WAR CABINET

WEEKLY RÉSUMÉ
(No. 282)
of the
NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR SITUATION
from 0700 18th January to
0700 25th January,
1945

[Circulated with the approval of
the Chiefs of Staff.]
General Review.

1. A convoy from N. Russia has arrived in Home Waters without loss. E-boats have been active off the S.E. Coast.

Northern Waters.

2. On the 16th the Russian destroyer *Deyatelny* was torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat off the N. Finnish coast, and on the 20th another Russian destroyer was torpedoed off the Murmansk coast but reached port.

Norwegian Waters.

3. On the 16th the Norwegian S/M *Utsira* torpedoed and probably sank an escorted 2,000-ton ship N. of Trondheim.

Home Waters.

4. A convoy of 30 ships from North Russia, escorted by ships of the Home Fleet, including H.M.C. destroyers *Algonquin* and *Sioux* and the Norwegian destroyer *Stord*, has arrived in Home Waters. No encounters with enemy forces were reported.

5. On the night of the 22nd/23rd several groups of E-boats operating on the convoy route to Antwerp were engaged and driven off by our patrols. One E-boat was sunk by the Tongue Sand Fort, another was set on fire and others were damaged by our surface forces. On the following two nights E-boats, probably minelaying, were active off the East Coast.

6. On the 18th a commando unit carried out a small raid on Schouwen Island, taking eight German prisoners and rescuing four Dutch civilians. On the same day a long-range rocket blocked the entrance of one of the docks at Antwerp and sank three barges and damaged 14 others. At Flushing the repair of the harbour is proceeding slowly. The small dry dock is serviceable, and the large one and the 100-ton crane are expected to be working in three weeks' time.

7. On the 21st in the Channel H.M.S. *Vanoc* (destroyer) was damaged in collision with one of H.M. trawlers who later sank. H.M.S. *Brilliant* (destroyer) and H.M.C.S. *Lindsay* (corvette) were slightly damaged in collision off the Isle of Wight on the 22nd.

8. During the week ending the 21st the combined British and U.S. discharges through the liberated ports were approximately 61,000 men, 6,500 vehicles, 366,500 tons of stores and 78,000 tons of petrol.

Mediterranean.

Western Mediterranean.


Adriatic.

10. On the night of the 17th/18th coastal craft sank a torpedo-carrying motor boat off the Dalmatian coast.

Dodecanese.

11. On the 20th H.M.S. *Active* (destroyer) intercepted the German hospital ship *Gradisca* off Kos and escorted her to Alexandria.

East Indies.

12. On the 21st the amphibious operation for the recovery of Ramree Island was covered by H.M. ships *Queen Elizabeth* (battleship), *Phasme* (cruiser), *Ameer* (escort carrier), with destroyers including H.M.A. destroyers *Napier* and *Norman*. During a recent patrol off Cap Nicobar H.M. S/M *Seascout* damaged two coasters which were forced to beach. H.M. S/M *Porpoise* is overdue from patrol in the Malacca Strait and must be presumed lost.
Pacific.

13. At Leyte U.S. coastal craft sank three enemy barges, and on the night of the 14th/15th an unopposed landing was effected at Ponson Island (S. of Ormoc).

During the week a number of enemy warships, cargo ships and sea trucks have been sighted by aircraft off Formosa and the islands to the north-east.

Anti-Submarine Operations.

14. Sixteen attacks were reported during the week, of which 14 were by warships and two by shore-based aircraft.

On the 21st H.M.S. Icarus (destroyer) sank a U-boat off Lands End; one survivor was rescued.

Enemy Intelligence.

U-boats.

15. Activity continues in Home Waters, particularly in the Irish Sea, but elsewhere the situation is quiet.

Enemy Attack on Shipping.

16. During the week two small ships were sunk in the Irish Sea probably by U-boats and a U.S. ship, in a coastal convoy, was torpedoed off Lands End but reached port. Two ships were sunk by mines, off Zeebrugge and the Humber respectively. One ship was sunk by E-boats off Dunkirk and another ship was sunk by aircraft in Antwerp docks.

Allied Minelaying.

17. Surface craft have laid mines in Home Waters. One of H.M. submarines laid mines in the Malacca Strait and aircraft laid mines off the Burmese and Malayan coasts and in the Gulf of Siam.

Enemy Minelaying, Allied Minesweeping.

18. Enemy aircraft probably laid mines in the Scheldt approaches on one night, and E-boats may have laid mines in the Scheldt approaches, on the convoy route to Ostend and off the Humber on three nights of the week. Ten mines have been destroyed off Boulogne. Since the landing in Normandy over 2,000 mines have been destroyed in the Channel and adjacent waters.

During the week 29 mines have been destroyed in the south Corfu Channel. Up to the present 66 mines have been destroyed in the Dardanelles approaches. The mine totals are 6,272 ground and 8,489 moored.

Enemy Merchant Shipping.

German.

19. From the 16th to 31st December enemy shipping losses through Allied action amounted to eight ships of 20,818 tons; in addition ten ships of 23,600 tons were damaged. During the whole month 16 ships of 41,775 tons were lost and 22 ships of 46,672 tons were damaged.

It is reported that operations off the Norwegian coast have caused extreme disorganisation to enemy shipping. Orkla, Germany’s second largest source of pyrites, is reported to be reducing its output owing to lack of shipping. This also affects the enemy’s supply of sulphuric acid.

Japanese.

20. Up to December 1944 Japanese losses from Allied action were estimated at 6,132,000 tons leaving no more than 2,913,000 tons serviceable.
MILITARY SITUATION.

Western Europe. (An outline map is included as an inset.)

General.
21. The enemy has shifted the main weight of his offensive effort to the area north of Strasbourg, where the Seventh U.S. Army has withdrawn to better defensive positions, but so far there has been no concentrated enemy attack.

In the Ardennes, the Third and First U.S. Armies are following hard on the heels of the Germans, who, although they are withdrawing the main body of their troops, continue to fight fiercely.

The British attack north of Sittard has made steady progress under adverse weather conditions.

Southern Sector.
22. On the 20th, the First French Army put in an attack northwards between Mulhouse and Thann; after an initial advance of half a mile, the enemy's resistance stiffened. Violent fighting is now in progress in this area. A further small attack was launched north of Colmar on the 23rd—large minefields were encountered and little progress has been made.

On the 19th, the U.S. force containing the German bridgehead across the Rhine north of Strasbourg made a voluntary withdrawal to defensive positions some 3 miles further west. This withdrawal enabled the enemy to link up his bridgehead with his main forces pressing from the north, but on the 21st the whole right flank of the Seventh U.S. Army fell back deliberately to a line running N.W. from Haguenau towards Bitche.

Central Sector.
23. The Third and First U.S. Armies have made steady progress along the whole of the Ardennes front. Enemy resistance has been more stubborn on the southern flank in the area of Diekirch and at some points in the centre, east of Houffalize, but widespread minefields and deep snow have been the main obstacles to Allied progress. On the 23rd, U.S. Armoured columns re-entered St. Vith unopposed, though reports indicate that the Germans are counter-attacking in this area. On the following day, U.S. troops entered Clervaux, again unopposed.

Northern Sector.
24. The Second British Army went over to the offensive on the 18th when they attacked the German salient in the area between Julich and Roermond. Steady progress has been made against stubborn resistance and, in spite of extremely bad going which has prevented much movement off the roads, our troops are now within 2-3 miles of the River Roer, and have entered Heinsberg.

Eastern Europe. (An outline map is included as an inset.)

General.
25. The Russian winter offensive which opened on the 12th with an attack S.W. of Sandomierz and which was developed on the 14th by attacks all along the 450 mile front between East Prussia and Southern Slovakia, had by the 23rd made deep penetrations into East Prussia from two directions, advanced half-way from Warsaw to Berlin, and reached the line of the River Oder on a 35 mile front S.E. of Breslau.

East Prussia.
26. The direct attack on East Prussia from the east has made most progress north of and along the Kovno–Insterburg railway. After five days' fighting the Russians broke through strong German permanent defences, captured the towns of Tilsit (20th) and Insterburg (22nd) and by the 23rd were only 25–30 miles to the N.E. and east of Königsberg.

Pressure has been kept up along the rest of the East Prussian border to the south and the Russians have made some advance, but the Germans claim to be holding firm in this area along the line of the Masurian Lakes.

To the S.W. the Russian outflanking drive towards Danzig crossed the frontier into East Prussia on the 20th. Two days later Soviet forces captured
Allenstein, thereby cutting the main railway from Berlin to Insterburg and by
the 23rd, advancing in the direction of Eloing, they had narrowed the escape
corridor for the German forces in East Prussia to 20 miles.

Central Sector.

27. The capture of Warsaw on the 17th was achieved by an encircling move
carried out by forces advancing across the Vistula, north and south of the
capital. Then, moving forward on a broad front south of the Vistula, the
Russians pushed due west on the shortest route to Berlin capturing Lodz on the
19th and Gniezno on the 22nd. Other forces swinging N.W. by-passed the
fortress of Torun on the Vistula and captured Bromberg 30 miles N.W. of Torun
on 23rd.

In southern Poland a rapid advance in the first few days of the offensive
carried the Russians to Czestochowa. By the 19th they had crossed the German
frontier N.W. of Czestochowa and further to the S.E. the capture of Cracow
brought them close to the Silesian industrial area. The former thrust has now
carried them across the main Breslau-Katowice railway up to the River Oder,
which they have reached on a 35-mile front S.E. of Breslau. German resistance
along the northern edge of Upper Silesia now seems to have stiffened.

In the extreme south of Poland and in Czechoslovakia the Russians have
advanced 50-60 miles and captured on the 20th the three railway junctions of
Nowysacz, Presov and Kosice. It is possible that the Germans are withdrawing
some of their forces from this mountainous area for employment in more
threatened sectors.

Southern Sector.

28. The German counter-attack from the N.W. towards Budapest has
apparently been abandoned but a new attempt to relieve the capital from the S.W.
has had some success. Attacking from just north of Lake Balaton, the Germans
claim to have reached the Danube south of Budapest. The Russians admit the
loss of Szekesfehervar, on the 23rd.

Italy.

29. Nothing to report.

Yugoslavia.

30. In N.E. Yugoslavia the Germans claim to have recaptured the town of
Sid (65 miles N.W. of Belgrade).

Greece.

31. E.L.A.S. leaders have complied with the terms of the truce, which came
into force on the 15th and no incidents have occurred during their withdrawal
to the areas demarcated in the agreement.

Burma.

32. On the 19th, the Japanese launched fruitless counter-attacks against
our position 3 miles north of Myebon and sustained heavy casualties.
Resistance in the Myebon Peninsula is becoming less vigorous.

Allied troops have debouched from the Kaladan Valley and are now within
3 miles of Myohaung. Enemy resistance in the village itself is weakening.
An outflanking thrust has reached a point 5 miles south of Myohaung.

On the 21st, a landing was made by our forces on the northern coast of
Ramree Island; opposition was encountered at Kyaukpyu but this was silenced
by the naval and air bombardment which preceded the landing.

Other Allied troops made a successful landing on the 23rd 6 miles N.E. of
Myebon. Leading elements of this force have advanced against slight opposition,
to the area about one mile west of Kangaw.

Progress has been maintained in Central Burma. Allied troops in the
Gangaw area have advanced unopposed some 15 miles to the east and S.E.
The village of Monywa fell on the 21st after operations against the garrison
which lasted for 3 days.
Myinmu on the Irrawaddy was surrounded by our troops on the 22nd and fell the following day in spite of strong Japanese resistance. Further east, our leading columns are only 10 miles from Sagaing.

Our troops on the Irrawaddy, north of Mandalay, are encountering vigorous opposition. On the 22nd Japanese counter-attacks against the Allied bridgehead 20 miles east of Shwebo were repulsed. Smaller attacks have also been made against the bridgehead at Thabeikkyin.

Northern Burma.

33. Progress has been made on the road to Mong Mit; leading elements have reached a point 23 miles north of the village. Further east, Mu-Se has been occupied by Chinese and U.S. troops. In this village they effected a link with Chinese troops from the Lungenling area, who recaptured the town of Wanting. A through land route to China is now open as a result of these operations.

China.

34. On the 15th the Japanese thrust eastwards with a small force from the Canton-Kowloon railway area; Waichow was occupied on the 16th. The advance continues in a S.E. direction up the coast. In the area west of the Hengyang-Canton railway other Japanese columns, advancing south and east from Taohsien, reached the railway at Ping Shek on the 22nd. Other small Japanese forces have advanced about 40 miles to the east from the Hengyang area.

Philippines. (An outline map is included as an inset.)

Luzon.

35. U.S. forces are still meeting stubborn opposition N.E. of San Fabian, where only limited progress has been made.

In the eastern sector U.S. forces have made considerable progress, and their front line now extends from a point 10 miles east of Urdaneta southwards to La Paz.

The thrust southwards from San Clemente and Bayambang has been continued on a broad front; Tarlac was captured on the 22nd, and reports state that forward troops have advanced down the road to a point 3 miles north of Clark Field. No serious opposition has been encountered.

N.W. of Lingayen, U.S. patrols have reached Cape Bolinao at the head of the Peninsula.

Japanese casualties up to the 20th number 2,699 killed and 39 prisoners.

AIR SITUATION.

Europe.

36. Fighter Command flew 21 defensive sorties. Attacks on long-range rocket activities in Holland are referred to in paragraph 38, and details of enemy activity against this country are reported under "Enemy Activity and Home Security."

Home Waters.

37. Operations were restricted by adverse weather; home-based aircraft of Coastal Command flew only 341 sorties (compared with 856 sorties average previous four weeks). Two aircraft are missing.

Western Europe.

38. During the week ended dawn on the 24th, aircraft of S.H.A.E.F. (Air) flew 9,156 sorties and dropped 3,227 tons of bombs. In the week ended dawn on the 25th, Bomber Command and the U.S. VIII Bomber Command flew 2,030 sorties and dropped 6,589 tons, and U.S. VIII Fighter Command flew 1,532 sorties. Fighter Command flew 192 sorties and a total of 525 sorties was flown by aircraft carrying supplies to the Continent. Forty-three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Of 125 Allied aircraft missing and 9 outstanding, 97 were of S.H.A.E.F. (Air).

In the early and latter parts of the period, snow, a gale and fog hampered all operations. When the weather permitted, the main effort of heavy bombers
was directed against railway centres, bridges and oil installations in Western
Germany, whilst aircraft of S.H.A.E.F. (Air) attacked enemy troop movements
in the Ardennes salient with excellent results.

Five railway centres and one bridge east of the Rhine between Frankfurt
and Karlsruhe were attacked by escorted U.S. heavies, mainly employing path‐
finder technique, with unobserved results. Three of the targets were visited twice,
and a total of approximately 3,300 tons of bombs was dropped.

In a night attack by Lancasters on the Bruckhausen benzol distillation plant
at Duisburg, 1,296 tons (including 250 × 4,000 lb.) were dropped in clear weather
and excellent visibility. The target was identified visually and bombing was
conducted. Although smoke obscured the target later, crews considered the
attack was very successful. Two small attacks by day were carried out by
Fortresses against the synthetic oil plant at Sterkrade (Holten), one by pathfinder
technique, the other visually with good results. A.F.V. works at Aschaffenburg
and Mannheim were attacked also by pathfinder technique; 236 tons were
dropped.

Gelsenkirchen was the subject of a night attack by Halifaxes and Lancasters
in conditions of 8/10ths to 10/10ths cloud; 511 tons (including 216 tons of
incendiaries) were dropped and although conditions hampered observation, the
glow of fires could be seen below cloud. Of some 1,340 fighters which acted
as escort for the above and other operations by U.S. heavy bombers 24 aircraft
are missing, of which 20 are believed safe. Operations by Mosquitoes of Bomber
Command amounted to 196 sorties and 222 tons were dropped mainly on three
chief targets.

In the northern area of the battle area, medium bombers, fighter-bombers
and fighters attacked defended villages and transport, harassed enemy movement
and gave support to the Armies. Approximately 4,600 sorties were flown by
fighter-bombers and fighters, and a total of about 370 M.T. and 1,000 rail
vehicles was destroyed.

Weather interfered with operations on the central sector, but upon two
successive days fighter-bombers and fighters operating over the Ardennes salient
back to the Siegfried line, destroyed over 2,500 M.T. Sorties flown amounted
to about 1,400 and the total number of vehicles, &c., destroyed was 3,000 M.T.,
460 rail vehicles, and 190 A.F.V.; numbers in excess of these were damaged.

Fighter-bombers and fighters operating over the southern sector in support
of the 7th U.S. and 1st French Armies destroyed 66 M.T. and 174 buildings.
Small numbers of medium bombers attacked enemy barracks on Ile d'Oléron
(S.W. of La Pallice) and fortifications at La Rochelle.

Attacks were continued against sites, communications and factories for
long-range rockets by aircraft of Fighter Command, supplemented by the Tactical
Air Force. An oxygen plant at Alblasserdam (near Dordrecht) was destroyed
and approximately 70 × 250 lb. bombs were dropped by Spittles in several attacks.
The activities of the G.A.F. were restricted and limited by bad weather.
Estimated fighter activity was highest on one day with some 170/200 sorties,
on other days it approximated 75 sorties. Negligible opposition was offered to
the attacks by the U.S. heavy bombers and small reaction by enemy night fighters
to the attacks of Bomber Command.

*Note.—Appendix VII gives Raid Assessment Reports.*

**Southern Europe.**

39. During the week ended dawn on the 23rd, aircraft of the M.A.A.F. flew
8,921 sorties (including 2,335 by heavy bombers) and dropped 4,701 tons of bombs.
Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat and 73 Allied aircraft (including
30 heavy bombers) are missing.

**Italy.**

40. Unfavourable weather restricted flying, and in some operations by heavy
bombers part of the force detailed for the attack was unable to complete the task
on this account.

The main effort was directed against enemy communications by day and
night, and in particular against railways and bridges in Northern Italy and on the
Brenner route.

In a concentrated attack by heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force, over
200 tons were dropped on Udine railway station causing a violent explosion
followed by fire and thick smoke.
The effort by medium bombers against railway bridge targets from Genoa to Gorizia was 100/175 aircraft daily. Direct hits were made on Trento and Treviso railway centres, and on 14 bridges; probable hits were obtained on several others. Operations by fighter-bombers and fighters was from 500 to 900 aircraft, when weather permitted, mainly directed against communications and enemy supply lines particularly in the Po Valley. Railway lines were cut in 170 places and 810 M.T. and 290 locomotives and railway trucks were destroyed. Damage was also caused to a fuel dump in the battle area and an ordnance factory in the Milan area. Lightnings in an attack on an oil factory at Fiume hit an oil cistern.

Yugoslavia.

41. Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked shipping near Senj and Pola, sinking one 2,500-ton ship, destroying 2 small ones and obtaining hits on a 4,000-ton ship. Harbour installations at Arsa (S. of Fiume), Jablanica, and Senj were attacked with good results. Of a force of 617 escorted Fortresses and Liberators despatched to attack Brod, 210 returned on account of bad weather, the remainder dropped 763 tons in good concentrations on the railway centres, road and railway bridges. Fires were caused in the railway centres and 2 bridges were hit. One span of the railway bridge at Doboj (N. of Sarajevo) was destroyed in an attack by Lightnings which dropped 37 tons.

Austria and South Germany.

42. Escorted aircraft of the Strategic Air Force made attacks on railway centres at Linz (236 tons) and Salzburg (81 tons), on two oil installations at Vienna (356 tons) and one at Regensburg (201 tons). Reconnaissance photographs showed that at Linz three main lines were cut and also all lines between the main station and the goods yard. Vienna was attacked by pathfinder technique with unobserved results; the attack on Regensburg was assessed as good.

Russia.

43. Severe weather has restricted flying by the Russian Air Force and the G.A.F. on the Eastern Front. Definite information is lacking, but it is known that over a period of three days some 10,000 sorties were flown daily in Central and Southern Poland by aircraft of the Russian Air Forces. On one day long-range bombers attacked Breslau and it is assumed that the Bomber Force on other days operated against railway objectives in the immediate rear of the forward zone.

Far East.

Burma.

44. During the week ended dawn on the 23rd, Allied aircraft flew 4,149 sorties, including 2,654 by bombers and fighter-bombers. In addition, Dakota transport aircraft flew 5,765 sorties carrying 9,980 tons, and light transport aircraft flew 2,732 sorties, carrying 918 men and evacuating 338 casualties. Nine Allied aircraft are missing.

Aircraft of the Tactical Air Force provided full support for Allied troops operating in Central Burma, especially in the Momywa area, good attacks being made on enemy positions, stores and lines of communication. On the Irrawaddy, three steamers were set on fire and nearly 300 small craft were destroyed or damaged. Among other targets attacked were the airfields at Meiktila, Kangaung, Kyaukme, and Thedaw, on which Liberators dropped 261 tons of bombs.

In Lower Burma, Liberators bombed two airfields near Rangoon, dropping 203 tons with satisfactory results. Other Liberators bombed Martaban railway sidings, while Mitchells bombed several bridges, two of which were destroyed and others damaged. Thunderbolts successfully attacked oil installations near Magwe.

In the Arakan, Liberators and naval aircraft took an effective part in the landing operations on the north coast of Ramree Island, dropping 322 tons of bombs in a well concentrated attack, and the Tactical Air Force supported a landing at Myebo.

In the North Shan States, attacks were made on enemy troop concentrations, storage areas and communications, extensive damage being caused.
China Zone.

45. Several attacks were made on enemy shipping at Hong Kong and on the Yangtze and other rivers. Ten medium-sized ships, one small ship and a destroyer were sunk, and 16 medium-sized ships and about 200 small craft were damaged. Considerable damage was also caused to road and rail vehicles and at least 55 locomotives were destroyed.

Among other targets attacked were power plants and factories in Honan, stores at Hankow, and several airfields, including two near Shanghai, where 55 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

In Formosa, 78 Super Fortresses visually bombed Shinchiku (N.W. Coast), dropping 522 tons with good results, and Liberators bombed airfields at Okayama and Heito. Carrier-borne aircraft attacked shipping in Takao harbour, leaving several ships sinking and burning, and Liberators set fire to 4 ships outside the harbour.

Japan.

46. Super Fortresses dropped 160 tons of bombs on the Kawasaki aero-engine works at Akashi and a similar weight on targets at Nagoya, including the Mitsubishi aero-engine works. Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat and 4 Super Fortresses are missing.

Pacific.

47. In the Philippines, Allied aircraft directed their main efforts against airfields and lines of communication, particularly in Luzon. At the airfields, barracks, dumps and runways were seriously damaged and several aircraft were destroyed. Good results were achieved when attacks were made on troop concentrations in the Lingayen Plain and on barracks in the Bataan Peninsula. Off the coasts, one tanker and 3 ships were set on fire and one ship was sunk.

In Borneo, the principal events were two attacks on targets at Miri by Liberators which dropped 180 tons of bombs; the radio station and several other buildings were considerably damaged. In the Celebes, small-scale attacks were made on 3 airfields, a camp at Sidate and shipping off Kendari, where 13 schooners were sunk or damaged.

In the Moluccas, Mitchells and fighters attacked airfields and supply bases in Halmahera, and oil installations and villages in Ceram. In New Guinea, the main targets were villages and supply lines in the Wewak area.

Targets in New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville were attacked by a total of 400 Allied aircraft, mostly Corsairs. Good results were achieved, especially at Lakunai airfield (Rabaul) and Kavieng.

In the Carolines, Liberators and Lightnings dropped 61 tons on two airfields at Moen, and in the Kazans, 44 Liberators and 12 Mitchells bombed Two Jima airfield.

ENEMY ACTIVITY AND HOME SECURITY.

General.

48. Attacks on this country with long-range rockets have continued intermittently during the week.

Of 48 incidents (49 last week), 24 were in the London Region, and the majority of the remainder in Essex. Severe damage and a number of casualties occurred in 5 of these incidents.

Casualties.

49. The estimated civilian casualties for the week ended 0600 hours the 24th are:

All by long-range rockets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fatal</th>
<th>Serious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES I, II and III will be published periodically.

APPENDIX IV.

Enemy Shipping Losses as assessed to 31st December, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Sunk, Captured or Constructive Lost.</th>
<th>Seriously Damaged.</th>
<th>Damaged.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>3,019,465</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>640,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>5,621,898</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>711,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other enemy ships and ships useful to the enemy</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>1,943,415</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>232,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>8,584,778</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>1,583,962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table does not include casualties inflicted on the enemy by our Russian Allies, which are estimated at about 2,808,000 gross tons sunk, nor does it include casualties inflicted on Japanese shipping in the Far East and Pacific, which up to the 31st December are estimated to number 1,388 ships sunk or about 6,112,500 gross tons.

In addition, there is about 148,000 gross tons of Axis shipping which has been taken over by South American countries not at war with the Axis and some 36,000 gross tons of German shipping sold to Spain and Portugal.

APPENDIX V.

Casualties to H.M. and Allied Auxiliary Vessels and to Naval Personnel.

19th January.—A/S trawler Northern Isle ran aground off Durban. Probably a total loss.

21st January.—A/S trawler Computator sunk in collision off Havre.

21st January.—L.S.T. 178 damaged by mine off Patras.

22nd/23rd January.—M.T.B. 495 damaged in action in Thames Estuary. 1 killed.

24th January.—M.T.B. 891 sunk by mine off Burmese coast.

The following casualties to naval personnel have been reported:

- Officers: 7 killed; 7 missing; 7 wounded.
- Ratings: 31 killed; 69 missing; 9 wounded.
## APPENDIX VI.

### Imports under Departmental Programmes.

(Thousand tons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Ministry of Food</th>
<th>Ministry of Supply</th>
<th>Total (*)</th>
<th>Tanker Imports (*)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>1,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>2,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>1,123</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>2,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>2,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>August</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>2,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>September</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>2,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>October</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>2,018</td>
<td>1,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>1,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>1,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1944 Total (*)</td>
<td>11,062</td>
<td>11,857 (**)</td>
<td>22,919 (**)</td>
<td>20,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>January 1-10 (estimated)</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Excluding imports from Eire. The monthly figures of imports given in this table represent the estimated weights of the commodities included in the Trade and Navigation Accounts for each month and are unadjusted for small revisions subsequently made in the cumulative totals given in the accounts for later months.

(*) Including munitions and miscellaneous imports under the Ministry of Production programme, and imports of munitions on Canadian Government account.

(*.) Petroleum products, molasses, unrefined whale oil, industrial alcohol and acetone.

(†) Adjusted for revisions.

(‡) 104,000 tons of this total represents replacements of supplies of timber handed over to the United States Army.

## APPENDIX VII.

### Air Attacks on Germany.

Extracts from Recent Raid Assessment Reports.

**Dortmund/Ems Canal (Ladbergen).**—Further photographs taken on the 23rd January after the Bomber Command attack on the 1st January show that both branches of the canal are still impassable and that the canal is empty for a long distance north and south of the Glane Aqueduct (the aqueduct itself has not been covered). Repair work to the embankment is proceeding but the breaches still remain.

**Bischofsheim Railway Centre.**—Interpretation of photographs taken on the 13th January after the Bomber Command attack on the 1st January show that both branches of the canal are still impassable and that the canal is empty for a long distance north and south of the Glane Aqueduct (the aqueduct itself has not been covered). Repair work to the embankment is proceeding but the breaches still remain.

**Castrop-Rauwel.**—Photographs taken on the 22nd January after the Bomber Command attack on the 3rd January show damage in the tar distillery to be extensive. At least five buildings in the benzol distillery have been heavily damaged and one damaged in the tar distillation section. In the colliery complex the main building is severely affected and another large building 4/5ths destroyed.
In addition, damage or destruction has been caused to 10 buildings in the naphthalene and anthracene treatment section and to the electrode plant. It is estimated that production will be cut by more than half for about a month.

**Derben.** —Photographs taken on the 14th January after the U.S.A.A.F. attack earlier on the same day, though partially smoke obscured, show that the main weight of the attack appears to have fallen across the southern half of the underground oil storage depot. A fire is burning in the vicinity of the buried pumping units at the south-east corner of the depot which it is considered were operating at the time of the attack. The large rail storage siding south of the depot is not covered but some business and residential damage can be seen to the south-west.

**Dollbergen.** —Interpretation of photographs taken on the 14th January is hampered by snow and constructional activity, but it can be seen that the U.S.A.A.F. attack on the 1st January caused severe damage to one of the distillation plants of the Deutsche Gasolin oil refinery. At least six unidentified buildings and some small tanks have been destroyed or damaged and there are a number of hits near the lubricating oil distillation plant.

**Ehmen.** —Photographs taken on the 16th January after the attack by the U.S.A.A.F. on the 1st and 14th show the entire area of the oil storage depot to be heavily cratered, and there can be no doubt that the pipe-line system has been severely damaged. Of the 13 tanks two are totally destroyed, four severely damaged, and four others damaged. The railway facilities along the west side of the depot were also hard hit and about 70 tank wagons are affected. It is considered that the depot will be unserviceable for at least two months.

**Magdeburg.** —Photographs taken on the 16th January show that the Krupp works at Buckau have received further damage as a result of the U.S.A.A.F. attack earlier in the day. The south-eastern portion of the plant is the area chiefly affected and the partly reconstructed armament and component shop and the repaired probable iron foundry have been partially gutted. In addition the main machine shop has been affected and in the two labour camps four huts have been destroyed and six more damaged.

**Merseburg (Leuna).** —Photographs taken on the 21st January show that as a result of the Bomber Command attack on the 14th/15th January the northern half of the plant covered has been heavily hit, almost every important installation has been damaged. A hydrogen contact oven house has been severely damaged, 4/5ths of the roof of a link oxygen plant has been destroyed or damaged, four boiler houses have been moderately to heavily damaged, and 1/3rd of a water gas plant has been severely damaged. Other installations damaged to a less extent include a compressor house, ammonia absorption house, and a large maintenance workshop. In addition, at least four gas holders have received further damage and two of four ammonia liquor tanks have been destroyed. Pipe assemblies and conveyor systems have been damaged throughout the area. There are no signs of productive activity on the part covered.

**Mittelland Canal Embankment (Gravenhorst).** —Further photographs taken on the 23rd January after the Bomber Command attack on the 1st/2nd January, show that the canal remains empty and impassable. Some repair work to the embankment has possibly begun but many breaches remain.
SECRET
Front Line as known 16 Jan. 45
Front Line as known 23 Jan. 45
SECRET

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON ISLAND

SCALE 1:700,000 OR 23-5 MILES TO 1 INCH

Railways
Roads 1st Class
Roads 2nd Class

Area recaptured by U.S. Forces to 23 Jan. 45.

Japanese strength on LUZON estimated at 140,000.
Area recaptured by U.S. Forces to 23 Jan. '45.

Japanese strength on LUZON estimated at 140,000.
Japanese strength on LUZON estimated at 140,000.
Japanese strength on LUZON estimated at 140,000.