECLASSIFIED

SECRET
DECLASSIFIED

5-3-78

EUROPEAN THEATER

During the night of 11-12 February 45 RAF bombers mined waters off the north and west coasts of France; 31 Mosquitoes flew harassing missions over western Germany. Small numbers of enemy planes caused minor damage in southeastern England. The next day a mission of 103 B-24's escorted by 144 fighter planes was dispatched against special targets in the Pas de Calais area. The targets were bombed through an overcast and results were not observed.

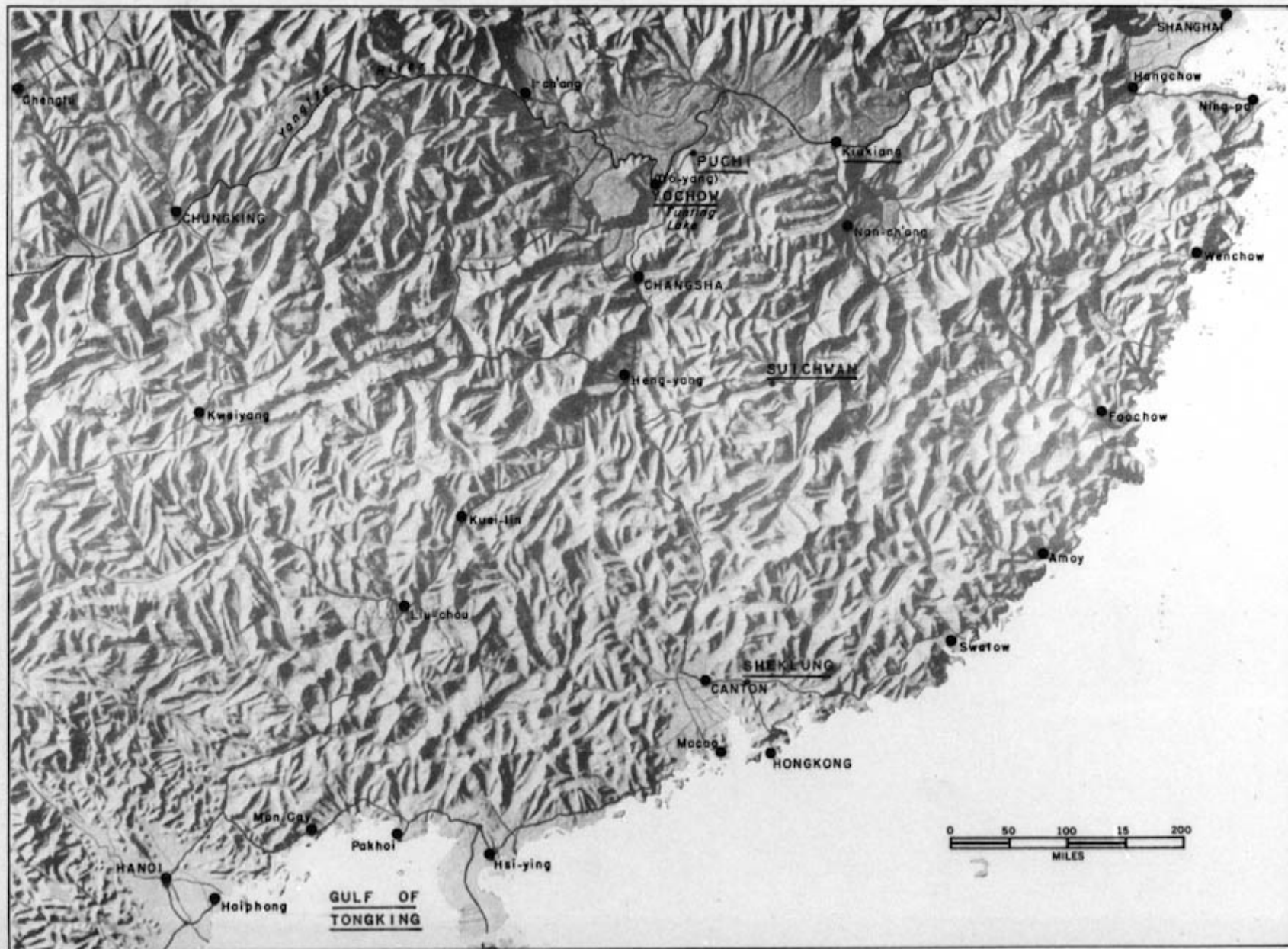
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the afternoon of 11 February US forces along the northern perimeter of the Anzio beachhead seized the initiative and gained some ground. Enemy counterattacks, however, subsequently forced a slight withdrawal to the south. The remainder of the sector remained quiet except for patrol activity. The high winds and heavy rains which have hampered supply operations were subsiding and improving weather is indicated.

Our II Corps continued to exert pressure against enemy positions in the Cassino area. To the north the 8th Army patrols were active, particularly in the sector held by the Canadians.

2. Weather forced cancellation of all strategic and tactical air missions over Italy on 11 February except weather reconnaissance flights.

SECRET



MAP NO. 437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

3. During the night of 10-11 February British bombers dropped supplies in Albania. The following day, Allied aircraft bombed Calato airdrome, Rhodes, with observed effect, sank four small boats and damaged several others in the Aegean Sea.

ASIATIC THEATER

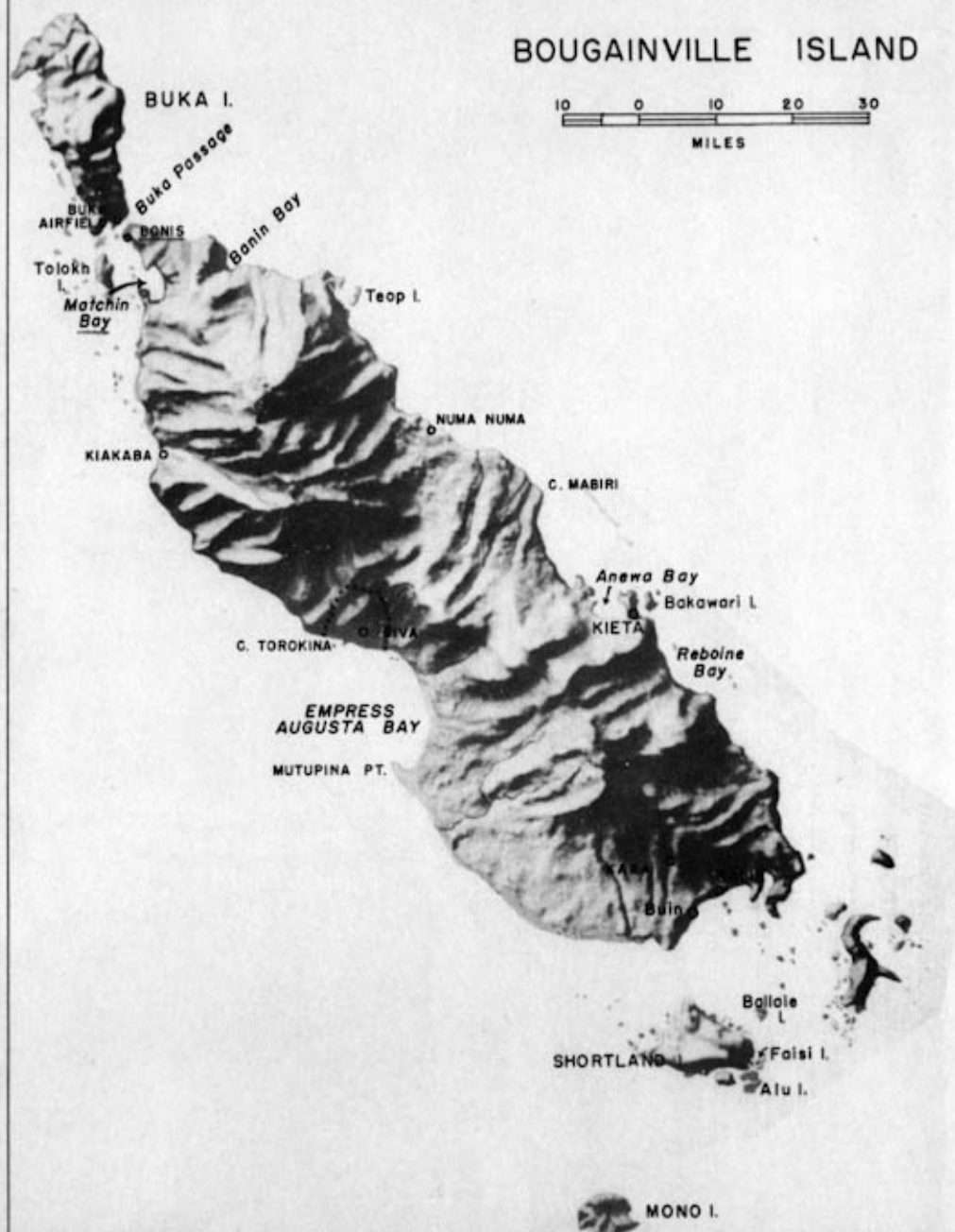
1. China-based B-25's sank a 200-foot freighter in the South China Sea, and probably sank two 125-foot freighters in the Gulf of Tongking on 10 February. 14th Air Force fighter planes attacking docks and shipping at Kiukiang destroyed two (probably three) intercepting enemy planes for a loss of two fighters. Twelve P-40's machine-gunned small river craft and set fire to a steamer on the Yangtze between Puchi and Yochow. The next day twelve P-38's damaged railroad bridges and rolling stock near Sheklung.

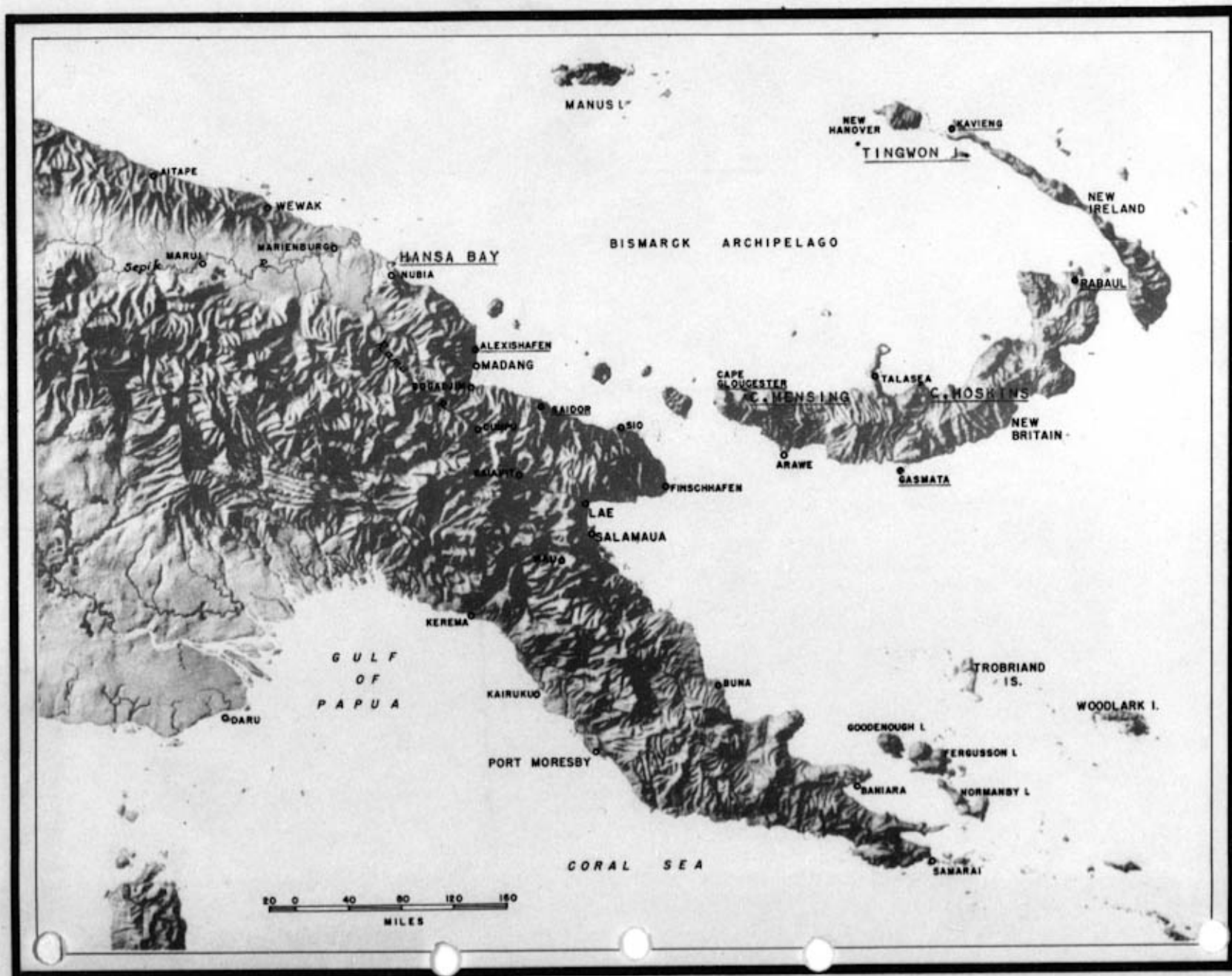
One of three Japanese bombers attacking our Suichwan airfield was shot down during a raid that caused only slight damage.

2. Nine B-25's of the 10th Air Force hit towns near Buthidaung on 10 February and 16 P-51's bombed and set fire to enemy barracks northwest of Kamaing. That night B-24's bombed the airdrome at Don Maung and attacked an arsenal at Bangkok. During 10 and 11 February eight RAF B-24's also attacked Bangkok, and 24 British heavy bombers started large fires in enemy supply dumps at Promé. Other RAF planes supported ground forces by attacking enemy positions and villages in western Burma and dropping supplies to isolated units.

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND

10 0 10 20 30
MILES





PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

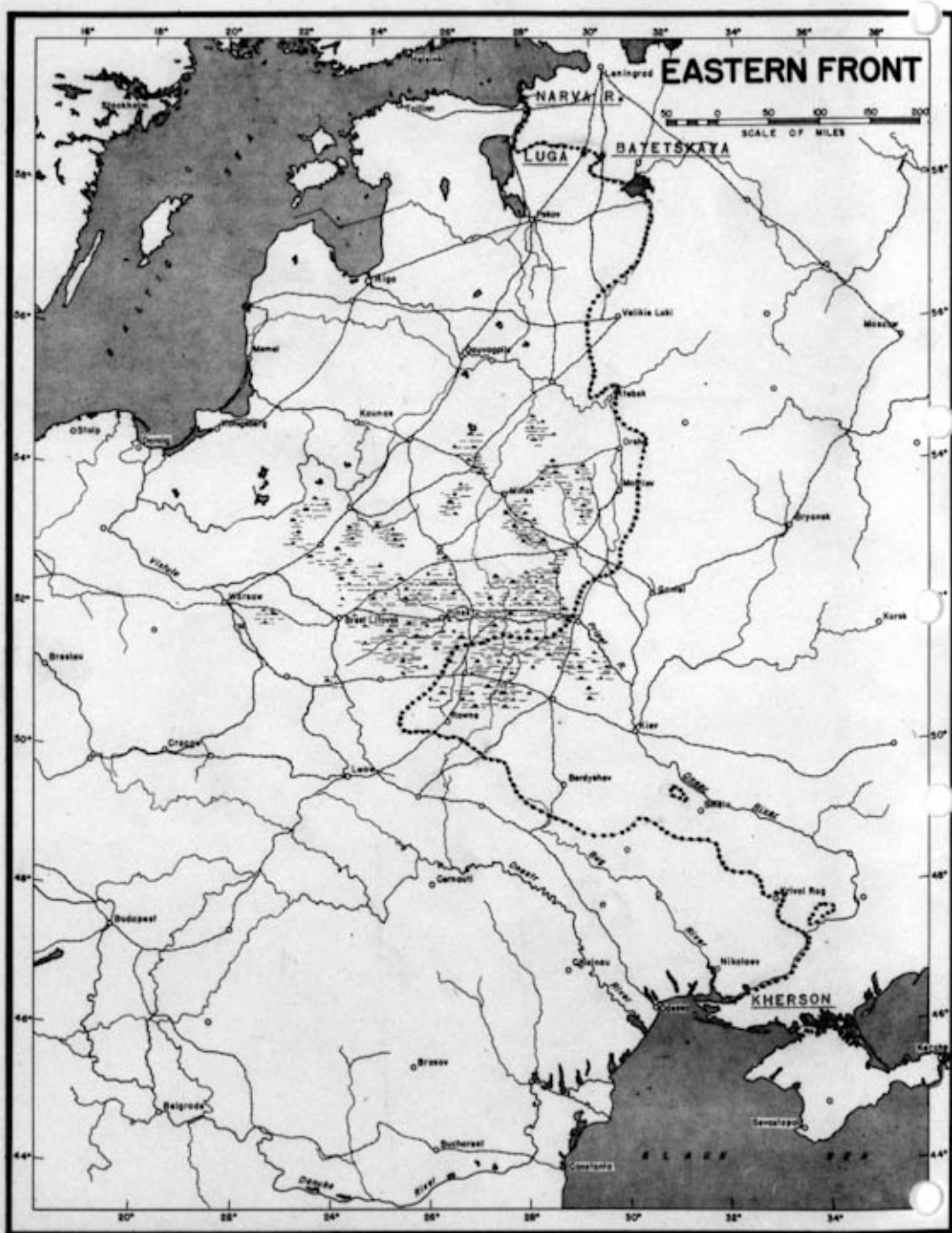
1. Allied fighters and bombers in previously unreported attacks on 10 February hit supply areas and buildings on southern New Britain. That night patrol bombers destroyed five barges southeast of Hansa Bay and probably sank a sea truck east of Gasmata. On 11 February 46 B-24's scored numerous hits on installations at the Kavieng airdrome and destroyed 10 aircraft on the ground. Twenty-four Australian bombers successfully attacked dump areas on Cape Hoskins; 12 others destroyed villages southwest of Saidor.

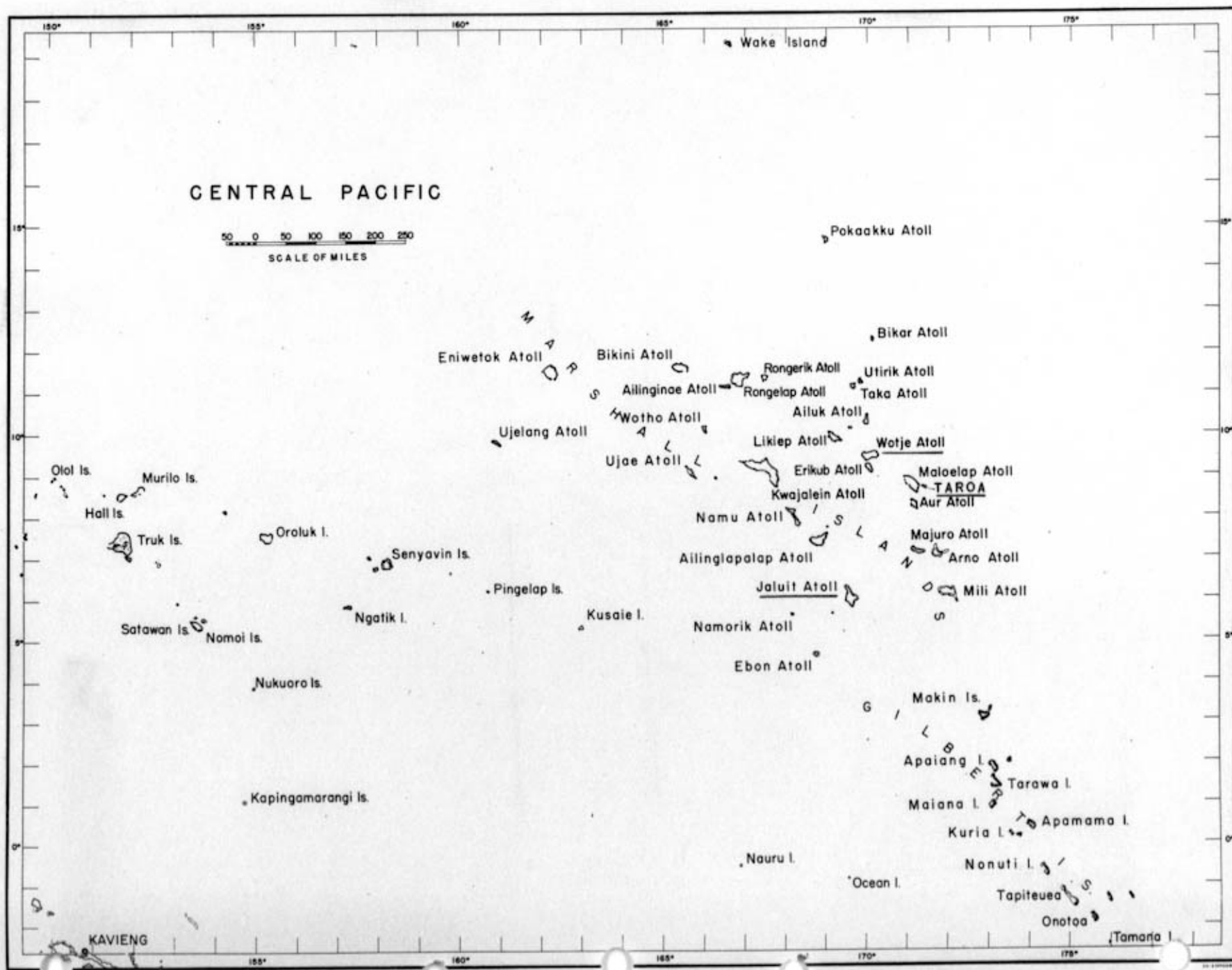
Elements of our Cape Gloucester forces, patrolling east of Cape Mensing, killed 16 Japanese and found 50 others who had died of starvation and disease.

In our successful occupation of the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea, the total known enemy dead has reached 4300; it is estimated that the enemy lost a total of more than 11,000 men in this area.

2. Our South Pacific air forces continued their unrelenting attacks on the Rabaul airdromes during 10 February when 24 escorted B-25's made a damaging strike against Vunakanau and 21 escorted B-24's effectively hit Tobera. These two missions also shot down 21 (probably 27) enemy aircraft for a loss of one Navy fighter. South Pacific P-39's bombed Bonis and machine-gunned barges at Matchin Bay (Bougainville Island) and off Green Island, to the northwest.

3. On 9 February 39 Army dive-bombers and fighters started fires in the oil storage area at Jaluit. That night individual heavy bombers





carried out continuous attacks against Wotje and Taroa. The following day two formations of nine medium bombers each attacked Wotje and Taroa respectively; two B-25's were lost.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces attacked near the mouth of the Narva River on 12 February in an effort to outflank German positions from the north; Red troops also reached the outskirts of Luga and captured the important rail junction of Batetskaya. In the lower Dnepr region Soviet bridgeheads near Kherson apparently have been eliminated by the Germans.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 794

0700 February 11 to 0700 February 12, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 50 100 150 200
MILES
— SCALE OF MILES —

THE FAERES

SHETLAND IS.

BRUNSWICK

GILZE-RIJEN

POIX

BEAUVAIS

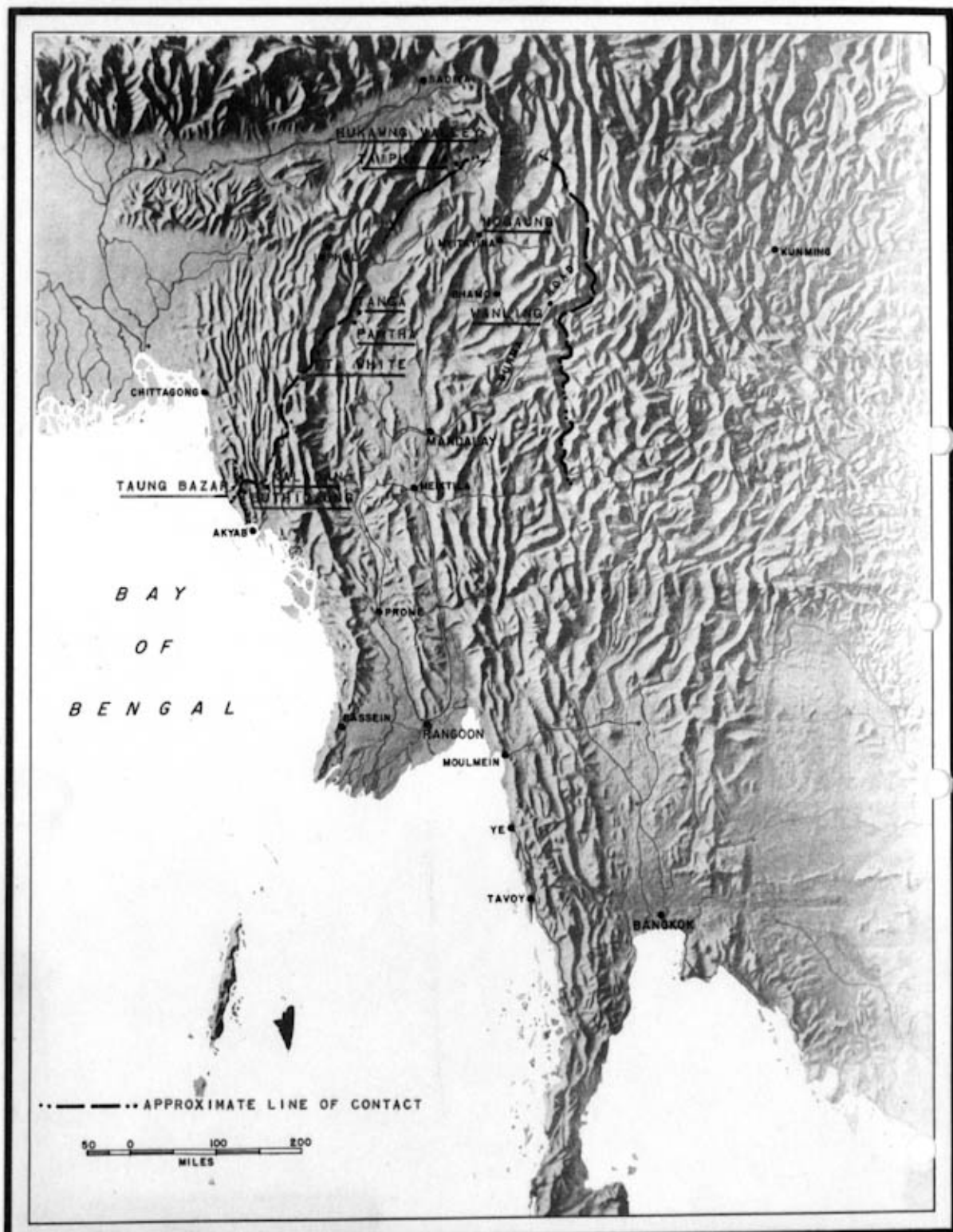
EUROPEAN THEATER

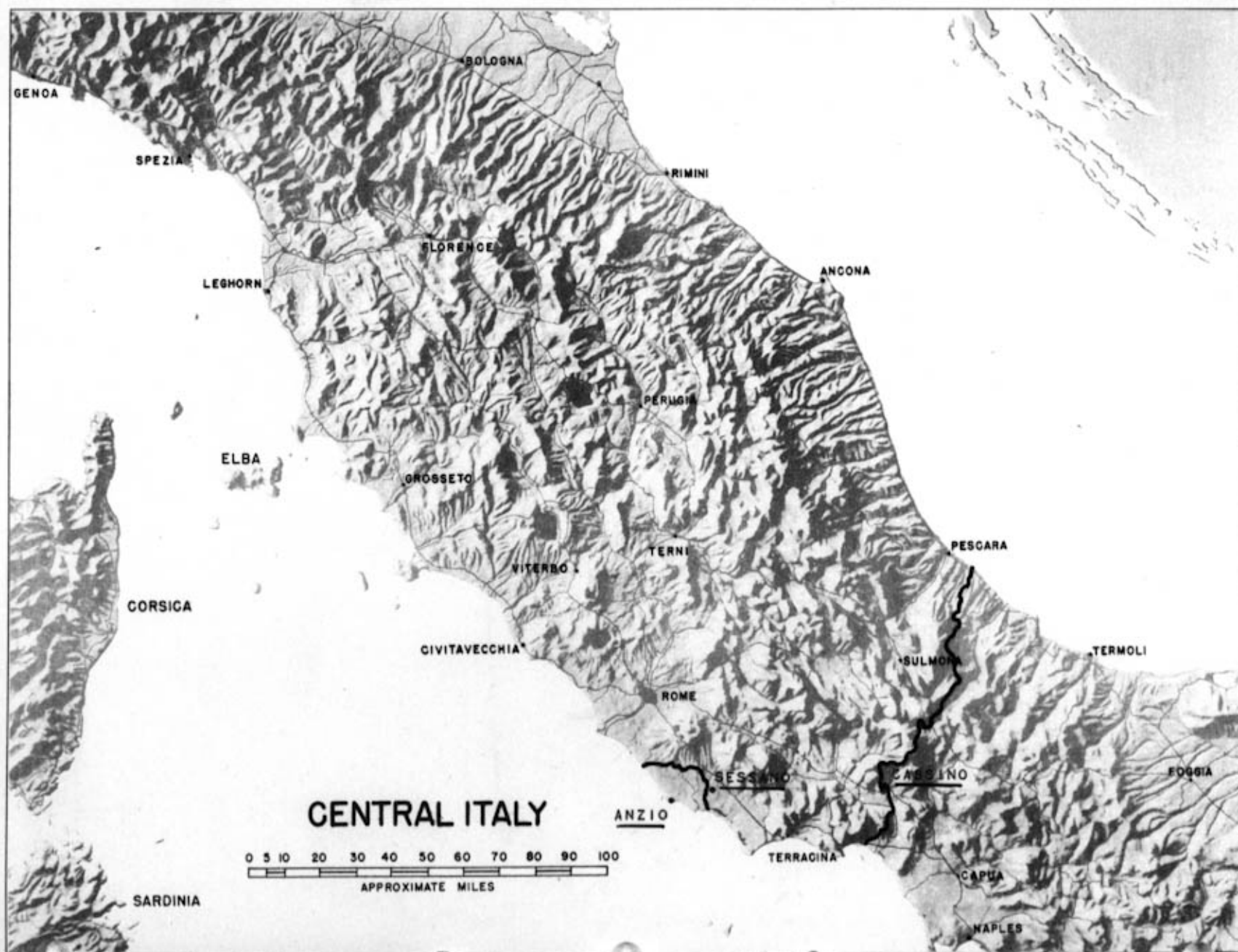
In the 10 February attack on Brunswick 141 B-17's of our 8th Air Force, escorted by 462 fighters, dropped 350 tons of high explosives and incendiaries with good effect. Heavy fighter resistance was encountered and our aircraft shot down 85 (probably 108) enemy planes for the loss of 29 B-17's and eight fighters. Fighter sweeps over the Paris area destroyed an additional seven German aircraft for the loss of one plane. Other missions that day were uneventful, 27 B-24's bombing the Gilze-Rijen airfield while 114 escorted B-26's of the 9th Air Force hit the Poix and Beauvais airfields and other targets in France.

A total of 253 B-17's and 600 fighters composed the force dispatched to bomb Frankfurt on 11 February, and 202 B-24's with 90 accompanying fighters were assigned targets in the Pas de Calais area. Both missions were completed although full details have not been received. In these and other Allied operations during the day 37 enemy planes were reported as destroyed for a loss of five heavy bombers and 15 fighters.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Included in the 1049 sorties flown by the Mediterranean Allied Air Force during 10 February were missions by 153 B-17's and B-24's which concentrated 420 tons of high explosives on targets near our Anzio beachhead. Light and fighter bombers attacked assembly areas and bridges in the battle zone while fighters covered our VI Corps positions and flew convoy, reconnaissance and patrol missions. During the operations three





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

enemy planes were shot down for a loss of three B-17's and six Allied fighters.

2. Allied cruisers and destroyers furnished fire support for the left flank of our Anzio beachhead during 10 February. During the 24-hour period ending at noon on 11 February activity against the northern perimeter diminished somewhat; along the eastern flank an enemy attack by two companies in the Sessano area was repulsed.

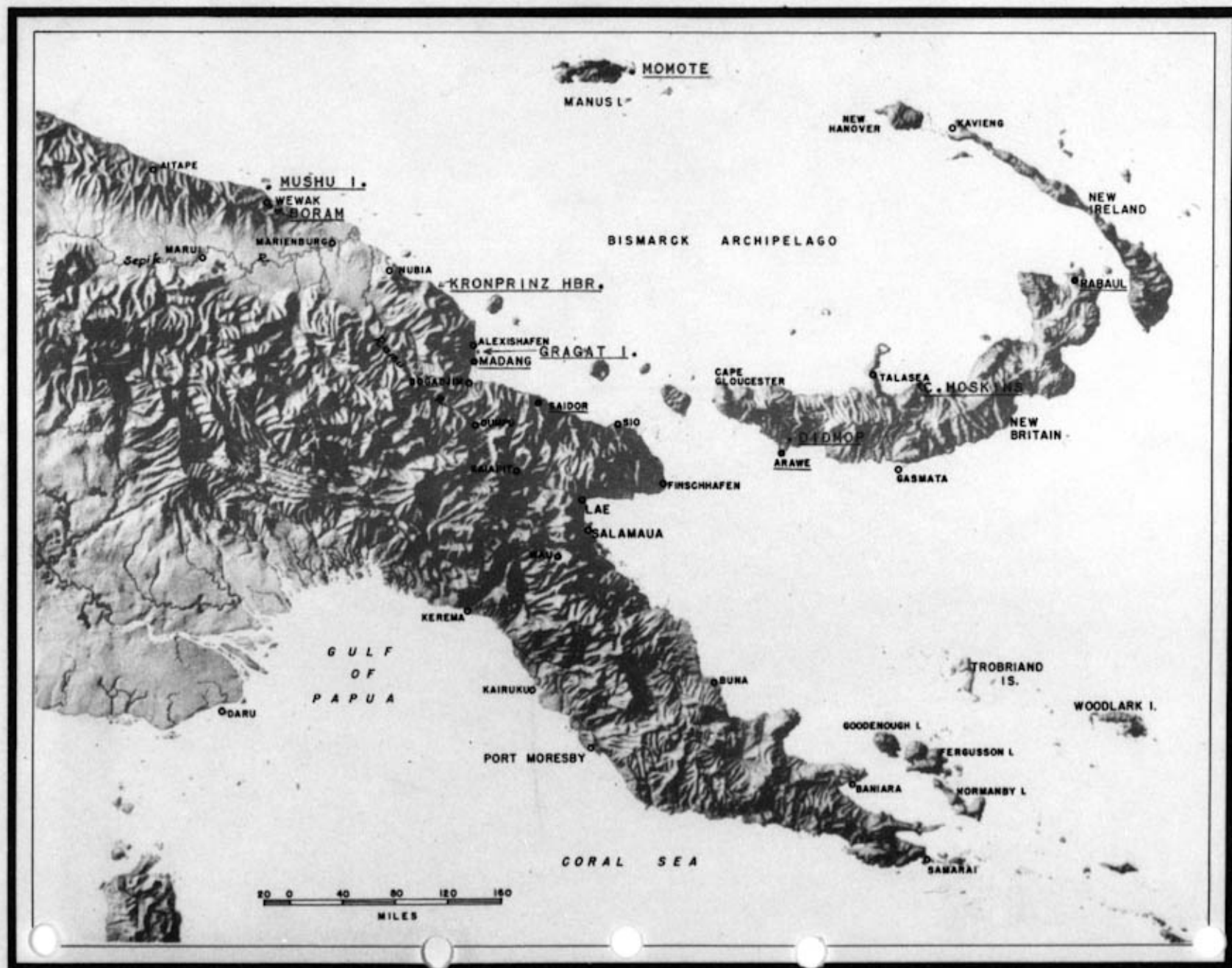
Our II Corps launched another attack on Cassino and the hill to the west during the morning. Only normal patrol activity and the regrouping of forces were reported from units on the remainder of the Italian front.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. 10th Air Force planes machine-gunned rolling stock in northern Burma during 8 February. The following day escorted B-25's started large fires south of Buthidaung. Missions totalling 32 light and fighter bombers raided enemy bivouac and supply areas near Mogaung.

British missions during 9 and 10 February included attacks on enemy troops and supply installations at Tanga and harassing raids against Japanese positions near Buthidaung, Pantha, Fort White and Kaladan. Four (probably seven) Japanese planes were shot down during raids on Allied positions in western Burma.

Taung Bazar, reported clear of the enemy during the night of 8-9 February, was occupied by British forces the next day. Severe fighting



was reported east of the Mayu Range. In the Hukawng Valley strong enemy resistance was encountered seven miles northeast of Taipha Ga; an Allied ambush west of the town resulted in the killing of 33 Japanese.

2. During 10 February 11 P-40's of the 14th Air Force bombed and machine-gunned a possible enemy supply and training center in the Wanling area, completely destroying three villages.

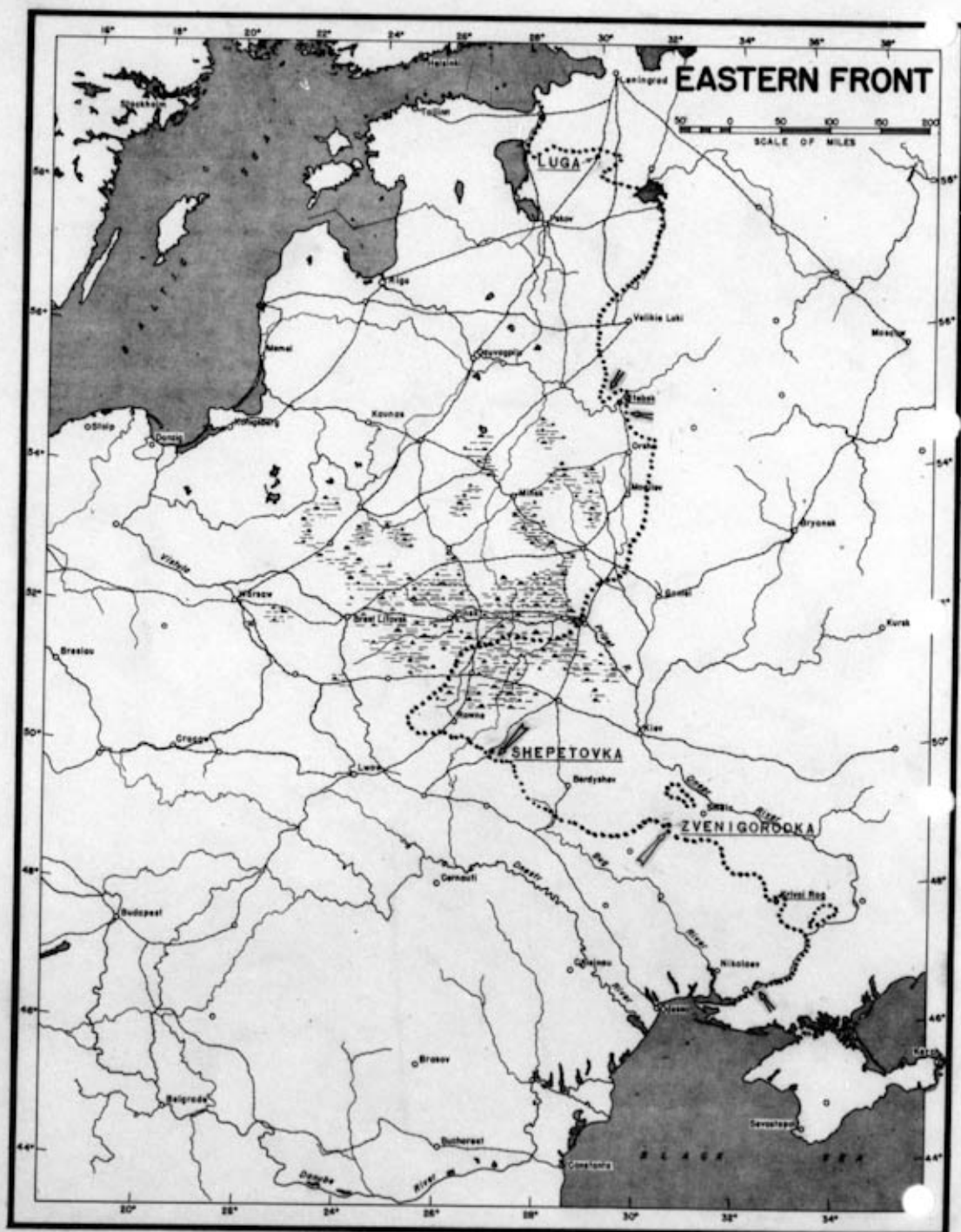
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Reconnaissance units from Arawe on New Britain operated two miles north of Didmop without contact on 10 February. Southwest of Saidor minor clashes occurred. More than 1200 Japanese corpses have been found on the trails in this region. Death had come from starvation, disease, privations or injury, indicating the utter collapse which, at the end, overwhelmed the enemy forces trapped on the Huon Peninsula.

The airdrome at Boram and adjacent camp areas were attacked by 25 B-24's; 18 others bombed Gragat Island and destroyed buildings in the Madang area. Small numbers of Allied aircraft operated against targets at Momote and Cape Hoskins, barges at Mushu Island and installations at Kronprinz Harbor.

2. Two South Pacific air formations totalling more than 180 planes hit airfield installations at Rabaul at noon on 9 February, damaging gun positions and the building areas and shooting down 20 (probably 27) enemy planes for the loss of two Allied fighters.

3. During the night of 8-9 February, 19 B-24's of our 7th Air Force



dropped 42 tons of bombs on Tarca and 15 tons on Mili.

EASTERN FRONT

Increased Soviet pressure, northwest of Luga during 11 February, was neutralized by German counterattacks. On the central front determined enemy resistance thwarted all efforts of the Soviets to encircle Vitebsk. A Red drive on the southern front captured the railroad junction of Shepetovka, but west of Zvenigorodka Soviet troops were reported on the defensive, meeting German counterattacks. The important iron mines at Krivoi Rog have been wrecked by the Germans. On the southern end of the battle front, the Germans admitted a new, but unlocated, Soviet bridgehead somewhere along the lower reaches of the Dnepr.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 793

0700 February 10 to 0700 February 11, 1944

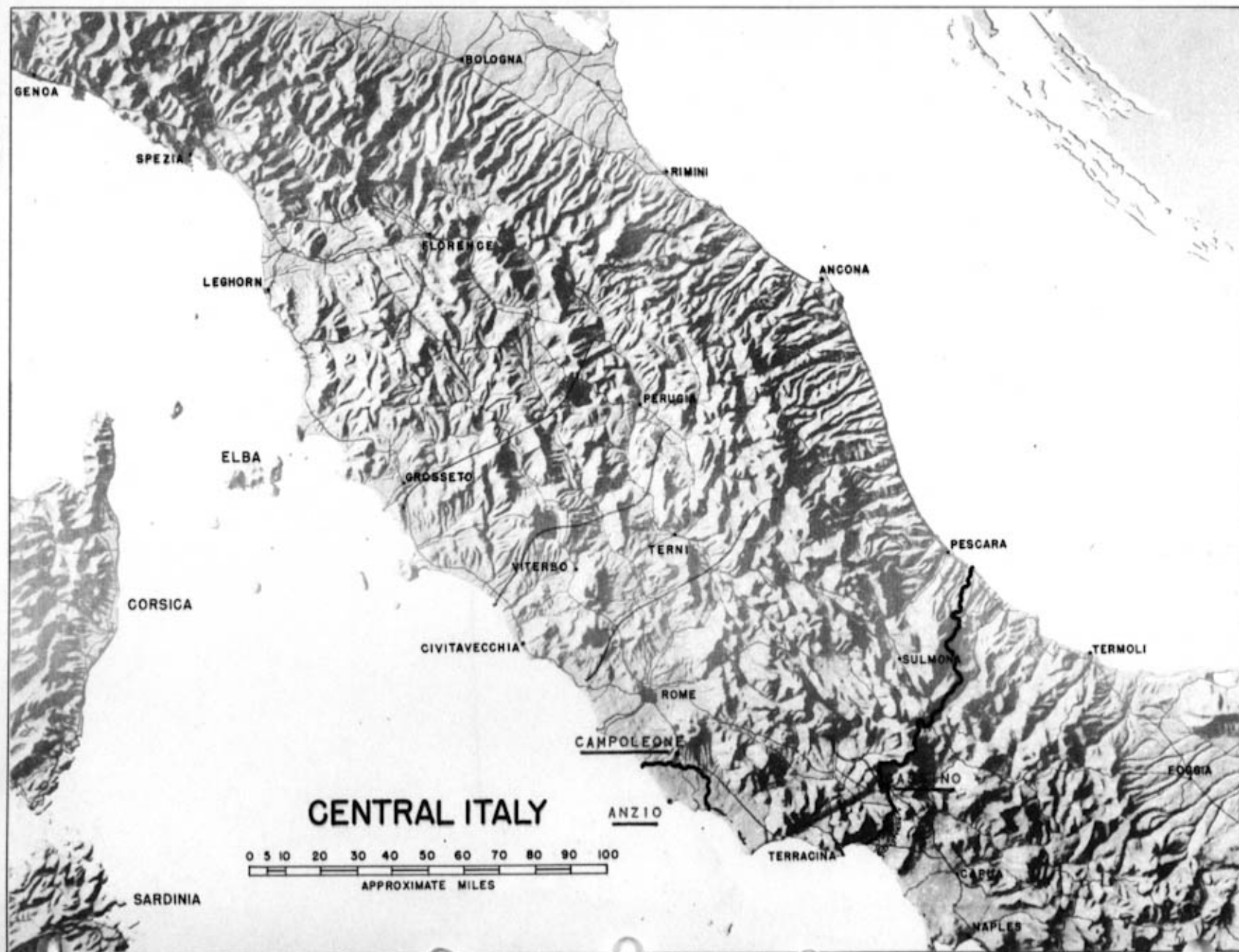
COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

RSA, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

EUROPEAN THEATER

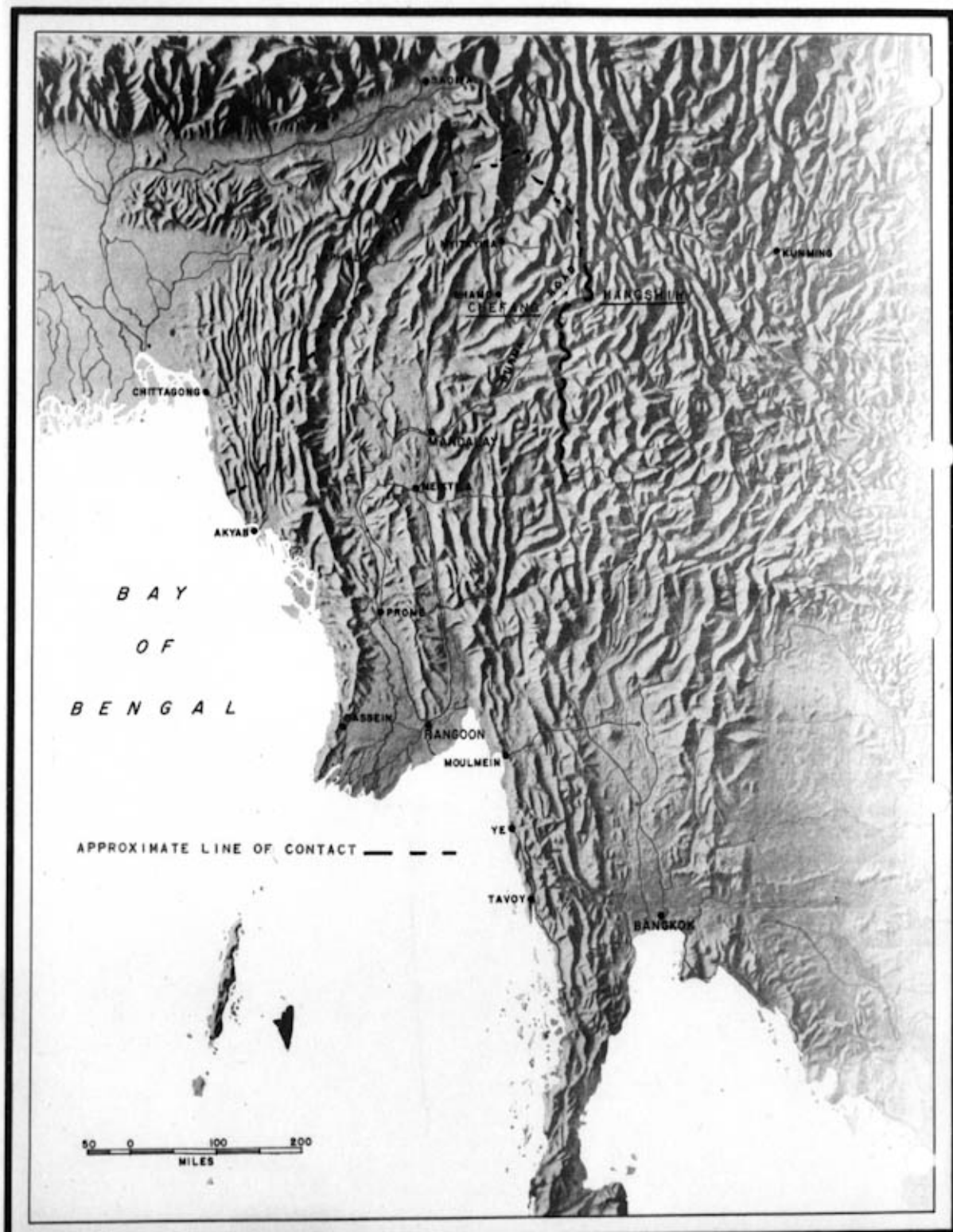
1. Three German planes sank a British tanker off Seydisfjordur, Iceland, on 10 February; no casualties resulted.

2. During the night of 8-9 February 12 RAF heavy bombers successfully attacked an airplane engine works northeast of Bordeaux, while Mosquitoes bombed the ball-bearing works at Elberfeld and targets at Brunswick. The following day escorted 9th Air Force B-26's bombed the Tergnier railroad yards, an airdrome at Ponz, a storage tank at Quilleboeuf, and special military objectives in northern France; no enemy fighters were encountered and all our planes returned. That night RAF intruder Mosquitoes bombed targets in the Ruhr including the Elberfeld ball-bearing works, and blast furnaces, steel mills and industrial targets elsewhere. On 10 February 188 B-17's with 630 escorting fighters and 101 B-24's with 90 fighters attacked Brunswick and the Gilze-Rijen airfield respectively; no further details have been reported.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Operating in adverse weather which prevented major air operations on 9 February, our medium bombers attacked enemy motor transportation and road junctions in the Campoleone area; A-20's pattern-bombed enemy troop concentrations near Anzio. Fighters and fighter-bombers supported beachhead operations and flew offensive sorties over the Garigliano front.

2. A German force estimated to be a reinforced division attacked the British sector on the north side of the Allied beachhead at Anzio



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
20 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

during the morning of 9 February. US armored elements counterattacked during the afternoon to restore the situation and a US infantry regiment entered the line on the right of the British to relieve the pressure. The fighting which was heavy along the eastern perimeter of the beachhead during the morning subsided as the day progressed. Our II Corps, aided by tanks, continued its house-to-house fight for Cassino. South of that town the enemy launched a strong counterattack on the morning of the 10th. Patrolling continued on the Eighth Army front.

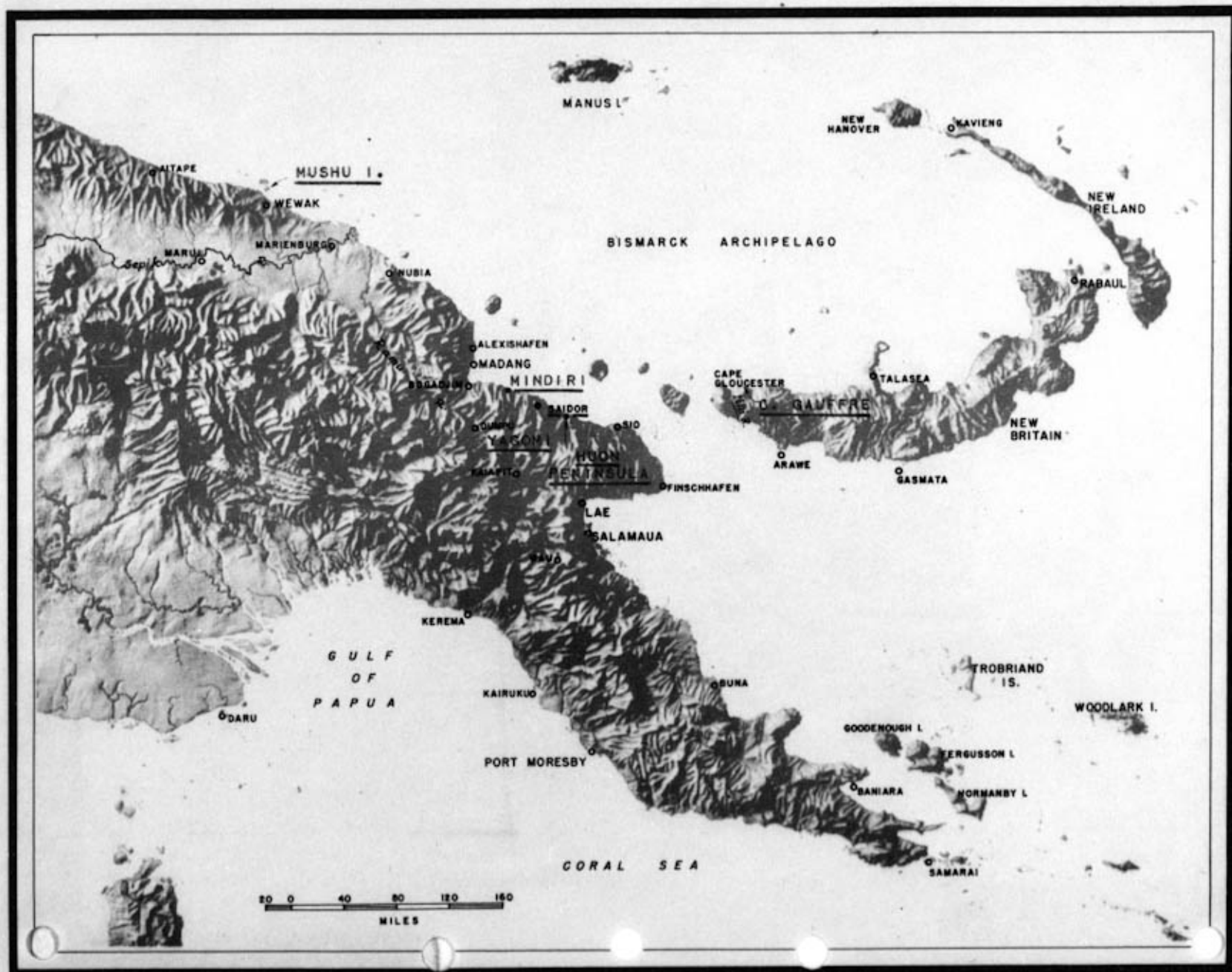
ASIATIC THEATER

During 9 February 16 P-40's of the 14th Air Force, 11 carrying incendiaries and parachute fragmentation clusters, hit barracks and oil drums near Chefang and reported the complete destruction of a nearby village and the town of Mangshih by fire. Medium bombers demolished the wireless station southwest of Haiphong and damaged other buildings in the vicinity.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied forces consolidated their hold on the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea on 10 February when forward elements of the Australian force advancing westward along the northeast New Guinea coast established contact at Yagomi with US units operating from the Saidor beachhead. A Japanese force, estimated to be 400 strong, retreated westward along the trail 20 miles south of Saidor on 7 and 8 February.

During 9 February Cape Gloucester patrols advanced two miles



east of Cape Gauffre and reached the west bank of the Itni River without contact.

5th Air Force patrol bombers machine-gunned and sank nine barges in the Sepik River area and damaged others near Mushu Island during 9 February. The Mindiri Plantation area was bombed and machine-gunned by 24 escorted A-20's which started fires and destroyed native huts.

2. In the Central Pacific Area on 7 February 16 P-40's bombed the pier area at Jaluit, eight B-25's hit gun positions, runways and barracks at Taroa, and nine B-25's attacked the airfield at Wotje. Nine US flying boats bombed Wake during the night of 8-9 February.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces west of Leningrad continued their slow advance during 10 February. To the south Red Armies maintained pressure on Vitebsk and on the German forces encircled northwest of Smela and northeast of Nikopol.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 792

0700 February 9 to 0700 February 10, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 100 200 300 400
KILOMETERS
— SCALE OF MILES —

THE FÆRØES

SHETLAND IS.

WIESBADEN

VERONA

PADUA



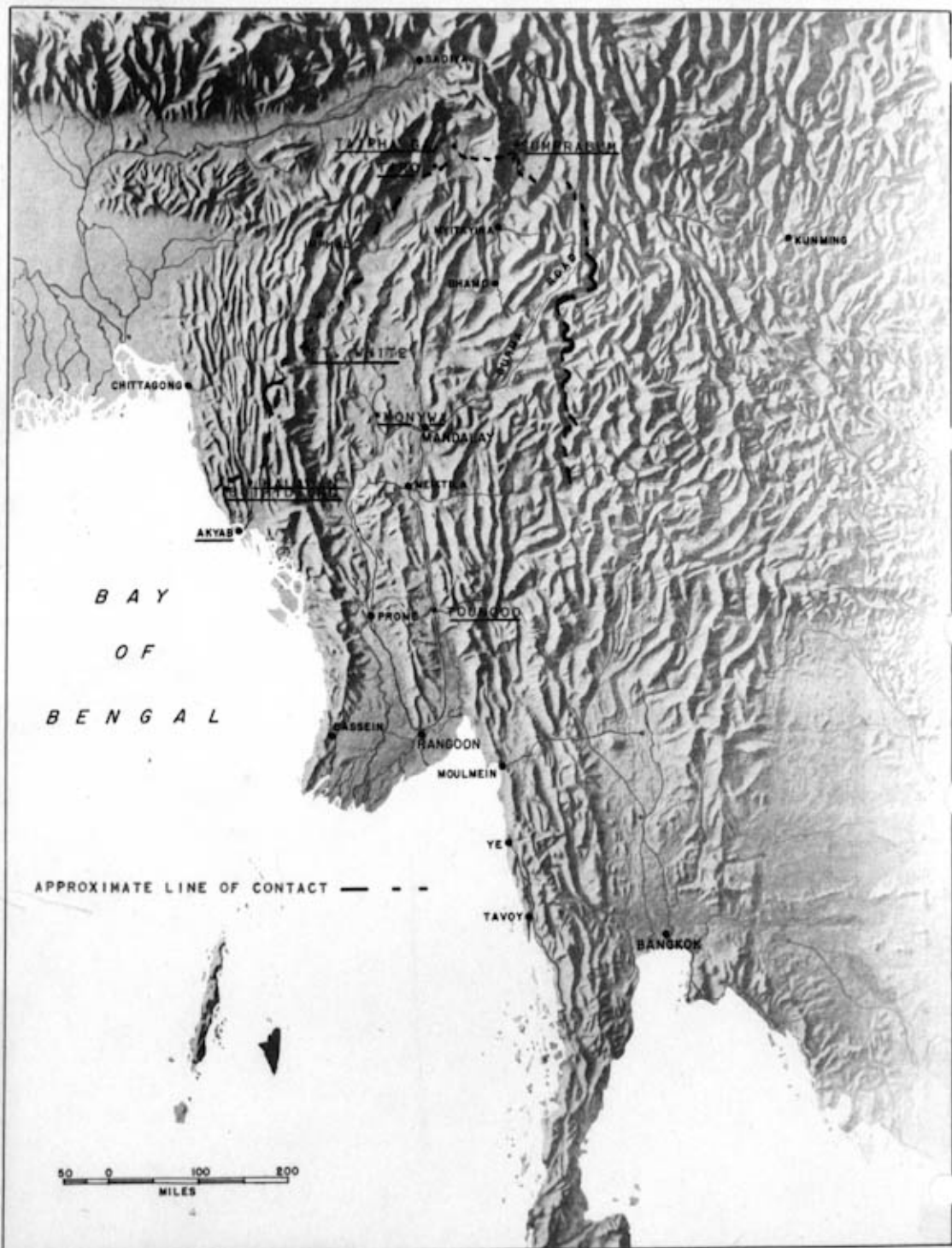
EUROPEAN THEATER

In the 8th Air Force attacks against the Frankfurt-Wiesbaden area on 8 February overcast weather precluded observation of results; the 195 B-17's participating dropped 491 tons of bombs and incendiaries and shot down three (probably seven) enemy aircraft attempting interception. More than 550 US fighters provided the escort for these formations and shot down 16 (probably 17) enemy planes in aerial combat. Thirteen of our heavy bombers and nine fighters failed to return. One hundred and ten 8th Air Force B-24's and 270 9th Air Force B-26's, attacking airfields and other targets in northern France through heavily overcast weather the same day, encountered little enemy reaction and all planes returned safely.

Deteriorating weather conditions forced cancellation of 8th and 15th Air Force missions against German targets on 9 February.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force concentrated against airdromes and rail communications in northern and central Italy during the night of 7-8 February and the following day. The railroad yards at Padua and Verona were hit by 38 RAF heavy bombers and 36 B-17's respectively. Formations totalling 165 escorted B-24's bombed the railroad yards at Prato and Piombino and the airdromes at Viterbo, Orvieto, and Tarquinia. Thirty-three B-26's reported concentrated hits on the Siena railroad yards; 23 others bombed a railway bridge northeast of Civita-Castellana.



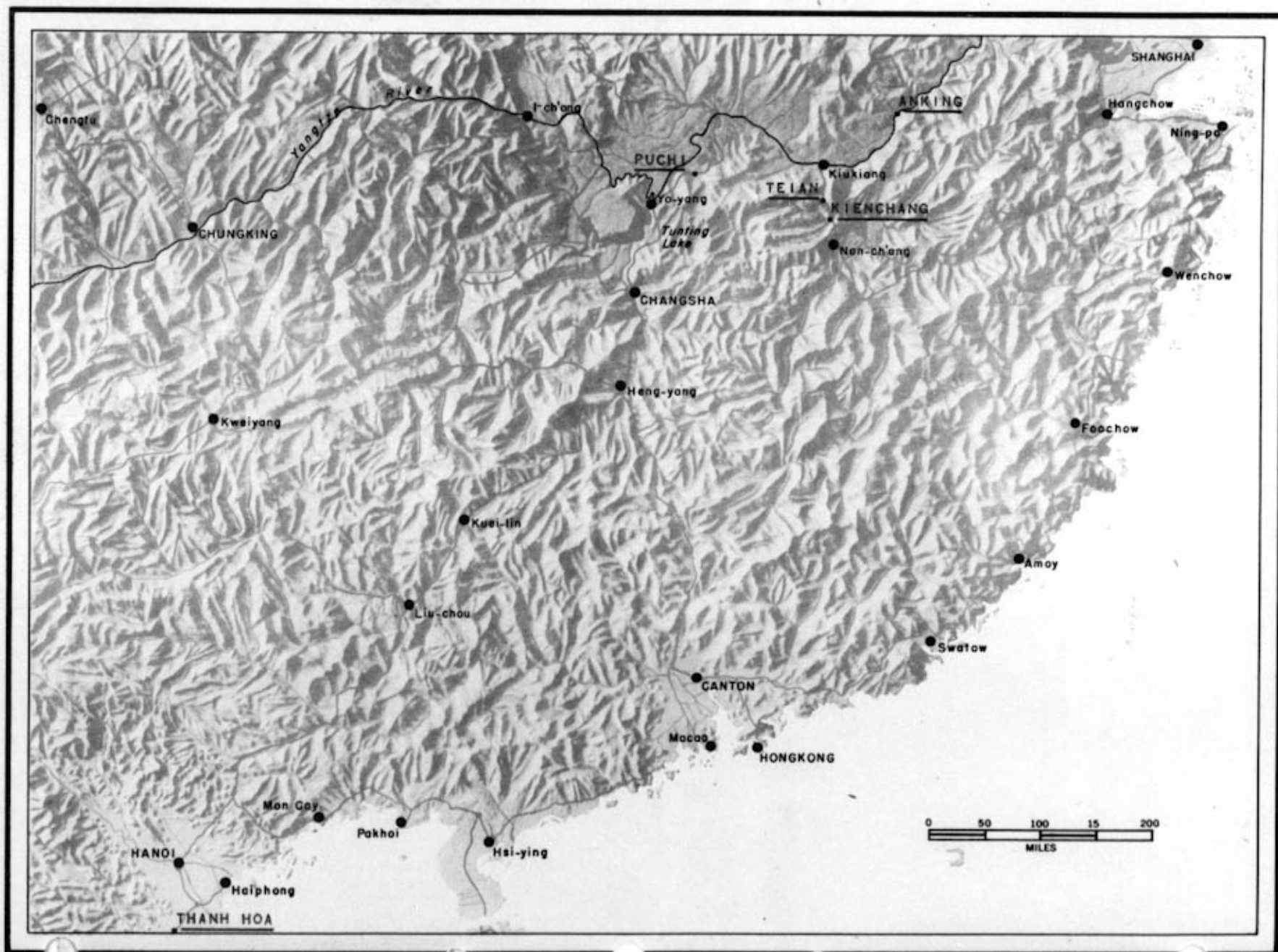
Cisterna and other key points between Rome and the Garigliano were targets for other medium bombers and fighter aircraft. RAF fighter planes over the Adriatic hit three freighters. During this period five (probably seven) enemy aircraft were destroyed for a loss of seven Allied fighters and light bombers.

2. Allied forces in the Anzio beachhead reacted aggressively to German attacks on the east and north during 8 February, no substantial changes in forward positions resulting. Reports covering the 24-hour period ending at noon the next day indicate that Fifth Army units successfully repulsed local enemy counterattacks against their newly-won positions northeast of Castelforte. At Cassino both sides used tanks in heavy fighting; enemy artillery fire in this sector was especially heavy during the night of 8-9 February. Elsewhere along the front only normal patrol activity was maintained.

ASIATIC THEATER

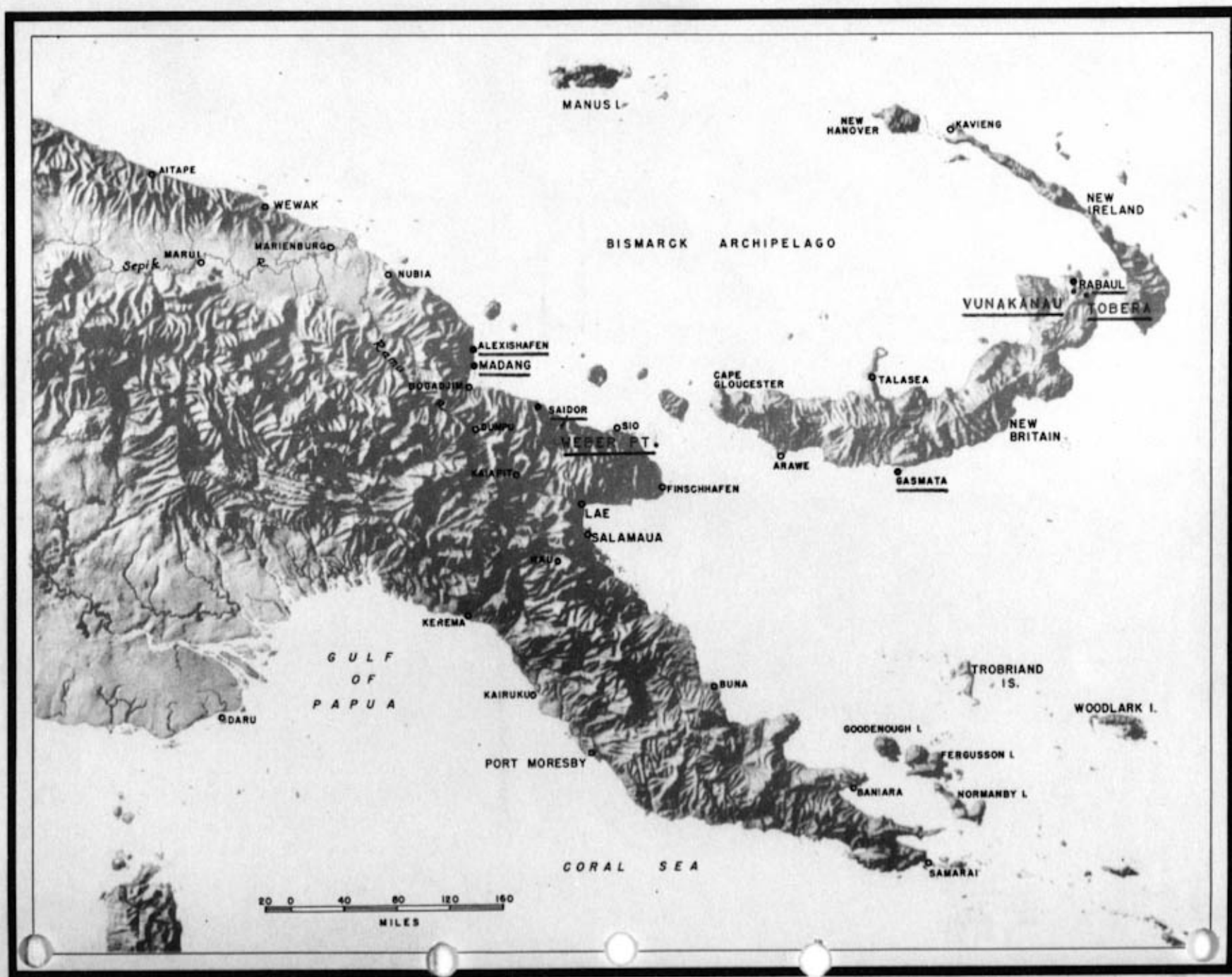
1. During 6, 7 and 8 February Allied forces surrounded and killed 40 Japanese five miles west of Taipha Ga. Some nine miles east of Taro another enemy group of 100 has been surrounded. Allied patrols are also active in the vicinity of Sumprabum. In the Fort White area 23 more of the enemy died in British ambushes. In the Arakan sector, severe fighting was reported several miles northwest of Bathidaung; the enemy is reported to be infiltrating to the north in the vicinity of Kaladan.

The Royal Air Force operating over the western Burmese border and along the Arakan coast during this period bombed two villages, enemy



MAI 2437 (FREE)
24 JUNE 1943

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS



positions and troop concentrations south of Fort White and the Toungoo airfield, where hits were scored on the runway and dispersal areas and several fires were started. Two troop-laden river craft and three other similar vessels were destroyed north of Akyab. US fighter bombers attacked Wuntho, while B-25's damaged the bridges north of Monywa and bombed targets west of Buthidaung.

2. 14th Air Force B-25's scored two direct hits on the Thanh Hoa powerhouse and shelled and machine-gunned a radio station and barracks in that area. Another medium bomber carrying six 500-pound bombs, sank a 150-foot freighter, and three (probably five) 100-foot vessels southwest of Anking. Fighter aircraft bombed railroad bridges at Puchi and Kienchang and started fires among warehouses at Teian; one P-51 failed to return.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Forward Allied units on the northeastern New Guinea coast passed Weber Point during 8 February, advancing to within five miles of American forces operating from Saidor.

Allied air missions, including one formation of 24 escorted B-25's, concentrated on enemy installations in the Alexishafen-Madang area attacking supply dumps, air strips, barges and buildings. Forty-two Allied light bombers and fighters hit supply areas east of Gasmata. Dutch B-25's raided barracks and the waterfront area at Toeal in the Kai Islands.

2. South Pacific aircraft again returned to attack airfield targets

near Rabaul on 7 February. Seventeen B-24's with a cover of 32 Army and Navy fighters damaged the air strip at Vunakanau with 79 tons of bombs and shot down one (probably eight) Japanese planes; 81 Navy bombers covered by 72 Allied fighters dropped 50 tons on antiaircraft positions and the runway at Tobera and destroyed 11 (probably 19) of at least 30 intercepting planes in aerial combat. In a pre-dawn attack against shipping at Rabaul the next morning, five Navy planes hit a submarine and left a freighter smoking.

WAR DEPARTMENT .

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

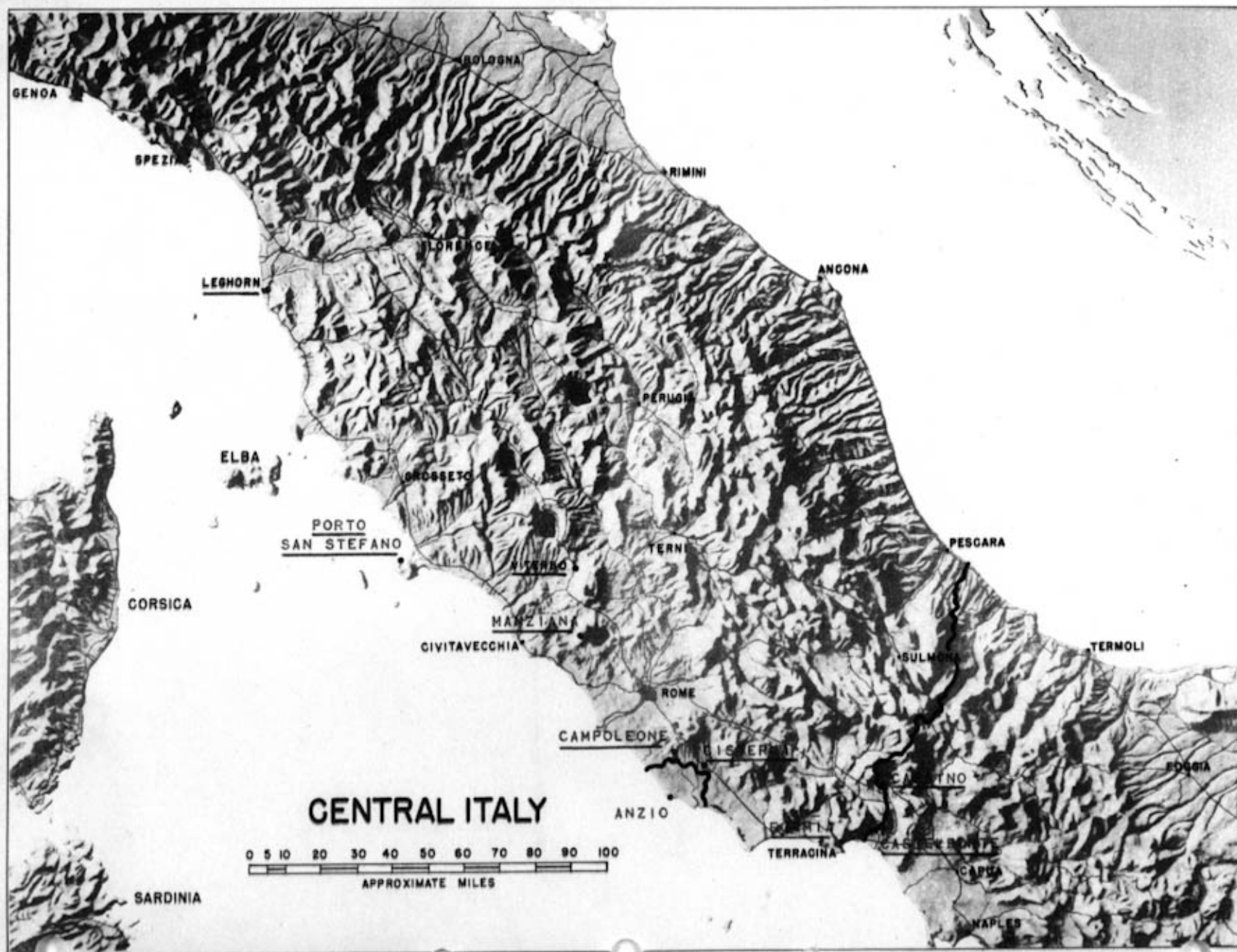
No. 791

0700 February 8 to 0700 February 9, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

RRA, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

EUROPEAN THEATER

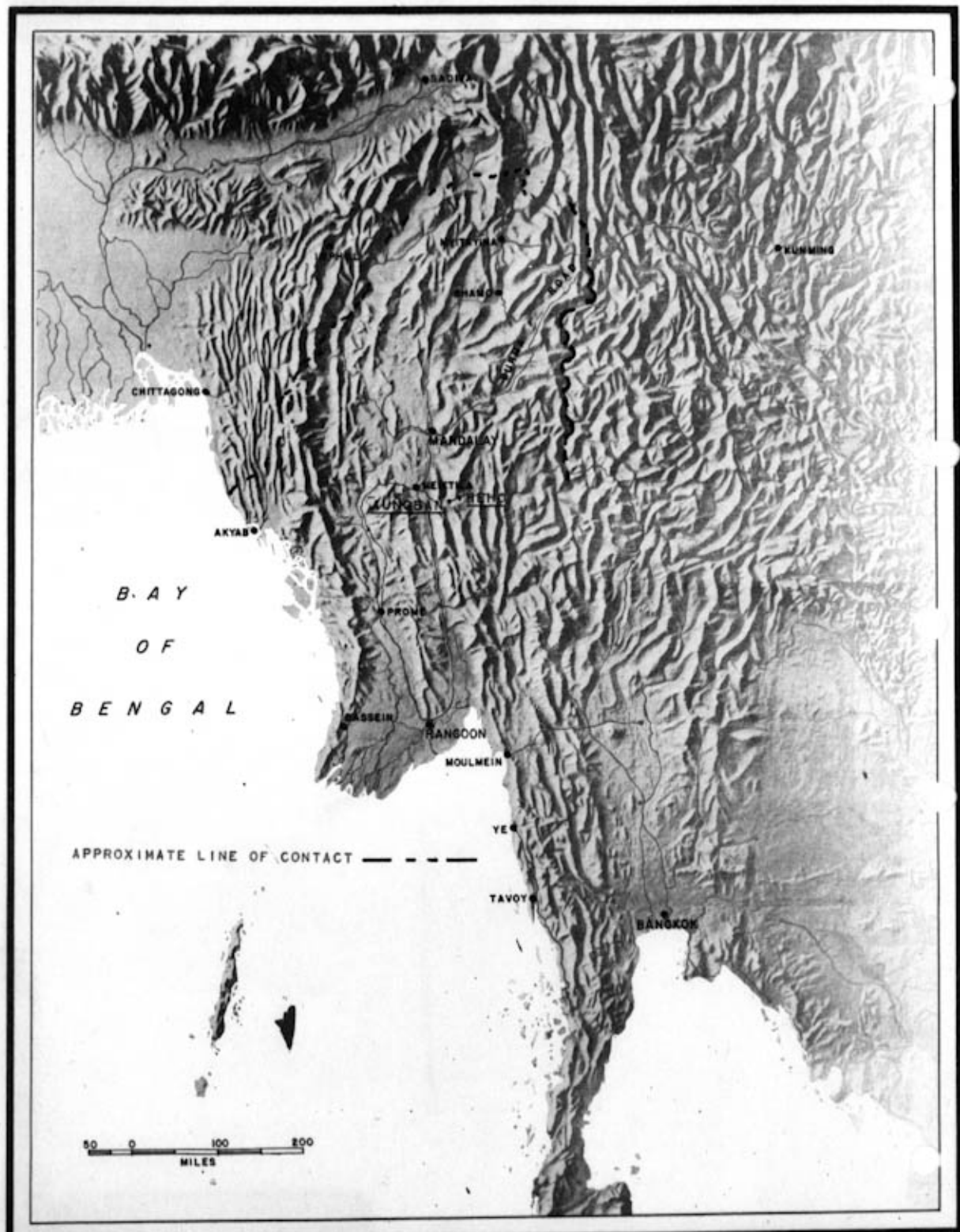
During the night of 7-8 February 35 Mosquitoes harassed objectives in the Ruhr. The next day 8th Air Force B-17's bombed Frankfurt while B-24's attacked special targets in northern France.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Medium bomber missions attacked the Viterbo railroad yards, bombed the railroad south of Manziana, hit Cisterna, and damaged harbor installations at Leghorn and Porto San Stefano during 7 February. Light and fighter bombers raided Campoleone, docks and sidings at Porto San Stefano, and targets near the beachhead and in the battle areas to the east. During the day 22 enemy planes and two gliders were shot down for the loss of six Allied fighters.

2. During 7 February Allied forces in the Anzio beachhead continued aggressive patrolling and consolidation of their positions. That night the enemy attacked along the northwest perimeter but the final outcome of this action has not been reported. Several enemy bombing raids caused a number of casualties and considerable damage, especially to a US evacuation hospital.

By noon of 8 February British units elsewhere on the Fifth Army front gained ground in the hill mass northeast of Castelforte while US troops farther north continued their pressure against Cassino and enemy positions to the west. Allied naval forces shelled enemy heavy batteries east and northeast of Formia.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

Normal patrol activity was reported on the Eighth Army front.

Casualties reported to date from our Anzio beachhead are as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>
US	465	1986	916
British	<u>241</u>	<u>1218</u>	<u>757</u>
	706	3204	1673

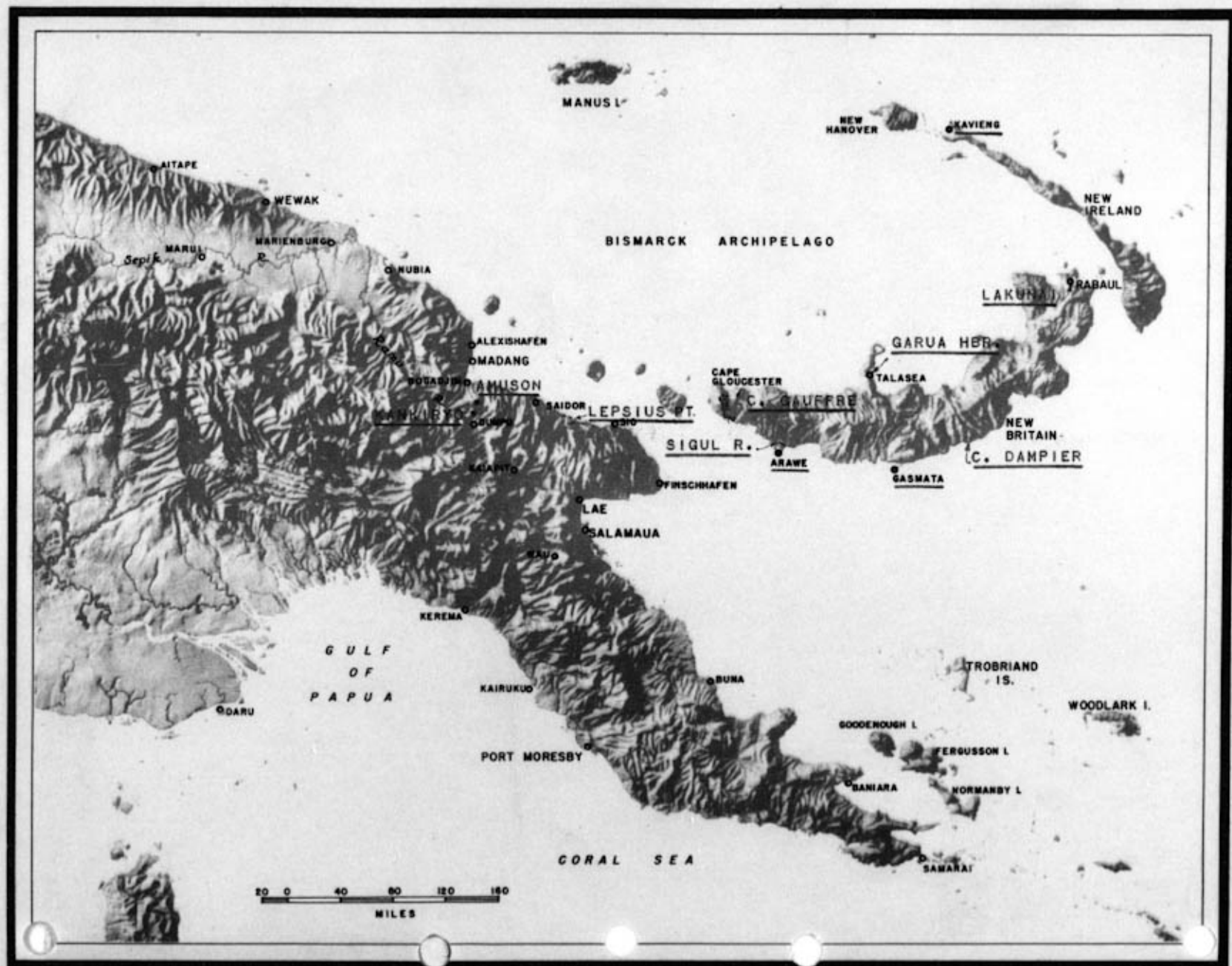
US troops in this area have captured 1,090 prisoners of war; British units, 670.

ASIATIC THEATER

During 5 February and the following night 35 US and British heavy bombers attacked the Heho and Aungban airfields with good results. Lighter aircraft raided enemy positions and headquarters in western and northern Burma.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied forces advancing in New Guinea and New Britain reported increased patrol activity during 7 February. On Cape Gloucester reconnaissance units near Cape Gauffre reported slight contact. At Arawe patrols to the northwest encountered opposition near the Itni River while to the east other units reached the mouth of the Sigul River unopposed. On New Guinea patrols from Kankiryo reached Amuson without contact; Allied forces near Lepsius Point advanced three miles to the west.



Enemy supply installations, barracks and the jetty area at Ambon were hit by 13 B-24's. Reconnaissance bombers, operating over the Bismarcks, started fires at Kavieng airfield and attacked Garua Harbor and buildings at Cape Dampier. Sixteen Australian P-40's attacked supply points east of Gasmata.

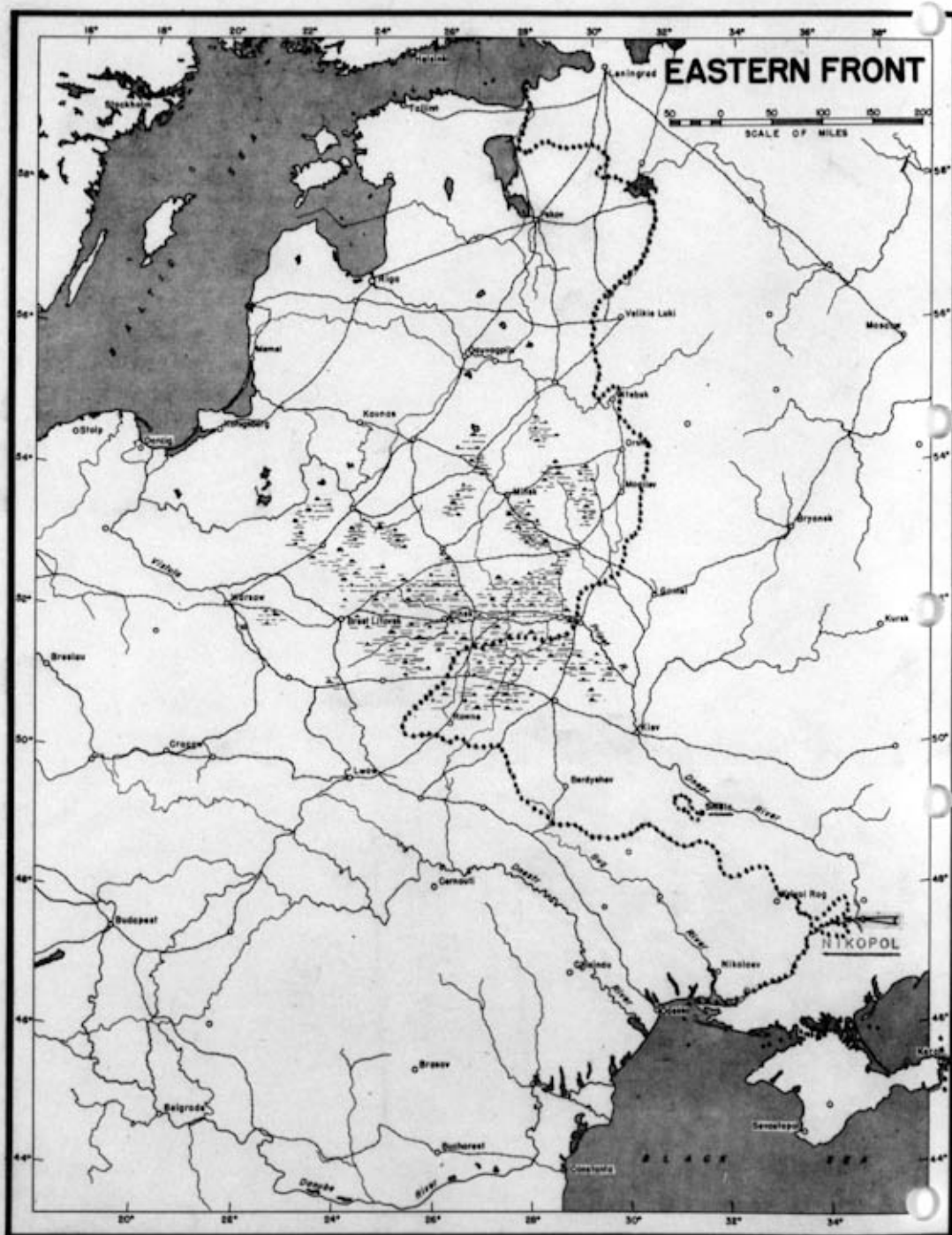
2. Fifty-one South Pacific Army bombers with their cover of 119 Allied fighters heavily damaged airfield installations at Iakunai during the morning of 6 February, shot down 13 (probably 20) enemy planes, and returned safely.

3. Central Pacific air missions during 6 February included attacks by eight B-24's on Taroa, nine B-24's against Wotje, and 33 A-24's and P-40's on Mili.

4. Figures for casualties in the Kwajalein operation by evening of 6 February were as follows:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Northern Attack Force (4th Marine Division)	129	436	65	630
Southern Attack Force (7th Infantry Division)	<u>157</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>886</u>
Totals	286	1148	82	1516

	<u>Enemy Prisoners Captured</u>	<u>Enemy Killed</u>	
	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Korean</u>	
Northern Attack Force (4th Marine Division)	51	40	3472
Southern Attack Force (7th Infantry Division)	<u>48</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>4650</u>
Totals	99	165	8122



A late report states that the capture and occupation of the Kwajalein Atoll was completed at 4:00 PM EWT on 8 February 1944.

EASTERN FRONT

Fighting abated on the northern front on 8 February, the Germans checking further Soviet advances. The Soviets continued to maintain pressure against several points in the center but were unable to effect gains. To the south, the Red armies are pressing from the north and south to complete the destruction of enemy forces isolated northwest of Smela. German efforts to relieve their surrounded troops made no progress. Nikopol fell to the Red Army which cleared the bridgehead on the left bank of the Dnepr.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 790

0700 February 7 to 0700 February 8, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Directives have been issued for the movement of the 77th Infantry Division (Major General Andrew D. Bruce) from Camp Pickett, Virginia, to the San Francisco Port of Embarkation for further movement overseas.

2. Major General Clayton L. Bissell became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the War Department on 6 February, 1944, vice Major General George V. Strong who will be retired shortly.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Final reports of air operations on 6 February indicate that unfavorable weather permitted only some 300, of 800 Allied heavy and medium bombers dispatched, to bomb airfields and special targets in France; 17 (probably 20) enemy planes were shot down for a loss of five heavy bombers, one medium bomber and four fighters.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. The enemy attacked shipping off Anzio with rocket and radio-controlled bombs during the night of 5-6 February but no damage was done.

Weather again hampered Allied air operations over Italy on 6 February. Two formations totaling 64 medium bombers attacked the Orte bridge and the Frascati railroad junction. Campoleone, Roccasecca and rail and motor transportation in the Rome area were the principal targets of extensive light and fighter bomber sorties flown in support of ground operations.



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

RNA, OSS
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2. Only normal patrol activity was reported at the Anzio beachhead on 7 February. Recent German attacks have been neither coordinated nor pressed home; enemy artillery, including the heavy 210 mm calibers, is covering the whole depth of our position. //

Along the Garigliano the British X Corps repulsed a counterattack southeast of Monte Majo. Our II Corps continued to press its attack against Cassino. Enemy patrols were active in the vicinity of Arielli but were driven off.

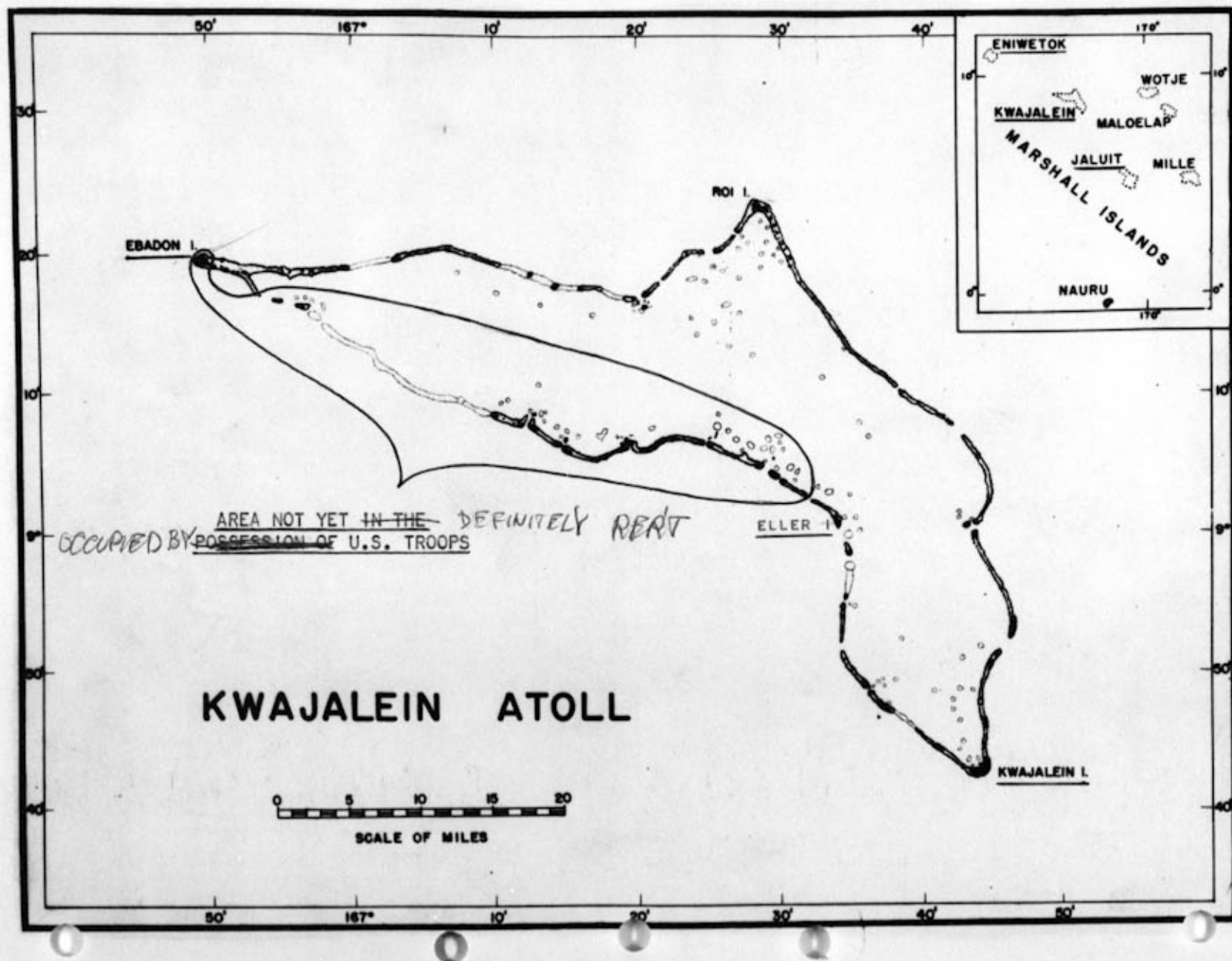
ASIATIC THEATER

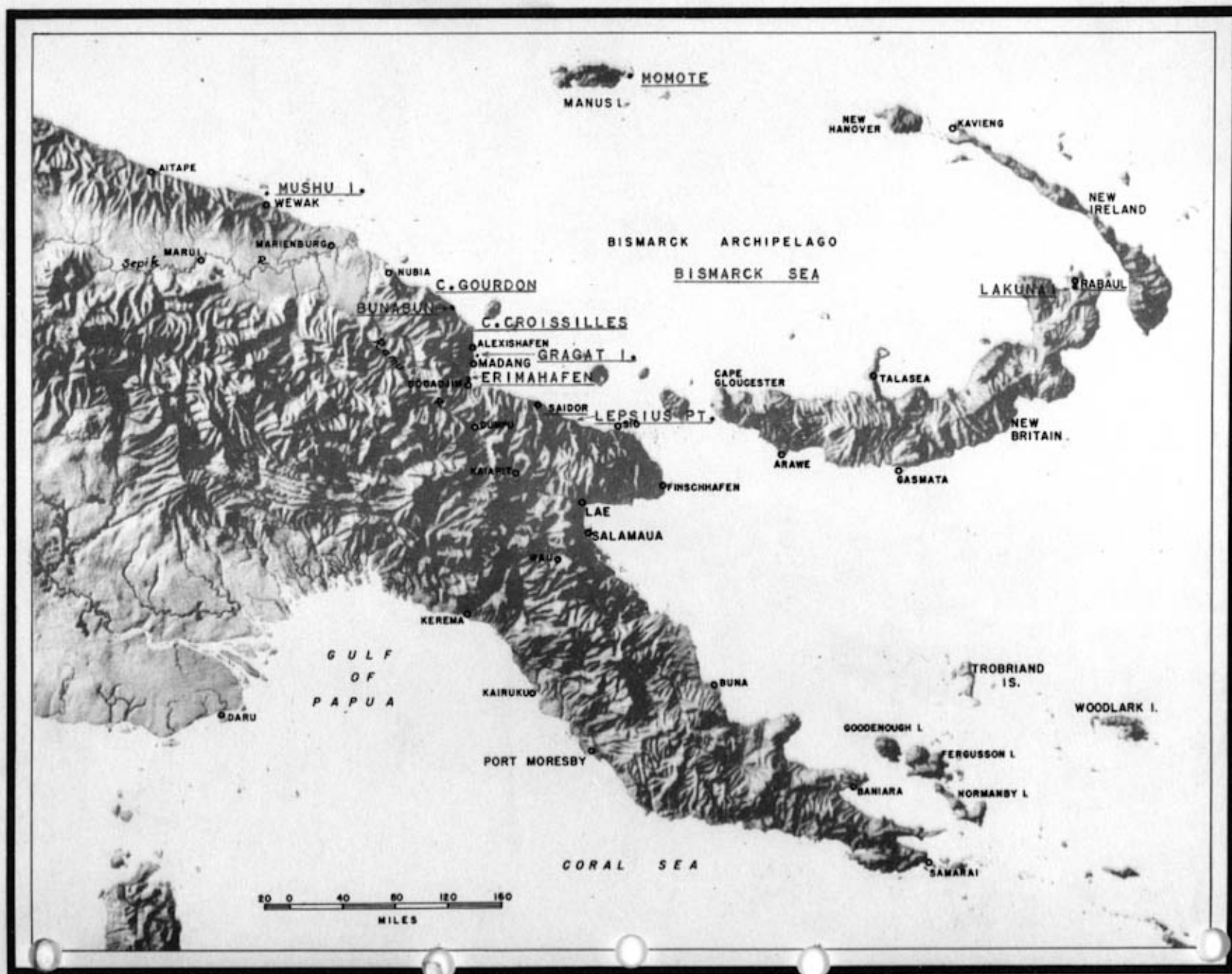
Medium bombers of the 14th Air Force destroyed bridges and trains along the Gulf of Tongking coast during 6 February. Two planes crashed in friendly territory and one is missing. Eleven P-40's machine-gunned sampans and power launches in a reconnaissance sweep over the Tungting Lake region.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Forward elements of the Australian 8th Brigade reached Lepsius Point during 6 February, approximately 18 miles from eastern patrols of our Saidor beachhead forces.

Forty Three B-24's bombed the runway at Momote, supply areas at Cragat Island and targets at Erimahafen. B-25's blew up an ammunition dump at Bunabun, destroyed barges, and machine-gunned villages and trucks along the New Guinea coast from Cape Gourdon to Cape Croissilles. Escorted light bombers sank two coastal luggers and set two sea trucks, a small freighter and an escort vessel afire at Mushu Island.





2. South Pacific air missions totaling 186 Army and Navy planes attacked the Lakunai airfield during 5 February, hitting a fuel dump, silencing antiaircraft positions and leaving the runway unserviceable. Seven (probably 11) enemy planes were shot down for the loss of one bomber and three fighters.

3. Our 7th Infantry Division completed offensive operations in the southern half of Kwajalein Atoll on 5 February. Moderate resistance was encountered especially on Eller Island where the Japanese defenders consisted of the crews of three beached vessels. All of the eastern islands of the atoll and those along the north coast, except Ebadon on the northwest tip, are now in our possession. Army casualties to 6 February totalled 110 killed, 662 wounded, and 20 missing; 4,654 Japanese have been killed, 40 Japanese and 122 Koreans taken prisoner, and 178 islanders taken into protective custody.

Fourteen P-40's attacked Jaluit with half-ton bombs during the day, and carrier-based aircraft again attacked Eniwetok.

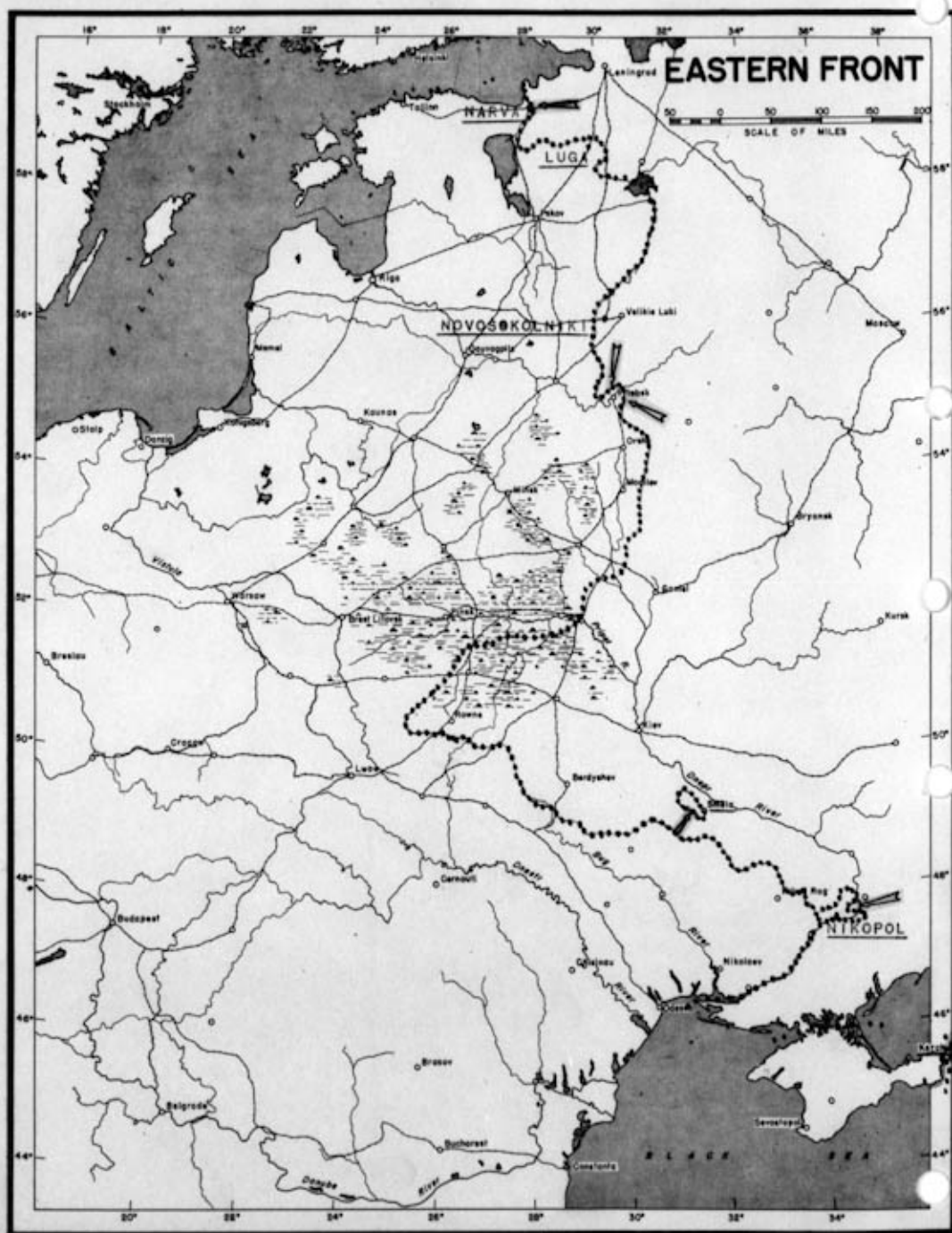
EASTERN FRONT

Soviet troops forced a crossing of the Narva River during 7 February,
and at last report were fighting in the southern part of the city of Narva.
Substantial advances were also scored north and northeast of Luga as the Germans continued to withdraw to the southwest. On the central front flooded terrain hampered operations, the Soviets making slight progress north and northwest of Novosokolniki. Soviet units reduced the areas held

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

by German forces trapped near Smela and Nikopol, reaching the latter city in a drive from the east. Kerch has been reinforced by a German infantry division; street fighting continued in the town.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

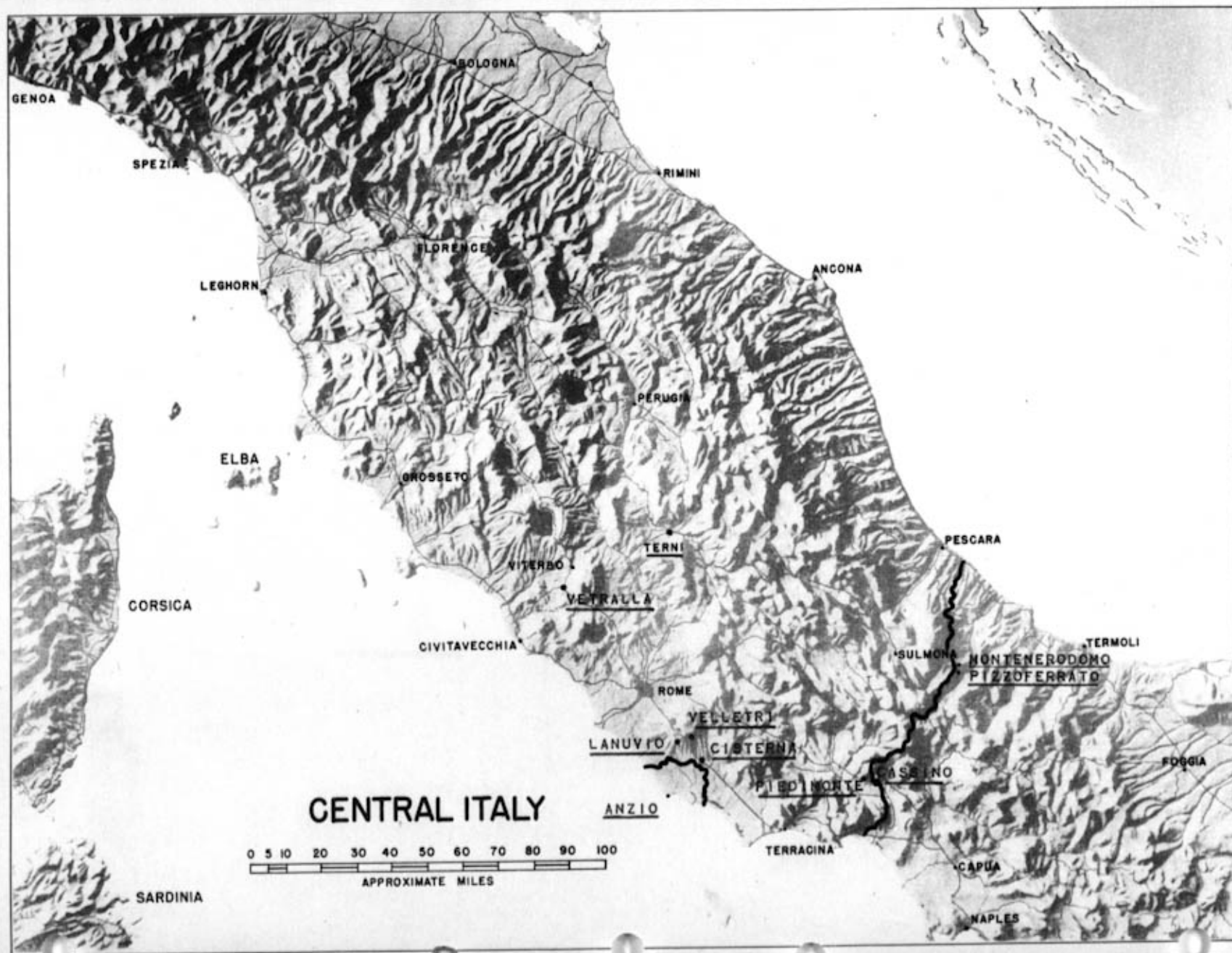
No. 789

0700 February 6 to 0700 February 7, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Four US planes bombed targets on Paramushiro through a heavy overcast on 5 February.

EUROPEAN THEATER

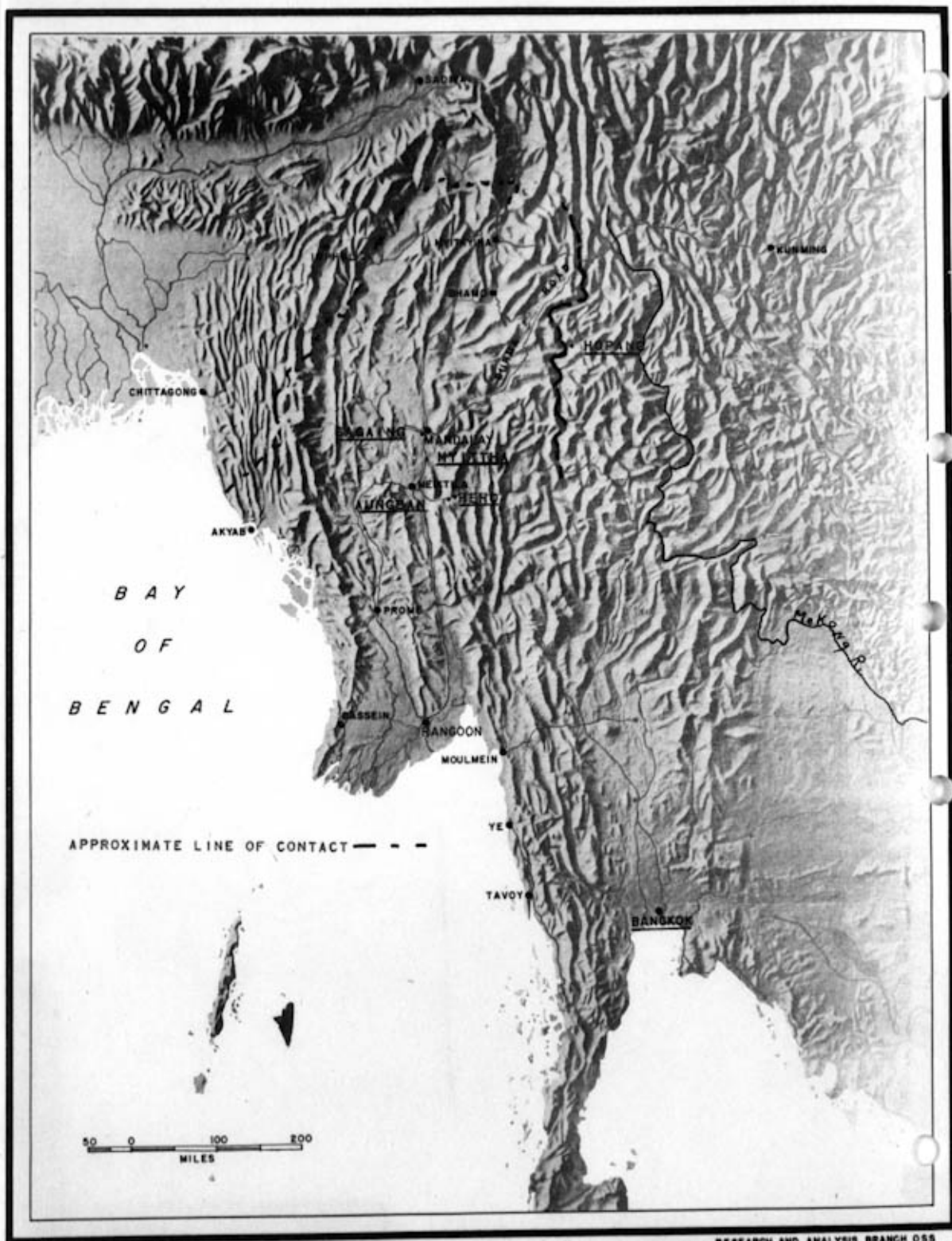
During the night of 5-6 February RAF heavy bombers laid mines off the south coast of Norway while Mosquitoes operated over Berlin and other targets in Germany.

The following day three missions totaling 673 escorted Allied heavy bombers were dispatched to attack targets in north and southeast France. Complete details have not been received.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Bad weather grounded heavy bombers on 5 February and curtailed other air operations. Twenty-four B-25's of the Tactical Air Force bombed Terni railroad yards while 128 A-20's and A-36's attacked road and rail junctions at Cisterna, Vetralla, Velletri, Lanuvio, and Piedimonte. Fighters and fighter bombers supported ground operations and patrolled the battle area. Four enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of four fighters and one light bomber.

2. Although the enemy continued to demonstrate aggressively against our Anzio beachhead on 5 February little change in the situation was reported, German efforts being nullified by Allied artillery fire



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

and determined counterattacks.

The assault of our II Corps continued against Cassino and the hills to the northwest.

On the Eighth Army front Allied forward troops are now established at Montenerodomo and Pizzoferrato.

3. Casualty figures to 3 February follow:

<u>Fifth Army</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
US	3,707	16,510	5,448	25,665
British	2,478	12,025	4,101	18,604
French	913	5,302	293	6,508
<u>Eighth Army</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>10,864</u>	<u>1,967</u>	<u>15,871</u>
Grand Totals	10,138	44,701	11,809	66,648

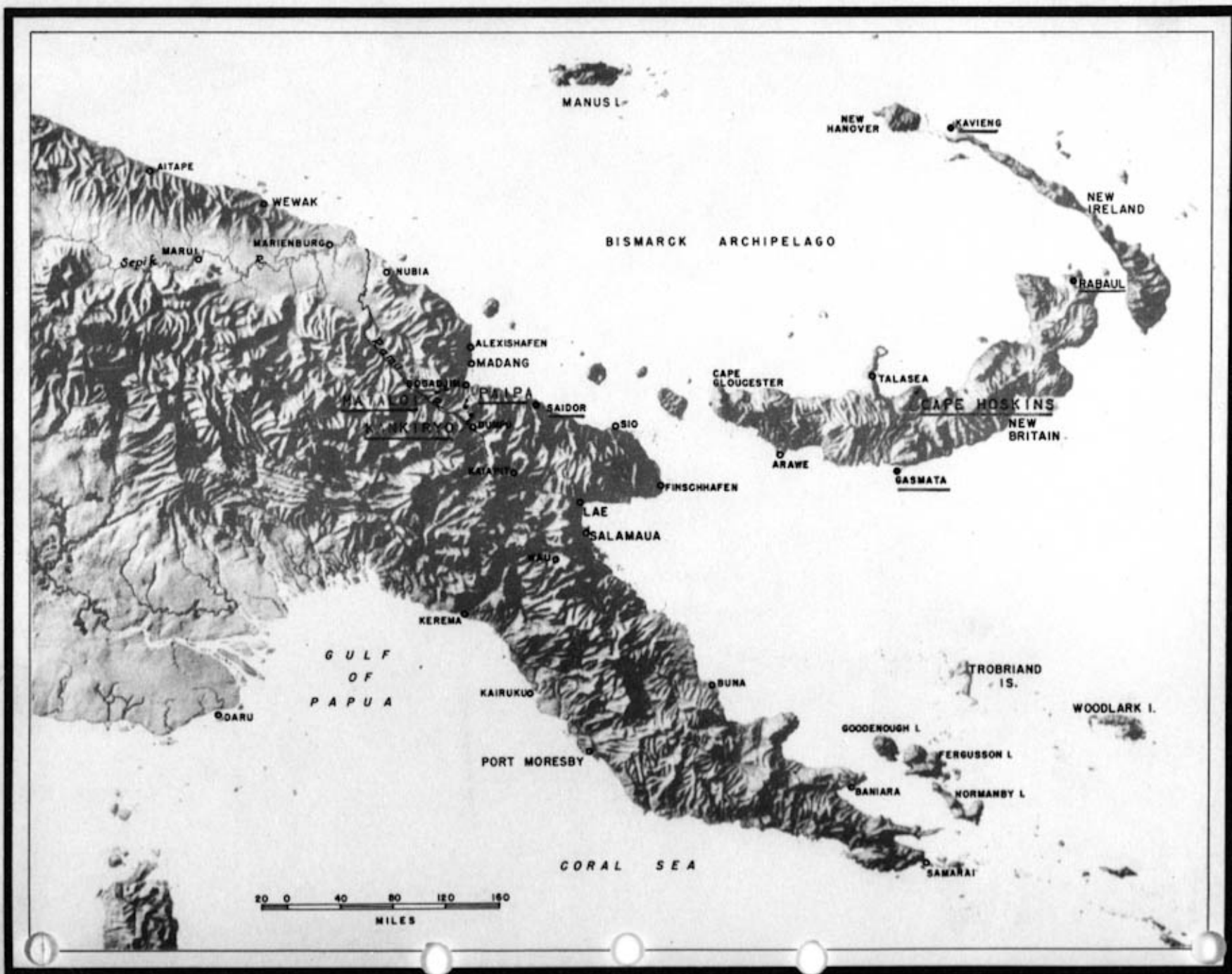
Prisoners of war captured by components of the Fifth Army are as follows:

US	4,999
British	3,199
French	<u>763</u>
Total	8,961

Prisoners of war captured by the British Eighth Army total 3,111.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. Eight B-24's of the 10th Air Force bombed the Heho airdrome on 5 February with good results, while six others reported hits in the revetment areas at Aungban. Nine medium bombers, in a later attack, hit



revetments at Heho, the airfield area at Myittha, and railway installations at Sagaing.

2. Fourteen 14th Air Force B-24's bombed the ordnance plant at Bangkok and other targets during the night of 4-5 February; two bombers are missing. The following day heavy and medium bombers, on a sea sweep off the southeast China coast, sank three 250-foot and three (probably four) 400-foot vessels, all planes returning safely. Lighter aircraft attacked Hopang with good results.

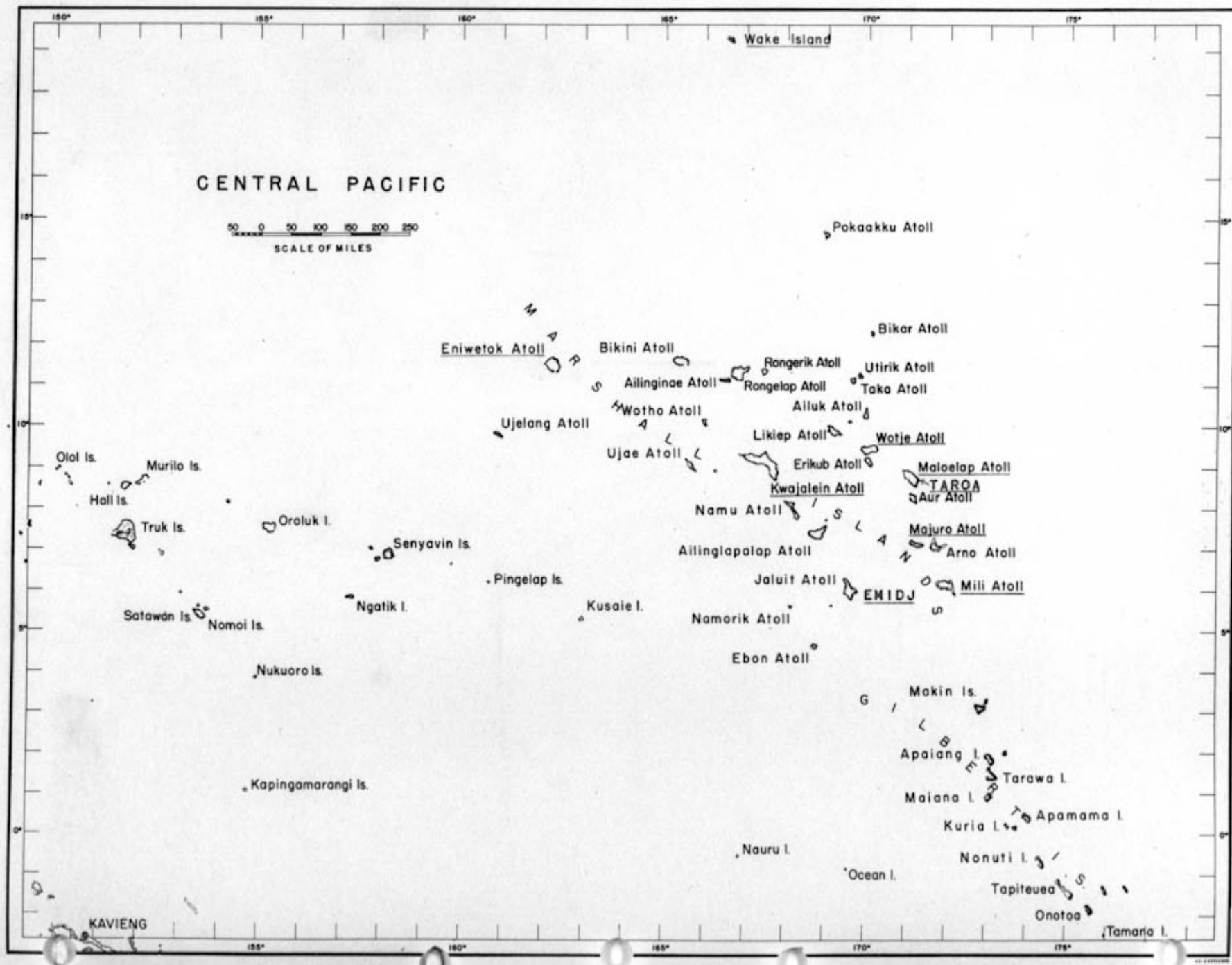
3. The following figures are reported for the operations of the China Air Task Force and the US 14th Air Force during the period 4 July 1942 to 30 November 1943 inclusive:

Sorties	10,719
Tons of bombs dropped	1,542
US aircraft losses due to enemy action	92
Enemy aircraft losses	739.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Allied forces in the Ramu Valley, repulsing an enemy counter-attack at Mataloi on 5 February, regained contact with isolated forward units. Our patrols reported no enemy contacts northeast of Kankiryo and northwest of Paipa. At Saidor our artillery engaged enemy troops 10 miles to the southwest.

Heavy bombers attacked airfields at Ambon and Boeroe Islands during the night of 4-5 February and started fires the following day in



~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

the jetty area at Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea. Forty-seven escorted B-24's bombed the Cape Hoskins airfield and a plantation east of Gasmata; 63 medium and light bombers attacked shipping and supply installations at Hansa Bay sinking a sea truck and three barges and starting numerous fires.

2. On 4 February Rabaul was again hit by 139 South Pacific airplanes which damaged the Tobera and Vunakanau runways and shot down four Japanese planes for a loss of two of ours. Several of the enemy fighters made no attempt to intercept. That night enemy planes raided Treasury Island but did no great damage; one enemy plane was shot down by antiaircraft fire.

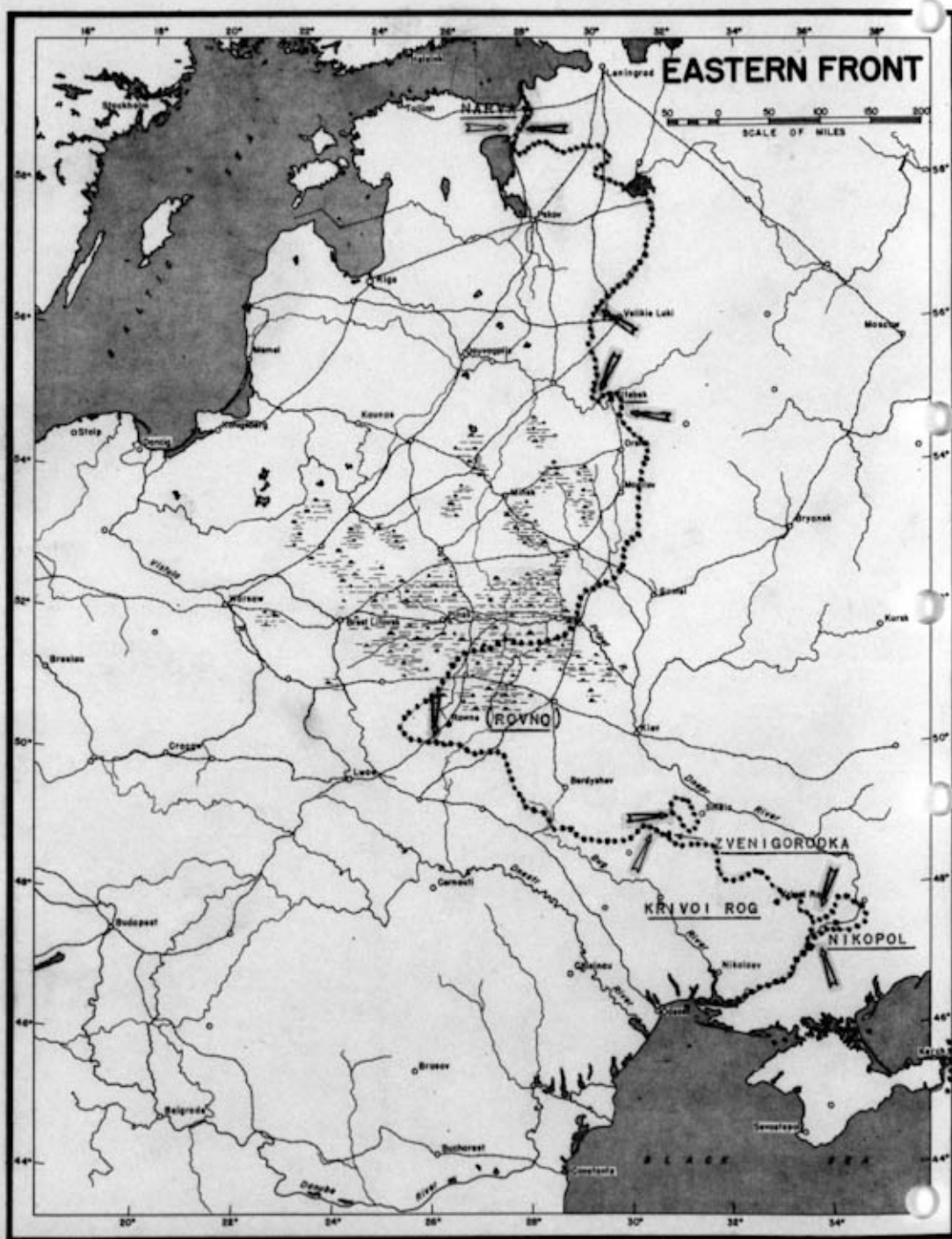
3. During 4 February land-based planes in the Central Pacific hit Mili and destroyed a 2,000-ton cargo vessel at Emidj. Carrier-based planes bombed the runways and fuel storage at Eniwetok. Eighteen Navy patrol bombers attacked Wake that night without loss. On 5 February 16 B-24's and nine B-25's attacked Wotje, the B-25's using cannon fire as well as bombs. Other land-based air attacks were made on Maloelap, Taroa, and Mili.

Of an estimated 2,500 enemy on Roi and Namur, air and surface bombardment is believed to have killed 50 to 75 percent; all but one or two blockhouses were destroyed.

EASTERN FRONT

South of Rovno Soviets advanced about ten miles against German counterattacks on 6 February. Striking from northeast of Krivoi Rog

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the Soviets drove a wedge 20 miles wide through to the Dnepr River, thereby isolating some 30,000 German troops, cutting the rail line running west from Nikopol, and thus denying to the Germans the important manganese resources in this area. Soviet attacks have been resumed against Kerch.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 788

0700 February 5 to 0700 February 6, 1944

COPY FOR

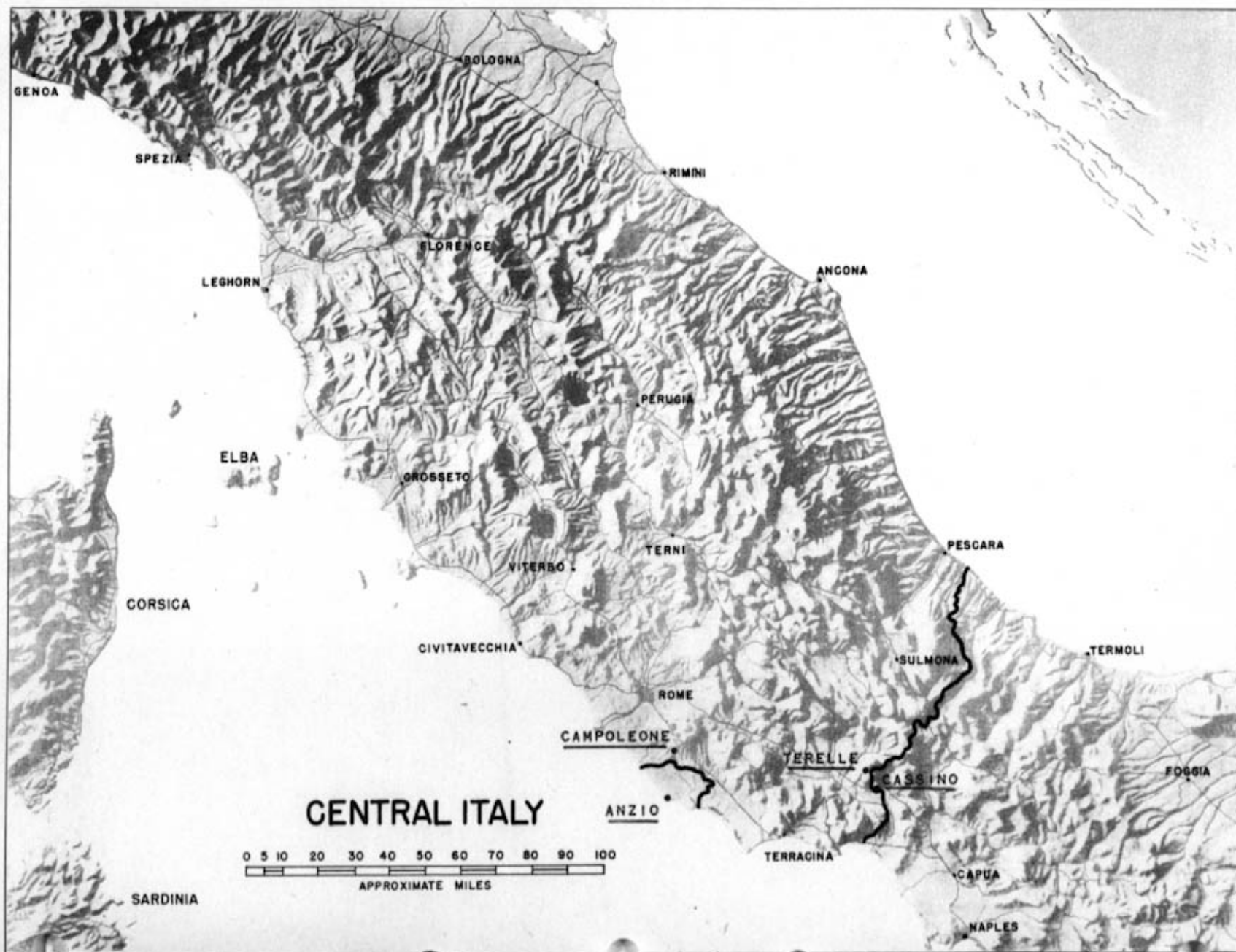
THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
MILES
SCALE OF MILES





EUROPEAN THEATER

Enemy airfields at Avord, Chateauroux, Tours, Orleans, Chateaudun, and Villacoublay were attacked with good results during the morning of 5 February by more than 500 B-17's and B-24's escorted by 700 P-38's, P-47's and P-51's. During the afternoon escorted Allied medium bombers hit the enemy airfield at Beauvais. Throughout the day escorted 9th Air Force medium bombers and other Allied aircraft pounded military objectives in northern France. Air opposition was generally weak though in some instances there were reports of heavy antiaircraft fire. Ten enemy planes were destroyed. Two heavy bombers, four medium bombers, two light bombers, and four fighters failed to return.

MEDITERRANEAN

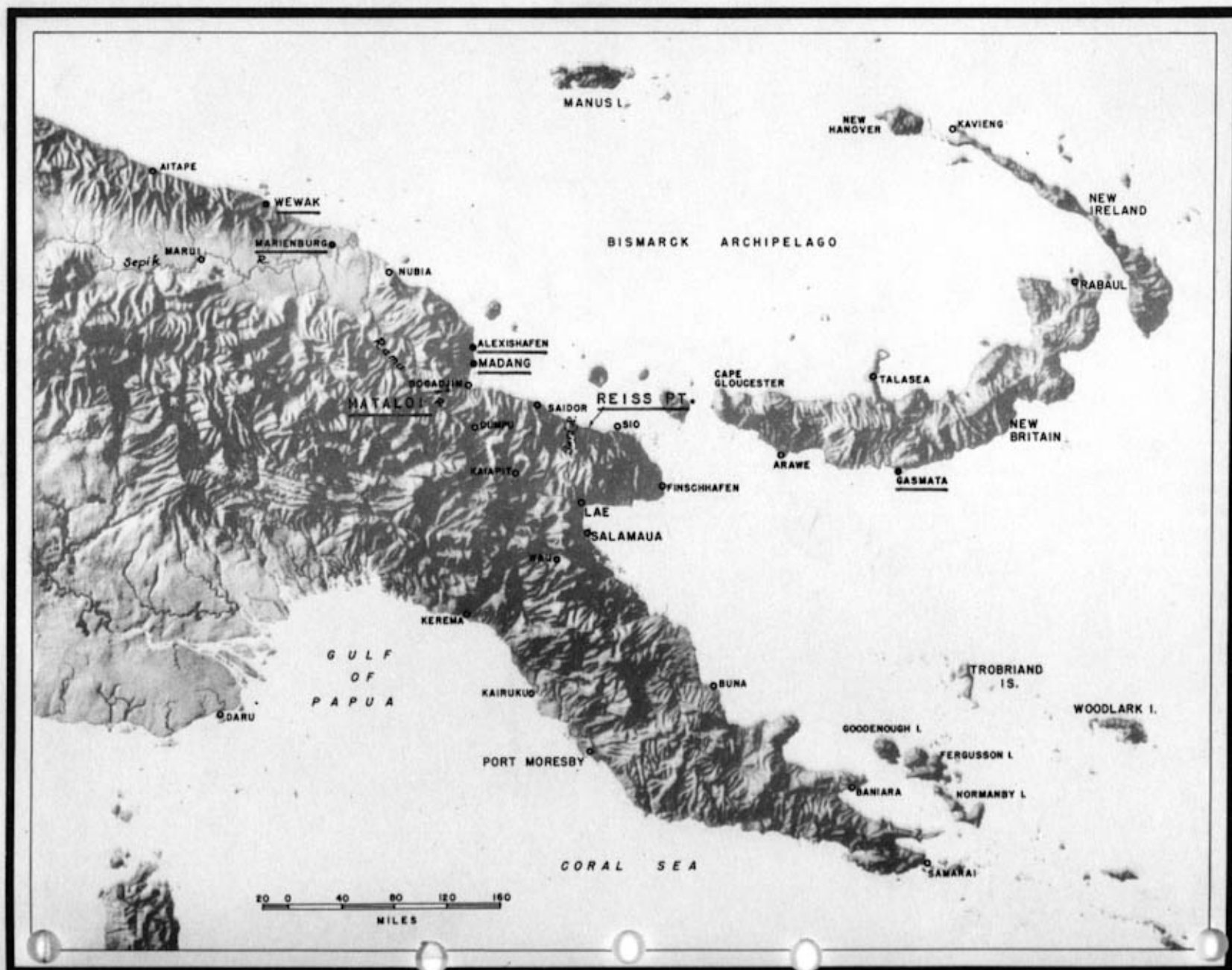
1. During 4 February 72 B-17's bombed harbor installations at Toulon and 33 B-17's dropped 87 tons of explosives on the Antheor Viaduct, all with unobserved results. These two missions destroyed six enemy planes for the loss of three B-17's. Tactical fighters carried out armed reconnaissance in the rear of the battle areas, patrolled the beachhead, and hit shipping off the Yugoslavian coast.

2. There was heavy fighting in the northern sector of the Allied Anzio beachhead during 5 February, where some forward units were withdrawn to a line two miles south of Campoleone.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS



At Cassino the assault of our 34th Division continued to gain ground, although to the north fierce German counterattacks forced French troops from the heights commanding Terelle.

Only patrol activity was reported on the Eighth Army front.

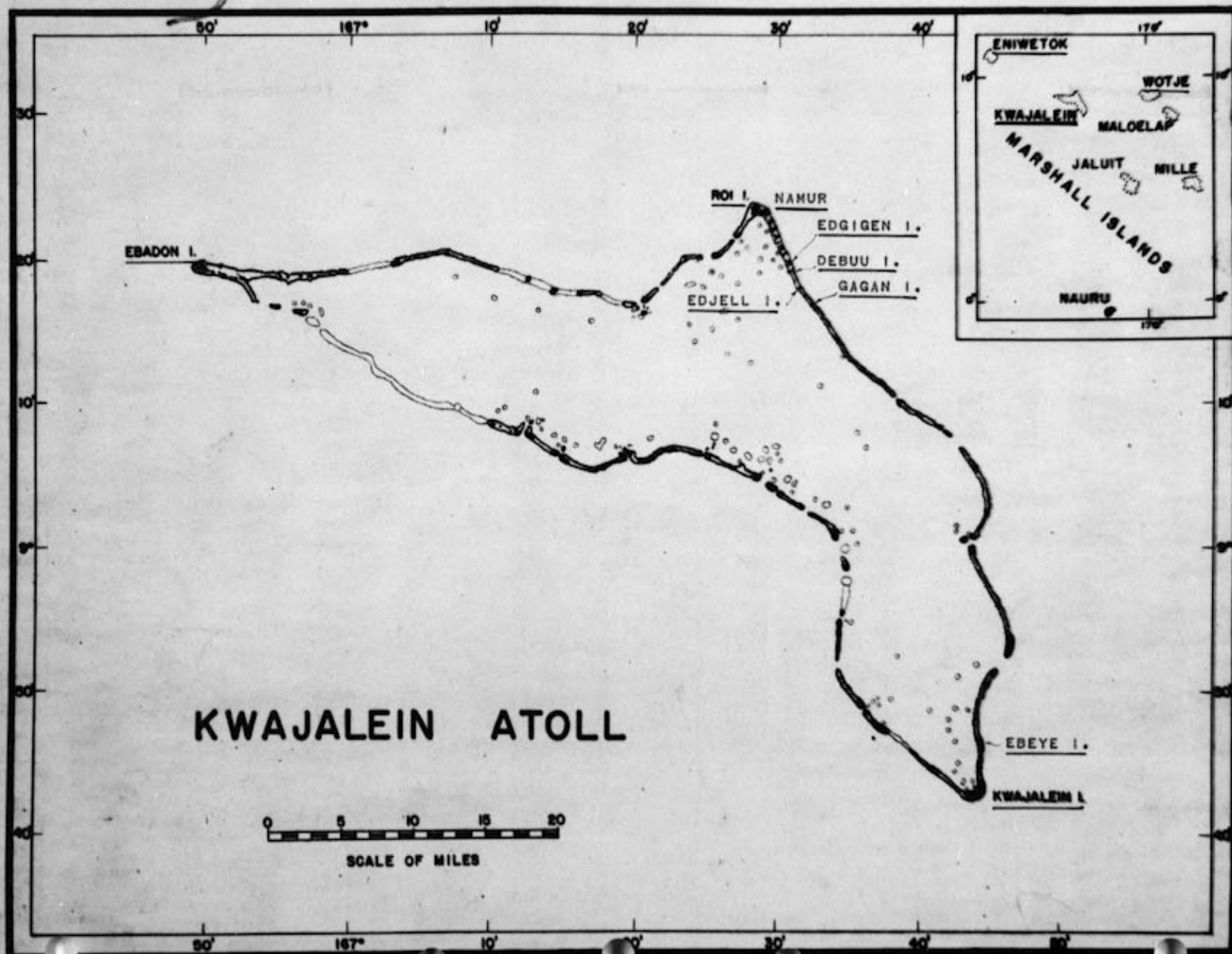
ASIATIC THEATER

US light and fighter bombers attacked Japanese camps and installations near Lalawng Ga and Mogaung during 3 February. RAF missions the next day included attacks on enemy camps and positions at Pinbon, Fort White, and Dathwekyauk and on the enemy airfields at Heho and Aungban.

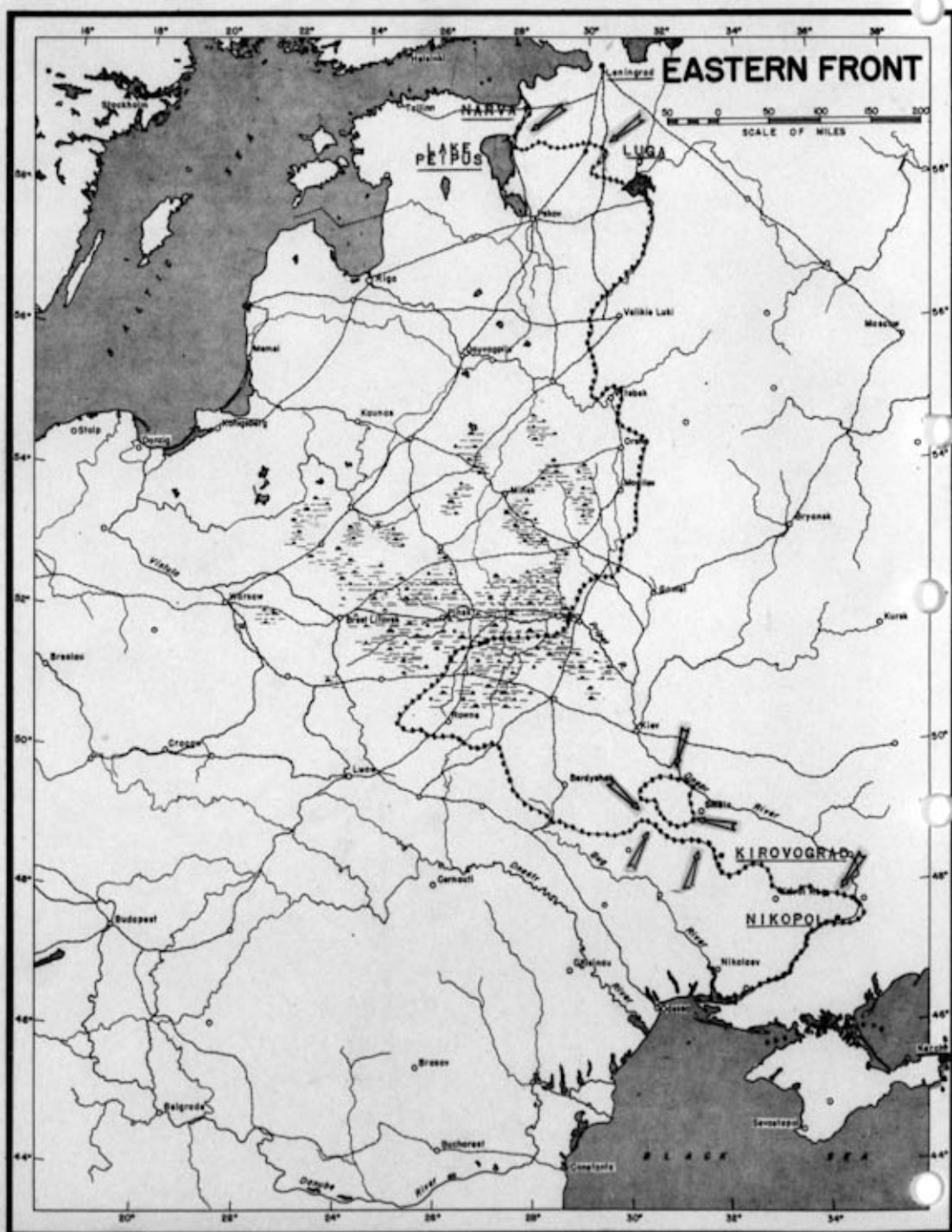
More than 50 enemy planes were active over the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area during the morning of 4 February.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Escorting fighters for additional B-24 and B-25 missions attacking Wewak airfields during 3 February shot down six enemy bombers and one fighter. The next day 31 escorted B-24's again attacked these airfields, 42 escorted B-25's bombed and machine-gunned bivouac and supply areas at Alexishafen, and 29 more B-25's struck personnel areas and supply dumps at Madang. Light bombers heavily damaged barge installations at Marienberg and fighter aircraft harassed enemy villages in the Ramu Valley and supply installations at Gasmata. An enemy counter-attack near Mataloi in the Ramu Valley isolated small forward units of the Australian 7th Division. To the east Allied troops advancing along



REDUCE TO 7/16



the Huon Peninsula crossed the Sari River eight miles west of Reiss Point.

2. During 3 February carrier planes hit Eniwetok while land-based aircraft struck Wotje. On the northern side of the Kwajalein Atoll Edgigen, Debuu, Edjell and Gagan were occupied without opposition by Marine units; operations continued against islands to the southeast and to the west to include Ebadon. 7th Division units completed the occupation of Kwajalein Island at 0507 on 4 February; five adjacent islands to the north including Ebeye were captured by night.

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet forces carried out mopping up operations on the northern front during 5 February. In the south Red Armies tightened their ring around the isolated enemy group northwest of Kirovograd; the Germans are continuing their efforts to free the surrounded forces. The Soviets increased their pressure in the Nikopol sector.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 787

0700 February 4 to 0700 February 5, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

303(2)



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R A A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Two US planes bombed Paramushiro during the night of 2-3 February.

EUROPEAN THEATER

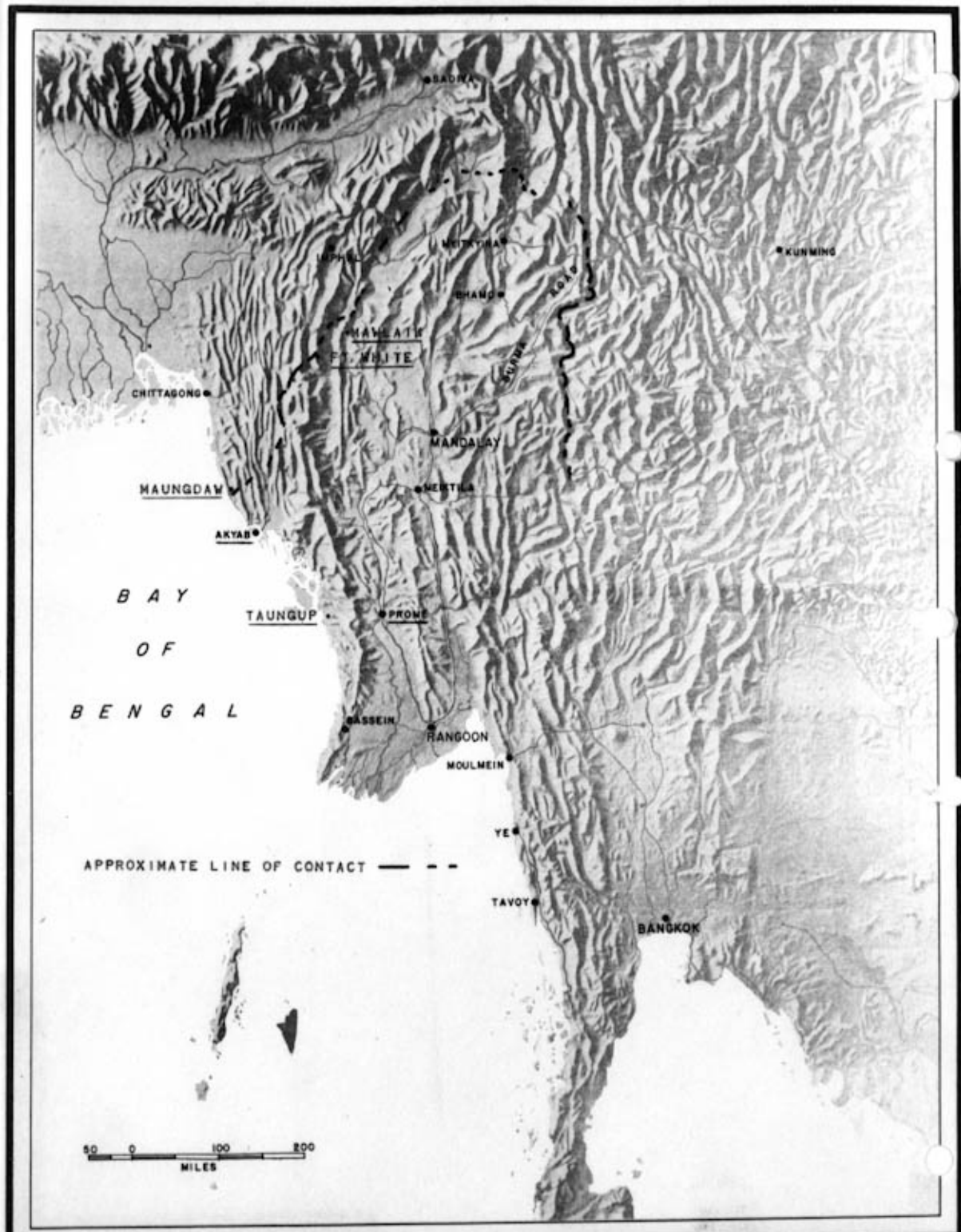
1. During the night of 3-4 February enemy aircraft operated over southeastern England, 17 penetrating to the London area, but only minor incidents were reported; seven (probably eight) were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and night fighters. Mosquito bombers continued their harassing attacks on Ruhr industrial targets.

The next day 900 escorted B-17's and B-24's attacked Frankfurt and other targets in western Germany. Only weak fighter opposition was encountered and 12 enemy aircraft were shot down. Twenty-one bombers and one fighter failed to return.

2. Preliminary reports covering combat claims and losses of Allied aircraft operating from the UK for the week ending 30 January, indicate that 240 (probably 284) enemy aircraft were destroyed through aerial combat. During this period we lost 51 heavy bombers and 27 fighters; corresponding RAF losses totaled 91 heavy bombers and 35 other aircraft. Major targets during this period were Frankfurt, Brunswick, and Berlin.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. Although weather restricted air operations in Italy during 3 February bombers attacked rail installations at Sulmona, Manoppello and Stimigliano; fighters and fighter-bombers operated against enemy motor



BASE MAP NO 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

and rail traffic and over the battle area. Four (probably seven) enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of one B-26 and two A-36's.

2. Reports covering ground action as of noon on 4 February indicate that enemy attacks along the center of our Anzio beachhead were successfully repulsed during 3 February. Our II Corps continued its bitter fight for Cassino against stiff resistance. The enemy held tenaciously to his positions guarding Terelle. Active patrolling continued along the Eighth Army front.

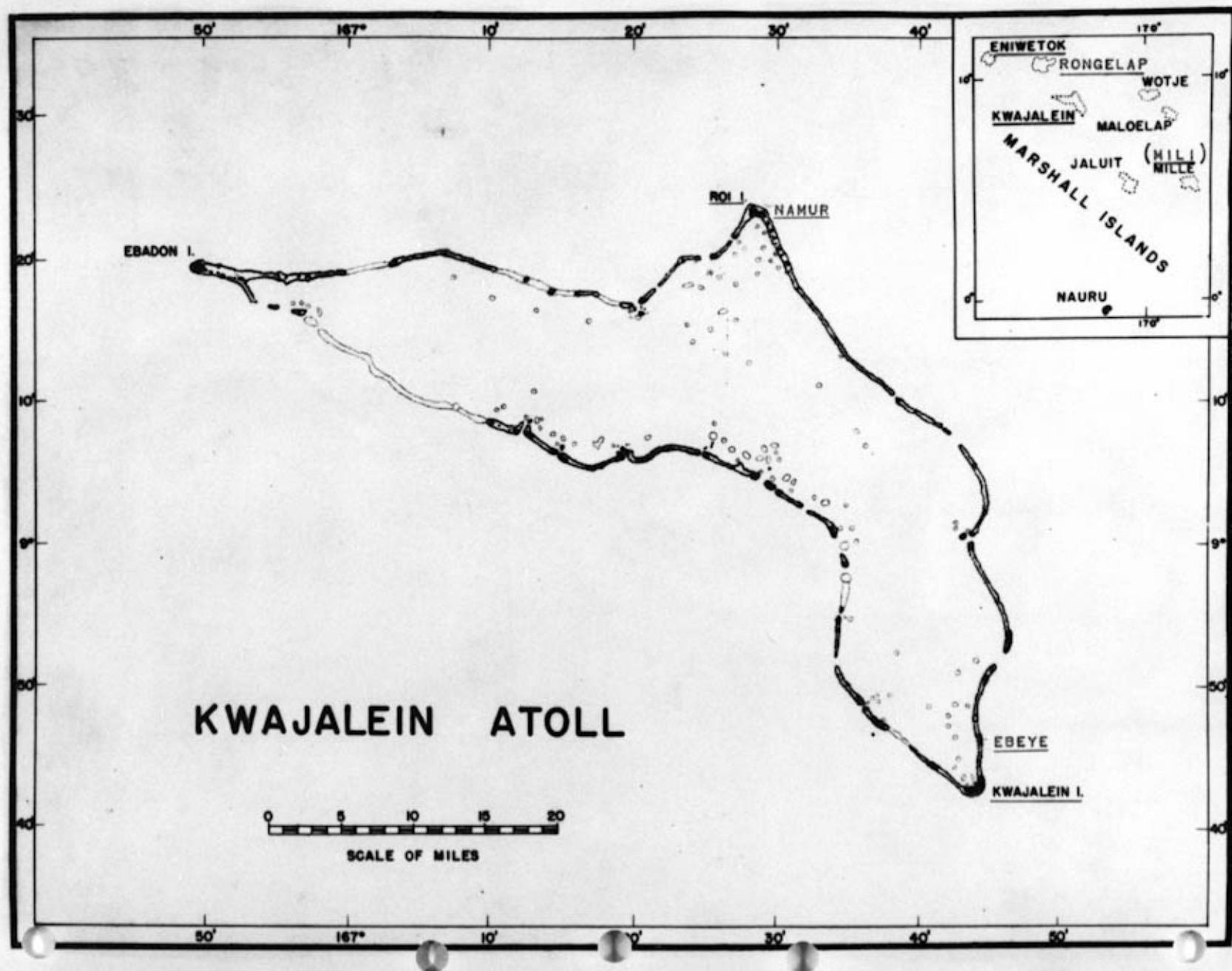
3. Six Allied medium bombers attacked the quays in Rhodes harbor during the night of 2-3 February, while four heavy bombers set fire to a 2,500-ton merchant vessel in the Aegean. The following day six B-25's scored direct hits on the dock area and near misses on a 4,000-ton merchant vessel at Suda Bay (Crete).

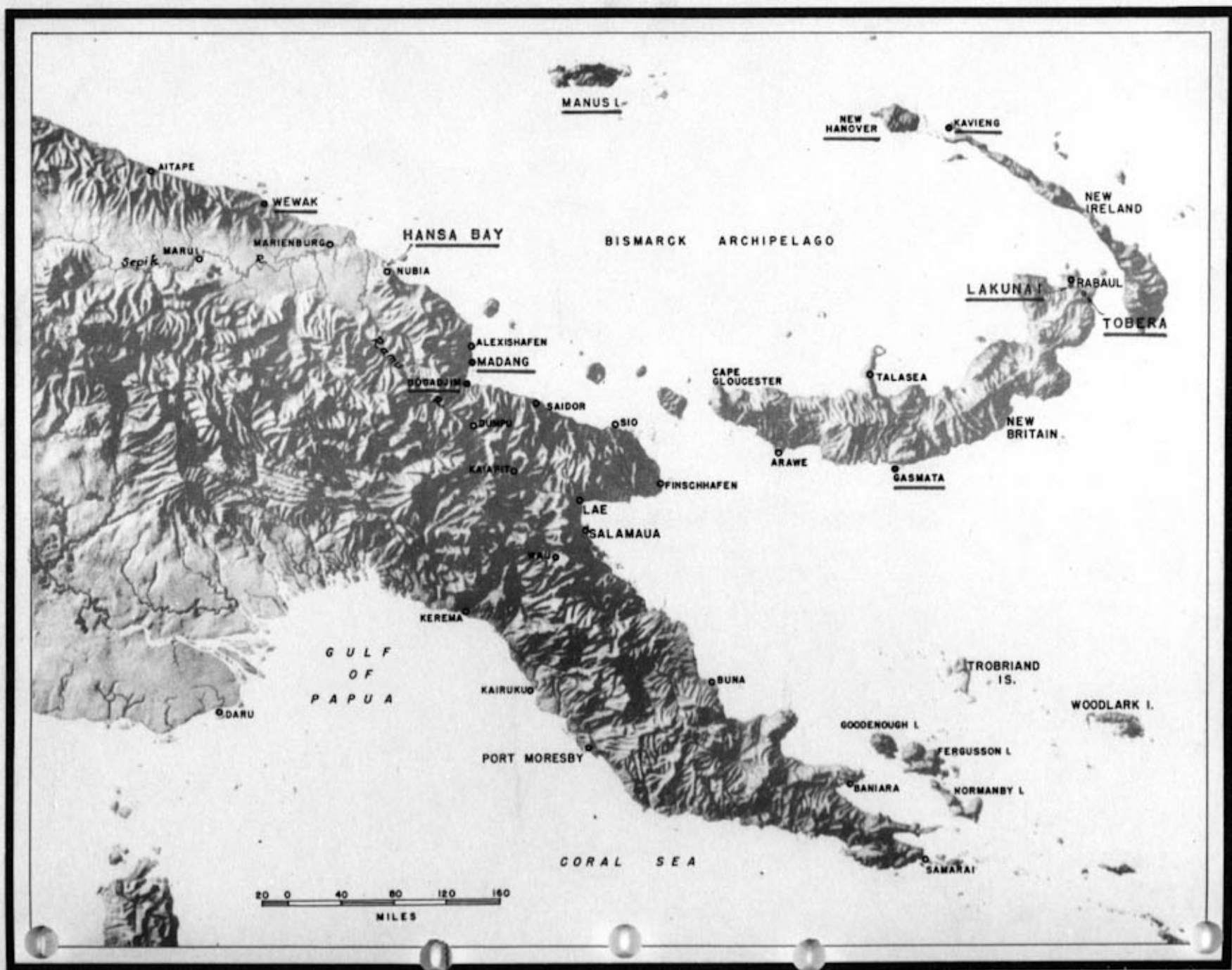
ASIATIC THEATER

During 3 February US P-38's operating over southwestern Burma destroyed bridges along the Prome-Taungup road, started fires in the latter town, and sank a tug at Akyab. RAF missions attacked enemy positions east of Maungdaw, near Mawlaik, and south of Fort White.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. Two formations of 40 escorted B-24's and 39 B-25's, respectively, heavily attacked airfields near Wewak on 3 February. By a carefully timed strike the medium bombers caught enemy fighters refueling after





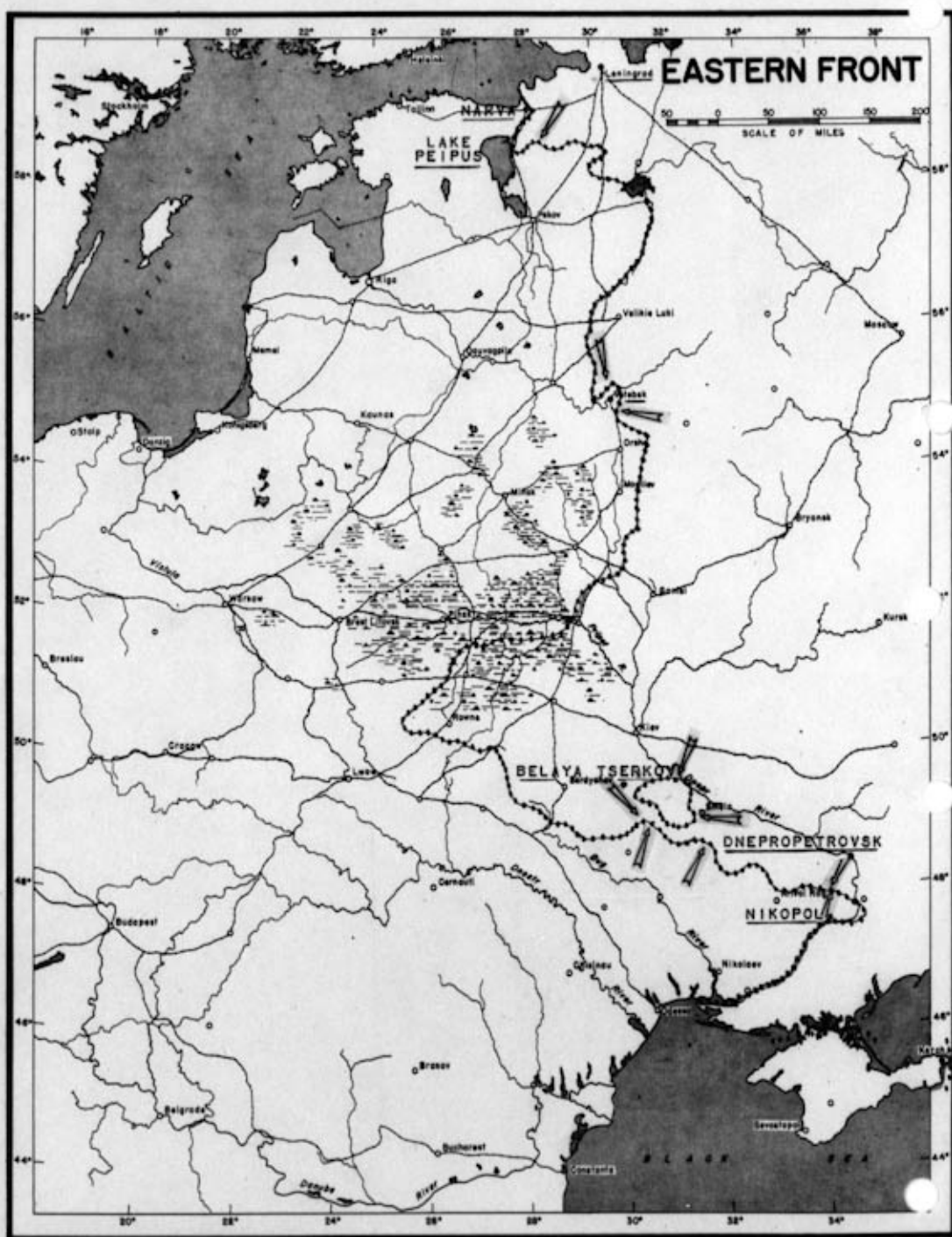
attempting to intercept our B-24's. More than 70 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and eight (probably nine) others were shot down by escorting fighters during these operations. Other B-24's scored direct hits on antiaircraft positions at Hansa Bay and attacked targets near Bogadjim and Gasmata.

Allied light bombers made destructive raids on supply and bivouac areas east of Gasmata and installations at Hansa Bay and near Madang. Reconnaissance aircraft bombed installations in the Manus Island area, started fires at the Kavieng airfield, and scored direct hits on a 5,000-ton freighter southwest of New Hanover, leaving the vessel burning and low in the water.

2. Tobera airfield was attacked on 3 February by 125 US bombers and fighters which scored hits on the runway and revetment areas. Seven (probably 11) intercepting enemy planes were destroyed for a loss of three Navy fighters. Escorted B-24's successfully bombed the Lakunai airdrome. Six (probably eight) enemy planes were shot down in aerial combat without loss.

3. On 2 February 32 US bombers and fighters attacked the airfield and antiaircraft positions at Mili and four B-24's destroyed the radio installations on Rongelap.

Japanese resistance continued in the northern third of Kwajalein Island during the day although disorganized by air and artillery bombardment. Early on 3 February our forces initiated operations against Ebeye, a fortified island to the north.



US casualties on Kwajalein Island through 3 February totaled 27 dead, 190 wounded and nine missing; 1,250 of the enemy's estimated original garrison of 2,000 are listed as dead and 43 are prisoners of war. 4th Marine Division casualties at Roi and Namur were believed to be less than 100 killed and 400 wounded.

Between 30 January and 2 February Allied forces effectively neutralized Eniwetok, destroying 15 enemy aircraft on the ground and four on the water; two medium-sized freighters and four smaller ships were beached and burned. No worthwhile targets were reported as remaining on this atoll. (

EASTERN FRONT

Soviet attacks during 4 February reached the Narva Estuary, the outskirts of Narva, and the northeast shores of Lake Peipus. In the Vitebsk sector the Reds resumed the offensive, driving on the city from the northwest and the southeast. East of Belaya Tserkov Soviet forces were reducing the isolated German group. South of the trapped German forces strong enemy counterattacks attempted to restore communications.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 786

0700 February 3 to 0700 February 4, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE





BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

EUROPEAN THEATER

During the night of 2-3 February, RAF Mosquitoes continued harassing raids on industrial targets in the Ruhr. The next day more than 1100 B-17's, P-38's, P-47's and P-51's attacked Wilhelmshaven with as yet unreported results. Only weak fighter opposition was encountered and nine enemy planes were destroyed. Other Allied aircraft attacked military objectives in northern France and shipping off the Dutch coast. Four heavy bombers, two fighter bombers, and nine fighters failed to return from these operations.

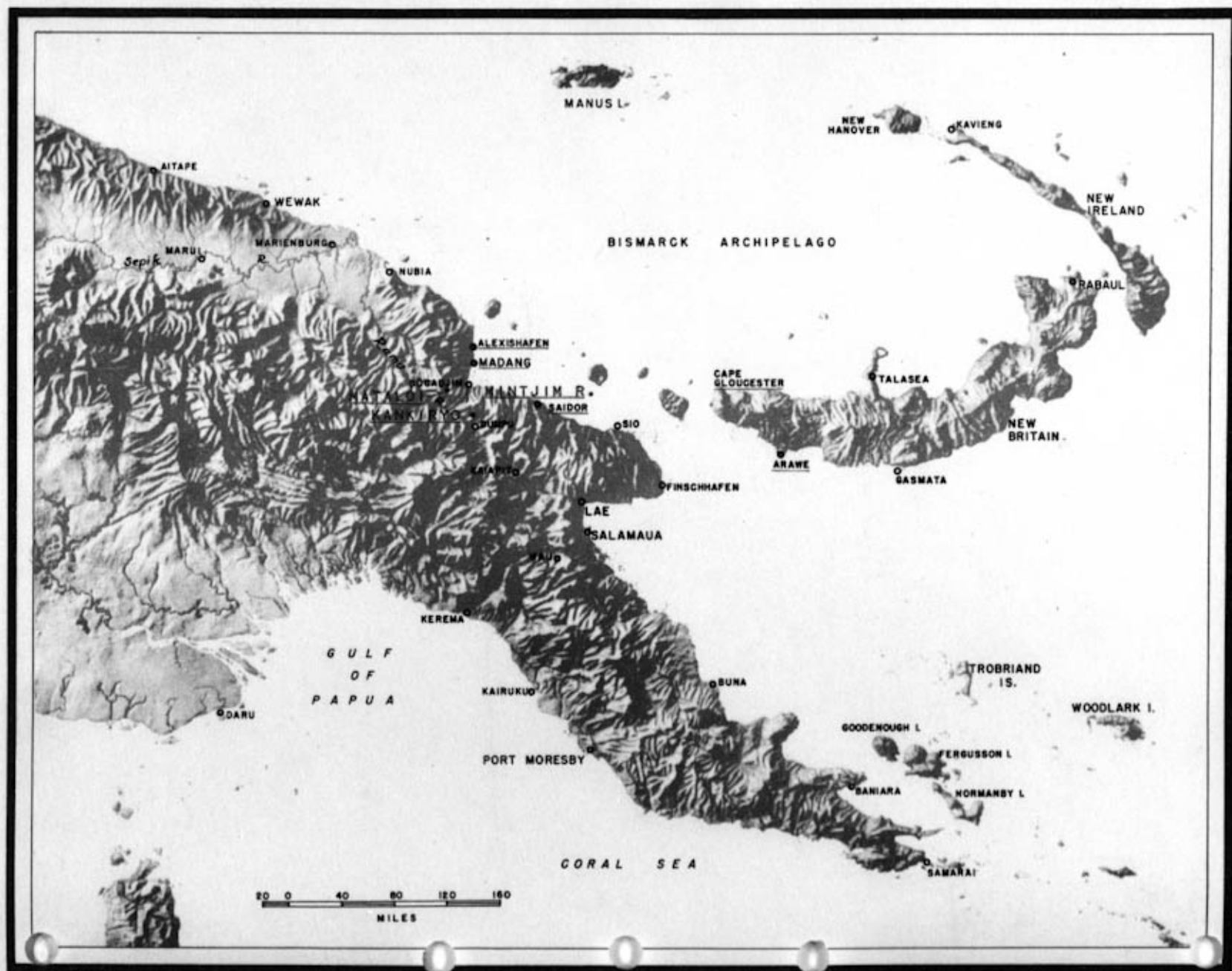
MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 1-2 February 30 Strategic Air Force bombers raided an aircraft factory at Maribor, Yugoslavia. The following day 41 escorted B-24's dropped 97 tons of bombs on a radar station at Durazzo. Medium and light bombers attacked the Viterbo airdrome, supply dumps, road junctions, and lines of communication in central Italy.

2. On 3 February activity in the Anzio sector subsided, being limited chiefly to patrol action. Units of our II Corps threatened the encirclement of Cassino from the northwest and were fighting house-to-house in the northern outskirts of the town against determined resistance. Enemy mine fields stopped a small armored thrust toward Terelle on the French Corps front.

Eighth Army troops occupied Torricella and pushed patrols to Colledimacine. A Polish rifle brigade entered the line on the left of the Eighth Army front.





ASIATIC THEATER

A formation of 33 bombers and fighters of the 10th Air Force attacked Myitkyina on 1 February starting fires in the town and nearby supply depot and seriously damaging landing strips at the airdrome. The following day RAF aircraft bombed enemy positions at Maungdaw and Mawlaik.

Chinese troops made further progress in the Hukawng Valley, capturing three more villages near Taipha Ga.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

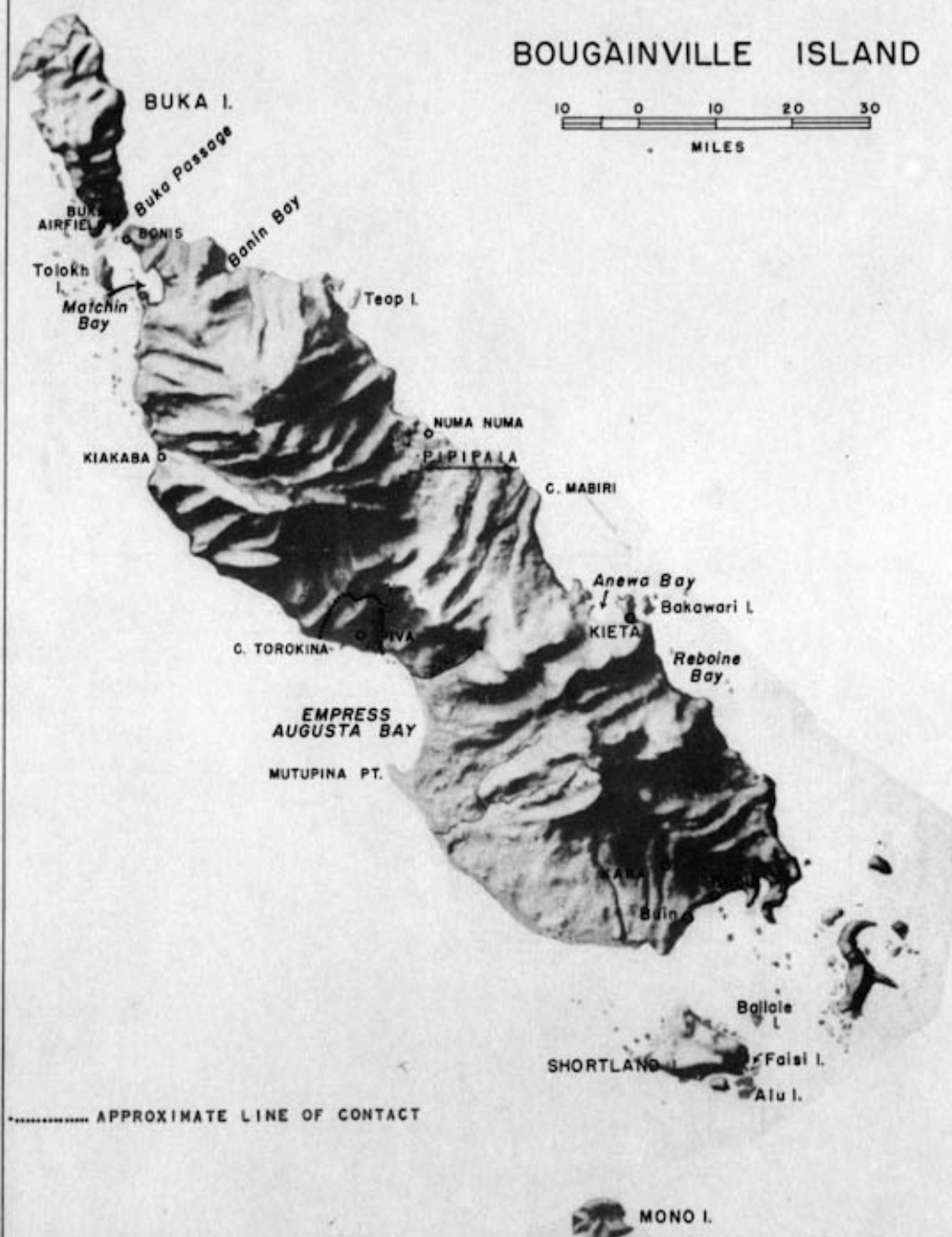
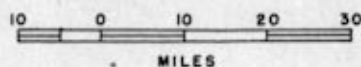
1. Our forces overcame the last enemy resistance in the Kankiryo saddle area on 2 February and patrols advancing three miles down the Mintjim Valley found elaborate installations abandoned. To the west Allied units patrolled near Mataloi.

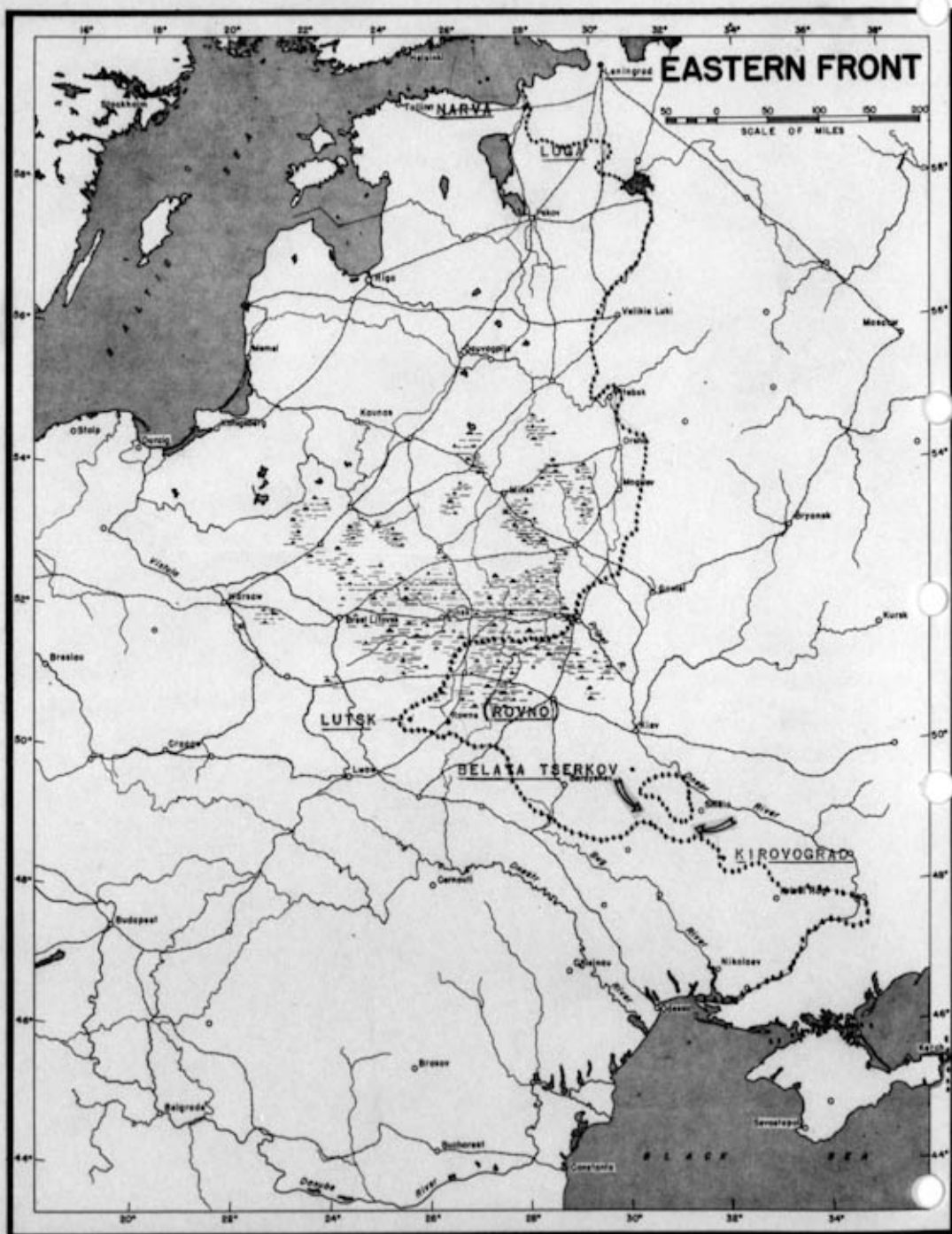
In a sweep over northwest New Britain, 12 escorted B-25's bombed and machine-gunned coastal installations. Twenty-three escorted B-24's hit the supply dump at Alexishafen while 48 light bombers attacked villages near Madang. To the northwest, 12 B-24's bombed supply dumps at Sorong, Dutch New Guinea.

Allied casualties to 1 February were reported for the following areas:

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Wounded</u>
<u>New Britain</u>		
Cape Gloucester	267	841
Arawe	115	237
<u>New Guinea</u>		
Saidor	14	74

BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND





2. On 2 February our artillery on Bougainville shelled enemy positions 2,000 yards east of the Torokina River and in the Jaba River area. A Fiji patrol crossing over to the eastern coast killed at least 40 of the enemy near Pipipaia.

3. By mid-afternoon on 2 February all organized resistance at Roi and Namur had been overcome and defensive installations were being organized. Four smaller islands to the south were occupied. Aircraft supporting our advancing ground forces on Kwajalein reported the island to be a shambles. All transport shipping of both assault forces is now inside the lagoon. The neutralization of the Wotje and Taroa airfields apparently has been effective.

EASTERN FRONT

Red forces on the northern front made further progress southwest of Leningrad during 3 February while continuing their mopping up operations east of Luga. South of the Pripet marshes increasing Red pressure forced the Germans to abandon Lutsk and Rovno. Soviet attacks southeast from Belaya Tserkov and northwest from Kirovograd encircled German forces northwest of the latter city.

There were no important changes on the other fronts and no reports have been received on the progress of the fighting in Kerch during the last 48 hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 785

0700 February 2 to 0700 February 3, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE



BASE MAP NO. 2769 (FREE)
26 OCTOBER 1943

R & A, OSS
REPRODUCED, OSS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Directives have been issued for the movement of the 90th Infantry Division (Brigadier General Jay W. MacKelvie) from Fort Dix, New Jersey, to a northeastern port of embarkation for shipment overseas.

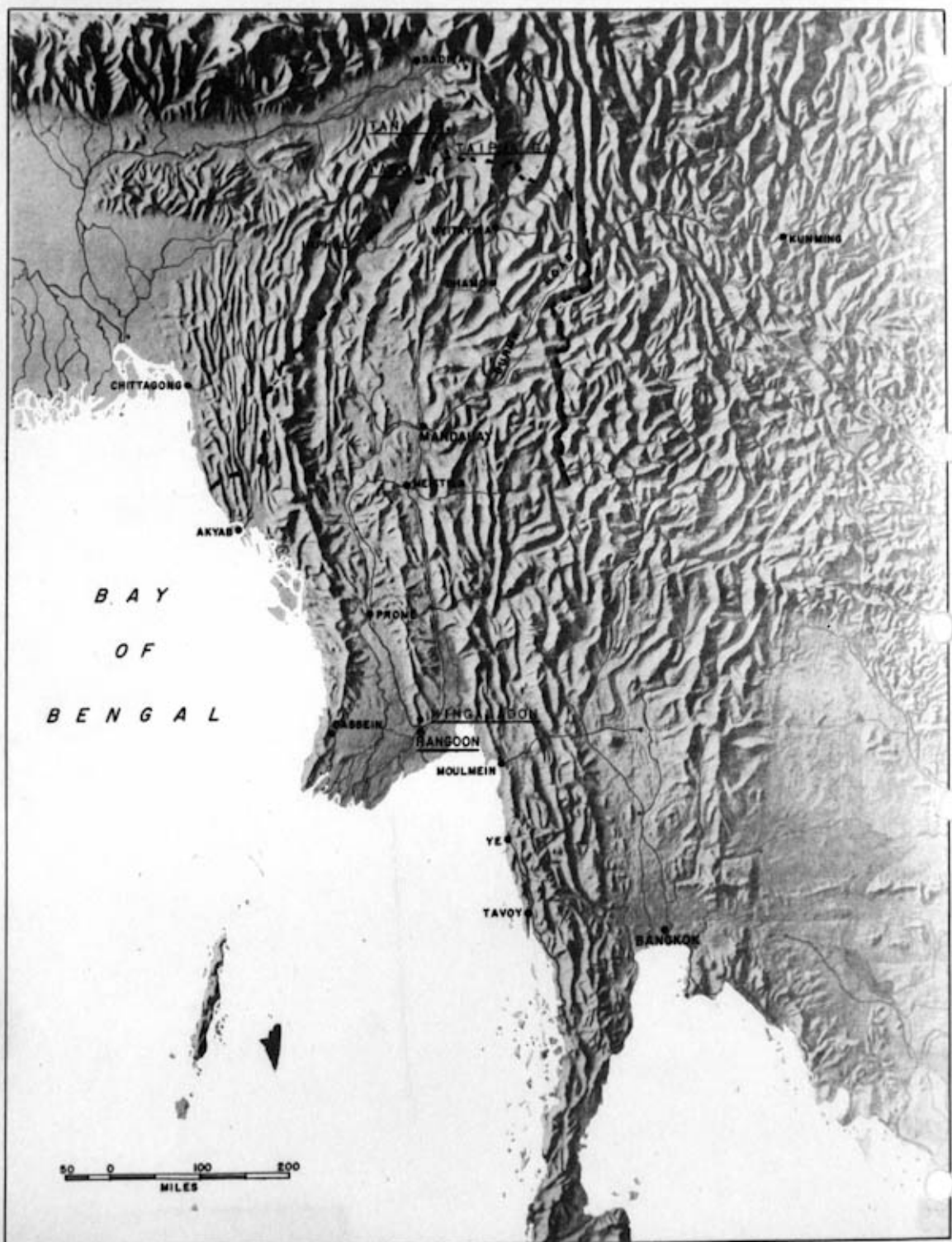
EUROPEAN THEATER

RAF light and fighter bombers attacked enemy shipping in western European waters on 1 February, hitting a medium-sized freighter which was left burning, and heavily damaging a minesweeper and five smaller vessels. That night Mosquito planes continued their harassing raids on Berlin and cities in the Ruhr.

Military objectives in the Pas de Calais area were the targets for 112 escorted 8th Air Force B-24's during the afternoon of 2 February; considerable antiaircraft fire was encountered and two of our heavy bombers did not return. B-26's escorted and covered by P-38's and P-47's attacked an airfield in Normandy and returned without loss.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. During the night of 31 January-1 February 33 British bombers attacked the oil refinery at Trieste. Weather restricted air operations in Italy the next day; B-25's bombed the road junction at Albano and light bombers and fighters hit the railroad station at San Valentino, attacked enemy shipping off the Yugoslavian coast, and furnished protection to our beachhead forces at Anzio.



BASE MAP NO. 2447 (FREE)
28 JUNE 1943

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH OSS

Forty enemy planes attacked a US convoy off Tenez at dusk; one Liberty ship was torpedoed and sunk and another slightly damaged. Intercepting Allied fighters and antiaircraft fire shot down four enemy planes.

To the east, Allied planes, attacking shipping in the Aegean and off the coast of Greece, hit a 3,000-ton freighter and sank two and damaged eight small vessels; two B-25's were lost.

2. There was little change in the situation in the Anzio sector during 2 February, Allied attacks and enemy counterattacks making little progress. On the Fifth Army front US troops continued to advance north and northwest of Cassino; French forces, repulsing two heavy counterattacks, pushed forward and occupied the heights overlooking Terelle.

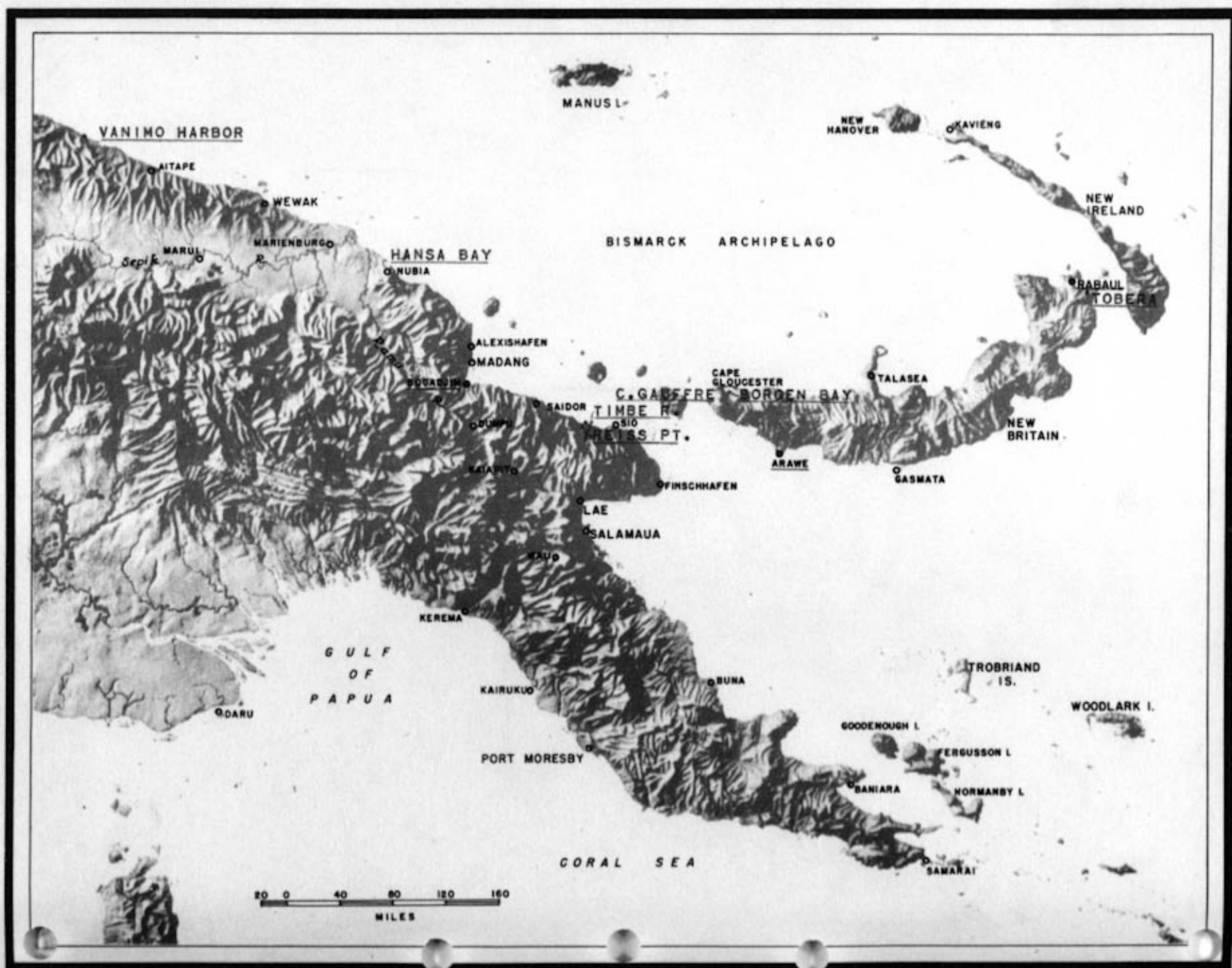
Eighth Army patrols reported Torricella and Lama evacuated by the enemy. Arielli was occupied on 29 January. The Canadian 5th Armored Division has taken over the northern sector of the XIII Corps front.

The Headquarters, Polish II Corps, moved to Italy from the Middle East, is now at Mottola, northwest of Taranto.

3. During January 257,000 tons of supplies were cleared through the Persian Corridor and delivered to the Soviets. This total, an all-time high over this route, included 10,000 tons of aviation gasoline and 8,000 assembled trucks.

ASIATIC THEATER

Eight US and British B-24's of the Eastern Air Command bombed the



Mingaladon airdrome near Rangoon during the night of 31 January-1 February.

Chinese troops, which now control the Tanai River-Taro area, captured Taipha Ga on 1 February.

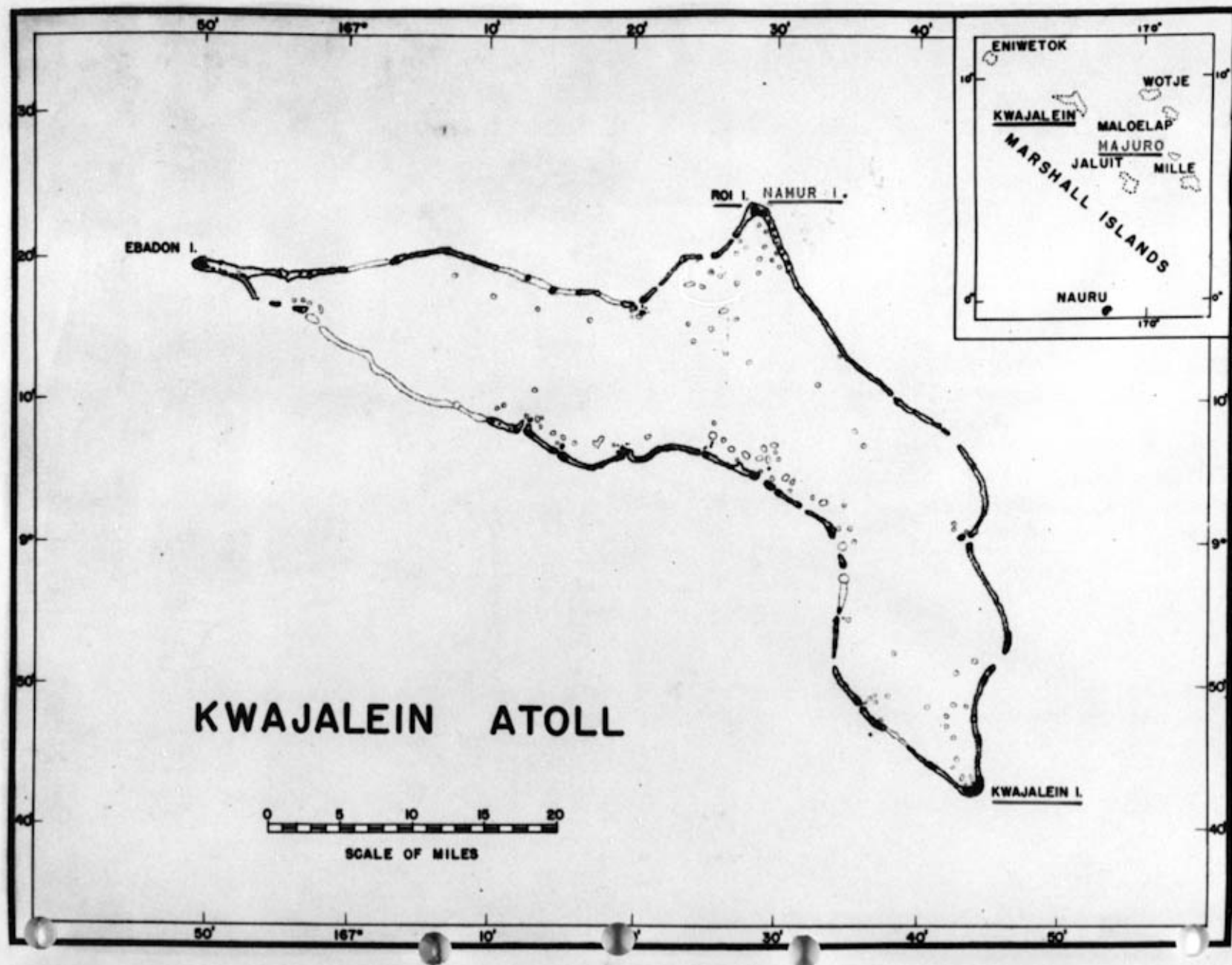
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

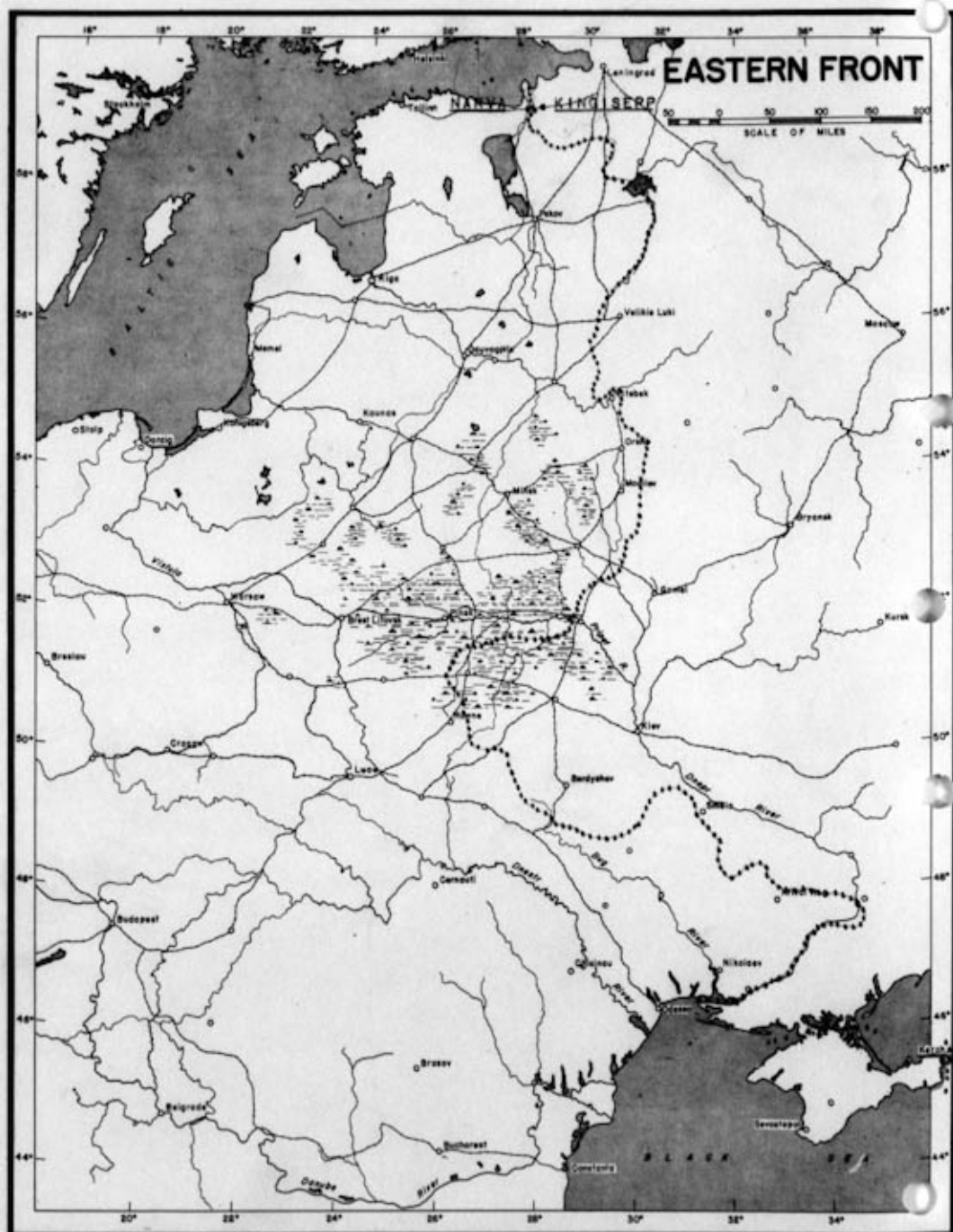
1. During 1 February Allied forces on the northeast New Guinea coast crossed the Timbe River and advanced two miles southwest of Reiss Point. Many of the enemy dead in this area evidenced extreme starvation and exhaustion. In consolidating recently captured positions in the Ramu Valley, Allied units found 220 enemy dead as the result of air and artillery bombardment.

In New Britain Japanese troops were reported in prepared positions near the Arawe landing strip on the eastern flank of our beachhead; reports from natives at Borgen Bay indicated that the enemy was withdrawing east toward Cape Gauffre.

Weather hampered 5th Air Force activities. Two B-24's sank a 5,000-ton freighter off Vanimo Harbor, and fighters machine-gunned enemy personnel, villages, gun positions and motor transportation in sweeps over the Hansa Bay and Bogadjim areas.

2. Seventeen B-24's escorted by 20 fighters scored numerous hits on the airfield at Tobera on 31 January. This mission was closely followed by 42 Navy bombers and 46 Allied fighters which damaged buildings, destroyed seven and damaged 15 grounded enemy aircraft, and shot down eight (probably 12) of 20 to 30 intercepting planes; two bombers





and two fighters failed to return.

3. The 7th Infantry Division made an unopposed landing on the western end of Kwajalein Island during the morning of 1 February, following an air and surface bombardment. By evening 11,000 troops including armored units had landed and forward elements had advanced 1300 yards to the east against rifle, mortar, machine gun and artillery fire. At least 600 Japanese had been killed; our losses were light.

To the north, the 4th Marine Division landed on the southern beaches of Roi and Namur against light resistance. Gun fire and air support were well coordinated and the landing was made as planned. By late afternoon Roi and all except the northern part of Namur had been captured, all beaches were in use, and the transport shipping for the division had entered the lagoon.

Majuro was found unoccupied on 31 January, its deep water entrance and ample anchorage ready for immediate use.

EASTERN FRONT

During 2 February Soviet advances were confined largely to the area west of Kingisepp. North of Narva the Soviets crossed the Estonian border and other substantial gains were made south of the city. Heavy Red attacks continued on the other fronts without gain.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 784

0700 February 1 to 0700 February 2, 1944

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

203(2)

CENTRAL EUROPE

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400
MILES
— SCALE OF MILES —

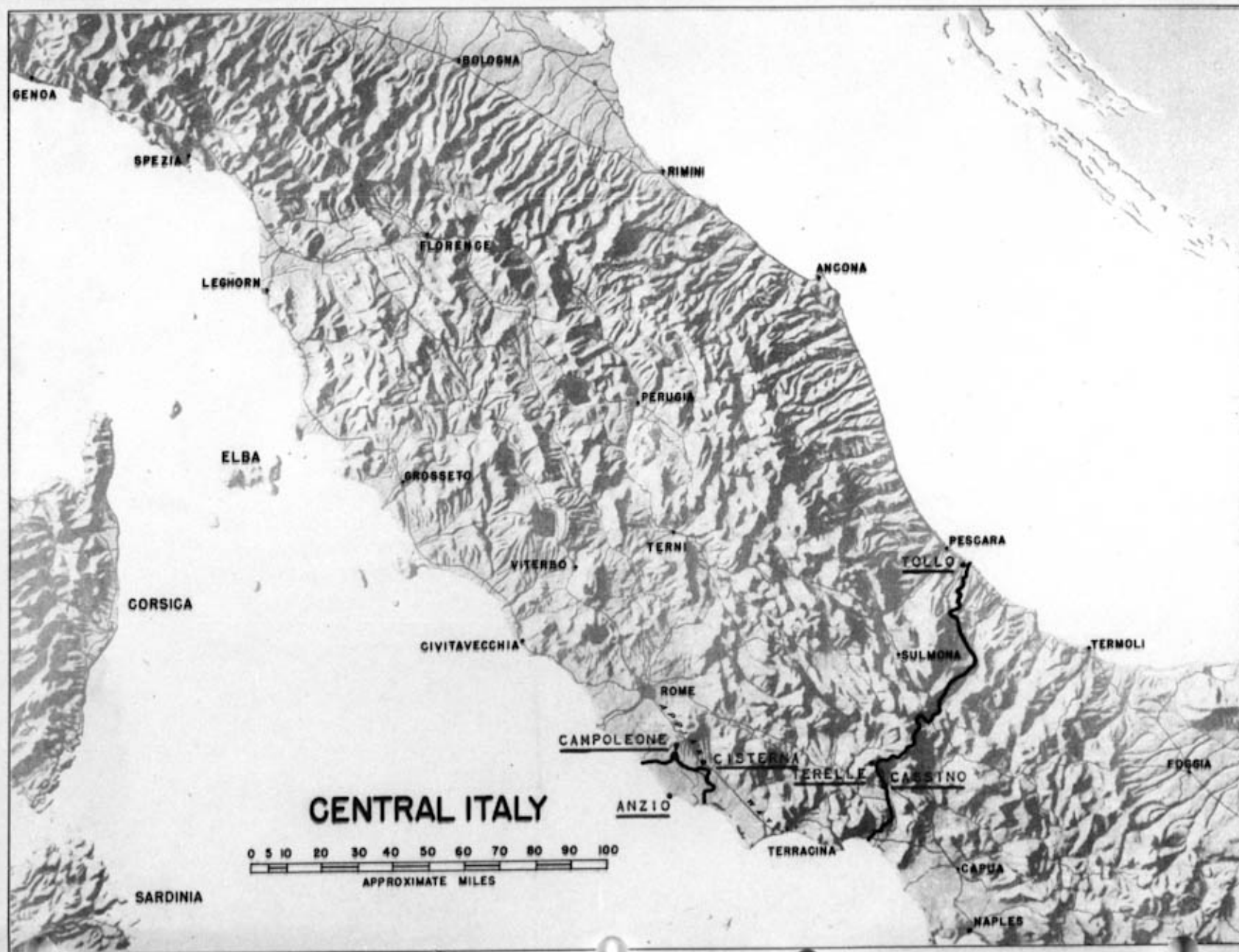
THE HEERES

THE LAND IS

KLAGENFURT

AVIANO

UDINE



EUROPEAN THEATER

On the night of 29-30 January some 100 enemy aircraft operated over southeast England; 15 penetrated to the London area, where a 7,000-ton vessel was set afire, docks damaged, and 39 persons killed and 119 seriously wounded.

The next night the RAF raided Berlin for the third time in four nights. 444 heavy bombers dropped 1,978 tons with good effect; 33 planes did not return. Mosquitoes made their usual scattered attacks on towns throughout Germany.

MEDITERRANEAN

1. 185 escorted US heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force hit airdromes at Aviano, Klagenfurt, and Udine with 439 tons of bombs on 31 January. Results were reported as good and 16 enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat for the loss of three heavy bombers. Other air operations were hampered by weather but some 500 sorties were flown against the road system between the Anzio beachhead and the lower Italian battle line, remunerative targets behind the enemy lines, towns on the east coast of Italy and shipping off the Dalmatian coast.

2. Advances on 1 February brought Fifth Army forces in the Anzio beachhead to within one-half mile of the Appian Way southeast of Cisterna. British units pushed north of the railroad at Campoleone but were forced to withdraw by heavy enemy fire. The German build-up against our beachhead is estimated to be the equivalent of more than four

divisions composed of elements of at least ten.

US and French troops, pressing their attacks in the Cassino-Terelle area, reported minor gains.

On the Eighth Army front, Canadian units made a limited advance toward Tollo against heavy enemy opposition but later withdrew. In this sector the Canadian I Corps relieved the British V Corps.

ASIATIC THEATER

1. British troops, repulsing enemy counterattacks, made slight gains in the Razabil area on the Arakan coast during 28 and 29 January. A large party of Japanese two miles southeast of Fort White was dispersed by artillery fire on the latter day.

The Chinese claim more than 250 enemy casualties as a result of recent action against the Japanese in the Hukawng Valley. On the 29th Chinese forces in that area captured Taro and a village two miles to the east.

2. During 29 and 30 January, 12 B-25's of the 10th Air Force successfully attacked bridges in central Burma. RAF aircraft bombed the Akyab airfield and enemy positions near Fort White.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS

1. US patrols in New Britain destroyed two enemy ammunition dumps east of the Natamo River on 31 January; enemy bivouac areas and defenses in this vicinity were reported evacuated. In northeast New Guinea our

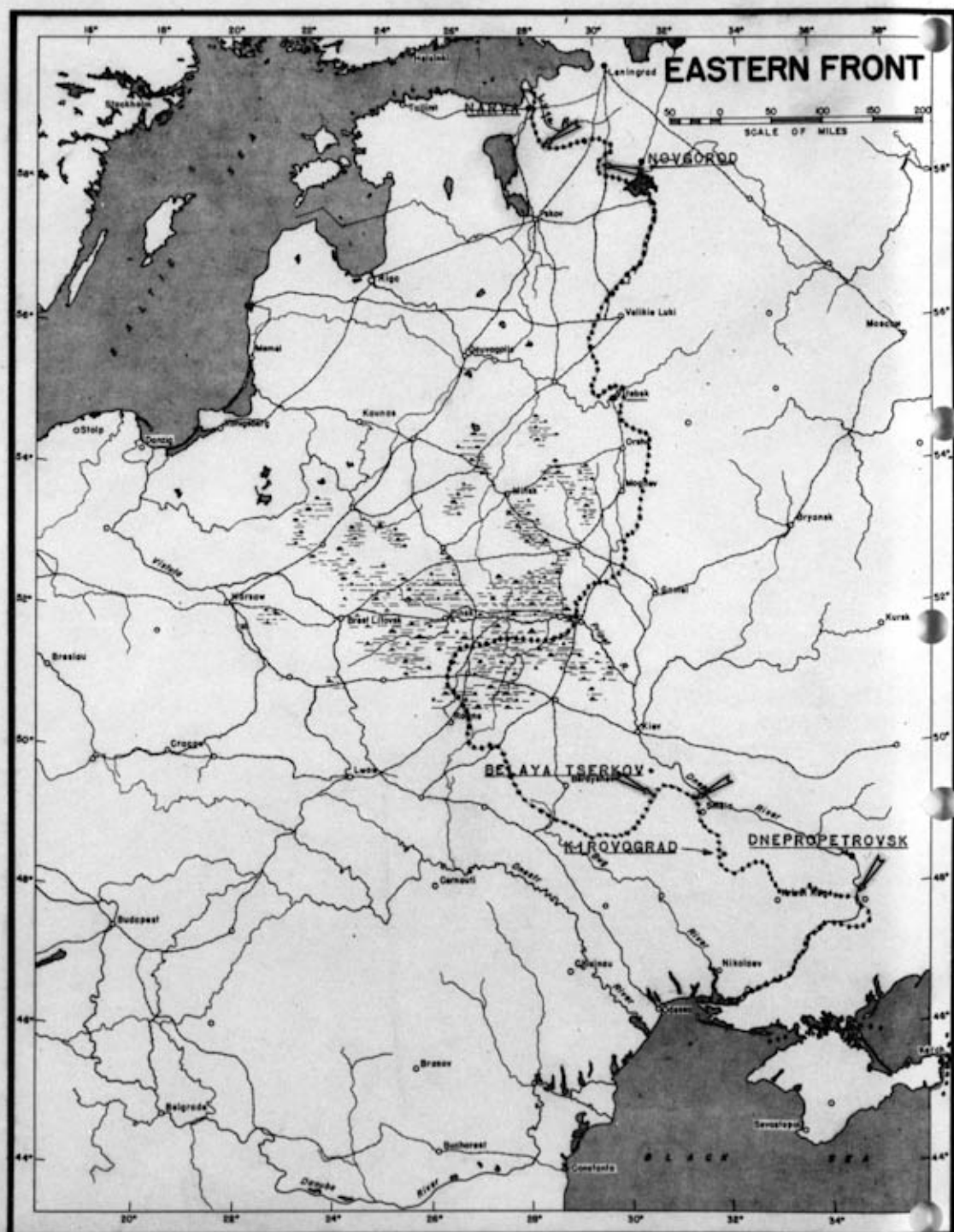
patrols crossed the Yawi River eight miles west of Saidor, killing 43 Japanese before withdrawing. Australian troops operating in the Ramu Valley occupied three villages near the headwaters of the Boku River six miles west of Daumoina, capturing quantities of abandoned enemy stores. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in an unsuccessful counter-attack near Kankiryo. Allied planes attacked barges along the coast of New Britain, airfields at Alexishafen, and gun positions, bridges, and barges along the New Guinea coast. Fighters set fire to enemy supplies in the Ramu Valley and destroyed four of the eight enemy barges operating near the mouth of the Eilanden River. To the west 12 B-24's set a medium-sized freighter afire near Ceram.

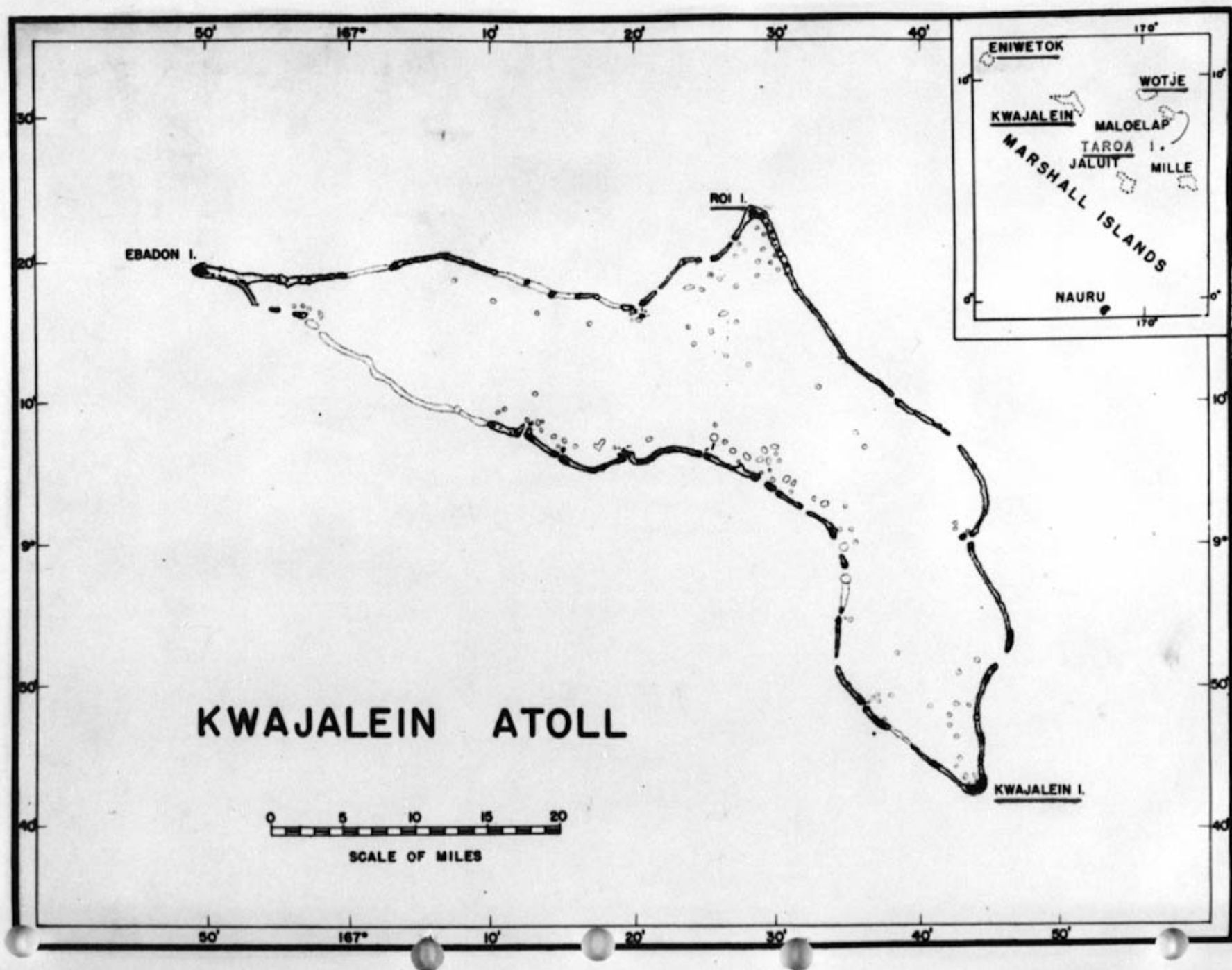
2. In our successful assault east of the mouth of the Torokina River on Bougainville on 30 January, 20 enemy pillboxes were demolished and 80 Japanese killed for a loss of 19 killed and 23 wounded.

A recent commando raid on Green Island (between New Ireland and Bougainville) was reported as successful.

3. Eighteen long-range Navy patrol bombers attacked targets at Wake during the night of 30-31 January. All planes returned safely to Midway.

4. Following two days of intense air and naval bombardment of enemy bases in the Marshalls, US assault forces landed at two points on Kwajalein Atoll during the morning of 31 January. Our 7th Infantry Division occupied five small islands northwest of Kwajalein Island,





moved artillery ashore on the island immediately adjacent, and simultaneously undertook reconnaissance of the Kwajalein beaches under the covering fire of two US battleships delivered at ranges from 2,000 to 8,000 yards. Units of the 4th Marine Division seized small islands on either side of Roi on the northeast tip of the atoll. Casualties were reported as light. Air and naval support of these landings were well coordinated and highly effective.

EASTERN FRONT

Southeast of Narva the Soviets crossed the Luga River on 1 February. West of Novgorod the Red Army has also advanced. Contrary to expectations the Germans are not delaying on the Luga and there are indications of a general enemy withdrawal to the favorable defense line extending from Narva on the Gulf of Finland to Vitebsk.

On the southern front a slow, orderly German withdrawal continued southeast of Belaya Tserkov and northwest of Kirovograd; the Germans have counterattacked in this salient to check the Soviet rate of advance. Heavy fighting continued southwest of Dnepropetrovsk.