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MR 203 DAILY G-2 REPORTS

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MR 203 DAILY G-2 REPORTS

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SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, 1942.

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

(SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, 1942)

[Army Classified]

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-31-42
Initials A. J. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 30, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 31, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 31, 1942.

No. 232.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Three enemy cruisers and one destroyer were reported in Alaskan waters October 30. Two corvettes were observed in Kiska Harbor, October 29; AA fire encountered from positions on the E side of Sirius Point marks the first enemy operation from this location. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues heavy in the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland areas and along northern shipping lanes. Activity continues along U.S. coast and the northern approaches to the Caribbean. Decreasing activity noted in Lesser Antilles and Trinidad area, but heavy concentration observed off the Azores and W of Cape Verde Islands.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy units southeast of Novorossiisk and the encircling forces north and southeast of Tuapse appear to have consolidated their positions but made no further gains. Soviet counterattacks northeast of Tuapse succeeded in regaining some ground. In the center, enemy forces made further gains and now seriously threaten the northern ends of the Ossetian and Georgian Military Highways in the Ordzhonikidze area (see G-2 Report No. 153, August 13, 1942). Some Soviet units in this area have been cut off from their base of supplies, and attempts to break out have so far been unsuccessful. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, determined Soviet counterattacks appear to have held the enemy to his previous gains and restricted his activities to mopping-up operations in captured sectors of the city. Central and Northern Fronts: Air and ground reconnaissance continue. No important change on these fronts. The enemy again bombed the Murmansk area.

(2) Western Europe. The enemy plane reported shot down by a P-39 over Iceland on October 24 was a Focke-Wulf 200 (4-motored bomber), carrying a crew of 7, all of whom were killed. Daily air reconnaissance by the enemy continues in the Iceland area.

(3) Southern Europe. Axis planes made 130 sorties over Malta on October 29. On the same day, 54 ME-109's patrolled the area west of the island.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Land fighting on the Egyptian front is still bogged down. One Australian brigade gained some ground and is holding the narrow salient in the extreme north. There are no indications of an imminent Axis counterattack. Reports from the front indicate that 150 Axis tanks have been put out of action and that 30 of these have been destroyed. A 3,000-ton enemy tanker was sunk on October 29 off Tobruk by British bombers. United Nations aviation continued its attacks on enemy forward areas, landing grounds, and lines of communication, and is reported to have broken up two recent enemy counterattacks. Some increase in enemy air offensive action was noted when two escorted dive-bombing attacks were made on United Nations ground positions. Enemy planes appear, however, to avoid combat with United Nations aircraft. Axis aviation is said to be concentrated on Crete; U.S. heavy bomber raids there were successful. Enemy losses for October 29 included 4 planes destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 2 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. There are indications of the transfer of some experienced Japanese personnel and heavy armament from China to the South Seas area and to Manchuria. Recruits are reported being used to replace this personnel. In Burma fires were started at Maungdaw and Buthudaung by United Nations bombing raids, October 26; the following day, successful attacks were made on the same objectives as well as on Kwason. On October 29, U.S. planes dropped demolition and incendiary bombs on Akyab, where about 200 river craft and a new landing strip under construction were observed by aerial reconnaissance. At Lashio airfield, 4 enemy planes and 74 shelters for aircraft were reported on October 28; 34 new aircraft shelters built since June were reported at Loiwing. At Maymyo, there were 10 enemy planes and 25 enemy shelters; 17 enemy planes were at Shwebo on October 28.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On October 28-29, Japanese shipping in the Buin-Faisi area consisted of at least 26 warships, including 2 heavy cruisers, at least 2 light cruisers, and 13 cargo or transport vessels. On the night of October 29, at least one enemy vessel suffered damage as a result of our bombing. Heavy reinforcements of enemy ground forces were reported in this area. At Buna, the Japanese are reported to be concentrating in large numbers, but on the morning of October 29 no aircraft were seen. In the Kokoda area, our medium bombers strafed the enemy rear positions. The enemy carried out an ineffective raid on Port Moresby, October 29. Enemy planes are reported using a 20-mm tail gun. At Dilli, Timor, 8 enemy fighters were reported on the airdrome, October 29, and 1 tanker and 1 merchant vessel in the harbor. According to a Navy communique, operations on Guadalcanal on October 28 were confined to small skirmishes. Our aircraft strafed enemy-held positions W of the airfield. On the 29th, enemy aircraft unsuccessfully attacked our positions. Our motor torpedo boats on October 29-30 hit with a torpedo an enemy destroyer believed to be supplying or reinforcing enemy troops on Guadalcanal.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY: Submarines reported: 1 off Belle Isle; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 4 off Flemish Cap; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 N of Azores; 8 in area WSW of Azores; 6 W of Cape Verde Islands; 3 at 55-00 N, 26-00 W; 3 at 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 3 at 36-00 N, 34-00 W; 3 at 21-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 45-00 W; 53-30 N, 36-00 W; 53-00 N, 27-00 W; 51-00 N, 26-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-08 N, 52-38 W; 46-30 N, 39-00 W; 45-47 N, 55-34 W; 43-00 N, 33-00 W; 38-00 N, 46-00 W; 35-00 N, 69-00 W; 34-00 N, 50-00 W; 22-00 N, 57-00 W; 17-05 N, 64-19 W; 15-45 N, 83-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 50-00 W; 02-00 N, 38-00 W. Activities reported: October 27, SS STENTOR attacked by submarine and sunk at 29-48 N, 19-23 W. October 28, SS MACABI struck friendly mines and sunk at 10-01 N, 61-54 W; unidentified ship attacked at 17-05 N, 64-19 W; SS PAN NEW YORK torpedoed and sunk at 58-00 N, 24-00 W; SS BIC ISLAND torpedoed and sunk at 54-40 N, 23-30 W; SS GYDYNIA and SS NEWFOUNDLAND attacked and sunk at 54-00 N, 23-00 W. SS EMPIRE DAWN and SS AMERICAN LEADER overdue since September 11 and presumed lost. Survivors of SS HOPE CASTLE and SS MADPORE picked up (date and details unknown).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

Distribution A
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DECLASSIFIED
645 6 OCT 1978
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Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72
SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-30-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 29, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 30, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service
October 30, 1942.

No. 231.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Ship reported off W coast of Kiska Island October 29, now believed to be a rock. Atlantic: North Atlantic shipping lanes show indications of a slight shift of the northern enemy patrols toward the south. Enemy submarines are still operating at mouth of the St. Lawrence, generally along the Atlantic coast, at the entrances to the Caribbean, and off the N coast of South America. There is a heavy concentration in the vicinity of the Azores, Canary, and Cape Verde islands. Domestic Events: Fire at Pittsburgh Steel Drum Co., East Butler, Pa., October 29; possible \$500,000 loss.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the fight for the well fortified coast defense area of Novorossisk Bay appears to have reached a climax. The strategically important mountainous peninsula S of the city and the dominating coast range behind the shore highway are believed to be for the most part in enemy hands. Isolated mixed Soviet units are undoubtedly still in possession of strong points, but the advantage now appears to be with the invader. In the Tuapse area, Axis forces have been forced to further extend their encircling movement because of the stubborn defense and mountain strongholds in the sector including the east road and pass. Soviet units face the possibility of being surrounded in their mountain positions and fortifications. In the center, Red Army units in the road and R.R. loop NE of Nalchik appear to be completely cut off and may have been forced to surrender. Southern Front: In the fight for Stalingrad, the enemy again made slight gains in the northern factory suburban sector. In other parts of the city, attacks and counterattacks failed to materially change the position. Enemy air forces again raided the Volga and Caspian communications. Central and Northern Fronts: No important change on these fronts. Air and ground reconnaissance continues under weather conditions that prohibit larger scale operations.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

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(3) Southern Europe. Enemy attacks on Malta have shown a decrease. Ninety enemy fighter and fighter-bomber sorties were made in 3 attacks on October 28.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. There are no significant changes in the front line in Egypt. Practically all major German armored and infantry units have now been concentrated in the northern sector, and British forces are being disposed to meet possible counterattacks. In the southern sector, British infantry units are patrolling the front. On October 28, an enemy concentration of armor was heavily attacked by United Nations aircraft. Axis air losses for the day were 9 planes destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and 6 damaged. On the same day, U.S. bombers attacked 3 Italian cruisers in Navarino Bay; one hit was reported. United Nations aviation continued its close support of ground units, and enemy aviation remained on the defensive. Fifty enemy fighters are expected to arrive in Egypt as reinforcements and to replace losses suffered at the beginning of the United Nations offensive, when United Nations aviation concentrated on enemy landing-grounds. German dive bombers have been forced to attack at night, or in the late evening, because of the lack of fighter support.

2. ASIATIC THEATER. On October 27, the Japanese airdrome at Myitkyina and the town itself were bombed by United Nations planes. A communique from General Stilwell's headquarters reports a heavy raid by United Nations planes on enemy positions at Lashio on October 27. The next day, enemy aircraft again raided our airfields in Assam. Attacks were made at Chabua; at Mohanbari airdrome (10 miles E of Dibrangarh); at Dinjan; and at Sookerating airdrome (20 miles S of Sadiya). One Japanese bomber and one Zero fighter were shot down. It is reported that, for the first time, the Japanese are using self-sealing gas tanks on the Zero plane.

1. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese ground forces again broke through our defense lines on Guadalcanal late on October 27, but were thrown back in a counterattack, according to a Navy communique. Same source reports that our aircraft were active against enemy positions on Guadalcanal, and at Rekata Bay destroyed 4 seaplanes and set fires. United Nations planes during the night of October 27 attacked Buika airdrome, destroying fuel and ammunition dumps and 1 enemy bomber on the ground. Other of our aircraft made a dawn raid on Rabaul in the morning of October 28 and scored hits on at least 2 enemy vessels, one of them a warship. The Japanese appear to be further improving their airdromes at Buika Passage and Kavieng, and the landing-strips at Kokoda and Ioma appear to be serviceable. An enemy plane observed taking off from Lae airdrome is reported to have had rounded wing tips, an indented wing base, and retractable undercarriage. In New Guinea, fighting still continues in the Alolo area, with the enemy reported to be moving up some reserves from Asisi (S of Wairopi).

2. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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CDD Letter, 6-8-78
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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 4 in area between Flemish Cap and Virgin Rocks; 1 off Belle Isle; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 4 in Cape Verde Islands area; 11 W and SW of Azores; 5 at 55-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 41-00 N, 41-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 20-00 W; 50-50 N, 26-00 W; 50-00 N, 46-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-30 N, 51-00 W; 45-00 N, 45-00 W; 43-00 N, 63-00 W; 43-00 N, 38-00 W; 41-00 N, 27-30 W; 38-00 N, 35-00 W; 37-00 N, 57-00 W; 33-00 N, 55-00 W; 25-00 N, 39-00 W; 24-00 N, 56-00 W; 21-00 N, 50-00 W; 19-00 N, 38-00 W; 17-00 N, 61-00 W; 10-00 N, 34-00 W; 09-00 N, 29-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 07-00 N, 63-00 W; 04-00 N, 40-00 W. Activities reported: October 27, SS SOURBAYA torpedoed and sunk at 54-01 N, 30-00 W; SS GURNEY NEWLIN torpedoed and sunk at 54-00 N, 30-00 W; SS STEPHEN HOPKINS attacked and sunk by raiders at 31-00 S, 16-00 W. October 28, SS PACIFIC STAR torpedoed and sunk at 29-49 N, 19-28 W; SS KOSMOS torpedoed and sunk at 55-00 N, 30-00 W. October 29, SS SCHICKSHINNY (see G-2 Report No. 230, October 29, 1942) now reported safe in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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DECLASSIFIED
CDD Letter, 6-8-78
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

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SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-29-42
Initials F. A. V.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 14, 1942

To: 1200 GCT, October 28, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 29, 1942.

No. 15.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: No enemy aircraft are believed to have operated in the Aleutian area during this period. The last three Japanese planes were destroyed in Kiska Harbor on October 14. A possible attempt to renew air strength at Kiska failed on October 17 when our medium bombers made deck-level bombing attacks on two enemy destroyers 10 miles N of Kiska Island. These vessels carried deck loads of crates which apparently contained disassembled aircraft. Both destroyers carried black and white diagonal "dazzle" camouflage; they are presumed to have been sunk. Seven attacks on Kiska during the past two weeks have resulted in considerable damage to the camp area and submarine base. A cargo vessel in Gertrude Cove was set afire on October 15. Enemy AA fire for the period has been light, except on October 24 when it was reported heavy but ineffective. The period was marked by the appearance of 2 enemy innovations: (a) a decoy ship capable of action against submarines, surface vessels, or planes, and (b) a camouflaged ship equipped to deliver AA fire. There are indications that radar equipment may be located on Segula Island. Although extensive bombing missions have been carried out against the Japanese submarine base at Kiska Harbor, there was no apparent decrease in enemy submarine activity.

Atlantic: Submarine activity for the past period was marked by operations in the middle Atlantic, with heavy concentrations evident in the vicinity of the Azores. The northern shipping lanes continued to be patrolled by large numbers of undersea craft, and numerous concentrations were noted. The waters around Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as well as in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, continued to be areas of operation. Only slight activity occurred along the eastern seaboard and in the Gulf of Mexico, but there has been constant activity in the passages leading to and from the Caribbean. Concerted effort continued in the Trinidad area, as well as in the waters E of the Lesser Antilles. Slight activity was observed along the N and E coast of Brazil.

Domestic Situation: There has been a slight decrease in the number of incidents of damage occurring in vital war facilities. Many incidents involving railroads have, however, occurred. The number of plane crashes remains high, with pilot error and equipment failure being responsible for the great majority of them. No crash occurring in the period for which this report is written appears to be attributed to sabotage.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

Regraded Unclassified

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During the eight weeks preceding October 14, the average weekly loss in man days of production due to strikes was approximately 28,000. For the week preceding October 21, this figure declined to 2,410 man days lost, a figure representing only minor interference with war production.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Brazilian Government has decreed drastic penalties for offenses against the State, including any criticism of the government. In Mexico, presidential efforts to maintain national unity are shown by the appointment of representatives of all political factions to the new Supreme Council of National Defense.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the North Caucasus, the situation in regard to the Tuapse and Grozny areas is much more precarious than last reported, although the enemy advance has been slow. The situation in and around Stalingrad continues to be confused. The enemy is now in possession of much of the factory area N of the city, and holds several miles of river bank. The exact location of the isolated units of Soviet defenders is not known. However, their position continues to deteriorate. Along the central and northern fronts, the position of the front line is little changed. The Soviet counteroffensive in the northern front area has been stopped. Local counterattacks by the enemy have improved his position in some localities. The entire front from Leningrad to Stalingrad is either in a muddy condition or having its first snows and freezes. Enemy air activity against the communications of the lower Volga and of Caspian and Black Seas continues. Soviet air activity is mostly confined to defensive fighting.

(2) Western Europe. The TIRPITZ (battleship), ADMIRAL HIPPER (heavy cruiser), and ADMIRAL SCHEER (pocket battleship) were reported in the Narvik area. The two latter units were previously reported at Altenfjord, northern Norway.

Enemy offensive action over Iceland was limited to the machine-gunning of a fishing boat and to the dropping of 2 bombs on a small village in the northern part of the island. Daily, reconnaissance planes, including 4-motored bombers and a flying boat, were sighted, with some concentration over the southwestern coast. One enemy plane was destroyed and one was damaged by defensive units.

United Nations bombers have been active over enemy territory, including France and Germany. U. S. bombers made a successful daylight raid on the submarine base at Lorient, France; 9 enemy fighters of a formation of 36, which attempted interception, were destroyed.

(3) Southern Europe. According to reports, German troops in Yugoslavia were being sent to the Eastern Front, and Italian troops were replacing them in Yugoslavia. It is reported that German parachute troops are receiving training in Italy.

DECLASSIFIED
OSI Ref: 68-72
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Regraded Unclassified

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Since October 22, 1942, the Axis has made daily from 100 to 300 offensive sorties over Malta. At least 115 Axis planes have been destroyed and over 50 have been probably destroyed. During the past week, almost all enemy attacks have been made by fighter-bombers operating at high altitudes. RAF bombers made successful raids on Milan, Turin, Savona, and Genoa, Italy, in both day and night attacks on October 22. Large fires were set, and direct hits were scored against harbors, a refinery, and communication lines at Genoa.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Active operations were resumed on the Egyptian front at 2200 hours on October 23, when strong British infantry units, supported by tanks, launched an offensive in the northern sector W of the El Alamein box. The attack was preceded by an intensive 20-minute artillery barrage. Gaps were made in the Axis mine fields and new positions were established about 6 miles to the west. British armored units, with infantry in close support, pushed through the mine field gaps and at present are heavily engaged just W of the new front line. The fighting is fierce and tank losses of both sides are probably heavy. Secondary British thrusts were made in other sectors of the front. In the center, British Imperial troops registered a 3-mile advance in the vicinity of El Ruweisat Ridge. Farther south, the British have also penetrated the mine fields but the attempts of armored units to pass through the gap have been repulsed by stiff Axis resistance.

United Nations air operations have shown success in continued attacks on enemy shipping, motor transportation, and forward areas, and were intensified immediately prior to the ground offensive. At least 6 enemy cargo vessels or tankers were destroyed by air action. The enemy conducted only defensive air operations until October 25, when bombing raids on United Nations forward areas were noted, but air superiority thus far rests with the United Nations. The transportation of enemy troops and supplies by air to Egypt continues.

There has been considerable increase in the shipment of war materials to Dakar during recent weeks. In addition, some 4,000 French troops have been landed at Dakar since July 15, bringing the total to an estimated 74,600 in French West Africa.

Admiral Darlan made a short visit of inspection to strategic French areas in North and West Africa during the past week.

5. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, ground activity was limited to small enemy movements toward the Bengal and Assam borders. Early in the period, a considerable number of enemy troops reportedly departed from Malaya for the Philippines, and a delayed report indicated that a Japanese division left Hong Kong October 8 for a tropical destination.

Enemy air activity during the first part of this period was limited to reconnaissance over our positions in northern Assam, but on October 25 and 26 the enemy made heavy air attacks on our airfields in the Dinjan vicinity. United Nations planes made small sporadic raids on enemy airdromes and installations throughout the period. A heavy attack was made on Lashio, Burma, on October 15. It has also been reported in a communique that our aircraft on October 21 did considerable damage to the Kailan mines near Tongshan in North China; these mines are an important source of coal for the Japanese. Enemy installations at Hong Kong were heavily bombed October 25 and 26 by

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OSD Letter 6-3-72

our aircraft, with particular damage to the dock area and the power station on the northern point of the island. Many fires and heavy explosions resulted from another United Nations air attack October 26 on the enemy-held White Cloud airdrome at Canton.

K. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. An all-out attack by the Japanese to recapture the airfield on Guadalcanal developed during the latter half of October. The enemy naval force in the Solomons has been considerable; it has included battleships and aircraft carriers, and has apparently been able to win local superiority when necessary. In addition to the cruiser-destroyer force operating out of the Buin-Faisi area, heavy enemy units have been active to the northeast of Guadalcanal. Besides protecting the Japanese troop landings, enemy naval vessels have shelled our airfield and hampered its effectiveness. United Nations planes, however, made numerous attacks on Japanese naval units in this area and on the enemy bases at Buin, Buka, and Rabaul, where considerable damage was inflicted. Since October 15, these attacks appear to have resulted in the sinking of 1 Japanese cruiser, 3 destroyers, 3 cargo ships, and 2 transports. In addition, damage of varying degrees is reported to 3 enemy aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 12 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 9 merchant vessels, 1 sea-plane tender, and 1 unidentified ship. (This total may include reported damage to the same vessels in different areas). Our planes have also inflicted heavy losses since October 15 on Japanese aircraft in the Solomons. Reported enemy losses include 103 fighter aircraft, 41 bombers, 4 flying boats, and probable destruction of 6 bombers and 12 fighters. In addition 20 enemy planes were reported to have been destroyed on the ground at Buka airdrome. In New Guinea, the enemy has been forced to fall back to positions within 9 miles of Kokoda. There has been little enemy air activity in New Guinea during the past two weeks, and there have been no significant developments in the Banda Sea area.

K. PACIFIC THEATER. The enemy occupies the Gilbert Islands with an estimated force of one brigade in addition to naval landing parties. The enemy sustained small ship losses in a recent action off Tarawa Island.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(4-16-42)
Distribution B
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OSD Letter 6-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

UNCLASSIFIED
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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-29-42
Initials G. D. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GGT, October 28, 1942
To: 1200 GGT, October 29, 1942.

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 29, 1942.

No. 230.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Four observers in Kiska raid October 24 reported cargo vessel off W shore of Kiska Island, opposite Kiska Harbor. On October 27, there was no sign of enemy occupation of shacks on Segula Island. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence and in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Minor operations are noted along U.S. coast line. Activity continues in Windward Passage. Reduction in number of sightings is noted in Trinidad area. The middle Atlantic is currently an area of operations, with concentrations WSW of the Azores, and with numerous attacks on friendly shipping along the African trade routes. Domestic Events: Strike of municipal employees at Cincinnati, Ohio, created hazardous water situation. On October 28, a 123-car freight train was derailed on the Baltimore & Ohio RR between Baltimore and Washington. Chicago-Eastern Illinois RR bridge across Wabash River at Clinton, Ind., was reported on fire October 28.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. In Bolivia, German propaganda is capitalizing on Bolivian skepticism as to the outcome of the war and is stimulating a growing anti-American sentiment. Certain newspapers in La Paz give publicity to every available item which reflects unfavorably on the United States.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy column southeast of Novorossiisk gained new important positions in the mountains. The other enemy columns east of Tuapse also continued their slow advance against fortified mountain positions which protect the port from the land side. In the center, enemy units west of the Terek took Nalchik and gained more road and railroad communication lines in their newest attack, and may have succeeded in cutting off several Soviet units from their supply bases. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy continues his slow, hard-fought progress in the northern factory suburbs. In other sectors of this area, attacks and counterattacks failed to materially change the positions. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts. Ground reconnaissance activities continue in the form of guerrilla raids by the Soviets, especially in the center and far north.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

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UNCLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6/22/79

(3) Southern Europe. In 3 raids on October 27, the Axis made 124 sorties over Malta. Three ME-109's were damaged, and one was probably destroyed.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Intense fighting continues and the situation remains confused in the northern sector of the Egyptian front. During October 27, British armored units maintained their positions on Kidney Ridge, 6 miles west of Tel El Makh-Khad. Axis counterattacks at several points in the north were repulsed. In the southern sector, the British straightened their line by occupying the high ground south of Deir El Munassib. There is some evidence of the concentration of the 15th and 21st German Armored Divisions. Enemy air action was somewhat restricted during the first part of the day, October 27. A running battle between mixed formations of Axis planes and United Nations aircraft was fought over the area extending from El Daba to the battle line. United Nations aviation torpedoed and blew up an enemy transport and U.S. planes bombed landing grounds, troop concentrations, and motor convoys in the forward area and made direct hits on the docks at Matruh. Enemy losses were 18 planes destroyed, 8 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged. In Madagascar, British forces are now 31 miles north of Fianarantsoa.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In the Akyab area of Burma, the enemy occupation of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area has been confirmed. Enemy forces are estimated at 1,000 Japanese, supported by 3,000 Arakanese. Immediate intention of enemy appears to be a move north to Bengal frontier. On October 22, a possible landing-strip was observed under construction near Thinbondan (7 miles NW of Akyab).

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There is no report of developments in the Guadalcanal area on October 26-27, except for small-scale enemy ground thrusts, which were repulsed. On October 27, Japanese shipping in the Buin-Faisi area consisted of at least 24 ships, including 1 possible battleship and 1 possible aircraft carrier. Eight flying boats were also seen. At Rabaul on this date there were at least 43 vessels, including 2 seaplane tenders and 24 other naval units. United Nations aircraft on October 25 raided Rabaul and Kavieng. At Rabaul, 1 enemy gunboat was sunk, 1 cargo vessel was possibly sunk, and 2 other cargo vessels were damaged. In addition, the bombing caused large fires and explosions on shore. At Kavieng, direct hits were scored on fuel dumps, the runway, and dispersal bays, and 1 four-engine bomber was destroyed on the ground. On this date, considerable enemy activity was noted for the first time at Sulu and Ewasse on the north coast of New Britain. In New Guinea, the Buna-Kokoda track appears to be heavily used, and the enemy has been using motor transport near Sanananda. Movement of barges and canoes has also been observed on the Mambare River, which leads via Yodda to Kokoda. A Japanese force of 200 evacuated Goodenough Island on October 25 under pressure from United Nations forces. Japanese planes raided Port Moresby on October 25 for the 85th time, and raided Darwin on October 27 for the 3rd consecutive day. All raids were ineffective. United Nations planes attacked Penfoci airdrome at Koepang, Timor, on October 25, and again attacked Lac airdrome on October 27, starting large fires at both places.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 off Flemish Cap; 1 S of Anticosti Island; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Race; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Antigua; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Rio de Janeiro; 9 in area 35-00 N, 40-00 to 42-00 W; 2 at 44-00 N, 46-00 W; 2 at 41-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 50-00 W; 55-00 N, 28-00 W; 54-30 N, 32-00 W; 53-30 N, 43-00 W; 53-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 53-00 W; 45-30 N, 30-45 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 43-00 N, 64-00 W; 43-00 N, 42-00 W; 37-00 N, 56-00 W; 34-00 N, 31-00 W; 33-54 N, 76-52 W; 32-00 N, 60-00 W; 32-00 N, 42-00 W; 30-00 N, 30-00 W; 27-00 N, 55-00 W; 26-00 N, 31-00 W; 24-00 N, 43-00 W; 22-00 N, 28-00 W; 20-00 N, 54-00 W; 17-00 N, 48-00 W; 11-40 N, 29-34 W; 09-00 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 08-00 N, 37-00 W; 06-00 N, 44-00 W. Activities reported: September 17, SS PETERTON torpedoed and sunk at 18-45 N, 29-15 W. October 15, SS TRAFALGAR torpedoed and sunk at 25-30 N, 52-00 W. October 19, SS ROTHELEY sunk at 22-34 N, 54-34 W. October 22, SS REMMAREN hit mine and sank off Norway. October 26, SS ANNE HUTCHINS torpedoed and shelled but still afloat at 33-00 S, 28-00 E; SS ANGLO MBERCK torpedoed at 27-50 N, 22-15 W. October 28, SS SCHICKSHINIX overdue since October 17 and presumed lost. SS CABARITA (see G-2 Report No. 214, October 13, 1942) now reported in port. SS CITY OF JOHANNESBURG (see G-2 Report No. 229, October 28, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. D. of S. G-2
Date 10-28-42
Initials S. D.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 27, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 28, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 28, 1942.

No. 229.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine activity continues in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Newfoundland area. Concentration in northern shipping lanes continues. The middle Atlantic continues to be patrolled, and heavy concentration is noted SW of the Azores. Operations continue without change in the waters E of the Lesser Antilles and N of Trinidad area. Domestic Events: On October 27, a wreck occurred on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R.R. near Boonville, Mo.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Chilean Minister of the Interior continues to round up Axis agents, while the Foreign Minister and President Rios give further indication that they are reluctant to have Chile sever relations with the Axis at this time. General Lazaro Cardenas, Mexican Secretary of War, has accepted an invitation from Secretary Stimson to visit Washington at a date yet to be determined.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER:

(1). Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, attacks and counterattacks by both sides have made little change in the front. The enemy has had further slight successes, apparently more in the Tuapse area than in the Novorossiisk area. It is believed that Axis forces in the center have again become more active, and that a new large-scale attack is under way, probably in the Darg Kokh-Ordzhonikidze area. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy appears to have made further slight gains in the northern factory suburbs, while successfully withstanding Soviet counterattacks from the southeast. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes. Air Forces: Enemy air forces have renewed their attacks on Soviet communications and traffic east of and on the lower Volga and on the Caspian Sea. Soviet air forces are engaged in stubborn defensive fighting.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Three ME-109's were destroyed on October 26 as the enemy made 120 sorties over Malta, using fighters and fighter bombers. Heavy damage resulted from the October 22 raid by the RAF on Genoa, Italy. Recent reports indicate that the railroad station, corps headquarters, and the port area received direct hits. The aircraft carrier, ROMA, was damaged. Large fires were set in

Augustus, and at a gasoline refinery in Santa Limbani. Some fires were reported still burning on October 25.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Fierce fighting continues in Egypt, particularly in the northern sector. There are no significant changes in the position of the battle front. United Nations air forces continued on October 25-26 their effective support of the ground offensive. An enemy tank attack was prevented by bombing. Axis fighter opposition continued light, with heavy and fairly accurate AA fire, but there was some increase in enemy offensive air action over United Nations forward areas and landing grounds. Two fuel trucks were destroyed when long range fighters attacked an enemy motor transport convoy near Haneish. In these actions, 14 enemy planes, including 4 MC-202's, were destroyed, 8 were probably destroyed, and 13 were damaged. U.S. heavy bombers made direct hits on an enemy convoy near Tobruk, and left a 5000-ton tanker burning from stem to stern.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In southwestern Burma, the Japanese are reported to have occupied Buthidaung and Maungdaw (50 miles NW of Akyab) on October 25; minimum Japanese strength in that area is estimated at one battalion. Hostile Burmese, moving up Hukawng Valley, were reported to be at Maingkwan, Northern Burma, on October 21. Japanese 48th Division is reported to have departed from Hong Kong area October 8, wearing tropical uniform. Enemy installations at Hong Kong were apparently severely damaged in the air attacks by our planes on October 25 and 26. Hits were scored on the dock area, and the power station was damaged. Intercepting Japanese planes suffered loss of 10 fighter aircraft; 5 more were probably shot down. Heavy explosions and many fires resulted from the attack on White Cloud airdrome at Canton. United Nations planes during afternoon of October 25 intercepted 20 Japanese aircraft 30 miles N of Mengtze (Yunnan); 3 of the enemy planes were shot down and 4 others were probably destroyed. An enemy reconnaissance plane was destroyed in the Dinjan area on morning of October 26, and in the enemy attack on the Dinjan area during the afternoon, another Japanese aircraft was probably destroyed.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. During the night of October 25-26 on Guadalcanal, the Japanese ground forces succeeded in penetrating our positions, but were thrown back by our forces in a counterattack, according to a Navy communique. This source reports further actions on October 25-26 as follows: 2 Japanese destroyers were sunk and 1 other destroyer was damaged in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area, October 25. United Nations planes during the morning of October 26 again attacked the enemy cruiser-destroyer force (which was twice attacked on October 25, N of Florida Island) and scored a direct hit on an enemy cruiser. On the night of October 26-27, other United Nations aircraft may have scored a torpedo hit on an enemy aircraft carrier and bomb hits on an enemy cruiser 400 miles NE Guadalcanal. This was a separate action from that reported yesterday (NE of Guadalcanal), which was near the Stewart Islands (100 miles NE Guadalcanal) and resulted in severe damage to 1 enemy carrier and 1 cruiser, damage to another carrier, and a hit on an enemy battleship. Other sources

report that Japanese shipping totaling 25 vessels returned to the Buin-Faisi area. Further enemy outposts have been noted in the New Georgia group, including a force of 50 Japanese at Wickham Anchorage (SE of Vangunu). In New Guinea, there has been no change in the ground situation, but work was in progress at Lae airdrome on October 25. United Nations aircraft bombed Lae on October 26 and harassed the Misima-Deniki track, while other planes bombed Penfoei airdrome at Koepang and Dilli in Timor. Japanese planes on this date raided Darwin for the 45th time and United Nations positions at Milne Bay for the 8th time, doing little damage at either place.

E. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 SW of Anticosti Island; 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 8 at 35-40 N, 34-45 W; 5 at 55-00 N, 26-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 24-00 W; 53-30 N, 33-00 W; 52-30 N, 30-00 W; 52-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-00 N, 55-00 W; 48-00 N, 46-00 W; 47-00 N, 42-00 W; 46-00 N, 55-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 46-00 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 42-00 N, 38-00 W; 36-30 N, 59-30 W; 36-00 N, 28-00 W; 35-40 N, 34-45 W; 33-00 N, 30-00 W; 30-00 N, 64-00 W; 30-00 N, 54-00 W; 30-00 N, 46-00 W; 29-00 N, 31-00 W; 26-00 N, 29-00 W; 24-00 N, 34-00 W; 23-31 N, 75-43 W; 23-00 N, 47-00 W; 22-00 N, 30-00 W; 17-00 N, 56-00 W; 16-00 N, 28-00 W; 15-00 N, 52-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-00 N, 33-00 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W; 07-00 N, 41-00 W; 05-00 N, 48-00 W. Activities reported: October 20, SS KARMT was attacked unsuccessfully at 12-20 N, 46-48 W. October 23, SS CITY OF JOHANNESBURG was torpedoed at 33-10 N, 29-20 W; SS KARMT was attacked unsuccessfully at 14-28 N, 55-30 W. SS MUSA (see G-2 Report No. 228, October 27, 1942) now reported to have been attacked unsuccessfully. SS EMPIRE STAR (see G-2 Report No. 226, October 25, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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Letter D-3-42

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By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-27-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 26, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 27, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 27, 1942.

No. 228.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Situation in Gulf of St. Lawrence-Nova Scotia-Newfoundland area and in the North Atlantic shipping lanes continues with little change. Activity is general in middle Atlantic, with concentrations W of the Azores. Sightings continue in Windward Passage and in area N of Trinidad. Activity is noted along coast of Brazil, both in vicinity of San Salvador and S of Rio de Janeiro. Domestic Events: On October 26, a fire was caused by explosion of gasoline tank located 3 miles E of Casmalia, Cal. on property of O. C. Field Gasoline Corporation.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Six Germans and Chileans (including Bruno Dittman, former manager of Nord Deutscher Lloyd Steamship Line in Valparaiso) were arrested on October 24 by Chilean detectives. All of these men had been active in operating a clandestine radio station which for the past 18 months transmitted from Valparaiso to Hamburg information on United Nations ship movements. Several members of this radio ring are still at large.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, both the enemy column southeast of Novorossisk and the one northeast of Tuapse made slight gains in the mountains against stubborn resistance. In the center, the fighting appears to have consisted principally of artillery duels and reconnaissance raids. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the position of the front continues to be confused. Enemy forces appear to have made further slight gains in the northern suburbs. Soviet counterattacks have neutralized some of the enemy gains in the "Red October" plant area. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts there are no important changes.

(2) Western Europe. Enemy air reconnaissance of Iceland continues. A German Blom and Voss flying boat was sighted over this island on October 26.

(3) Southern Europe. On October 25, the enemy made 5 air attacks on Malta airdromes. Three ME-109's were destroyed and 1 was probably destroyed.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The situation all along the Egyptian front is fluid. British units are holding earlier gains,

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and armored units are engaged beyond the mine field gaps in the north. In the south, a British armored brigade was unable to penetrate the gap in the mine field because of heavy antitank fire. No major armored battles have taken place as yet, but losses are heavy on both sides. Enemy night bomber attacks increased against advance units on October 25, and the intensive air offensive of U.S. and R.A.F. planes continued. Seven enemy planes were destroyed, four were probably destroyed, and 8 were damaged. Near Tobruk, on the 25th, the R.A.F. hit 1 enemy merchant ship, which exploded. One enemy destroyer was set afire and 4 planes, escorting the vessels, were destroyed. One JU-52 transport, escorted by ME-110's, was destroyed and 6 more were damaged by intercepting British planes.

g. ASIATIC THEATER. Enemy positions at Chingkranghka and Wohsi were bombed and strafed by United Nations planes on October 21. According to a communique from General Stilwell's headquarters, docks and shipping in the Hong Kong-Kowloon area were attacked October 25 by United Nations planes, and, on the 26th, the power station on the north point of Hong Kong Island and an enemy airfield at Canton Wafé bombed by United Nations planes, but no official confirmation of these attacks has been received. Japanese aircraft made a second attack on October 26 on our airfields in the Dinjan area.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The expected combined Japanese attack on Guadalcanal appears to have developed on October 25. Full details are not available but the following actions are reported in a Navy communique:- Enemy ground attacks on October 25 were supported by naval shelling, and enemy aircraft were active over the island throughout the day. United Nations aircraft scored direct hits on two cruisers north of Florida Island in addition to the one reported yesterday. There were 2 enemy air attacks on our airfield on Guadalcanal October 25; 5 Japanese dive-bombers were shot down. Enemy fighters were over the island throughout the day and 17 were destroyed. On October 26, two Japanese aircraft carriers were reported damaged in air actions NE of Guadalcanal. G-2 Report No. 226 (October 25, 1942) indicated 7 enemy ships sunk or damaged at Rabaul on October 23 by our aircraft. Three additional enemy cargo ships are now reported to have been damaged.

e. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 W of Anticosti Island; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off St. Johns; 1 between Cape Sable and Halifax; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Florianopolis and Santos (Brazil); 6 each at 53-00 N, 30-00 W; 38-00 N, 37-00 W; 1 each at 61-00 N, 18-00 W; 60-00 N, 23-00 W; 55-00 N, 38-30 W; 53-30 N, 40-50 W; 53-30 N, 36-00 W; 50-30 N, 51-30 W; 50-00 N, 55-00 W; 46-50 N, 26-00 W; 46-00 N, 57-00 W; 46-00 N, 43-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 43-00 N, 50-00 W; 43-00 N, 45-00 W; 43-00 N, 37-00 W; 38-00 N, 45-00 W; 37-00 N, 60-00 W; 36-45 N, 43-45 W; 36-00 N, 28-00 W; 30-30 N, 26-15 W; 30-00 N, 51-00 W; 29-00 N, 32-00 W; 28-00 N, 50-00 W; 27-00 N, 68-00 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 22-00 N, 36-00 W; 18-00 N, 61-00 W; 17-00 N, 54-00 W; 15-00 N, 59-00 W; 15-00 N, 27-00 W; 13-00 N, 30-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-00 N, 38-00 W; 09-59 N, 60-19 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W. Activity reported: October 6, SS MUSA attacked at approximately 39-50 N, 67-00 W.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

SS REUBEN TIPTON (see G-2 Report No. 225, October 24, 1942) reported as torpedoed, now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-26-42
Initials G. A. J.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 25, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 26, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 26, 1942.

No. 227.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy positions on Kiska suffered damage on October 23 when our bombers with fighter escort dropped bombs on the camp area and submarine base. One direct hit on submarine shed was observed. Six hits were made in the camp area. No enemy planes were seen. On October 24, enemy AA was very heavy over Kiska when 3 of our bombers performed a bombing mission with unobserved results. Atlantic: Heavy concentration of enemy submarine activity is noted S of Newfoundland and in northern shipping lanes. Activity is also noted in middle Atlantic, with concentration in vicinity of Azores. Sightings continue to be made in Straits of Florida and Windward Passage. There is a slight decrease in concentration in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Fire at Wright Aeronautical Co., Lockland (Cincinnati), Ohio, caused \$30,000 damage.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Arnulfo Arias, former pro-Nazi president of Panama, has been in conference with leading Nazis in Chile, and is reported to be attempting to influence Chilean politics.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy column driving southeast from Novorossisk made further slow progress in the wooded foothills against mixed Soviet units. In the center, there appears to have been a lull in the fighting. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy continues slow mopping-up activities in the "Red October" plant area and in the suburb of Spartakovka just N of Dzhershinski tractor plant area. Enemy air and artillery continue action against isolated centers of Soviet resistance in the city and in its northern and southern suburbs. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts no important change took place.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Axis fighters, some carrying bombs, continued the attack on Malta on October 24. Two of the enemy planes were destroyed and 1 was probably destroyed.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt strong infantry units supported by tanks struck out across Axis mine fields in the northern sector on the night of October 23 and by 10:00 the next morning had

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advanced approximately 6 miles against extremely stiff resistance. Then British armored units, heavily supported by infantry, passed through the gaps, and advance elements are now engaged about 10 miles W of the former front line. In the central sector, British Imperial troops registered a three-mile advance in the vicinity of the El Ruweisat Ridge. Farther south, British infantry and armored units have penetrated the Axis mine fields at a number of points. The diversion raid at Matruh was made by light British naval forces, which were driven off but not damaged by enemy air activity. Axis tank strength immediately prior to the operations was estimated at 565 mediums and 15 lights. Axis supply position, particularly with regard to fuel, is critical. Reports from the front indicated a reserve sufficient for only 3 days of active operations. United Nations aircraft on October 24 actively supported ground force advances with attacks on gun emplacements, motor transports, and tanks. Heavy enemy AA fire was encountered at first, but decreased as the battle proceeded. Eighteen enemy tanks were hit, and 3 were left on fire. Enemy air operations were still limited to defensive action, with air superiority held by United Nations planes. Enemy air reinforcements are reported available at bases on Crete and in Greece and Sicily. In Madagascar the British are 35 miles S of Ambositra.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. About 60 Japanese bomber and fighter aircraft made a heavy attack on our airfield at Dinjan in the early afternoon of October 25. The enemy lost 4 planes. It is now reported that United Nations planes on October 19 bombed Tengchung and started from 10 to 15 fires in the area.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy activity against our positions on Guadalcanal was again intensified, October 23-25. A Navy communique reports the following actions: During the morning of October 23, an enemy air force of 16 bombers and 20 fighters attacked our airfield on Guadalcanal. Intercepting United Nations aircraft destroyed 1 bomber, damaged 3 others, and shot down the entire fighter escort of 20 planes. During the night of October 23-24, the Japanese ground forces, including some tanks, made several attacks on our positions, but were repulsed. On the morning of October 25, the enemy effected further landings on the northwest part of the island despite United Nations air attacks during the preceding days. On the night of October 22-23, our aircraft had attacked the enemy naval concentration in the Buin-Faisi area, damaging 1 cruiser and 1 destroyer and possibly damaging 1 heavy cruiser or battleship. Again during night of October 24-25 our planes attacked a Japanese naval force 300 miles NE of Guadalcanal and probably damaged 1 cruiser. On October 25, a Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers was turned back north of Florida Island by our aircraft, with damage to 1 enemy cruiser. Other sources report that the enemy may have occupied a point on the north of Vella Lavella (New Georgia Group) earlier in the month. In New Britain, United Nations aircraft on the night of October 23-24 again raided the Rabaul base, probably destroying a large Japanese seaplane tender. In New Guinea on the next day, our planes are reported to have attacked Lae airdrome destroying 2 bombers and damaging 2 others on the ground. United Nations land forces made further progress toward Aloia (south of Kokoda), despite considerable opposition. The Japanese appear to have considerable strength in the Buna area and, to the north, barges and canoes were sighted at the mouth of the

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Kumusi river, which leads up to Wairopi. On October 25, a Japanese air attack was made on Darwin with slight damage resulting.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 SE of Iceland; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 off Lurcher Shoal; 4 in area SW of Azores; 1 off Cape Matteras; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 off Navassa Island; 1 off Aruba; 1 off Florianapolis; 2 at 43-30 N, 45-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 25-00 W; 56-40 N, 27-30 W; 55-20 N, 31-30 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 41-00 W; 52-00 N, 26-00 W; 51-30 N, 41-30 W; 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-00 N, 66-53 W; 50-00 N, 27-00 W; 49-14 N, 55-15 W; 47-00 N, 29-00 W; 46-18 N, 59-45 W; 46-00 N, 54-00 W; 45-30 N, 40-20 W; 45-00 N, 29-00 W; 42-45 N, 34-00 W; 42-00 N, 55-00 W; 39-00 N, 32-00 W; 36-00 N, 40-00 W; 32-00 N, 49-00 W; 29-00 N, 59-00 W; 26-00 N, 72-00 W; 26-00 N, 54-00 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 22-00 N, 35-00 W; 20-00 N, 38-00 W; 16-00 N, 54-00 W; 15-00 N, 27-00 W; 14-00 N, 47-00 W; 13-30 N, 53-30 W; 13-00 N, 30-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 10-52 N, 55-15 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-20 N, 26-00 W; 07-08 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 41-00 W. Activities reported: October 23, unidentified vessel torpedoed at 04-46 S, 11-50 E.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78
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By Auth. A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-25-42
Initials S. D. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 24, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 25, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 25, 1942.

No. 226.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: An enemy submarine was reported to be in the vicinity of 55-00 N, 170-00 W at 232245. Atlantic: Submarine activity continues along northern shipping lanes. A concentration appears around Newfoundland, both in Atlantic and in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Submarines were sighted along the Atlantic coast, in Gulf of Mexico, and in West Indies. Concentration east of Trinidad appears to have decreased. Domestic Events: Fire reported October 24 in ammunition assembly building at Jefferson Proving Grounds, Madison, Indiana; slight damage resulted (see also G-2 Report No.- 222, October 21, 1942). Fire reported at Midwest Forge Co., Cleveland, Ohio, October 24; production not interrupted.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Axis troops gained further hill positions in western sector. Southern Front: Enemy continues mopping-up activities in northern part of Stalingrad (in "Red October" factory district and Spartakovka suburb). Ground appears to have been gained by enemy. German air attacks on Soviet communications E of Volga are unabated. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy landing party carried out a raid against an undisclosed point on Soviet shore of Lake Ladoga.

(2) Western Europe. A U.S. Army fighter plane is reported to have shot down a German Focke-Wulf over Iceland, October 24. Daily enemy air reconnaissance of the island area continues.

(3) Southern Europe. Enemy bombers active over Malta.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. A strong British concentration of armored and infantry units struck at the Axis positions along a 6-mile front in the northern sector of the Egyptian front at 2200 hours of October 23 (see G-2 Report No. 225, October 24, 1942). The attack followed a 20-minute intensive artillery barrage. During the morning of October 24, a secondary attack was launched by the British in the Qaret el Himeimat-Dier el Munassib area in the south. Both battles are still in progress. Air attacks by United Nations planes against enemy forward areas, motor transport convoys,

and landing grounds were intensified on October 23. Enemy air operations were confined to defensive measures only, superiority resting with the United Nations forces.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Japanese air activity for the last few days has apparently been limited to reconnaissance. On October 24, a new enemy airfield was reported under construction 3 miles W of Akwab.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There does not seem to have been any substantial change in the situation in the Solomons area on October 22 or 23. It is now reported that United Nations aircraft in the attack on Buka on October 16 probably destroyed 20 Japanese planes on the ground in addition to fuel and bomb dumps. Our planes on October 23 attacked shipping in Rabaul Harbor with considerable success. An enemy cruiser, a destroyer, and 2 large cargo ships are believed to have been sunk, and 3 other cargo ships were damaged, one of them severely. Other planes bombed and strafed enemy lines of supply in the Kokoda area. The Japanese on October 23 made an unsuccessful raid on our airfield at Milne Bay.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Recently near Tarawa ... (Gilbert Islands) two Japanese patrol vessels were sunk. One enemy destroyer and one merchant ship were damaged.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in St. Johns-Cape Sable area; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Halifax-Cape Canso area; 6 in area WSW of Azores; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Santos-Florianapolis area; 4 at 46-00 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 60-00 N, 30-00 W; 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-50 N, 25-00 W; 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 53-00 N, 34-00 W; 53-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-30 N, 28-00 W; 49-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-13 N, 58-57 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-30 N, 27-00 W; 46-00 N, 55-00 W; 45-00 N, 43-00 W; 44-50 N, 47-30 W; 44-30 N, 39-45 W; 41-00 N, 60-00 W; 34-00 N, 46-00 W; 28-00 N, 63-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 57-00 W; 23-00 N, 31-00 W; 22-00 N, 40-00 W; 18-53 N, 75-18 W; 18-00 N, 41-00 W; 15-30 N, 55-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 27-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-40 W; 13-30 N, 47-00 W; 13-00 N, 70-00 W; 12-00 N, 34-00 W; 11-54 N, 62-28 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 05-00 N, 44-00 W. See also paragraph a, above. Activities reported: October 4, SS JOHN WINTHROP overdue and presumed lost. October 16, SS BRIT. HOPESTAR overdue and presumed lost. October 22, SS OCEAN VINTAGE torpedoed at 21-37 N, 60-06 E. October 23, SS EMPIRE STAR torpedoed at 48-14 N, 26-22 W. SS MATHEW LUCKENBACK (see G-2 Report No. 224, October 23, 1942) now reported in port. SS ONEIDA (see G-2 Report No. 225, October 24, 1942) now reported to have cancelled SOS.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-42

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-24-42
Initials G. D. D.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GGT, October 23, 1942
To: 1200 GGT, October 24, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 24, 1942.

No. 225.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Possible enemy submarine sighted N of Adak Island, October 22. Atlantic: Heavy enemy submarine concentration noted in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland and North Atlantic shipping lanes. Activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence, and there is an increase in sightings along U. S. coast line. Situation in Caribbean and its passages is unchanged. Slight reduction of activity in the Trinidad area is noted. Heavy concentration appears S and SW of the Azores. Domestic Events: On October 22, a collision involving 2 freight trains occurred on Louisville & Nashville R. R. at Carmi, Ill.; 20 cars, 9 of which were loaded with government projectiles, were derailed. Collision between mail train and freight train occurred near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the Northwestern R.R., October 22. Fire occurred on transport "Alexandria", docked at Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, Md., October 23. Explosion occurred at Lone Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Texas, October 22.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Reappearance in Peru of the suppressed Communist weekly "Democracia Y Trabajo" over clerical opposition indicates that the Peruvian government has abandoned its suppressive policy toward Communism and may permit a resumption of activities by the Communist Party as a balance against the influence of the Apristas.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, Axis columns, slowly closing in on Tuapse and the Black Sea Highway N of the port, continue their advance. Although the position of the column is in doubt, it is possible that the northern arm from Novorossisk has joined the southern one from Maikop and that enemy forces are advancing on a broad front parallel to the coast line. In the center, small-scale attacks and counterattacks by both sides failed to make appreciable change in the position of the front. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy has pushed on to the Volga in a new spot. A part of the "Red October" plant area has now been occupied, and enemy artillery has gained new advantageous positions from which to shell Soviet batteries on the Volga islands opposite the Stalingrad area. Enemy gains in the city

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were partially neutralized by Soviet counterattacks northwest of the city. In the overall picture of this battle, the position of the enemy continues to dominate the situation, while that of defending Soviet units deteriorates. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts, ground reconnaissance activities continue, while air reconnaissance and bombing attacks increase in volume.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Enemy fighters on October 22 escorted fighter bombers in 5 raids, consisting of 165 sorties, over Malta. Four enemy planes were destroyed, 1 was probably destroyed, and 8 were damaged.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Offensive in Western Desert started by British at 2200 hours on October 23. See map on p. 3 for current Axis dispositions. United Nations medium bombers scored direct hits on dispersed and grounded enemy aircraft and motor transports on October 23. Several enemy trucks were destroyed and one of 30 intercepting ME-109's was shot down.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Japanese in Burma are believed preparing limited objective moves in direction of Ft. Hertz from Myitkyina and toward the Assam border from Akyab.

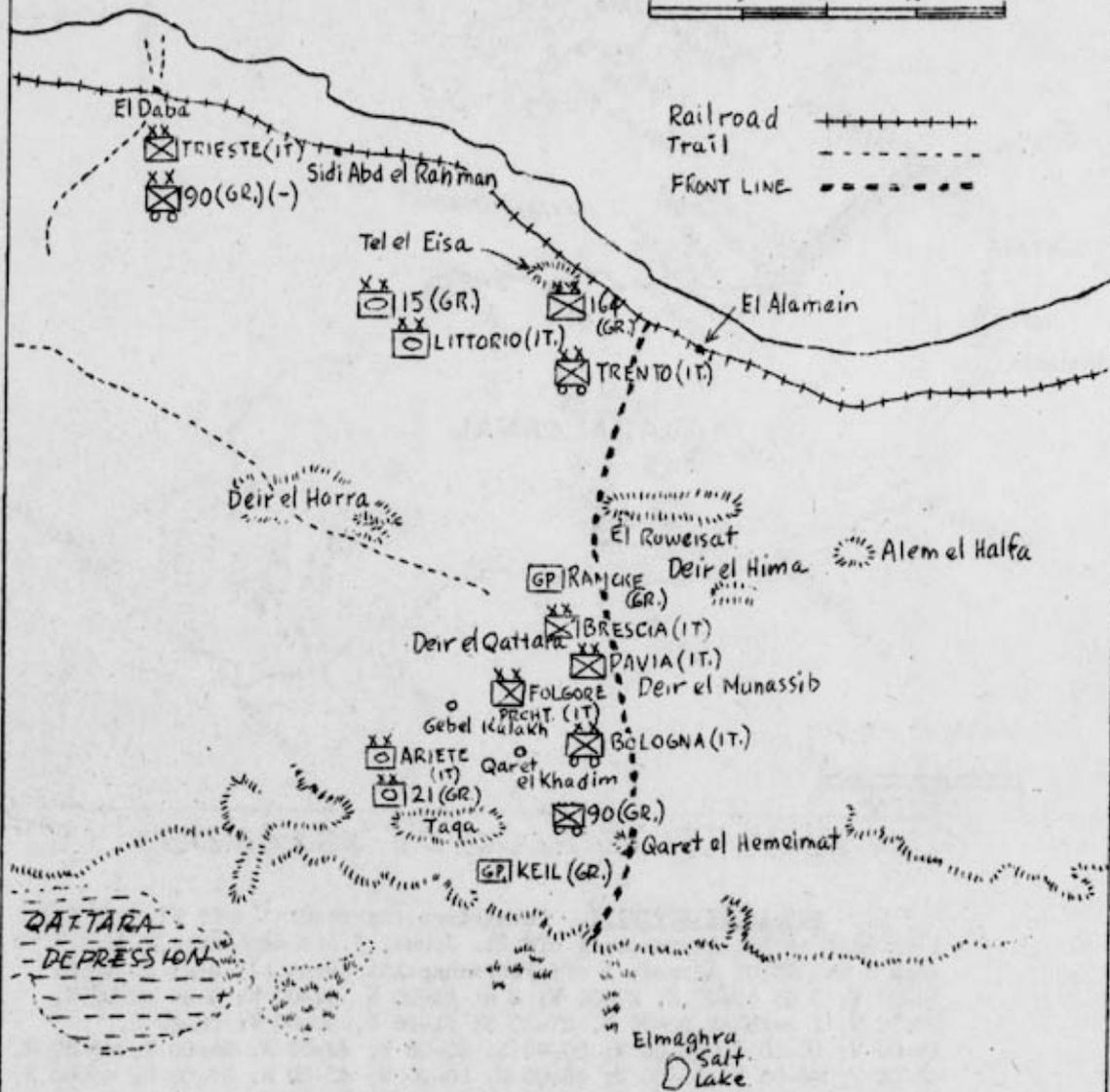
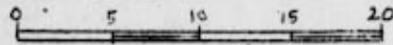
f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Owen Stanley Range area of New Guinea, the enemy was forced back on October 22 to positions N of Mora Creek village. On same date, 3 Japanese planes made an ineffective attack on Port Moresby, probably from Lae airdrome, where 3 planes were seen early in the morning. At Rabaul on same date, 10 enemy bombers and 36 fighter aircraft were seen on Lakunai airdrome, and a seaplane tender was seen leaving the harbor. In the harbor, shipping consisted of 1 light cruiser, 1 seaplane tender, 30 cargo ships, 75 small craft, 1 unidentified ship, and 4 flying boats. In the northern Solomons, United Nations aircraft bombed shipping in the Buin-Faisi area on night of October 21. The next day, enemy shipping here consisted of about 49 vessels, including 1 possible aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 18-20 destroyers or patrol boats, 1 seaplane tender, 7 cargo ships, 3 possible submarines, and 10 small unidentified ships. On the Kihili strip at Buin, 11 Japanese fighter aircraft were observed, and at Buka 22 fighter aircraft were reported. A Navy communique reports continued Japanese air attacks on Guadalcanal on October 21 and 22. The enemy lost 12 planes, and 2 others were damaged. On October 21, our aircraft bombed enemy positions on Russell Island (30 miles NW of Guadalcanal). There appears to be no change in the ground situation. See map on p. 4.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy craft believed to be submarines, shelled our positions on Espiritu Santo Island, New Hebrides, during night of October 22-23.

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AXI DISPOSITIONS EL ALAMEIN AREA Oct, 20, 1942

SCALE IN MILES

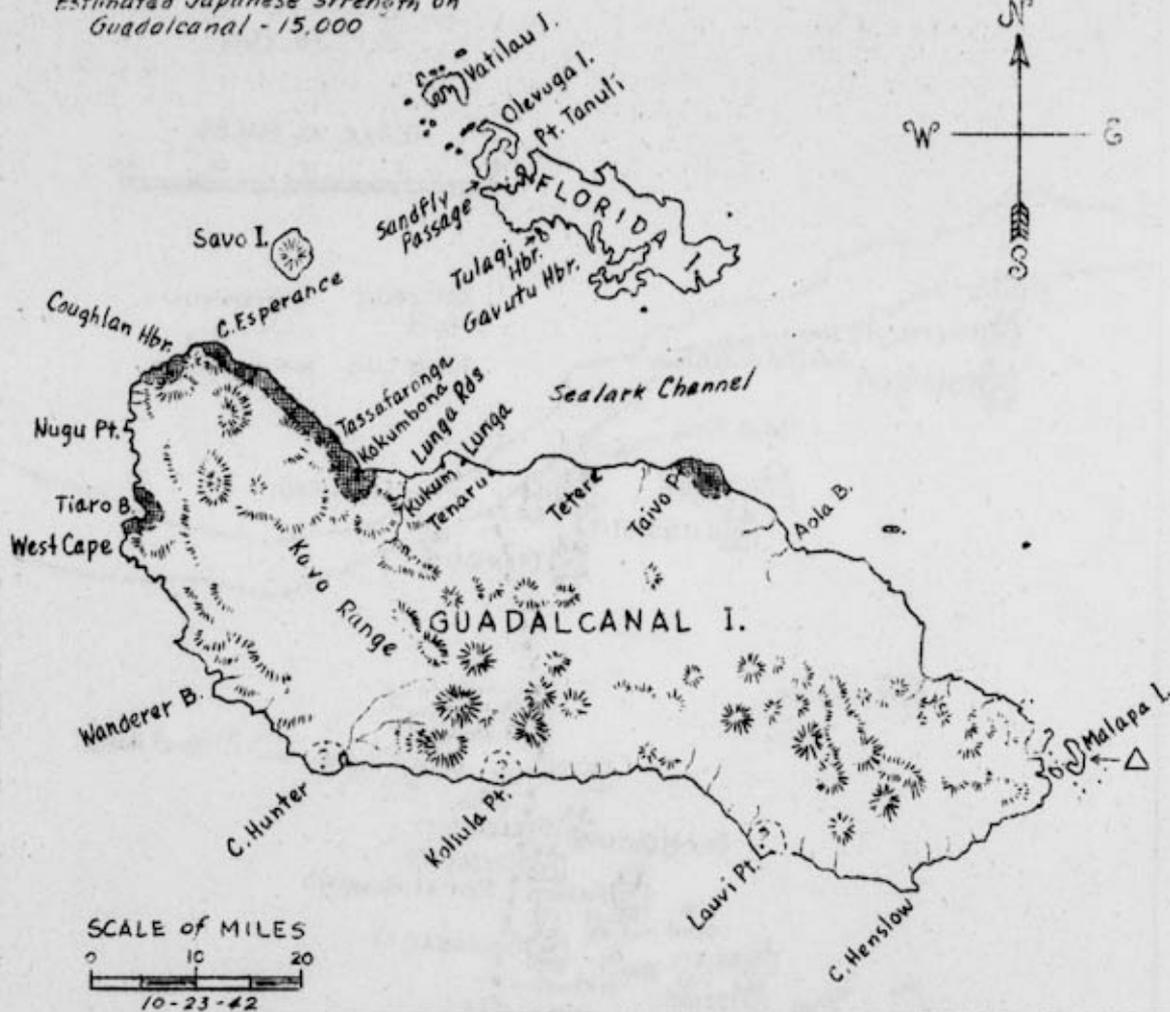


NOTES: Ramcke Group primarily paratroopers.
Keil Group primarily artillery.
Part of German 90 Division on front
and part in rear area.

SECRET

JAPANESE POSITIONS

Estimated Japanese strength on Guadalcanal - 15,000



GUADALCANAL & FLORIDA ISLANDS

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Flemish Cap; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Ray; 7 in area W and SW of Azores; 1 off Florianapolis (Brazil); 2 at 60-00 N, 35-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 27-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 41-00 W; 2 at 42-00 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 52-30 N, 37-30 W; 51-30 N, 30-00 W; 50-30 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-00 N, 36-00 W; 48-30 N, 40-00 W; 46-00 N, 55-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-30 N, 36-00 W; 44-00 N, 67-00 W; 44-00 N, 62-00 W; 43-00 N, 46-00 W; 39-00 N, 65-00 W; 34-00 N, 77-00 W; 29-00 N, 51-00 W; 26-00 N, 74-00 W; 23-00 N, 31-00 W; 22-00 N, 61-00 W; 21-00 N, 75-00 W; 21-00 N, 44-00 W; 19-00 N, 76-00 W; 19-00 N, 49-00 W; 18-00 N, 45-00 W; 17-00 N, 30-00 W; 16-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 55-00 W; 13-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 46-00 W; 12-00 N, 38-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W. Activities reported: October 19, SS WICHITA

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overdue and presumed lost. October 22, SS ONEIDA torpedoed at 50-30 N, 54-00 W; SS WINNIPEG and SS DONAX torpedoed but still afloat when abandoned at 50-00 N, 26-45 W. October 23, SS REUBEN TIPTON torpedoed at 14-33 N, 54-58 W. SS MARTABAN (see G-2 Report No. 216, October 15, 1942) arrived in port under tow. SS SOULIOTIS (see G-2 Report No. 217, October 16, 1942) now reported safe in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

3. NOTE. Because of an error in printing, the following correction should be made in "Tactical and Technical Trends", issue No. 10, October 22, 1942: Transpose pages 16 and 18.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6/3-72
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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-23-42
Initials J. J. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 22, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 23, 1942

War Department
Military Intelligence Service,
October 23, 1942.

No. 224.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: Activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia-Newfoundland waters, and northern shipping lanes. Sightings indicate movement along U. S. coast line and Straits of Florida. Windward Passage and the Trinidad area continue to be centers of concentration. Heavy concentration exists N and S of Azores. Domestic Events: On October 22, a collision occurred on Seaboard Airline Railway at Deerfield, Florida.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. President Rios of Chile has completed formation of a new cabinet with Joaquin Fernandez as Foreign Minister. Fernandez was Ambassador to Uruguay, and it is believed that he will support a policy favorable to the United States.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy made further slight gains in his drive for Tuapse. Other Axis columns in this area appear to have been held. In the center, the enemy column in the Malgobek sector made further slight gains and succeeded in taking a few prisoners. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there were no new developments of importance. Attacks and counterattacks by both sides failed to change the relative positions. Central and Northern Fronts: Nothing new to report.

(2) Western Europe. TIRPITZ (battleship), HIPPER (heavy cruiser), and SCHEER (pocket battleship) are reported in the Narvik area. In the United Nations bomber raid on Lorient submarine base October 21, thirty-six FW-190's kept up a continuous fight against our planes from the French Coast to the objective; heavy but very inaccurate AA fire was encountered over the target. Nine enemy planes were destroyed, 6 probably destroyed, and 6 damaged. AA fire encountered by our fighters over Cherbourg airdrome on the same day was inaccurate, and no enemy planes were encountered.

(3) Southern Europe. German ME-109's made 190 sorties over Malta on October 21. Some of the enemy fighters dropped bombs, and R.A.F. interceptors destroyed one and probably destroyed another of the attacking planes.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Patrolling remains the only ground activity in Egypt. Axis supply situation remains bad, especially with reference to motor transport, fuel, and ammunition. Enemy landing grounds and tent areas in the Egyptian battle zone were attacked on October 22 by United Nations fighters and medium bombers. Four enemy supply vessels were sunk by air and submarine action off the North African coast within the past 2 days. Near Matruh the use of JU-87's to tow gliders has been reported.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea S of Kokoda our troops continued to advance October 21 despite enemy opposition. Lae airdrome is again being used by Japanese aircraft, with 4 bombers reported there on the night of October 20. United Nations aircraft are reported to have hit an enemy ship and started large fires at Lakunai airdrome in a raid on Rabaul, October 18. In the New Britain area 1 destroyer and 4 cargo ships were sighted October 21 W of Kavieng headed north; 3 destroyers, 4 cargo ships, and 1 possible seaplane tender were SW of Kavieng on a west course. In Timor the enemy may be constructing an airfield at Cribas (26 miles E of Dilli); a Japanese patrol was reported at Mape (inland from Beco). United Nations aircraft bombed Macbisse October 21, damaging buildings. In the northern Solomons, shipping in the Buin-Faisi area October 21 consisted of 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, about 22 destroyers or patrol boats, 1 seaplane tender, 14 cargo ships, 2 submarines, and 3 unidentified ships. Southwest of Buka, 1 destroyer and 1 cargo ship were sighted, but there was no shipping at Kieta or in Buka Passage. A Navy communique reports no material change in the situation on Guadalcanal.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Sable Island; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in Navassa Island-Windward Passage area; 1 off Martinique; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 2 at 62-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-00 N, 27-00 W; 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 54-00 N, 41-00 W; 52-00 N, 37-00 W; 50-00 N, 49-00 W; 50-00 N, 34-00 W; 49-00 N, 35-00 W; 48-31 N, 62-22 W; 47-30 N, 42-30 W; 46-00 N, 56-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 44-00 N, 37-00 W; 44-00 N, 26-00 W; 43-00 N, 30-00 W; 41-00 N, 33-00 W; 41-00 N, 29-00 W; 38-00 N, 70-00 W; 37-00 N, 34-00 W; 36-00 N, 29-00 W; 34-00 N, 33-00 W; 33-00 N, 27-00 W; 32-00 N, 50-00 W; 28-00 N, 30-00 W; 25-00 N, 73-00 W; 23-00 N, 70-00 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 21-00 N, 65-00 W; 19-00 N, 34-00 W; 16-00 N, 57-00 W; 16-00 N, 52-00 W; 15-00 N, 47-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 12-00 N, 51-00 W; 12-00 N, 42-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W. Activities reported: September 29, SS CLAN CAMERON attacked by enemy torpedo planes and damaged near Strait Jubal (between Gulf of Suez and Red Sea). October 19, SS SCALARIA set on fire and destroyed by enemy aircraft in Gulf of Suez. October 21, SS MATHEW LUCKENBACH rammed and abandoned by crew at 44-18 N, 62-01 W. October 22, SS LIFLAND overdue since October 7 and presumed lost.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-22-42
Initials S. A. A.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 21, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 22, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 22, 1942.

No. 223.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On October 18, an enemy 4-engined flying boat was observed in Kiska Harbor and a submarine was sighted SE of Dutch Harbor. Greenland: During the 22 weeks ending August 21, German planes made reconnaissance over Scoresby Colony on 28 different days. On October 21, a submarine was sighted approximately 3 miles off southern Greenland. Atlantic: Activity in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes continues, with little change. Numerous sightings were made in Gulf of St. Lawrence and along U. S. coastline. Presence of submarine was noted in Gulf of Mexico, SE of Pensacola. Activity continues in Caribbean and passages, and in Trinidad-Georgetown area. Domestic Events: Explosion occurred at the Pittsburgh Ferromanganese Co., Chester, Pa., October 21. Collision occurred October 20 between 2 freight trains on Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. near Jackson, Tenn. Collision involving 2 freight trains occurred on Louisville & Nashville R. R. near Pensacola, Fla., October 19.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Political opposition to Nicaraguan President, Somoza, is thriving on the popular indignation over his coercive methods of gaining personal control of important properties in the country. During the current Nicaraguan-Guatemalan tension, his loss of popularity constitutes an especial threat to the stability of his government.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the stiff resistance of mixed Soviet units aided by fall rains appears to have held all enemy columns to slight gains. In the center, no important change of position took place. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, continuing attacks and counterattacks by both sides fail to change the situation materially. The enemy continues to bomb and shell the "Red October" plant center of resistance. North of the German-held "northwall" (see G-2 Report No. 201, September 30, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 203, October 2, 1942), fresh Soviet reserves gave new impetus to the counterattack designed to break through and relieve the city, but this fresh assault appears to have been stopped for the time being, at least. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts, little movement took place beyond reconnaissance activities.

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(2) Western Europe. U. S. heavy bombers on October 21 made direct hits on the German submarine base at Lorient and on the airdrome at Cherbourg-Maupertins, France. Some enemy opposition was met over Lorient. On October 18, a fishing vessel was undamaged when machine-gunned by an enemy plane off the NE coast of Iceland. Daily enemy reconnaissance of the island continues.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that German troops in Yugoslavia are being replaced by Italians, the former being sent to the Eastern front. On October 20 the enemy continued his attacks on Malta, using 70 ME-109's, carrying bombs, to make 3 attacks from high altitudes. On the night of October 20, an unidentified bomber was reported over Gibraltar; it released its bombs to escape AA fire.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. There was no ground activity in Egypt on October 19 or 20. Previously reported United Nations air attacks on enemy installations and communication lines, October 19, resulted in 5 enemy planes being probably destroyed, a supply train being blown up with 5 cars left burning, and fires being started among tents and parked aircraft. Same day a communications ship was set on fire and 32 JU-52's with a few tow gliders were intercepted S of Crete. One enemy plane from the formation was destroyed and one was damaged. Enemy Stuka dive bombers on October 20 were unsuccessful in attacking our forward positions. Axis fighter resistance to United Nations air attacks that day was sharp, and enemy losses were 16 planes destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged. British forces in Madagascar were 15 miles S of Miary on October 20.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In an attack October 19 on enemy shipping N of New Georgia Island, United Nations planes shot down 3 of 8 enemy intercepting aircraft. Other planes are reported to have inflicted heavy damage on Japanese shipping and on the airdrome at Buin. United Nations ground forces in New Guinea have met increased resistance but, by encircling and flanking tactics, continue to advance toward Kokoda. Considerable enemy construction activity was noted October 19 near Taivo Point on Guadalcanal. A Navy communique reports that Japanese aircraft attacked our airfield on October 19 and again on October 20, and that 2 enemy bombers and 9 fighters were shot down. Same source states that our aircraft on afternoon of October 19 damaged an enemy destroyer W of Guadalcanal and destroyed an enemy seaplane, and during the night of October 19-20 damaged an enemy cruiser W of the island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Fogo Island (Newfoundland); 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Cape Race; 1 off Sable Island; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 2 off Trinidad; 2 each at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 53-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 60-00 N, 40-00 W; 60-00 N, 30-00 W; 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 51-00 N, 47-00 W; 49-15 N, 36-00 W;

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49-00 N, 53-00 W; 48-00 N, 51-00 W; 47-35 N, 50-53 W; 46-00 N, 46-00 W;
44-00 N, 49-00 W; 37-47 N, 74-02 W; 35-00 N, 49-00 W; 33-57 N, 77-08 W;
33-00 N, 59-00 W; 25-00 N, 74-00 W; 19-45 N, 75-59 W; 18-00 N, 61-00 W;
17-00 N, 51-00 W; 17-00 N, 38-00 W; 14-00 N, 58-00 W; 14-00 N, 52-00 W;
13-00 N, 55-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 11-30 N, 45-00 W; 11-00 N, 53-00 W;
10-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 51-00 W. Activities
reported: October 14, SS AJAMONTE (or SS AGWIMONTE) torpedoed at
22-13 N, 37-26 E.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-21-42
Initials G. D. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 20, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 21, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 21, 1942.

No. 222.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine activity continues in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Increased activity is evident along the U. S. coast line, and concentration continues in the waters east of the Lesser Antilles, in the passages leading to the Caribbean, and in the Trinidad-Georgetown area. Domestic Events: Fire occurred in a building under construction at Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind., October 18.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The entire Chilean cabinet resigned on October 20 to give President Rios freedom of action in replacing Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa. The Socialist, Communist, and Radical parties have been calling for the resignation of Barros Jarpa, who has been the principal obstacle to a severance of Chilean relations with the Axis.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the Gelendzhik column made slight gains in the face of difficult terrain, bad weather, and continued stiff Soviet resistance. The enemy column approaching Tuapse from Maikop has been joined by another, possibly from Krasnodar, and the situation of the Tuapse defenders is consequently more precarious. In the center, Soviet counterattacks not only checked the enemy, but appear to have pushed him back in one sector of the Grozny area. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy continues to make slow costly progress in the northern suburban area. Mopping-up by the enemy in the "Red Barricade" plant continues, and the Axis air and artillery units have now concentrated their fire on the "Red October" plant, the best fortified and best equipped of the remaining Soviet strong points. Enemy air units continue to attack R.R. and river communications in the lower Volga area. Central and Northern Fronts: Intermittent rain and snow on both fronts continue to hold opposing forces in place. However, the Soviets appear to have again initiated their tactics of last winter by sending out small army units to operate independently as guerrillas between the strongly-held points of the German "eastwall."

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Twenty enemy bombers made high altitude attacks on Malta on night of October 18. On October 19, there were

226 Axis sorties, mostly by ME-109's. During six-day period through October 16, a continuous Axis air offensive against Malta was maintained. From 200 to 300 sorties were made over Malta daily by groups of 8 to 12 JU-88's, escorted by 50 to 100 MC-202's and ME-109's. Ninety-two enemy planes were destroyed, 35 were probably destroyed, and 109 were damaged. The enemy moved about 70 planes to Sicily from North Africa and Crete to assist in these raids.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Enemy landing-grounds in Egypt were bombed on October 19 by United Nations planes, and hits were scored among parked aircraft. U. S. bombers scored direct hits on two merchant vessels in Tobruk Harbor; one was believed to be a 6,000-ton ship. One ME-109 attempted interception, but did not come into firing range. AA fire was very light. There were no activities on the Egyptian front on the 18th. On the 17th, there were artillery exchanges in the northern sector and active patrols in the southern sector. Estimated total Axis strength engaged in the Egyptian campaign: 93,500 men, 1,900 AT guns, 340 fields guns, and 110 medium guns. Approximately one half of the men and one half of the equipment are German, except that only 90 of the field guns are German. Operations in Madagascar are progressing slowly. More than 3,000 French troops are still resisting.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. United Nations planes on October 17 strafed 4 stations along a railroad north of Myitkyina and bombed two villages in this area. An apparent enemy headquarters at Washawng was also strafed on this date. On October 19, an enemy plane was probably destroyed when intercepted by one of our aircraft near Dinjan.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The enemy land offensive on Guadalcanal apparently has not yet materialized. United Nations aircraft on October 18-19 bombed enemy positions at Tassafaronga (11 miles southeast of Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal) and at Rekata Bay, where a large fire was started. Japanese outposts with light AA are reported to be on Rennell Island (south of Guadalcanal) and on the north coast of Savo Island (west of Guadalcanal).

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Gulf of Maine; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 E of Martinique; 2 off Trinidad; 1 in Rio de Janeiro-Santos area; 3 at 44-00 N, 43-00 W; 2 at 47-00 N, 63-00 W; 1 each at 60-00 N, 30-00 W; 59-30 N, 42-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 51-30 N, 26-15 W; 50-15 N, 28-30 W; 50-15 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 53-30 W; 48-00 N, 26-00 W; 47-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-30 N, 55-15 W; 44-00 N, 62-00 W; 38-00 N, 27-00 W; 37-00 N, 47-00 W; 35-00 N, 57-00 W; 33-28 N, 78-10 W; 28-00 N, 71-00 W; 19-00 N, 77-00 W; 19-00 N, 62-00 W; 17-00 N, 71-00 W; 17-00 N, 64-00 W; 16-00 N, 56-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 14-00 N, 51-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-00 N, 57-00 W; 11-00 N, 51-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 47-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W. activities reported: October 17, SS SHCHORS struck mine at 69-45 N, 60-45 E. October 19, SOS received from call letters "KXFC" (not listed) at 49-45 N, 31-20 W. October 20, SS ROSE CASTLE attacked by sub at 46-30 N, 55-15 W. SS HERANGER (G-2 Report No. 185, September 14, 1942) is now reported safe

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in port. 25-00 N, 50-00 W is reported as a possible submarine re-fueling area.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. G. of S., G-2
Date 10-20-42
Initials S. A. D.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GGT, October 19, 1942
To: 1200 GGT, October 20, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 20, 1942.

No. 221.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy installations at Kiska were bombed on October 17 from 11,000 feet. There was no enemy air opposition, and AA fire was light. On October 18, a similar attack was made from 15,000 feet. Hits were made in main camp area, and one bomb set off explosions on sand spit of Trout Lagoon. No change was noted in shipping in Kiska Harbor and Gertrude Cove. Visibility was unlimited; no enemy aircraft were seen; AA fire was light and ineffective. Atlantic: Increase noted in number of submarines reported in northern shipping lanes. Situation in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia-Newfoundland areas remains unchanged. Activity continues in Straits of Florida and Windward Passage, indicating probable increase in number of undersea craft in and near the Caribbean, while heavy concentration continues in Trinidad-Georgetown area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Long-standing animosity between President Ubico of Guatemala and President Somoza of Nicaragua has been aggravated by friction over control of the Central American Union and by inflammatory newspaper articles. The tension has been heightened by Ubico's curt rejection of a Costa Rican offer to arbitrate the dispute.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy is making slow progress. The Gelendzhik column, making somewhat faster progress, has succeeded in taking two small villages. In the center, small-scale enemy attacks appear to have been neutralized by determined Soviet counterattacks. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy continues to mop up the occupied sector. Enemy air forces continue their attacks on Soviet communications in this area, paying particular attention to oil shipments on the Astrakhan-Saratov R. R., about 100 miles east of the river. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be no significant change or activity on either front, except for air attacks by both sides on rear installations and communications.

(2) Western Europe. Thirty enemy planes are reported to have dropped bombs over East Anglia on October 19.

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(3) Southern Europe. The enemy made 264 sorties over Malta on October 18, all high altitude attacks. Some ME-109 bombers were used, and fighter protection was further increased. Two of the attacking planes were destroyed.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Nothing to report.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The battle for Guadalcanal is still moving toward the crucial stage, with air and naval forces performing most of the action to date. A Navy communique reports that on October 16 our planes attacked Rekata Bay seaplane base and set on fire 12 enemy seaplanes and shot down 1 twin-engine bomber and 1 flying boat, and in addition damaged shore installations. Same date, 2 of the 3 Japanese transports beached on the northwest coast of Guadalcanal were destroyed by other United Nations planes. Same source reports that vessels of our Navy on morning of October 17 shelled Japanese shore positions on the island, causing heavy explosions and fires, and that United Nations aircraft during the day also attacked enemy shore positions. Japanese naval vessels during the night of October 17-18 again shelled our positions. The Navy also reports that on October 18 about 40 enemy aircraft raided the airfield on Guadalcanal and our planes shot down 8 enemy bombers and 11 Japanese Zeros at a cost of only 2 fighters. United Nations planes early in the morning of October 18 heavily bombed enemy shipping in the Buin-Tonolei area, damaging 1 heavy cruiser, possibly damaging 2 other cruisers and 1 cargo vessel, destroying 7 or 8 float planes, and setting fire to 1 small vessel. Hits were also scored on the Kihili strip at Buin. During the day, enemy shipping in this area was reported to consist of 1 heavy cruiser, 3 light cruisers, 20 destroyers, 2 tankers, 3 possible seaplane tenders, but no merchant vessels. Northeast of Kieta, 2 heavy cruisers and 2 possible destroyers were also seen moving south. Buka airdrome again was relatively inactive on October 18, though 12 Zeros departed south and 3 returned later in the day. Lorengau airdrome on Manus Island was scouted from a low altitude and did not appear to be in use. A probable weather-reporting ship in the harbor was strafed and set on fire by one of our planes. In New Guinea, United Nations ground forces made further progress beyond Mora Creek by encircling movements. Our planes, in this general area, strafed Mubo and damaged a motor-landing craft at Watutu point; Goodenough Island, and bombed the dock and a village and destroyed 1 Japanese seaplane at Pilelo Island (74 miles W Gasmata).

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. 1 off Belle Isle; 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Virgin Rocks; 1 in Cape Canso-Halifax area; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 2 off Trinidad; 1 off Santos (Brazil); 3 at 51-00 N, 31-00 W; 2 at 50-00 N, 46-00 W; 1 each at 64-00 N, 32-00 W;

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64-00 N, 29-00 W; 59-00 N, 29-00 W; 54-45 N, 33-00 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W;
53-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 27-00 W; 51-15 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 39-00 W;
50-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-50 N, 26-30 W; 46-15 N, 30-20 W; 44-00 N, 41-00 W;
39-00 N, 45-00 W; 38-00 N, 56-00 W; 36-00 N, 30-00 W; 32-00 N, 80-30 W;
29-00 N, 68-00 W; 26-00 N, 73-00 W; 25-00 N, 50-00 W; 22-00 N, 62-00 W;
18-00 N, 54-00 W; 17-00 N, 73-00 W; 16-00 N, 65-00 W; 16-00 N, 49-00 W;
15-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-30 N, 53-00 W; 12-05 N, 55-35 W; 12-00 N, 68-00 W;
10-00 N, 58-00 W; 10-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W;
08-00 N, 48-00 W; 07-30 N, 55-45 W. Activities reported: October 9,
unidentified ship torpedoed and sunk at 10-00 N, 73-00 E. October 16,
SS POLARIS sunk after internal explosion (not enemy action) at 60-42 N,
64-22 W. October 19, SS STEEL NAVIGATOR attacked by sub at 49-45 N,
31-20 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-19-42
Initials S. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 18, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 19, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 19, 1942.

No. 220.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operations continue in the North Atlantic shipping lanes and in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland areas. Activity is noted along U. S. coast and in passages leading to Caribbean. Heavy concentration appears in Trinidad-Georgetown area. Submarine sighted off southern Pacific coast of Colombia. Domestic Events: Fire destroyed parachute building at Army Air Force Technical Training School, Madison, Wisconsin, October 17. Fire occurred at National Pants Co., Dallas, Texas, October 18; company manufacturing clothing under government contract. Correction: Gertrude Cove is on western side of neck of Zaliva Point rather than to east as shown on map of Kiska, page 2 of G-2 Bi-Weekly Report No. 14, October 15, 1942. Zaliva Point appears on certain maps with old name, "Bukhti Point".

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, both the enemy column advancing on Gelendzhik and the one attempting to cut off Tuapse have made further slow progress against mixed Soviet units deeply echeloned in the wooded foothills. In the center, the enemy column astride the upper Terek made some progress west of the river in its drive on Darg Kokh. It is believed that the enemy in this area has encountered the Soviet main line of resistance. In the battle for the oil fields south of the river, a Soviet attack made some progress until its gains were neutralized by an Axis counterattack. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy has succeeded in making further gains in the northern factory suburbs. The Barricades Munitions Factory is now in enemy hands, leaving the defending Soviet units isolated in the Red October Metallurgical Plant and the adjoining petroleum plant (see G-2 Report No. 216, October 15, 1942). Newly occupied enemy positions on the west bank of the Volga now permit the employment of artillery, as well as air forces, against the defending Red Army artillery on the east bank of the river. Mopping-up operations by the enemy continue within the city proper and in the northern suburbs. Central and Northern Fronts: Fall rains and mud along both fronts hold

opposing forces in place. Small-scale reconnoitering air and ground patrols continue their activities. There is no significant change in the front.

(2) Western Europe. Over Iceland, 3 separate reconnaissance flights were made by the enemy on October 17. One plane, probably a JU-88, was painted black.

(3) Southern Europe. Enemy attacks on Malta continue; on October 17, seven enemy planes were destroyed, 6 were probably destroyed, and 14 were damaged.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Activities in Egypt were limited to patrols. Despite bad weather, United Nations bombers attacked Benghazi Harbor on October 17. On same day, our fighters were active over the battle area. In Madagascar, British forces were reported 6 miles south of Ambositra on October 16.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The enemy does not appear to have effected further landings on Guadalcanal since October 15, but the enemy force now on the island is believed to be preparing for a major assault. A Navy communique reports that on October 16 our planes again made numerous attacks on Japanese ground forces. This source also reported 2 Japanese air attacks on the airfield on October 17. In the first attack, all of 14 enemy bombers were destroyed, as well as 2 fighter aircraft, while in the second raid 1 enemy bomber was probably destroyed. United Nations aircraft during the night of October 16-17 bombed Buka airdrome, damaging runways, exploding fuel and ammunition dumps, and setting large fires. Other United Nations planes same date bombed the airdrome at Buin and Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul. During day of October 17, there was no enemy activity at Buka airdrome, but 6 new AA positions were observed. During morning of October 17, four cargo vessels were sighted near Buka, and in the evening 1 possible mine layer, 2 destroyers, and 1 possible converted seaplane tender were in the Passage. In the Buin-Faisi area, 2 heavy cruisers, 7 destroyers, 3 probable seaplane tenders, 1 tanker, and 17 cargo vessels were sighted. At the Buin airfield, no enemy planes were seen on October 17, although there was no damage visible. The airdrome at Kieta appeared unused and the strip at Gasmata, New Britain, appeared unserviceable. At Kavieng, New Ireland, 2 cargo vessels, 2 transports, and 2 destroyers were seen at anchor, and 3 cargo ships and 2 destroyers were northwest of New Hanover on a southeast course. In the Owen Stanley area of New Guinea, the Japanese were forced to withdraw from prepared positions on the north bank of Eora Creek on October 16. A town in Timor apparently known as "Séme" was reported bombed October 17 by 3 Japanese planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 W of Flemish Cap; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 in Halifax-Cape Canso area; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in E Florida Straits; 1 in Crooked Island Passage; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 E of Jamaica; 2 at 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 32-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 27-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 27-00 W; 61-00 N, 33-00 W; 59-30 N, 29-30 W; 55-45 N, 31-30 W; 55-00 N, 36-00 W; 53-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-45 N, 35-00 W; 51-00 N, 54-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 48-30 N, 51-00 W; 48-00 N, 43-00 W; 47-00 N, 40-00 W; 41-00 N, 43-00 W; 40-00 N, 54-00 W; 34-00 N, 73-00 W; 33-00 N, 33-00 W; 32-00 N, 68-00 W; 26-00 N, 71-00 W; 25-00 N, 63-00 W; 20-00 N, 52-00 W; 20-00 N, 50-00 W; 18-00 N, 47-00 W; 15-30 N, 64-40 W; 15-00 N, 53-00 W; 11-57 N, 67-10 W; 11-30 N, 61-30 W; 11-15 N, 56-20 W; 10-30 N, 59-30 W; 10-00 N, 58-00 W; 09-50 N, 55-00 W; 09-45 N, 56-45 W; 09-00 N, 57-30 W; 09-00 N, 46-00 W; 07-40 N, 58-20 W. Activities reported: September 13, SS WACOSTA torpedoed by German plane and sunk at 76-05 N, 10-00 E. October 7, SS FLENSBURG torpedoed and probably sunk at 10-15 N, 45-50 W. October 18, SS ANGELINA torpedoed and sunk at 49-39 N, 30-20 W. SS KUMSANG (G-2 Report No. 212, October 11, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 03-55 N, 13-40 W. SS PENETANG, SS LUCIUS W. ROBINSON, and SS JOHN F. PILLSBURY missing and presumed lost (date and cause unknown).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,

Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-18-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 17, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 18, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 18, 1942.

No. 219.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On October 15, our medium bombers made a low altitude attack on Gertrude Cove, Kiska Island. Hits were made on a cargo vessel, resulting in explosion and large fire. At time unstated, October 16 or 17, two medium bombers attacked 2 Japanese destroyers 20 miles N of Sirius Point, Kiska. One destroyer believed sunk, other severely damaged. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration continues in North Atlantic and in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland waters. Operations continue in the passes leading to the Caribbean, and in the Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Plywood assembly plant of Mengel Co., Hickman, Ky., destroyed by fire October 16; \$350,000 loss.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Because of severe economic distress in Honduras due to shipping shortages, the Emergency Rehabilitation Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is directing and conducting public works there as a relief measure.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Further advances by enemy in Tuapse area and south of Terek. Southern Front: In Stalingrad battle, German troops engage in mopping-up activities and take more ground in factory area and in northwest suburb area. Central and Northern Fronts: In Kalinin sector, enemy planes continue to bomb Soviet troop deployment.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. There is an unconfirmed report of 2 German armored divisions in Sicily. Training of German parachutists in Italy is reported. On October 15, the enemy made 250 sorties on Malta, while the British made 110 defensive sorties. Four enemy planes were destroyed, 14 were probably destroyed, and 13 were damaged. Over Malta on night of October 15-16 and morning of October 16, two enemy planes were destroyed, 3 were probably destroyed, and 4 were damaged. Enemy bomber attacks on Malta continue, with increased fighter protection. Approximately 3,000-5,000 Italian troops with arms have been flown to Africa, probably landing in the vicinity of Tripoli, within the last two weeks. This movement is believed to be continuing at the rate of about 20 planes a day, carrying 50 soldiers each.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On October 15, patrols were very active on the Egyptian front. On October 16, dust storms caused a complete halt in operations. Axis medium tank strength is estimated at 535, of which 250 are German. British forces in Madagascar are in Ambositra. French strength on the island of Reunion is estimated at 12 officers and 640 men, mostly infantry.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. It is now reported that United Nations planes on October 12 scored 8 hits in the vicinity of the police barracks at Kalewa and on same date scored a direct hit on a small enemy cargo ship southwest of Cheduba Island (west of Taungup). Japanese aircraft on October 12 made reconnaissance flights over Dinjan and Digboi. On October 14, our aircraft strafed enemy barracks at Lonkin. In the United Nations air attack October 15 on Lashio, reported yesterday, the entire southwest section was bombed and set ablaze.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There had been no large scale ground fighting on Guadalcanal up to October 17, although large numbers of enemy troops are known to be on the island. Japanese heavy naval units are in the Solomons area. In the Buin-Faisi area, 3 possible battleships, 3 possible aircraft carriers, 3 heavy cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 11 destroyers, 15 cargo ships, 1 seaplane tender, and 9 flying boats were reported at noon October 16, but subsequent reconnaissance failed to confirm the presence of aircraft carriers. However, 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, and 2 destroyers were sighted proceeding southeast from Kieta on this date. At Buka, 2 destroyers and 4 transports were east of the passage during the morning of October 16 proceeding on a south course. Same date, 1 possible aircraft carrier, 1 heavy cruiser, and 2 destroyers were seen northwest of New Hanover Island on a southeast course. In Rabaul Harbor, 18 Japanese ships were sighted and a force of 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 1 seaplane tender, and 2 destroyers was headed toward Rabaul from the south. A Navy communique reports that Japanese naval vessels during the night of October 15-16 again shelled Guadalcanal and that our planes in a night torpedo attack hit one cruiser. Same source reports that other United Nations planes on morning of October 16 attacked enemy troops along the northwest coast and later in the day set on fire 1 transport and damaged another off the west coast of New Georgia Island. Same source also reports that in the enemy air attack on Guadalcanal October 15 the enemy lost 3 bombers and 5 fighter aircraft. Japanese aircraft are reported to be practising night landings at Buka. At Kavieng, New Ireland, 22 bombers and 3 fighters were on the airfield. At Lorengau airfield on Manus Island, 13 aircraft were sighted the morning of October 16. In New Guinea, the Japanese have withdrawn to the north bank of Eora Creek, where our troops are endeavoring to force a crossing, while in the Salamaua area enemy concentrations and supply bases are reported to be at Koniatun and Logul.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. 1 off Belle Isle; 2 N of Flemish Cap; 1 off St. Pierre; 1 in Cape Race-St. Johns area; 1 off Cape Canso; 1 off Virgin Rocks; 1 in Cape Sable-Bay of Fundy area; 1 off Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Barbados-Martinique area; 3 in Trinidad vicinity;

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1 off Curacao; 1 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 1 in Paramaribo-Cayenne area; 3 at 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 52-00 N, 35-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 25-00 W; 58-50 N, 29-30 W; 56-00 N, 26-30 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-00 N, 48-00 W; 49-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-00 N, 62-00 W; 48-00 N, 36-00 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 42-00 N, 53-00 W; 42-00 N, 40-00 W; 34-00 N, 66-00 W; 34-00 N, 40-00 W; 29-00 N, 70-00 W; 27-00 N, 61-00 W; 22-30 N, 49-30 W; 22-00 N, 50-00 W; 21-18 N, 75-52 W; 20-00 N, 45-00 W; 18-00 N, 75-00 W; 17-00 N, 51-00 W; 14-49 N, 70-49 W; 08-00 N, 50-00 W. Activities reported: October 16, SS CASTLE HARBOR torpedoed and sunk at 11-00 N, 61-10 W. SS EMPIRE TURNSTONE (date and details unknown) reported missing. SS G. BALFOUR and SS LYSLAND (G-2 Report No. 218, October 17) towed to port. SS WINONA (G-2 Report No. 218, October 17) now reported safe in port. SS DONAX (G-2 Report No. 212, October 11) now reported undamaged and safe in port. SS ROBERT COLLEY (G-2 Report No. 207, October 6) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-17-42
Initials H. R. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 16, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 17, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 17, 1942.

No. 218.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On October 14 a bomber and fighter attack on Kiska resulted in the destruction of the 3 remaining enemy float planes; fires were started in the seaplane hangar area and at the submarine base; a heavy explosion of fuel or of an ammunition dump was reported as a result of the fire.

Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue to operate in great number in the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Activity continues in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Constant activity is noted in the passes leading to the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. Concentration appears in Trinidad area, and activity noted off the coast of the Guianas.

Domestic Events: An explosion blew the roof off a building housing open hearth of Duquesne Foundry at Coraopolis, Pa., October 17, injuring 45 workers. Labor difficulty reported between Negro labor element and Kaiser Co. shipyard at Vancouver, Wash., October 16.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The controlling military clique in Paraguay has formally requested President Morinigo to remain in office during the 1943-1948 term, and has pledged him its support. This apparently assures his continuation in office.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: North of Golendzhik the enemy encircling maneuver, checked a few days ago, has succeeded in overcoming Soviet resistance and has been completed. A small Red Army unit has been trapped and the enemy's position improved. In the Tuapse area, enemy forces continue to better their positions and are almost within artillery range of the north-south highway and the port. In the center, enemy units continue to better their positions and are making some headway in the oil-field battle. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy continues the slow mopping-up process that has been going on for weeks. Defending Soviet units, with their backs to the river, are isolated into small groups stubbornly holding on to factories and buildings. Central and Northern Fronts: Activity on these fronts is mostly confined to air and artillery duels. The enemy air force has been especially active in the Kalinin sector where large Soviet reserves are stationed.

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(2) Western Europe. On October 14 a Focke-Wulf was seen over Vattarnis and Budareyri, Iceland, at 1500 ft. altitude. On October 15 the docks at Le Havre were attacked by United Nations planes; there was no enemy aircraft opposition.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing new to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Nothing to report.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A communique from General Stilwell's headquarters reports that United Nations aircraft bombed the airdrome and warehouse area of Lashio, Burma, October 15, setting fires visible for 40 miles.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Information on operations in the Solomons since October 15 is meager, but the sizeable enemy landing on Guadalcanal on that date is now reported to have included artillery which is shelling our positions. As part of the increased Japanese air activity in this area, about 50 enemy fighters, were based at Buka airdrome on October 15; new anti-aircraft positions have been installed. On this date, 27 Japanese bombers escorted by 37 fighters left Buka for the south. An enemy naval force appears to be still concentrated in the Buin-Faisi area and United Nations aircraft may have damaged a possible light cruiser. From reports of activity on the preceding days, it is now known that at least 10 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground, and 1 in the air, in a United Nations air attack on Buka airdrome, October 12. On the following day, our planes again dropped bombs on the runway and among parked planes at Buka, scoring a hit and several near misses on enemy cargo ships in Tonolei Harbor, and shooting down 6 Zero-type Japanese aircraft. A Navy communique reports that on October 14 our planes damaged 9 enemy planes on the beach at Rakata Bay, where on the preceding day 2 twin-engine flying boats and 2 small float planes had been seen. In renewed naval shelling of United Nations positions on Guadalcanal on night of October 14-15, the same source reports a possible hit by our torpedo boats on a Japanese cruiser. In New Guinea, the enemy was still under pressure from United Nations ground forces at Templeton's Crossing, October 15, as our aircraft harassed the enemy line of communications from Buna. Two days earlier, United Nations patrols further north advanced to within 2 miles of Mubo without meeting opposition. In Timor, Aileu was bombed, October 15, by United Nations planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 NW of Flomish Cap (E of Newfoundland); 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Anticosti Island; 1 between Cape Sable and Halifax; 1 off Cape Canso; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Navassa Island; 1 in Mona Passage; 1 off St. Vincent; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 1 between Georgetown and Paramaribo; 1 off Cayenne; 3 at 54-00 N, 34-00 W; 2 at 53-00 N, 37 W; 1 each at 55-45 N, 25-00 W; 55-00 N, 54-00 W; 54-00 N, 44-00 W; 53-00 N, 48-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 35-00 W;

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51-00 N, 43-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-00 N, 37-00 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W;
47-00 N, 58-00 W; 47-00 N, 51-30 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 43-00 N, 37-00 W;
37-00 N, 56-00 W; 36-00 N, 64-00 W; 34-00 N, 73-00 W; 32-00 N, 44-00 W;
31-00 N, 69-00 W; 29-00 N, 59-00 W; 28-00 N, 51-00 W; 24-00 N, 73-00 W;
22-00 N, 77-00 W; 22-00 N, 43-00 W; 20-00 N, 50-00 W; 15-00 N, 56-00 W;
11-21 N, 61-42 W; 11-00 N, 60-53 W; 09-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-45 N, 47-30 W.

Activities reported: October 14, SS G. BALFOUR and SS LYSLAND
torpedoed (E-Boat action) off Cromer, England; unidentified vessel
torpedoed and sunk at 48-26 N, 64-08 W. October 16, SS WINOMA torpedoed
at 11-00 N, 61-10 W. (Undated) SS STEEL SCIENTIST torpedoed and sunk
at approximately 05-30 N, 52-00 W. SS SENJA (G-2 Report No. 217,
October 16, 1942) believed to be SS SENTA. SS ORONSAY reported
attacked (G-2 Report No. 214, October 13, 1942) now reported as sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42).

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OSD Letter, 8-8-78
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OSD Letter, 6-3-72
SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-16-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 15, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 16, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 16, 1942.

No. 217.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: Submarine activity continues in North Atlantic shipping lanes, where there seems to be an increasing tendency to operate in packs. Enemy submarines continue to patrol entrances to the Caribbean. Domestic Events: On October 12, thirty cars loaded with iron ore dropped through the bridge at Elmer, Michigan; no apparent traffic tie-up. On October 14, a derailment occurred on Pere Marquette RR at Vriesland, Michigan; 13 cars of 77 on a freight train were involved. Correction: Report of attack in vicinity of Brownsville in error (see G-2 Report No. 216, October 15, 1942, Section 1, paragraph a).

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Chilean public reaction to cancellation of President Rios's trip to the United States is changing from approval to regret.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy column astride the Maikop-Tuapse road again improved its position. The situation for the defenders of Tuapse grows slowly but steadily worse. In the center, small-scale raids, attacks, and counterattacks failed to change radically the position of the line. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the defenders suffered a severe setback when enemy forces succeeded in outflanking the northern suburb of Rykov and driving through to the river in the Dzerzhinski Tractor Plant sector. It is believed that the plant itself is now in enemy hands. This move completely isolates the Soviet defenders trapped in the factories of Rykov. Enemy air raids against shipping on the lower Volga continued with some success. Central Front: North of Bryansk, the enemy counterattacked against the Soviet salient which cuts the Bryansk-Vyazma RR, and succeeded in improving his position. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area, artillery and mortar duels continue. Small-scale raids executed by both sides failed to change the relative position of the line. In the far north, enemy air forces again raided Soviet military installations E of Kola Bay.

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(2) western Europe. An enemy bomber over Iceland on October 14 was attacked and damaged by our intercepting fighters. Using two-motored and four-motored planes, the enemy continues regular reconnaissance of this area. U. S. Air Force raid against Lille October 9 and the three preceding operations in the same area destroyed or probably destroyed about 150 enemy fighter planes. In Galicia (northwest Spain) radio stations and electro-magnetic sets are reported being installed.

(3) Southern Europe. German air attacks on Malta continue.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Land activity in Egypt at a stand-still except for the clearing of enemy mine field in the north and increased movement of Axis MT along the rear of the whole line. Unconfirmed report indicates 5000 Axis troops have arrived in Libya by air in last 10 days. French officials in Tunisia express fear of an attack by Italy from Sicily. Precautions are being taken but native informants believe that Tunisia would not be defended. French strength in Tunisia is estimated at 15,000 poorly equipped troops and less than 100 military planes. British in Madagascar are 4 miles N of Amboitra. Spanish strength in Spanish Morocco is estimated at 141,00 combat troops and 10,00 troops in labor battalions. French strength in French Somaliland is estimated at 7 infantry battalions, 1 coast defense battalion, and 4 antiaircraft, 2 mountain, and 4 field batteries of artillery. It is believed that a part of the German 22nd Infantry Division is on Crete. Over the battle zone, United Nations fighters, on October 13, intercepted heavily escorted Stukas, destroying 2 bombers, 1 ME 109 fighter, and damaging 7 other planes. Enemy air patrols over the southern battle sector and fighter-bomber attacks on our forward landing-fields have shown an increase. Success of British attacks on enemy North African shipping may have caused the recent renewal of Axis bombing of Malta. Although escorts have been provided on the average of 3 fighters to each bomber, Axis losses over the island have been heavy. U. S. bombers on October 13 and 14 again attacked Tobruk Harbor, scoring hits on 2 merchant ships.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The battle for possession of the Solomons appears to be increasing in magnitude daily, with the outcome still in doubt. United Nations air units have struck hard at enemy shipping and installations in this area. On October 12 our planes bombed Buka airdrome and, according to a Navy communique, set fire to 1 cargo ship and damaged another at Buin while destroying 6 enemy fighter planes. United Nations aircraft on the morning of October 13 dropped 30 tons of bombs on Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes at Rabaul. The Navy reports that the airfield at Guadalcanal was twice bombed by Japanese aircraft on October 13 and again twice on October 14. In these attacks the enemy lost 7 fighters and 9 bombers. It is now reported that in the shelling of Guadalcanal the night of October 13-14 our shore batteries scored 3 hits on enemy destroyers, and that United Nations aircraft during the landing of enemy troops on October

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15 damaged 1 battleship, shot down 1 enemy fighter, and hit 3 transports, which were later seen beached and burning. Enemy aircraft again attacked the airfield at Guadalcanal on October 15, according to a Navy communique. There is continued naval movement in the Buin-Faisi area and between Viru and Rendova Harbors in the New Georgia group. On the afternoon of October 15, enemy surface forces including 2 transports were still in the vicinity of Savo Island, according to Navy reports. Same date, heavy enemy naval units were also reported in the vicinity of Guadalcanal. In New Guinea, enemy units were forced back October 13-14 in the vicinity of Templeton's Crossing. The runways on the airfields at Lae and Salamaua appeared unserviceable, but at Kavieng on New Ireland there is intense enemy activity at the airdrome and wharves. At Dilli on Timor it is reported that the harbor has been mined, and there appears to be some movement of Dutch natives, with a small Japanese force, to the beach area.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy ship, probably submarine, on night of October 14-15 shelled Espiritu Santo in New Hebrides. On October 15, intermittent gunfire was reported NNW of Rakahanga, Northern Cooks.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 S of Anticosti Island; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Halifax-Cape Canso area; 1 in Cape Race-St. Pierre area; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 1 in Fernando Naronha-Natal area; 3 at 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 52-00 W; 53-30 N, 38-30 W; 52-30 N, 39-30 W; 52-00 N, 46-00 W; 52-00 N, 33-00 W; 51-00 N, 51-00 W; 51-00 N, 39-00 W; 50-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 33-00 W; 47-40 N, 53-00 W; 47-00 N, 46-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 35-00 W; 43-00 N, 27-00 W; 41-00 N, 64-00 W; 39-00 N, 54-00 W; 38-00 N, 62-00 W; 33-15 N, 27-00 W; 33-00 N, 67-00 W; 32-00 N, 73-00 W; 31-00 N, 57-00 W; 31-00 N, 49-00 W; 29-00 N, 47-00 W; 26-00 N, 65-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 68-00 W; 24-00 N, 40-00 W; 22-00 N, 75-00 W; 19-48 N, 75-09 W; 19-00 N, 68-00 W; 16-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N, 70-00 W; 11-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-08 N, 59-58 W; 09-00 N, 60-15 W; 06-00 N, 52-00 W. Activities reported: October 9, SS PENNINGTON COURT torpedoed at 58-18 N, 27-55 W. October 12, SS SENTIA believed torpedoed and missing at 53-36 N, 40-40 W. October 13, SS NIKOLINA MATKOVIC, SS SOULIOTIS, SS SUSANA, and SS EMPIRE MERSEN torpedoed and sunk at 53-36 N, 40-40 W. October 15, unidentified ship reported torpedoed at 08-33 N, 59-20 W (see G-2 Report No. 216, October 15, 1942) now reported as SS WILDWOOD.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter 3-3-78
SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-15-42
Initials G. S. S.
G. S. S.

From: 1201 GCT, September 30, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 14, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 15, 1942.

- S -

No. 14.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy aircraft attacked Adak Island on September 30 and on October 1 and 2, dropping a total of 11 bombs, but causing no damage. Since September 27, eight air attacks on enemy installations and shipping at Kiska have resulted in shooting down or rendering useless all enemy float fighters. Enemy lost 12 planes in combat, and 2 on water; 3 on water were severely damaged. The enemy seaplane hangar has been bombed and strafed repeatedly, as well as the main camp area, radio station, submarine base, and North Head position. Our incendiaries started large fires. Shipping in the harbor has been harassed by bombing and strafing. Two enemy transports were sunk, 2 left burning, and possible hits were made on 2 small freighters. A corvette was severely damaged at the north end of the island.

Greenland: A large unidentified land plane was sighted over Scoresby Sound, October 4.

Atlantic: Enemy submarine action continued in the northern shipping lanes, with frequent sightings noted in the waters adjacent to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Despite numerous sightings in the St. Lawrence region, there was a decided decline in attacks. Along the Atlantic seaboard, only sporadic activity was recorded. Reports now show a gradual movement of submarines back into the Gulf of Mexico. Submarines in an undetermined number are in the passages throughout the West Indies. Few sightings have been reported in the Caribbean. Traffic by way of Trinidad continues to bear the brunt of enemy attacks.

Pacific. Enemy submarines are operating in the region SW of Portland, Oregon, and at least 2 attacks on shipping took place during the period.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

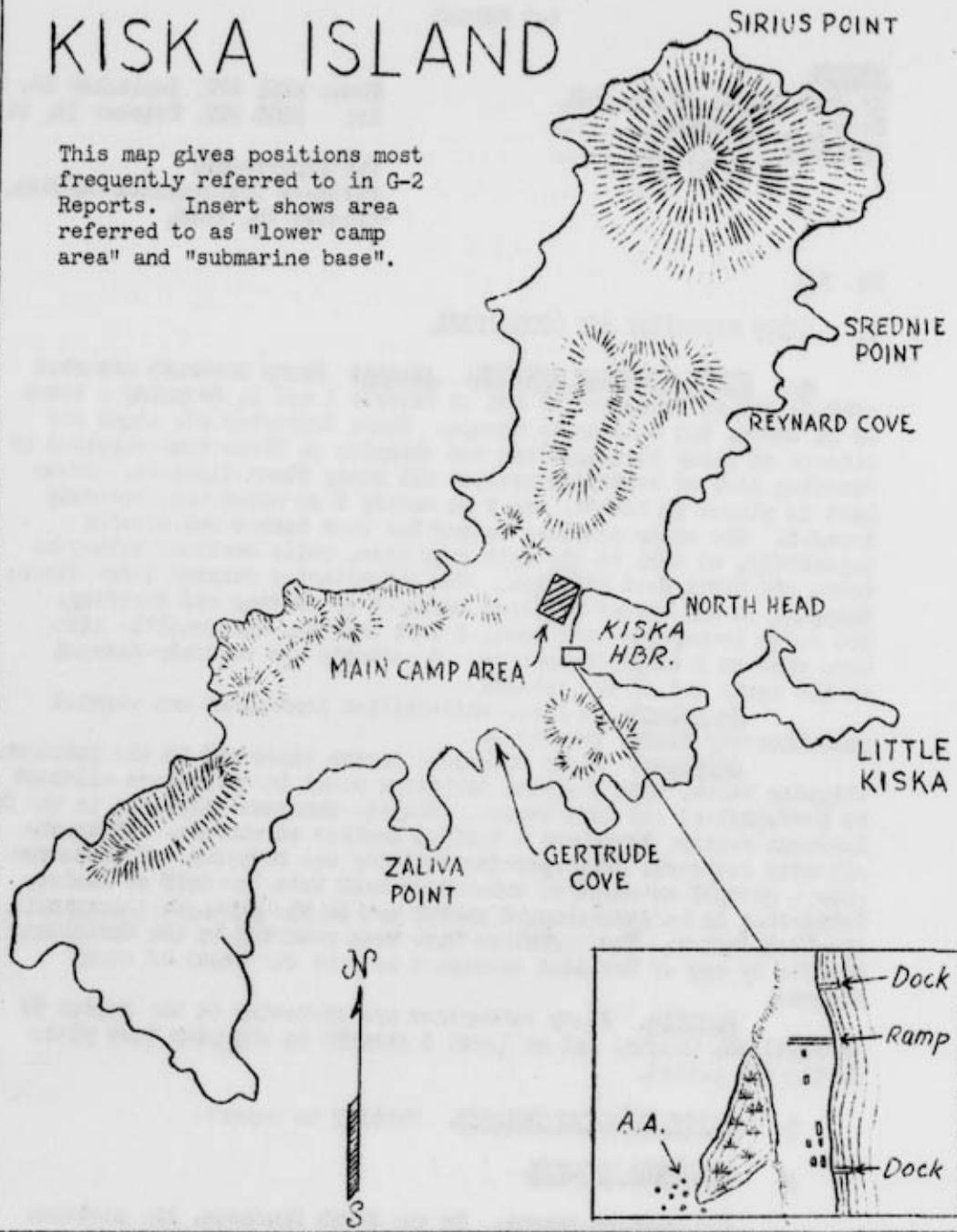
(1) Eastern Europe. In the North Caucasus, the position of Tuapse is threatened. In the Grozny area, enemy forces are in possession of approximately one-fourth of the oil-producing area. The situation in and around Stalingrad is little changed, and still remains in favor of the enemy. An important moral victory, however, has been won by the defenders in that they have forced the enemy to

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KISKA ISLAND

This map gives positions most frequently referred to in G-2 Reports. Insert shows area referred to as "lower camp area" and "submarine base".



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stop and dig in. In the Rzhev area, a Soviet counteroffensive of considerable weight forced itself to the outskirts of the city, but failed to take this important anchor and strongpoint. It is believed that the long-held Soviet salient in the swamp-land between Rzhev and Lake Ilmen has been wiped out; however, there is no definite confirmation. In the Leningrad area, renewed Soviet attempts to break out of the city and to relieve the siege have again failed. The fall rains and consequent rapidly deteriorating road conditions did not this year, as in 1941, catch the enemy on the move in large-scale operations. Enemy air activity outside of the Stalingrad area has been aimed at communication and supply lines from Astrakhan to Murmansk, with emphasis on ocean, sea, and river facilities.

(2) Western Europe. Axis air reconnaissance in the area of Iceland continues with regularity, but no enemy offensive action has been noted recently.

U. S. bombers made heavy raids on an aircraft factory at Meaulte (France) on October 2, and carried out the heaviest daylight raid to date on October 9, when locomotive and steel works at Lille were attacked. More than 100 enemy planes were damaged or destroyed in the latter raid.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER. In Egypt, the past two weeks have been characterized by slightly increased patrolling and artillery activities and by short but rather severe engagements all along the front. During the night of September 29-30, a British infantry brigade, supported by artillery, attacked Axis positions in the vicinity of Deir El Munassib. When the new positions had been consolidated, the British had made an advance of approximately two miles. Another sharp engagement occurred during the night of October 5-6 along the El Ruweisat Ridge, but resulting changes in the front line were negligible. During the past two weeks, German units were infiltrated into the front line between Italian units, thus giving German commanders more complete control.

United Nations planes continue to attack Axis shipping from the air in the eastern Mediterranean area, particularly at Tobruk, Benghazi, and off the Island of Crete. During August, 60 % of the estimated shipping dispatched to Egypt was sunk, and of this amount air attacks accounted for 40 %. Enemy air operations were on a limited scale, and the use of his forward landing fields was hindered by bad weather. Towards the end of the period, there was some increase in his activity. Attacks by United Nations planes on communication lines were particularly successful.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that German and Italian troops in some numbers are being held in the vicinity of Tripoli as a reserve for possible use against a United Nations threat in North or West Africa.

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British forces in Madagascar have pushed south from the capital to within a few miles of Ambositra. It is estimated that the remaining French forces total not more than 3,000.

a. ASIATIC THEATER. In China, the situation remained unchanged during the period. The Japanese continued to hold their positions in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces. In Yunnan Province, no enemy activity was reported. In Burma, enemy action was limited to small movements towards the Assam border. There are indications that 5,000 Japanese troops arrived in Thailand from Malaya during September. The situation in French Indo-China remained unchanged. Slight enemy submarine activity was reported in the Bay of Bengal during the period.

Since late September, enemy air activity has been limited to reconnaissance over United Nations positions, but the Japanese suffered from a marked increase in the number of raids by United Nations planes. The Salween-Wanting section of the Burma road has been bombed and strafed several times, and enemy positions at Wanting and Tengchung have been under attacks. Washawng (15 miles E of Myitkyina) was left in flames. On October 5, our planes struck at the oil fields at Yenangyaung where derricks were damaged, and on the same date enemy barracks at Kalewa were bombed. Loiwing, a bridge across the Manwing river S of Loiwing, and enemy installations at Akyab were damaged on the 2 succeeding days. This period was also marked by a considerable movement of Japanese planes into Burma, probably from Formosa and Canton. There has been an increase in the number of blast shelters being constructed at Japanese-held airfields in this area. Eight new blast pens and new buildings were constructed at Shwebo. The airfield at Meiktila has been improved. During this time a new landing strip was built at Pakokku, and improvements were noted at a number of other airfields. This construction work at airfields is considerable; in Burma alone, 350 blast pens are reported.

i. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese positions in New Guinea along the Ioribaiwa ridge, 32 miles N of Port Moresby, were attacked by United Nations ground forces with air support, late in September. Enemy forces were dislodged by infiltrating tactics, and a general Japanese withdrawal to the north began. This withdrawal continued, without any major opposition by the Japanese, until a few days ago, when some skirmishes were reported at a point between Myola and Templeton's Crossing. This withdrawal by the enemy enabled United Nations troops to occupy "the Gap" in the Owen Stanley range and relieve the pressure of the enemy threat to Port Moresby.

United Nations planes were active throughout this period with heavy raids upon enemy installations and airfields on the Papuan Peninsula. Attacks were directed particularly against the Wairopi bridge and the enemy lines of supply. United Nations planes on the night of October 8-9 attacked Rabaul, the principal Japanese base for this area, and dropped almost 60 tons of bombs. On another heavy raid the next night, almost 40 tons were dropped. Large fires, visible for 90 miles, resulted.

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The Japanese naval concentration in the Buin-Faisi area in the upper Solomons was also attacked during the early part of this period. The attacks, however, did not prevent the enemy from landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal. Continued movement of enemy naval units in the Solomons area was reported. The night of October 11-12, a United Nations task force engaged enemy units near Savo Island and sank 1 heavy cruiser, 4 destroyers, and 1 transport. Pursuing aircraft badly damaged at least 1 other heavy cruiser and another destroyer. During this period, United Nations planes destroyed 56 Japanese planes, probably destroyed 7, and damaged at least 6.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy forces apparently began occupation of Funafuti in the Ellice Group on October 11, following air reconnaissance of Funafuti and Nukufetau, October 5 and 6. These two islands contain the best lagoons in the Ellice Group for small ships and seaplanes.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 Situation
(4-16-42)
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OSD Letter 5-3-78

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SECRET 6-9-78

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-15-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 14, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 15, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 15, 1942.

No. 216.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On October 11, hits were made on main camp area, Kiska, by our bombers flying at moderate altitude. No air opposition was encountered. Atlantic: Concerted enemy activity is being directed against friendly shipping in the North Atlantic shipping lanes. Operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have increased, and numerous sightings are reported in the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland waters. In the Gulf of Mexico, heavy concentration appears between Galveston and New Orleans; many sightings and one attack in the vicinity of Brownsville are reported. In the passes to the Caribbean, concentrations are reported. Activity continues in the Trinidad-Georgetown area. Domestic Events: On October 11, a Baltimore & Ohio RR freight train collided with rear of Indiana Harbor Belt Line train 2 miles E of Chicago Ridge, Ill. On October 13 at Cleveland, Ohio, 33 freight cars on Nickel Plate RR were derailed. Explosion, resulting in fire, occurred October 14 in mixing room at Atlas Powder Co., Stamford, Conn. Fire occurred in High Octane Gasoline Dept. of Kendall Refining Co., Bradford, Pa., on October 14. Two Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis RR freight trains, one including 45 or 50 oil cars, collided 3 miles S of Somerville, Tenn., October 14.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there appears to be little change in position. North of Gelendzhik, an enemy encircling movement was successfully stopped by counter-attacking Red Army units. In the Tuapse area, the enemy again improved his position and further threatened to cut off the port city completely. This encircling movement by the enemy is difficult because of heavily wooded mountainous country. In the center, enemy mechanized units made further slight gains in the battle for the Grozny district. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, air, artillery, and mortar duels continued. Several small-scale attacks by each side failed to make appreciable gains. Although without confirmation, it is believed the situation within the city of Stalingrad is roughly as follows:-
(a) In the hands of the enemy: the greater part of the central residential and business district lying inside of the R.R. loop to and including the 2 R.R. stations and river bank, the important Mamayev Hill north of town, and the western edge of the Rykov Workers' Settlement, the first suburban town to the north; (b) In Soviet hands:

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the eastern part of Rykov, including the Red October Metallurgical Plant, the Barricades State Machine-building Plant, and the important Dzerzhinski State Tractor and Tank Plant, and the surrounding workers' settlements. The condition south of the city is still more confused. Soviet units appear to be offering resistance in this suburban district, but there is no hint as to the position of the line. Central and Northern Fronts: On the central front, the enemy slightly improved his position at one point, but on the whole there was no important action on either front.

(2) Western Europe. One German Condor dropped 2 bombs on a north Iceland fishing village October 13, without causing damage.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that transport planes between Italy and North Africa have, since October 9, increased in number from 5 to 20 daily, each way.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egyptian front remains quiet. A large merchant ship in Tobruk Harbor was hit and the harbor was mined on the night of October 11 by British planes. On the following day, United Nations bombers successfully attacked ships in the harbor, and fighters damaged an enemy rail train at Capuzzo, destroying a number of freight cars, 2 gasoline trucks, and 2 enemy planes. In the daylight attack, heavy enemy AA fire was encountered; two enemy fighters were seen, but they did not attack. Admiral D'Harcourt denies rumors that United Nations ships detained in Casablanca will be commandeered by the French for the Germans. French inspection of these ships was begun, however, on October 7. New British "Island Command" area has been established under the East African Command. Islands included are: Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rodriguez. Major General Smallwood is in command.

g. ASIATIC THEATER. There are indications of movement of a considerable number of Japanese troops from Malaya toward the Philippines.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese naval vessels during night of October 13-14 shelled United Nations installations on Guadalcanal and, on the morning of October 15, Japanese troops from transports, protected by naval units, were landing on the north coast of the island -- according to a Navy Communique. United Nations air reconnaissance for October 12 and 13 revealed the presence of 52 Japanese naval units in the Solomons area, including 9 heavy cruisers, 6 light cruisers, 31 destroyers, 2 cargo ships, and 3 unidentified vessels. This heavy concentration of Japanese shipping indicates determined effort by enemy in Solomons area. It is reported that United Nations ground forces in New Guinea are advancing to the north from Myola. There were night attacks on airports at Rabaul, Buaka, and Buna by United Nations planes, and heavy damage is said to have been inflicted. In Timor, other United Nations planes bombed enemy positions at Dilli.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Four vessels, presumably Japanese, were reported approaching Funafuti Lagoon, Ellice Islands, October 11.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 off Fame Point; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off St. Pierre; 1 off Cape Canso; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 E of Florida Strait; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Curacao-Aruba area; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 1 off Rocas; 7 at 43-10 N, 62-09 W; 2 at 57-00 N, 35-00 W; 2 at 56-00 N, 24-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 50-00 W; 58-00 N, 29-00 W; 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 54-30 N, 34-30 W; 54-00 N, 43-00 W; 52-45 N, 35-00 W; 52-30 N, 45-00 W; 52-15 N, 48-00 W; 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 48-30 W; 51-00 N, 30-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-03 N, 67-20 W; 49-00 N, 47-00 W; 49-00 N, 29-00 W; 48-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-19 N, 59-29 W; 47-00 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-30 N, 45-00 W; 46-00 N, 51-30 W; 45-00 N, 57-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 43-00 N, 47-30 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 42-45 N, 70-02 W; 41-30 N, 61-00 W; 41-00 N, 51-00 W; 40-30 N, 77-00 W; 39-00 N, 59-00 W; 35-00 N, 65-00 W; 33-00 N, 55-00 W; 32-00 N, 46-00 W; 30-00 N, 74-00 W; 30-00 N, 33-00 W; 27-00 N, 41-00 W; 26-00 N, 66-00 W; 26-00 N, 63-00 W; 26-00 N, 50-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 46-00 W; 22-00 N, 67-00 W; 21-00 N, 75-00 W; 18-05 N, 75-55 W; 16-00 N, 58-00 W; 11-02 N, 61-52 W; 09-42 N, 59-02 W; 08-32 N, 59-33 W; 07-00 N, 51-00 W; 07-00 N, 30-00 W. Activities reported: October 10, unidentified ship torpedoed and sunk at 47-36 N, 56-24 W. October 13, unidentified ship torpedoed at 08-33 N, 59-20 W; SS EMPIRE NOMAD torpedoed and sunk at 36-35 S, 16-18 E; SS MARTABAN torpedoed at 06-31 N, 82-03 E; SS SOUTHERN EMPRESS and SS NELLIE torpedoed and sunk at 53-36 N, 40-40 W. October 14, SS CARIBOU torpedoed and sunk at 47-19 N, 59-29 W. SS CORSICAN reported sunk (details unknown). Unidentified ships (see G-2 Report No. 215, October 14, 1942) now reported as SS FAGERSTEN and SS ASHWORTH, were torpedoed and later sank when in tow at 53-05 N, 44-06 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-14-42
Initials G. D. A.
G. S. S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 13, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 14, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 14, 1942.

No. 215.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Vessel believed to be submarine decoy ship, armed with 3 forward deck guns and submerged torpedo tubes, operating S of Kiska. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues generally in Atlantic, with concentration in Nova-Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Activity is noted in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Straits of Florida, and Gulf of Mexico. Indications point to future concentration of effort in Gulf of Mexico. Heavy concentration appears in Windward Passage and Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Pump on water line at Del Valle Field, Austin, Texas, was badly damaged on October 12. Five express cars and 1 mail car were derailed on Seaboard Air Line RR near Hoffman, N. C., on October 13.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there was little change of position in either sector. North of Gelendzhik, Red naval units appear to have made slight gains and improved their positions. Around Tuapse the enemy battered his position to some degree. In the center, attacks and counterattacks by both sides were on a small scale and without noticeable success. Night raids by enemy bombers caused more fires and destruction in the Grozny sector. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, air, artillery, and mortar duels continued. In one sector, a small-scale Soviet counterattack recaptured some of the ground lost the day before. There were no important changes in this area. The enemy's position in and around the city continues to dominate the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be little change or activity on either of these fronts. The fall rains and occasional snows and freezes have started. Large-scale movements will be practically impossible for several weeks.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. German air attacks on Malta are reported.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The Egyptian front remains quiet. One new Italian division has been identified at the Siwa Oasis. A probable hit and several near misses on a ship in

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Tobruk Harbor October 13 resulted from a U. S. heavy bomber raid. AA fire was moderate but inaccurate. British forces in Madagascar are now only 8 miles N of Ambositra. French strength south of this town is estimated at 3,000.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Enemy submarine reported off east India coast about 120 miles N of Madras. The new enemy airfield at Pakokku, Burma, first sighted October 2 with construction under way and 3 runways completed, was attacked by United Nations planes on October 9. Runways suffered 19 hits. Warehouse southwest of Mogaung was destroyed by United Nations planes on October 7.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A Navy communique reports action in the lower Solomons as follows: On October 9, United Nations aircraft attacked a force of 2 light cruisers and 4 destroyers N of New Georgia Island, scoring a direct hit on one of the cruisers. Another cruiser was damaged and 3 enemy seaplanes were shot down. Two days later about 65 Japanese planes attempted to attack United Nations positions on Guadalcanal, but were repulsed with the loss of 8 bombers and 4 Zero fighters. Meanwhile, United Nations ground forces extended their positions westward on the island. During the night of October 11-12, a United Nations naval force near Savo Island engaged an enemy force attempting to land troops on Guadalcanal. One Japanese heavy cruiser, 4 destroyers, and 1 transport are reported to have been sunk. On October 12, United Nations planes pursuing retreating Japanese vessels, badly damaged at least one additional heavy cruiser and set on fire another destroyer near New Georgia Island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 in S Halifax Strait; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barbados; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 in Fortaleza-Cape San Roque area; 4 at 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 58-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 58-00 N, 23-00 W; 1 each at 61-00 N, 52-00 W; 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 54-30 N, 38-30 W; 54-30 N, 33-00 W; 54-25 N, 27-42 W; 54-00 N, 38-00 W; 52-15 N, 50-00 W; 51-30 N, 46-30 W; 51-00 N, 53-00 W; 51-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 41-00 W; 49-14 N, 65-55 W; 49-00 N, 27-00 W; 48-00 N, 50-00 W; 46-37 N, 57-00 W; 46-00 N, 47-00 W; 43-00 N, 70-00 W; 43-00 N, 48-00 W; 42-00 N, 45-00 W; 41-00 N, 62-00 W; 40-00 N, 56-00 W; 38-00 N, 60-00 W; 37-00 N, 63-00 W; 37-00 N, 27-00 W; 35-00 N, 53-00 W; 33-00 N, 43-00 W; 32-00 N, 36-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 30-30 N, 74-22 W; 29-00 N, 37-00 W; 28-00 N, 67-00 W; 27-00 N, 70-00 W; 26-00 N, 44-00 W; 24-00 N, 72-00 W; 24-00 N, 53-00 W; 22-00 N, 75-00 W; 22-00 N, 39-00 W; 19-00 N, 75-00 W; 17-00 N, 51-00 W; 14-00 N, 56-00 W; 12-05 N, 63-43 W; 10-00 N, 30-00 W; 08-33 N, 59-20 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 51-00 W. See also paragraph e, above. Activities reported: September 28, SS REGISTRAN torpedoed and sunk at 12-57 N, 57-10 W. October 8, SS GLENDENE torpedoed and sunk 350 miles SW of Freetown; SS PANTELIS torpedoed and sunk at 34-20 S, 17-50 E. October 9, SS COLORADAN torpedoed and sunk at 35-47 S, 14-34 E. October 12, SS STORMEST torpedoed at 54-30 N, 27-20 W; SS PAN GULL returning to port after striking mine at 10-01 N, 61-51 W. October 13, 2 unidentified ships sunk while being towed (details unknown) at 53-30 N, 45-00 W.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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By Auth A. O. of S. G-2
Date 10-13-42
Initials G. D. D.
G. S. S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 12, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 13, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 13, 1942.

No. 214.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy submarine activity noted S of False Pass. On October 12 our bombers reported 2 beached enemy ships at Kiska Harbor, 2 medium freighters S of North Head, 1 small camouflaged ship W of Twin Rocks, and 1 AA ship at Gertrude Cove. Atlantic: Along the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes, enemy submarines continue intense patrol activity. Concentration appears in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Activity is also noted along the U. S. coast and in Straits of Florida. In the Caribbean, patrolling continues in the passes, and enemy effort is concentrated in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: On October 9 a head-on collision of freight trains occurred at Marionville, Mo. The underground telephone cable controlling the Northern Section of Portage Ordnance Depot, Ravenna, Ohio, was cut in two with an ax. On October 11 a collision occurred when freight train was struck by coal train on New York Central RR at Fairfield Heights, Ohio. Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., was completely shut down because of strike. Fire October 12 destroyed the Spang-Chalfant Conduit Mill of National Supply Co. at Etna, Pa., when oven containing molten enamel exploded. Plant was working on war orders; damage is estimated at \$500,000.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The postponement of the visit to Washington by President Rios of Chile, with the indication of a consequent postponement of a severing of relations between Chile and the Axis powers, is a positive victory for Axis interests, which have been exerting every effort to preserve Chilean neutrality.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy column which is headed south on the Black Sea Highway between Novorossisk and Gelendzhik appears to have been stopped by determined counterattacks of Soviet defending forces. However, these mixed Red Army and Navy units are in immediate danger of being cut off by the more successful enemy column which threatens to encircle Tuapse completely, from the east. In the center, the continuing battle for the Grozny area has resulted in the last 24 hours in slight gains by the enemy in one sector, but these gains are partially offset by the successful counterattacks of defending Soviet units in another sector. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the artillery

and mortar duel was broken by a few small-scale attacks by the enemy, one of which made slight gains. Defending Soviet units further fortified themselves and improved their occupied positions. Along the Don River, Soviet attempts at river crossings were unsuccessful. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be little change on either of these fronts. A bridgehead on the east bank of the Neva, held for several days by Soviet forces making a desperate attempt to break out of Leningrad, was finally reduced by the enemy. Attacking Red Army units were forced back across the river.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Patrolling and artillery activity in Egypt continue. One large enemy merchant ship was left afire and sinking when U. S. bombers attacked a convoy of 2 cargo vessels and 3 destroyers off Crete on October 11. Enemy AA fire was heavy but inaccurate, and 3 of 9 enemy fighters were destroyed. British air attacks October 12 were concentrated on forward areas and communication lines. The enemy carried out moderate bombing attacks over the central and southern battle zones. In Madagascar on October 11 the British crossed the Mania River and are now slightly north of Ambositra. French forces estimated at 3400 are in position to make a stand at Mahasona, about 60 miles south of Ambositra.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. An enemy naval unit of 3 heavy cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 2 possible seaplane tenders moved south from the Buin-Faisi area in the upper Solomons on October 11, while 3 light cruisers, 10 destroyers, 1 probable seaplane tender, 1 tanker, and 14 cargo ships remained in the area. On the same date, Kihili airdrome included 12 completed blast bays and 28 more under construction. On the preceding days, movement of various small Japanese naval units was observed in the Solomons area, including a light cruiser on October 8 at Yecola Island, NE of Buka passage, and a destroyer force near Viru Harbor on October 10. A radio mast and building were observed on what is possibly Rararo Island (SE of Maramasike Island). On October 10, there were 15 Japanese seaplanes, including 8 float fighter craft, near Faisi, while 4 float biplanes were in the air headed in the direction of Rekata Bay. On same date United Nations planes bombed and strafed enemy ground positions on Guadalcanal. In the New Britain-New Ireland area, United Nations aircraft on October 11 attacked and set on fire a possible seaplane tender with 12 Zero-type aircraft on deck. This action took place 50 miles S of St. George Channel. In New Guinea, some enemy forces are reported on the trail between Myola and Templeton's Crossing, and about 200 Japanese troops appear to have moved NW into the Markham Valley from Lae. Same date, October 11, our planes bombed a village near Wairopi and barges in the Buna area. In Timor there are reports of increasing friction between the natives and the Portuguese, and the Portuguese governor has requested permission from the Japanese

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to evacuate his Europeans to Mozambique. Correction: In G-2 Report No. 213, October 12, 1942, section 1, paragraph f, last line should read "bombed Dilli on October 10".

E. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Belle Isle; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 S of Anticosti Island; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Orinoco River; 3 at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 3 at 56-00 N, 24-00 W; 2 at 60-00 N, 20-00 W; 2 at 59-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 35-00 W; 56-30 N, 30-30 W; 55-15 N, 28-10 W; 53-30 N, 36-30 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 30-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 49-00 N, 47-00 W; 48-00 N, 36-00 W; 48-00 N, 29-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 38-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-11 N, 66-03 W; 45-00 N, 56-00 W; 44-00 N, 45-00 W; 43-27 N, 70-15 W; 43-00 N, 64-00 W; 43-00 N, 59-00 W; 43-00 N, 32-00 W; 41-00 N, 53-00 W; 41-00 N, 50-00 W; 38-00 N, 60-00 W; 36-00 N, 50-00 W; 35-00 N, 74-00 W; 35-00 N, 40-00 W; 35-00 N, 31-00 W; 32-00 N, 36-00 W; 30-00 N, 65-00 W; 30-00 N, 57-00 W; 29-00 N, 39-00 W; 28-00 N, 41-00 W; 27-00 N, 67-00 W; 26-00 N, 40-00 W; 24-00 N, 69-00 W; 22-00 N, 58-00 W; 21-01 N, 75-25 W; 19-58 N, 72-44 W; 19-00 N, 42-00 W; 18-00 N, 75-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-00 N, 57-00 W; 13-00 N, 30-00 W; 11-00 N, 61-18 W; 10-00 N, 50-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-30 W; 08-00 N, 56-30 W; 02-00 S, 42-00 W; 07-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: October 9, SS ORONSAY attacked 520 miles SW of Freetown. October 10, SS DUCHESS OF ATHOL torpedoed and abandoned at 07-03 S, 11-12 W. October 11, SS WATERTON torpedoed at 47-07 N, 59-54 W; SS AGAPENOR torpedoed 165 miles S of Freetown; SS CABARITA shelled by submarine at 01-04 S, 68-15 E. October 12, SS KENTUCKIAN possibly attacked by sub off Virginia Beach, Va.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2

Date 10-12-42

Initials G. J. S.

G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 11, 1942

To: 1200 GCT, October 12, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 12, 1942.

No. 213.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy installations at Kiska were again attacked on October 9 by our aircraft at low altitudes. Possible hits were made on 2 small cargo vessels in Kiska Harbor and hits were observed on North Head and in seaplane and submarine base. Two gun emplacements and a freighter were strafed. There was no enemy air opposition, but AA fire was fairly heavy. On October 10, our bombers, with fighter protection, attacked hangar camp area, dropping incendiaries. Large fires were started. Since the attack on October 6, no enemy air opposition has been met. Enemy installations and personnel at Gertrude Cove, Kiska, are believed to have been moved from Attu. Greenland: A large plane, identity unestablished, was reported flying over the Scoresby area on October 5. Atlantic: Submarine activity is general in the Atlantic, particularly in the northern shipping lanes. Attacks have been reduced, but concentrations continue in the Caribbean passes and in the Trinidad area. Domestic Events: On October 11, Pennsylvania RR. train ran into open switch near Monmouth Junction, N.J., derailing 2 rear cars. Fire destroyed the Royal Yarn Co. and Northeastern Elastic Co., at Pawtucket, R.I., October 11; both plants are engaged in war work. Strike at Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., October 10, prevented 90% of men from working.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Transradio in Chile suspended code communication with other than American countries after October 9. The German Ambassador to Chile has protested this action, but his protest has had no effect.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy column attempting to cut off Tuapse from the east appears to have made important gains and to have endangered the position of a large Soviet unit (see G-2 Report No. 208, October 7, 1942). In the center, the enemy's advance appears to have been stopped, temporarily at least. Axis air units have bombed the oil refinery district of Grozny. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy appears to have been fought to a standstill. Local attacks and counterattacks failed to gain ground for either side. Air and artillery duels continue while both sides are attempting to bring up reinforcements. Lines of communication definitely favor the enemy. Central and Northern Fronts: There seems to be little change

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of position on either of these fronts. Scattered air, artillery, and reconnaissance attacks by both sides continue to hold troops in position and confuse impending issues. Economic Note: About 22 airline miles ENE of Mt. Elbrus lies the town of Nizhni Bakkan on the Elbrus-Piatigorsk road. This mining town is the seat of a molybdenum and tungsten deposit discovered in 1934. Ore is delivered from the mine, which is some 9,840 ft. above sea level, by means of rope conveyors. Electric power is supplied from the hydroelectric station at Bakkanages, 31 airline miles to the north. It is believed that this entire area on the north slope of the Caucasus is in enemy hands.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. No ground activity in Egypt on October 9 or 10 except patrols in northern sector during night of 10th. United Nations air operations increased sharply on October 9 when low level attacks on El Daba landing grounds resulted in destruction of 8 enemy planes and damage to 18 on the ground. Our fighter escort accounted for 10 destroyed and 11 destroyed or damaged. During the same day, a motor ammunition train was successfully attacked, and U. S. bombers scored hits on Benghazi Harbor. On October 10, air action subsided to normal, when El Daba and Benghazi were again successfully attacked in daylight. The enemy used fighter-bombers in the central sector. Enemy submarine was sighted October 7 in Gulf of Aden 200 miles north of Socotra Island.

5. ASIATIC THEATER. Enemy submarine reported off Ceylon east coast, 20 miles from Batticaloa. In India no significant change in internal situation; sporadic disturbances continue, chiefly in Assam, Bihar, and Bengal. During October 3 to October 5, enemy planes made reconnaissance flights over northeast Assam. It was reported that the north-south runway of Lashio airrome was completed by October 3. United Nations aircraft on October 5 bombed oil fields at Yenangyaung, damaging buildings and derricks and scoring hits on barracks and AA positions at Kalewa besides setting fires in the Sibaung-Myauk area. Construction work still continues on Pakokku airrome. United Nations planes on October 6 hit the bridge across Manwing River (10 miles SE of Loiving). On October 7, our planes damaged jetty at Akynb. No planes were seen at Kynakpyu airfield. On return trip, a United Nations fighter shot down an enemy Army 97 heavy bomber.

6. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. United Nations aircraft on the night of October 9-10 again bombed Rabaul in force, scoring hits on Lakunai airrome and on the town and setting fires visible for 90 miles. On the preceding day, an additional group, consisting of 1 destroyer, 1 transport, and 1 cargo ship, was seen on a W course north of Willaumez Peninsula; a float plane was reported launched from the destroyer. On October 10, the enemy appeared inactive in the Buna, Salamaua, and Lae areas, except for some repair work on Lae airrome. On this date United Nations planes bombed a possible camouflaged vessel in Manbare Bay (New Guinea), strafed the Wairopi-Rokoda track, and again attacked the Wairopi bridge. In the Solomons, a concentration of some 31 enemy vessels remains in the Buin-Faisi sector.

In Timor the situation appears quiet; United Nations aircraft bombed Dilli on October 19, setting fires in the town.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off NE Belle Island; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Gaspe; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Crooked Island Passage; 1 off Navassa; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off E Trinidad; 4 at 58-00 N, 30-00 W; 3 at 53-00 N, 36-00 W; 2 at 60-00 N, 23-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 2 at 49-00 N, 41-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-50 N, 25-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 53-00 N, 36-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-00 N, 32-00 W; 48-15 N, 47-15 W; 47-00 N, 47-00 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 44-00 N, 56-00 W; 43-00 N, 60-00 W; 42-00 N, 50-00 W; 42-00 N, 37-00 W; 41-00 N, 65-00 W; 40-30 N, 56-00 W; 39-00 N, 56-00 W; 37-00 N, 47-00 W; 37-00 N, 37-00 W; 35-00 N, 73-00 W; 34-00 N, 33-00 W; 33-00 N, 35-00 W; 32-00 N, 63-00 W; 30-00 N, 54-00 W; 30-00 N, 38-00 W; 28-00 N, 64-00 W; 26-00 N, 67-00 W; 26-00 N, 42-00 W; 21-38 N, 76-34 W; 21-00 N, 47-00 W; 20-00 N, 62-00 W; 17-00 N, 46-00 W; 16-00 N, 30-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-55 N, 61-20 W; 10-00 N, 47-00 W; 08-27 N, 59-11 W; 07-00 N, 56-00 W; 00-01 N, 43-00 W; 03-00 S, 38-00 W; 46-00 S, 43-00 W. Activities reported: October 7, SS HANON torpedoed when bound from Calcutta to Colombo. October 8, SS BORIGIA and SS CLAN McTAVISH attacked by submarine and sunk at 35-09 S, 16-32 E; SS SARTHE attacked by submarine and sunk SW of Cape Point, Africa. October 9, SS BELGIAN FIGHTER torpedoed and sunk 20 miles S of Cape of Good Hope; SS EXAMELIA torpedoed and sunk 200 miles S of Cape of Good Hope. October 10, SS ORCADES torpedoed at 35-51 S, 14-40 E. October 12, SS SWIFTSURE (see G-2 Report No. 211, October 10, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-11-42
Initials G. A. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 10, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 11, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 11, 1942.

No. 212.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy installations on Kiska Island were attacked by our bombers and fighters on October 8. Three fires were started in the main camp area, and no enemy air opposition was met. The fighters strafed AA positions W of submarine base as well as the seaplane hangars, and a freighter in the harbor was set on fire. At NE end of island, a small corvette was severely damaged by strafing and its AA guns were silenced. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in the northern shipping lanes, in the passages into the Caribbean, and along the north coast of Brazil.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there is little change in the position of the front. Enemy columns advancing on Tumpse from the north and east seem to have improved their positions somewhat, but failed to gain appreciable ground. Strong enemy air attacks have been directed against the Grozny area. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy appears to have spent the last twenty-four hours successfully defending the "northwall" against Soviet counterattacks and in shelling and bombing the city and river communications as far south as the mouth of the Volga. Central and Northern Fronts: There seems to be little change of position on either of these fronts. In front of Leningrad, artillery action continues but the issue is still confused.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Only minor patrols in Egypt.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese infiltration into the lower Solomons, and specifically onto the northwest part of Guadalcanal, is continuing. Aircraft of the defending United Nations forces are

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reported to have sunk one and damaged another of a force of 6 enemy destroyers on the night of October 5-6 in this area. One Japanese cruiser was severely damaged and 4 enemy seaplanes were destroyed on October 8 while engaged in covering landings. Japanese naval vessels continue to be present in some force in the Buin-Faisi area, and 9 seaplanes were sighted October 9 on the water on the northeast coast of Shortland Island. During the preceding night, United Nations planes struck hard at the enemy's main bases of Rabaul and Buna Passage. The attack on Rabaul was reported as the heaviest air raid to date in the Southwest Pacific; over 40 tons of bombs were effectively dropped on shore installations, starting fires visible for over 80 miles. On the following day, however, reconnaissance reported 71 enemy fighters and 6 bombers on Lakunai airdrome, and 51 vessels were in the harbor, including 37 cargo vessels and 5 submarines in addition to naval surface craft. Two of 3 intercepting Zero-type aircraft were probably destroyed over St. George's Channel (between New Britain and New Ireland). In New Guinea, the enemy's withdrawal in the Owen Stanley area slowed, as United Nations patrols caught up with small enemy rear parties north of Moyola, October 8. At Lae the enemy appears to have established an effective air raid warning system, but the airdrome appears little used. United Nations aircraft October 9 bombed Lae, scoring hits on the runway and installations and destroying an ammunition dump.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 between 60-00 N, 20-00 W and Iceland; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Port Aux Basques; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Crooked Island Passage; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Anegada Passage; 1 in Grenada Passage; 2 E of Trinidad; 3 at 54-00 N, 33-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 40 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 33-00 W; 59-00 N, 30-00 W; 59-00 N, 25-00 W; 58-45 N, 19-00 W; 58-00 N, 28-30 W; 57-30 N, 26-00 W; 53-00 N, 53-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 50-00 N, 44-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 49-30 N, 65-00 W; 48-30 N, 47-30 W; 48-00 N, 37-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-45 N, 49-30 W; 46-00 N, 28-00 W; 45-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 52-00 W; 43-00 N, 62-00 W; 43-00 N, 56-00 W; 43-00 N, 46-00 W; 41-00 N, 42-00 W; 40-30 N, 52-00 W; 39-00 N, 60-00 W; 38-00 N, 44-00 W; 38-00 N, 34-00 W; 35-00 N, 74-00 W; 35-00 N, 60-00 W; 35-00 N, 30-00 W; 32-00 N, 50-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 31-00 N, 35-00 W; 29-00 N, 61-00 W; 27-00 N, 64-00 W; 26-00 N, 74-00 W; 23-00 N, 46-00 W; 18-00 N, 51-00 W; 17-00 N, 33-00 W; 15-53 N, 72-13 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 49-30 W; 13-00 N, 57-00 W; 11-00 N, 46-30 W; 08-00 N, 56-30 W; 06-39 N, 57-08 W; 01-00 N, 46-00 W; 02-00 S, 42-00 W; 43-00 S, 39-00 W. Activities reported: September 26, SS SIRANGER overdue and presumed lost. September 28, SS MARIA AMELIA overdue and presumed lost. October 4, SS DONAX broke in half (cause unknown) at 59-06 N, 26-18 W. SS KUMSANG presumed lost (date and cause unknown) at 22-30 S, 15-00 E.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

For the Chief of M. I. S.
George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

Distributed
DESBOR
OSD Letter, 5-3-42AA

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-10-42
Initials A. V. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 9, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 10, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 10, 1942.

No. 211.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing new to report.
Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity is general over the entire Atlantic area. Concentrations appear in the northern shipping lanes, off the north coast of Brazil, and in passes leading in and out of Caribbean. Domestic Events: Fire occurred at the E. C. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., October 8; production curtailed 24 hours. General Drivers Union, Minneapolis, Minn., went out on strike October 9.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The government of President Rios in Chile appears to be losing strength, and the situation is tense with indications of a possible impending crisis. Axis elements are struggling violently to maintain Chilean neutrality.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy advance down the Black Sea Highway continues at the same slow pace against stubbornly defended wood-covered foothills. In the center, the initiative also continues in enemy hands, and his slow advance in the oil fields further threatens this key sector, which guards the northern end of two military highways and the road to the Caspian. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, enemy gains north and south of the city appear to have been partially wiped out by determined Soviet counterattacks. The heavy bombardment of Soviet strongpoints continues with the enemy using all his available air and artillery forces. Central and Northern Fronts: On the central front, local enemy counterattacks improved his position, but no important change took place. In the north, the enemy appears to be making further gains south of Lake Ilmen and to have encircled an important number of Red Army units.

(2) Western Europe. Disposition of the German Fleet is reported as follows: SCHARNHORST and GNEISEMAU (battleships), GRAF ZEPPELIN (carrier), LEIPZIG (light cruiser) at Gdynia; EMDEN (light cruiser) at Wilhelmshaven; SEYDLITZ (heavy cruiser) at Bremen; PRINZ EUGEN (heavy cruiser), and LUETZOW (pocket battleship) probably at Kiel; NUERNBERG (light cruiser) at Swinemunde; TIRPITZ (battleship) with 2 destroyers in Narvik area; ADMIRAL SCHEER (pocket battleship), ADMIRAL HIPPER (heavy cruiser), and KOELN (light cruiser), together with 5 destroyers, in Altenfjord, northern Norway. Present total of German submarines estimated at 390. In

the heaviest daylight raid to date, locomotive, steel, and wagon works at Lille, and airdromes at St. Omer and Courtrai, France, were effectively attacked by U. S. heavy bombers on October 9. Initial reports indicate 56 enemy aircraft destroyed, 26 probably, and 20 damaged. On the same day a diversion sweep by U. S. fighters over occupied territory met no opposition.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In the northern and central sectors of the Egyptian front, patrolling and minor but sharp engagements continue. The strongpoint at the western end of El Ruweisat Ridge, captured yesterday by the British, has now been reoccupied by the Axis. Continued attacks by the RAF on enemy fuel and motor transport depots in Africa met with heavy AA fire but little fighter opposition on October 7. The same day U. S. heavy bombers successfully attacked a tanker at Suda Bay, and targets along the African coast. Aircraft were destroyed on the ground and large fires started at Maleme airdrome on Crete by British bombers on October 6.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Five thousand troops of the Japanese 5th Division were reported transferred to Thailand during September.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On October 8 there was diminished activity in the New Guinea area, except that an undetermined number of additional Japanese troops moved into Mubo and a single enemy plane reconnoitered "the Gap" S of Kokoda in the Owen Stanley Range. United Nations aircraft again harassed enemy installations in the Buna-Wairopi area on this date. In the Banda sea area, same date, 1 probable destroyer, 2 small cargo vessels, and 8 schooners were anchored off Koepang; 1 small cargo vessel was at Tenau in the same locality; and 5 to 7 Zero-type aircraft were in the air; at Saumlakki in the Tanimbar Islands there was 1 merchant vessel. In the northern Solomons 18 single-engine Japanese fighter planes were reported at Kihili airdrome (Buin) late on October 8, and shipping at Buin-Faisi was estimated to have risen in strength again to as much as 3 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 18 destroyers or patrol boats, 1 tanker, 13 cargo ships, 2 submarines, and 1 seaplane tender. Same date, 2 transports and 2 destroyers, with fighter-aircraft escort, passed west of Buka Island toward the northeast.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 6 between Iceland and 60-00 N, 15-00 W; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Mona Passage; 2 between Trinidad and Georgetown; 1 between Georgetown and Paramaribo; 2 each at 59-00 N, 25-00 W; 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 54-00 N, 38-00 W; 3 at 54-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 53-00 N, 43-00 W; 52-00 N, 37-30 W; 50-00 N, 43-00 W; 50-00 N, 32-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 63-00 W; 47-00 N, 42-00 W; 45-00 N,

48-00 W; 45-00 N, 34-00 W; 44-00 N, 58-00 W; 44-00 N, 53-00 W; 43-00 N,
42-00 W; 42-00 N, 48-00 W; 42-00 N, 32-00 W; 41-00 N, 29-00 W; 39-00 N,
46-00 W; 39-00 N, 40-00 W; 37-00 N, 64-00 W; 37-00 N, 57-00 W; 36-00 N,
27-00 W; 35-00 N, 74-00 W; 35-00 N, 41-00 W; 32-00 N, 31-00 W; 31-00 N,
58-00 W; 29-00 N, 73-00 W; 29-00 N, 61-00 W; 29-00 N, 42-00 W; 23-00 N,
46-00 W; 21-00 N, 75-00 W; 20-00 N, 32-00 W; 19-48 N, 75-10 W; 15-00 N,
59-00 W; 15-00 N, 54-00 W; 14-00 N, 67-00 W; 13-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N,
56-00 W; 10-00 N, 53-00 W; 10-00 N, 29-00 W; 09-30 N, 47-00 W; 07-00 N,
54-00 W; 03-00 N, 50-00 W; 02-35 S, 42-10 W. Activities reported:
October 6, SS ANDALUCIA STAR torpedoed and sunk 130 miles SW of Free-
town (Africa). October 6-7, SS JESSIE MAERSK torpedoed and sunk off
Sheringham (SE England); SS IGHTHAM struck mine and sunk off Shering-
ham; SS SHEAFWATER and SS BRITISH ISLE attacked by E-boats off
Sheringham. October 7, SS JOHN CARTER ROSE sunk at 10-12 N, 50-35 W;
SS MANON torpedoed at 14-40 N, 80-07 E; SS CHICKASAW CITY torpedoed
at 34-05 S, 17-16 E; SS KOUNOUNDOUROS torpedoed and sunk at 34-20 S,
18-30 E; SS FIRETHORN torpedoed and sunk in Cape Town (Africa) area.
October 8, SS SWIFTSURE torpedoed and set afire at 33-47 S, 18-17 E;
SS GWASTERKIRK torpedoed and sunk at 34-20 S, 18-30 E; SS CITY OF
ATHENS torpedoed and set afire at 34-20 S, 18-30 E. October 9, SS
CAROLUS torpedoed at 48-47 N, 68-10 W. Undated, SS BARON OBELVY
sunk at 02-00 N, 20-30 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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SECRET
58272

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. O. of S., G-2
Date 10-9-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 8, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 9, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 9, 1942.

No. 210.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy installations at Gertrude Cove and Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, were damaged on October 6 by our bombers and fighter escort. AA fire was heavy but ineffective. Our fighters strafed and damaged radio station and set fire to one and damaged second of five float fighters on water. Bombers started fires in camp area and 1 ship was left burning and sinking in harbor. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity remains unchanged in the northern shipping lanes and in the areas surrounding Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Sightings are still noted along the Atlantic seaboard and in the West Indies, with continued intensity of action prevailing in the Trinidad region. No change in Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean. Domestic Events: A \$20,000 fire of suspicious origin occurred October 7 at the Viall Lumber Company, Barbourville, Kentucky.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Brazilian Chief of Staff, Goes Monteiro, will take an extended leave. According to Foreign Minister Aranha, Goes is very sick. Aranha indicates probable successor to Goes is General Lucio Esteves, who is a close friend of Aranha and is considered favorable to United Nations.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the fight for Gelendzhik and Tuapse, there appears to be little change in the front. Mixed Soviet units are attacking repeatedly in an effort to deny axis units further advancement. In the center, the battle for the Grozny oil fields is now taking place on the derrick-studded hills in the center of the railroad loop. Although the enemy's progress is extremely slow, he does not appear to have been stopped. Southern Front: In one sector of Stalingrad, slight gains were registered by the enemy. The Soviet counteroffensive against the enemy-held "Northwall" appears, however, to have made slight gains. Central Front: West of Kaluga in the Sukhinichi area, the enemy in a surprise attack regained a hill in the salient driven across the Oka River by the Red Army in the past few weeks. Northern Front: South of Lake Ilmen, the enemy scored his greatest gains against the long-held Soviet salient. South of Lake Ladoga, in the area of Sinyavino, enemy attempts to break the Red Army's northern anchor appear to have failed. Likewise, Soviet attempts to break out of Leningrad across the Neva in this area also failed. In the

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far north, enemy attacks in the Loukhi area W of Kandaleksha Bay and W of Murmansk appear to have improved the enemy's positions.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On El Ruweisat Ridge, one Axis strong-point manned by 30 men was completely wiped out. There is some evidence that a secondary Axis defense line is being established 10 miles to the west of the present front line. Axis supply situation somewhat improved. During week ending October 6, however, 21,000 of the 34,000 tons of Axis shipping bound from Europe to Africa were sunk.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A Navy communique reports that on October 5 in the northern Solomons United Nations planes damaged 5 enemy vessels including 1 heavy cruiser, 1 seaplane tender, and 3 cargo vessels. An enemy cruiser and destroyer were strafed near Shortland Island, where 4 enemy 4-engine flying boats, 2 seaplanes, and 2 bombers were also destroyed, and 6 other planes damaged. Other United Nations aircraft bombed Kiota airdrome on same date. This reported action appears to account for the dispersal, reported yesterday, of enemy ships in this area. On October 6, no significant enemy action was apparent in the Solomons-New Guinea area. An estimated 300 Japanese troops still remain on Goodenough Island, where their camp at Ilia Mission was strafed October 6 by United Nations planes. Same date, 8 enemy aircraft were reported at Dilli, Timor.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 6 in Iceland-Faroes area; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off St. Johns; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Barbados; 1 in Trinidad-Georgetown area; 2 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 2 at 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 1 each at 61-15 N, 23-00 W; 60-00 N, 55-00 W; 58-00 N, 26-30 W; 57-45 N, 26-00 W; 57-30 N, 29-30 W; 57-00 N, 33-00 W; 57-00 N, 23-00 W; 53-00 N, 41-00 W; 52-40 N, 45-00 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-30 N, 33-30 W; 49-15 N, 49-30 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-00 N, 47-00 W; 48-00 N, 29-00 W; 47-24 N, 64-20 W; 47-00 N, 38-00 W; 45-15 N, 65-17 W; 45-00 N, 55-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 45-00 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 44-00 N, 38-00 W; 43-00 N, 44-00 W; 42-00 N, 28-00 W; 41-00 N, 37-00 W; 39-00 N, 54-00 W; 39-00 N, 34-00 W; 39-00 N, 29-00 W; 38-00 N, 73-00 W; 37-00 N, 51-00 W; 37-00 N, 38-00 W; 36-00 N, 69-00 W; 35-00 N, 45-00 W; 34-00 N, 29-00 W; 33-00 N, 55-00 W; 32-00 N, 58-00 W; 31-00 N, 71-00 W; 26-00 N, 45-00 W; 22-00 N, 67-00 W; 20-00 N, 49-00 W; 18-00 N, 52-00 W; 12-00 N, 58-00 W; 11-00 N, 62-00 W; 09-00 N, 52-00 W; 09-00 N, 48-00 W; 08-00 N, 55-00 W; 03-00 N, 50-00 W; 01-00 S, 43-00 W. Activities reported: September 6, M. V. REGENT overdue and presumed lost. September 28, SS ANTONICO sunk by shell fire at 06-17 N, 52-35 W. October 9, unidentified ship (see G-2 Report No. 209, October 8, 1942) now identified as SS CHOMEDY.

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1. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

DECLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~ (letter, 3-3-78)

Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-8-42
Initials J. S. S.
G. S. S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 7, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 8, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 8, 1942.

No. 209.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy vessels in Kiska area since October 4 include 2 freighters aground, 1 medium cargo vessel, and 2 destroyers. Enemy transport with deck load of landing barges reported at Gertrude Cove, Kiska. Our aerial attack failed to damage this transport material. Six enemy twin-float fighters were shot down on October 3. Presence of 3 midget submarines in Kiska area is further indication of enemy defensive and offensive operations. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operation is still continuing unabated in the area surrounding Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, as well as in the northern shipping lanes of the Atlantic. Some sightings are reported along the U. S. coast, and some in the West Indies. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean remain quiet. Intense activity persists in the Trinidad area. A few submarines have been reported off the northeastern coast of South America. Domestic Events: A fire destroyed 28 boxcars on the B. & O. R. R. on October 7 near Neffa, Ohio. An unidentified craft rammed a Coast Guard patrol boat in the Carquinez Straits, San Francisco Bay, on October 7.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The President of Peru has directed the Superintendent of Banks to take over the administration of the German Bank in Peru. This action shows increased cooperation with the United States in the control of Axis elements.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there is little change in the position of the front. Fresh enemy reserves have again succeeded in making slow headway against stubborn Soviet resistance. In the center, the enemy is now in possession of about one-quarter of the Grozny oil-producing area, this being the newest and the best. The fight for the remainder goes on, with the enemy making slow progress. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, the enemy continues his attempt to cut off, completely, entrapped Soviet forces northwest of the city, and is slowly tightening the ring around them. The position in the city continues to deteriorate. Central and Northern Fronts: On the northern front, the enemy attacks north and south of Lake Ilmen may be part of a coordinated offensive in this area. Nazi forces appear to be making headway over the swampy, wooded terrain. Air Forces: Axis air forces massed in front of Stalingrad continue the day and night raids on Soviet supply routes north and east of the city.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Night of October 5-6, British raided Axis garrison on western end of El Ruweisat Ridge. No change in position resulted. Enemy shipping at Benghazi attacked October 6 by U. S. bombers which met strong enemy fighter and AA opposition. Axis is becoming much more sensitive to air attacks on rear communications, and is concentrating fighter protection in these areas. RAF is attacking motor transport, railway, and ammunition and fuel dumps.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Reports indicate small Japanese movements in vicinity of Kalewa toward Assam border (Tamu, Haka, and Tiddim). A considerable movement of Japanese planes in the past fortnight from Formosa to Saigon and from Saigon to Burma is reported. Planes are also being moved from Canton to Saigon. Five new satellite fields are reported at Toungoo, Burma. An increase in Japanese aircraft at Hankow is indicated, and heavy stores of gasoline are reported at Anking. Extensive blast-shelter construction is reported from Heho, west of Taunggyi.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons, United Nations aircraft October 4 again attacked Gizo and scored hits on the runway and among parked planes on the airdrome at Buka. Other United Nations planes same date raided an enemy shore position on Guadalcanal. Five Japanese aircraft (including a float-type plane resembling a PBV) were seen north of Isabel Island, and 1 single-engine float biplane and 2 land Zeros were sighted over Shortland Island. Next day the north coast of Guadalcanal from Koli Point to Matanikau River appeared free of Japanese troops. Enemy headquarters on Guadalcanal believed to be at Kokumbona. In the Buin-Faisi area, 10 Zero fighters and 2 float planes were seen in the air on October 5, and during the night a concentration of enemy shipping departed from this area perhaps to Kieta where shipping was observed the next morning. This concentration returned to Buin area the afternoon of October 6. On this date groups of enemy naval vessels totaling 29 ships were observed NW and NE of Manning Strait (between Bougainville and Choiseul Islands); the groups included 2 battleships escorted by 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers on a NE course. United Nations aircraft again bombed Buka airdrome on October 6, setting a large fire, and on same date attacked the airdrome at Buin. In the New Britain-New Ireland area, enemy shipping at Kavieng was increased October 5 by the addition of 1 light cruiser and 2 cargo ships to the heavy cruiser and seaplane tender previously reported. Same date 3 small cargo vessels escorted by 1 small warship were seen approaching Rabaul from the north. In New Guinea on October 6 our forces occupied Kagi and are in sight of Myola which apparently is on the north side of "the Gap." It is reported that in Timor on October 5 a Japanese force of 700 left Moabisse for Dilli.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 in Fire Island-Nantucket Shoals area; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage-Navassa area; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 2 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 3 in Trinidad-Georgetown area; 2 off Trinidad; 1 in Rocas-Natal (Brazil) area; 2 at 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 58-13 N, 23-30 W; 58-00 N, 26-00 W; 58-00 N, 20-30 W; 57-30 N, 33-00 W; 57-20 N, 26-00 W; 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 54-15 N, 34-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 51-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 39-00 W; 48-30 N, 63-00 W; 48-00 N, 46-00 W; 48-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 41-00 W; 46-00 N, 27-00 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 45-00 N, 46-00 W; 45-00 N, 35-00 W; 45-00 N, 29-00 W; 44-00 N, 40-00 W; 42-00 N, 34-00 W; 41-00 N, 51-00 W; 38-00 N, 34-00 W; 37-00 N, 38-00 W; 37-00 N, 33-00 W; 37-00 N, 27-00 W; 35-00 N, 56-00 W; 35-00 N, 52-00 W; 34-00 N, 56-00 W; 34-00 N, 45-00 W; 32-00 N, 68-00 W; 24-00 N, 82-30 W; 24-00 N, 64-00 W; 23-00 N, 47-00 W; 21-30 N, 76-00 W; 18-00 N, 53-00 W; 15-00 N, 54-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-30 W; 10-00 N, 45-00 W; 09-35 N, 50-17 W; 05-00 N, 27-00 W; 01-00 N, 48-00 W. Activities reported: October 5, SS ROUMANIE did not arrive at destination and is presumed lost. October 7, SS MILCREST torpedoed, or rammed, and sinking at 44-00 N, 62-00 W; unidentified ship attacked by sub at 09-25 N, 50-17 W. SS LOSMAR (see G-2 Report No. 202, October 1, 1942) now reported torpedoed and presumed sunk 300 miles W of Ceylon. SS CAMDEN (see G-2 Report No. 206, October 5, 1942) now reported under tow. Unidentified ship (see G-2 Report No. 207, October 6, 1942) now reported as SS WM. A MCKENNY, sunk by torpedo and shell fire. SS LARRY DOHENY (see G-2 Report No. 208, October 7, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. O. of S. G-2
Date 10-7-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 6, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 7, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 7, 1942.

No. 208.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.

Atlantic: The enemy submarine activities continue in the northern shipping lanes. Operations along U. S. coast noted E of New York, in vicinity of Cape Hatteras, and in Straits of Florida indicate possible future activity in Gulf of Mexico. Concentration of effort continues in Trinidad area and slight activity is noted off the N coast of Brazil. Pacific: Enemy submarines are now attacking shipping in area SW of Portland, Oregon.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasion Front: In the northwest, the enemy column astride the Armavir-Tuapse R. R. and highway and advancing on Tuapse from the east continues to fan out in an attempt to cut off this vital seaport from all north-south communications. The enemy column headed south from Novorossisk failed to gain ground against a determined stand by mixed Soviet forces. In the center, the oil city of Malgobek has been taken by the enemy in addition to minor gains on the north and south points of the Grozny pincers (see Economic Note). Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, the situation appears to be little changed except that the position of the enemy grows slowly but steadily stronger. Along the rest of this front, Soviet counterattacks appear to have been held. Central and Northern Fronts: In the central sector, enemy counterattacks to restore defensive positions before Moscow appear to be successful. On the northern front, an enemy attack of some weight appears to be in progress. It is possible that in this sector the enemy is attempting not only to straighten the front line but also to enlarge the area held by him in front of Leningrad in order to drive the Soviets from the south shore of Lake Ladoga in preparation for an active siege of the city. Economic Note: Malgobek is a small oil town in the center of the Malgobek field (Grozny area). The field was opened in 1934 and produced about 800,000 tons in 1939. The town is on a pipeline between Grozny and Vrezka, which is on the main pipeline between Grozny and Armavir.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Lull continues in Egypt. Rommel is combining Italian and German armor and mingling infantry units to effect full German control. Three ME-109's and one Macchi 202 were shot down over Evarino Bay (Greece) by U. S. bombers. Italian three-motored reconnaissance hydroplane was destroyed by internal explosion in air off Algiers on October 4; crew of 6 killed.

g. ASIATIC THEATER. Activity in Japanese-held Burma continues to increase. Enemy planes were noted October 2 over several towns in upper Chindwin area and along the Irrawaddy SW of Myingyan. The area SW of Tamanthi was reported clear of Japanese and Burmese Independent Army troops. RAF planes hit 7 barracks at Meiktila (45 miles SW of Myingyan) and brick buildings at Shwabo cantonment. These planes sighted 26 barges on Irrawaddy near Myingyan, 3 steamers and other smaller craft on the river and many new buildings beside the river SW of Chank (SW of Myingyan); heavy activity on field at Meiktila; 12 new barracks, 20 huts, and 8 blast shelters at Shwabo; a possible landing strip at Fakokku, and a train and 12 trucks at Yea-Monywa. The bridge S of Mogung was demolished and boxcars and track were destroyed by United Nations bombers on October 3; no A.A. The enemy did not appear active along the Digboi-Simalaguri line.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the lower Solomons, further enemy landings were effected under cover of darkness, October 3-4. United Nations planes on these dates, attacking the Japanese forces involved in these operations, scored 3 hits on an enemy cruiser, destroyed 11 Japanese planes, and bombed enemy troops and supply dumps. On New Georgia Island, the Japanese are building a wharf and other installations at Viru Harbor with a force estimated at 200 while Rendova Harbor (Rendova Island, New Georgia group) was also occupied October 1 by troops from 3 barges. On October 5 in the Buin-Faisi area there were at least 33 Japanese naval craft, including 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 18 destroyers or patrol boats, 7 cargo ships, 2 tankers, and 1 probable seaplane tender. The Kihili strip near Buin is now reported to be in operation. In New Guinea, the Japanese have withdrawn further north, without offering any opposition to United Nations patrols in the vicinity of "the Gap" in the Owen Stanley range on October 5. United Nations aircraft struck at Buna and Sanananda and in attacks on 2 Japanese convoys of 3 vessels each NE of Buna shot down 2 enemy Zeros and probably destroyed another. Other United Nations planes on this date attacked Yunakenu and Lukunai airdromes and probably destroyed 4 of 15 to 20 intercepting enemy Zeros. During this raid, 15 to 20 Japanese vessels were sighted in Rabaul Harbor. Correction: In G-2 Report No. 207, October 6, 1942, paragraph 1-f, references to Greenwich Island (NE Malaita) and to Malaita are believed to be in error. The Kapingamarangi Islands, just S of the Caroline Islands, are also known as the Greenwich Islands.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy air reconnaissance over Funafuti and Nukufetau (Ellice Islands) on October 5 and 6.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 3 off Trinidad; 2 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 1 off Amazon; 1 off Fortaleza; 3 at 58-00 N, 22-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 2 at 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 24-00 W; 57-45 N, 25-00 W; 56-45 N, 27-00 W; 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 56-00 N, 32-45 W; 55-15 N, 29-15 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-15 W; 53-00 N, 31-00 W; 52-00 N, 41-00 W; 51-30 N, 38-15 W; 51-00 N, 43-00 W; 49-15 N, 64-00 W; 49-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 42-00 W; 48-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 45-00 N, 57-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 45-00 N, 37-00 W; 45-00 N, 31-00 W; 44-00 N, 33-00 W; 43-00 N, 31-00 W; 41-00 N, 47-00 W; 40-56 N, 70-58 W; 39-00 N, 30-00 W; 37-00 N, 49-00 W; 35-00 N, 75-00 W; 35-00 N, 53-00 W; 35-00 N, 42-00 W; 34-00 N, 65-00 W; 34-00 N, 36-00 W; 33-00 N, 60-00 W; 33-00 N, 45-00 W; 26-00 N, 61-00 W; 24-00 N, 80-00 W; 19-45 N, 50-15 W; 18-00 N, 76-00 W; 16-00 N, 56-00 W; 12-59 N, 59-43 W; 11-00 N, 58-00 W; 07-00 N, 27-00 W; 03-00 N, 41-00 W; 05-00 S, 28-00 W. Activities reported: September 28, SS FERNBANK attacked by sub at 18-54 N, 68-38 E. September 29, unidentified vessel sunk at 24-50 N, 58-10 E. October 3, SS MIKOYAN attacked by sub at 19-15 N, 84-54 E. October 4, SS ATHLEBRAE hit mine and sunk at 10-03 N, 61-15 W; SS CARIESTAR torpedoed and sunk at 08-30 N, 59-37 W. October 5, SS FAGERFJELL struck submerged object in St. Lawrence River but returned to port. October 6, SS LARRY DOHENY torpedoed and afire at 42-30 N, 126-00 W. SS OZORIO (G-2 Report No. 201, September 30, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 205, October 4) not definitely established as torpedoed and sunk. Unidentified ship (G-2 Report No. 207, October 6, 1942) now reported as shelled by sub, set afire, and sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith
GEORGE S SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-6-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 5, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 6, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 6, 1942.

No. 207.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy planes on October 4 bombed our western Alcutian positions, dropping 8 small bombs and 1 large bomb; no bombs found target. Aerial photos of Kiska show renewed construction of semi-permanent buildings, underground storage facilities, and sandbag revetments around buildings and tents. Enemy ships were sighted in Kiska area on October 4 as follows: 1 large ship in Reynard Cove and another near Trout Lagoon; 1 medium ship 1/2 mile W of North Head; another medium ship aground 1/2 mile W of South Head; a third medium ship in Second Cove, W of Twin Rocks. Atlantic: The Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes continue to be heavily patrolled by enemy submarines. Activity is noted in vicinity of New York and S of Cape Hatteras. Concentration continues in area of Trinidad, while slight activity is noted off northern coast of Brazil. Domestic Events: On October 5, engine and freight car of a 7-car train on Alton Railroad were derailed near Wood River, Ill.; wreck caused by angle bars being removed from rail; undetermined number of soldiers riding on train at time of wreck. On October 4, a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train including 10 cars of TNT and 1 (tank) of acid was involved in a wreck at Rocheport, Missouri.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy continues over difficult terrain his slow advance on Tuapse from the north and east. In the center, there is little change in the position of the front, but the enemy continues to advance slowly on the Grozny area from two directions. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, the enemy has made further gains in the northern district but appears to have been held in all others. On the northern end of the front, a renewed Soviet attack on the enemy-held Veronozh bridgehead has been stopped. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy attempts to straighten and shorten the line between Rzhev and Lake Ladoga are meeting with success. The enemy advance in this area appears to be much faster than on the southern fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Only minor patrol and artillery activity in Egypt. Axis shipping and installations in Egypt and Libya were subjected to about a million pounds of bombs from United States planes during September. It is estimated that, since arrival of United States forces in Egypt, Tobruk's tonnage capacity has been reduced by bombing to a small portion of previous capacity. It is estimated that at least 37 enemy vessels have been either sunk or badly damaged by U. S. planes. British column that captured Antsirabe, Madagascar, covered 460 miles from Majunga in 25 days. Bulk of railroad system now under British control.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Sightings of unidentified planes at widely separated points indicate sharply increased enemy air activity in north Burma. Six planes were seen September 28 on Magwe field; 45 plane shelters were built at Magwe satellite in September. Eight large river craft and over 400 rail cars were seen in Mandalay, September 28. On same date, rolling stock and adjacent sheds were damaged by RAAF bombs. Ten enemy reconnaissance planes flew over Imphal and Falan. On September 30 an enemy reconnaissance plane flew over Dinjan. Same date, trucks and huts at Dabaing field were demolished; no AA was encountered. Seven merchant ships but no naval craft were observed at Rangoon. Thirty planes were seen on Mingaladon field. Sixteen planes and shelter construction were noted at Toungoo field.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Ground forces of the United Nations were advancing October 4 on Myola from Efogi without encountering opposition. Supporting aircraft strafed the trail from "the Gap" to Buna. It is now reported that in a raid October 2 on Rabaul United Nations aircraft hit and set on fire 2 enemy transports, caused a large explosion on Lakunai airrome, and scored possible hits on 1 cruiser and 1 unidentified vessel. On October 4, Japanese shipping at Rabaul was substantially the same as reported yesterday, while at Kavieng 7 aircraft were at the airrome in addition to the cruiser and seaplane tender previously reported. On Timor 300 Japanese troops were reported October 2 at Cinaro and a like number at Aileu, with patrols of both sides active at Betano. In the Solomons United Nations planes October 1 set on fire a small enemy vessel near Greenwich Islands (NE Malaita) and hit a destroyer S of New Georgia Island. Further small enemy detachments have managed to land on Guadalcanal despite United Nations air attacks and the enemy may also have landed some troops on Malaita Island. It is reported that in 2 Japanese air attacks at Guadalcanal, September 29 and October 2, a total of 8 enemy fighters was destroyed. United Nations aircraft on October 3 again bombed enemy installations at Rekata Bay, and to the N strafed a converted enemy radio boat in Kapingamarangi Lagoon; on Rugurearu Island, in this lagoon, 3 small docks, a radio tower, and 2 buildings were seen. Reconnaissance October 4 revealed considerable improvement of Buin airrome and a further decrease in the enemy cruiser-destroyer force in this area. At Buka same date 3 bombers and 14 fighters were at the airrome.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Windward Passage-Navassa area; 1 off Barbados; 1 off Grenada; 2 off Trinidad; 2 in Georgetown-Paramaribo area; 4 at 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 32-00 W; 1 each at 62-00 N, 18-00 W; 58-45 N, 24-00 W; 58-30 N, 26-00 W; 58-00 N, 22-00 W; 56-45 N, 22-00 W; 56-00 N, 27-00 W; 53-00 N, 30-00 W; 52-35 N, 42-11 W; 52-00 N, 48-00 W; 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 50-00 N, 39-00 W; 48-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 50-00 W; 46-00 N, 39-00 W; 46-00 N, 33-00 W; 46-00 N, 27-00 W; 45-00 N, 53-00 W; 45-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 32-00 W; 45-00 N, 27-00 W; 44-02 N, 62-36 W; 44-00 N, 37-00 W; 41-00 N, 44-00 W; 41-00 N, 27-00 W; 40-00 N, 73-00 W; 38-00 N, 46-00 W; 36-00 N, 50-00 W; 35-00 N, 62-00 W; 32-00 N, 45-00 W; 32-00 N, 44-00 W; 31-00 N, 64-00 W; 30-00 N, 36-00 W; 26-00 N, 58-00 W; 23-00 N, 63-00 W; 21-30 N, 76-00 W; 20-00 N, 71-00 W; 14-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-53 N, 68-34 W; 11-00 N, 41-00 W; 10-00 N, 58-00 W; 08-37 N, 59-51 W; 08-24 N, 59-12 W; 04-00 N, 47-00 W; 04-00 N, 38-00 W; 01-00 S, 35-00 W; 08-00 S, 30-00 W. Activities reported: October 4, SS ROBERT COLLEY broke in half (cause unknown) but still afloat at 59-06 N, 26-16 W; SS ANERIOD torpedoed and sunk at 08-24 N, 59-12 W. October 5, unidentified ship attacked by sub at 08-37 N, 59-51 W. October 6, SS ALCOA TRANSPORT (See G-2 Report No. 205, October 4, 1942) now reported sunk at 09-03 N, 60-10 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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SECRET
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

SECRETBy Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-5-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.From: 1200 OCT, October 4, 1942
To: 1200 OCT, October 5, 1942War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 5, 1942.

No. 206.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: Enemy continues vigorous submarine activity in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland areas, and in northern Atlantic shipping lanes. The Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean remain quiet. Concentration in force continues in Trinidad area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy units continue to better their positions in the wooded hilly foothills through which the Black Sea Coastal Highway runs. In the center, the southern arm of the Grozny pincers has taken the town of Elkhotovo and is now only 7 miles from Darg Kokh, the northern end of the Ossetian Military Highway (see G-2 Report No. 193, September 22). Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, there is little change in the actual position of the front line; however, it is believed that the enemy is making slow progress in his attempt to encircle the defending Red Army forces and cut them off from all means of escape. Central and Northern Fronts: On both of these fronts, the enemy has launched local counterattacks to restore his defensive positions lately impaired by Soviet attacks. South of Lake Ilmen an enemy thrust of some weight is apparently under way in an attempt to shorten the line between Staraya Russa and Rzhov. There has long been a deep Soviet salient in this swampy area. In the far north, enemy air attacks on the Murmansk area and communications have increased in tempo and volume.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Patrolling in northern sector and Axis shelling in central sector were only activity on October 3. German units are now being infiltrated into Italian divisions to strengthen front lines. This together with shifts in enemy positions indicates expectation of British attack. Axis tank strength now 480 mediums, 15 lights. Axis convoy of 2 ships escorted by 3 destroyers off Derna attacked by RAF on night of October 1.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Tanker hit and set afire, and near miss on merchant ship. British light bombers attacked Sidi Hansish landing ground. Enemy greatly increased his air activity on October 2, making 5 fighter-bomber attacks and 1 dive bomber attack on front line areas, losing 5 fighters and 1 reconnaissance plane. Evening October 2, British occupied Antsirabe, 80 miles S of Tananarive. Troops were cordially welcomed by natives.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The enemy withdrawal in the Owen Stanley Range continued past Efogi on October 3, with no major engagement. A United Nations patrol raided Mubo (Salamaua area), killing a number of Japanese troops. United Nations aircraft this date strafed Efogi and Myola areas, and again attacked the Buna-Kokoda track, including the Wairopi bridge. In the Solomons United Nations planes on October 2 badly damaged the seaplane base at Rekata Bay, and other United Nations planes on October 3 scored possible torpedo hits on 3 light cruisers and 2 cargo vessels near Buin. There had been considerable enemy naval movement in this area on the two preceding days (October 1 and 2), with 1 Japanese battleship and 9 escorting vessels sighted moving SE of Bougainville on October 1 and at least 2 enemy warships moving south from Buin on October 2. A maximum of 20 ships and 7 flying boats was estimated to be in the Buin-Faisi sector, and in addition 1 cruiser and 1 seaplane tender were reported at west end of Buka passage on October 3. In the Buka area, Japanese air activity has been greatly intensified. Sixty-six planes, mostly from the NW, flew south on October 3 and same date 20 Japanese Zeros, 6 twin-engine bombers and 30 fighter-bombers (probably converted Zeros) were reported at Buka airdrome. At Viru Harbor (south coast New Georgia) there is an increase in the number of landing barges, mostly camouflaged, on the beach. At Guadalcanal the main enemy concentrations are now at Kokumbona (W of Point Cruz on north coast) and at Sasaru (Cape Esperance). United Nations aircraft (apparently on October 3) bombed installations at Kokumbona, at Marovovo (Coughlan Harbor area), and at Tenaro (2 miles E of Cape Esperance). In New Britain at Rabaul enemy naval strength October 3 consisted of 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, 2 seaplane tenders, 2 mine layers, 1 submarine depot ship, 3 probable submarines, 6 transports, 11 cargo vessels, 4 unidentified ships, 30 launches, and 5 flying boats in the harbor. Two destroyers and 1 transport were in Talili Bay (5 miles SW of Cape Tawui) and a similar group was SE of Cape Gazelle. A new clearing and construction were sighted NE of Sulphur Creek and 4 bombers and 10 fighters were sighted at Lakunai airdrome at Kavieng. One cruiser and 2 transports were in Steffen Strait on this date.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 between Cape Sable and Halifax; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barbados; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 4 in vicinity of Trinidad; 1 off Paramaribo; 3 at 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 2 at 58-00 N, 29-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 1 each at 64-00 N, 14-00 W; 58-00 N, 40-00 W; 58-00 N, 32-00 W; 57-45 N, 23-30 W; 56-00 N, 37-00 W; 53-00 N, 31-00 W; 51-00 N,

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52-00 W; 50-00 N, 38-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 46-00 N,
50-00 W; 46-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 29-00 W; 46-00 N, 27-00 W; 45-00 N,
55-00 W; 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 40-00 W; 41-00 N,
70-00 W; 41-00 N, 40-00 W; 37-00 N, 59-00 W; 37-00 N, 47-00 W; 34-00 N,
36-00 W; 32-00 N, 73-00 W; 32-00 N, 49-00 W; 31-50 N, 43-45 W; 29-00 N,
68-00 W; 27-00 N, 55-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 60-00 W; 19-00 N,
68-00 W; 14-00 N, 39-00 W; 11-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-52 N, 58-13 W; 08-00 N,
58-00 W; 06-00 N, 45-00 W; 06-00 N, 35-00 W; 05-00 S, 30-00 W.
Activities reported: October 1, SS ACHILLES torpedoed and sunk at
09-06 N, 59-48 W. October 4, SS CAMDEN torpedoed at 43-45 N, 124-55 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

George S. Smith,
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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OSD Letter, 5-9-78
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-4-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 3, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 4, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 4, 1942.

No. 205.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska. Enemy installations on shore at Kiska Harbor were badly damaged and fires were started on October 2 when our heavy bombers and fighter escort attacked. A direct hit was made on a seaplane hangar. Numerous small demolition bombs hit the camp area. Four Japanese float-type monoplanes were destroyed in combat with our fighters, and one float-type biplane was destroyed by a bomber. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in the northern shipping lanes. Along the coast of U. S., only minor activity is noted. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean remain quiet. Heavy concentration is still reported in the Trinidad area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Current bank holiday decreed by Brazilian Government does not indicate weak economy, but is due to huge withdrawals of bank notes by Spanish, Italian, and other individuals in Brazil, who have sold property and converted into bank notes for hoarding under fear that Brazil would confiscate their property and bank holdings.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Southeast of Lake Ilmen, a German attack is in progress with extent as yet unknown. Enemy has made gains in northern part of Stalingrad. German column advancing up the Terek toward Ordzhonikidze has taken fortified area around Elkhotovo on railway. Enemy column continues slow advance in northwest Caucasus near Tuapse. German air force continues attacks on Russian communications in Volga area and in Tuapse area.

(2) Western Europe. There are indications that the transfer of foreign ships interned in French ports to Italians and Germans has begun, with four already reported on route to Italy. Others are reported being prepared for delivery. During operations October 2 over Franco, 1 enemy plane was destroyed and 24 were probably destroyed by bombers; 4 were destroyed and 2 damaged by fighters.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On October 1 the British consolidated their position in eastern part of Deir el Munassib area

after advance of 2 miles. In northern sector, artillery and patrols have been active. British fighters on same date intercepted 18 escorted JU 87's and forced them to jettison their bombs over their own troop positions. Six enemy planes were destroyed, 5 probably, and 2 were damaged. U.S. heavy bombers made 2 direct hits on medium to large enemy vessel in Navarino Bay; ineffective and cautious fighter interception was encountered. German JU 87's made unsuccessful dive bombing raid on Alexandria Harbor. In Liberia the German consul and his staff have been requested to leave the country within 14 days.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. South of Mogaung (Burma), bridge, railway cars, and 200 yards of track in enemy-held territory were destroyed on October 2 by direct hits with 500-pound bombs.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese withdrawal into the Owen Stanley range is continuing, with United Nations forward units past Monari (7 miles S of Efogi) on October 2. United Nations aircraft same date destroyed the Siorata bridge South of Wairopi on the track from Buna to Kokoda, while also strafing huts and trails in the Myola area. In Timor, a Japanese force was reported in the Atsabe area, and on October 1 several enemy bombers and 2 fighters were seen on the airdrome at Dilli. In the Solomons, at least 96 Japanese and possibly twice that number landed at Viru Harbor (south coast of New Georgia) on September 30 and October 2. United Nations aircraft bombed Buin and Buka airdromes, October 1-2. Late on October 1, enemy air strength at Buka was 6 bombers and 20 fighters, and considerable activity was noted on October 2. Enemy shipping at Buin-Faisi October 2 consisted of 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 18 destroyers or patrol boats, 2 tankers, 11 merchant vessels (including 2 possible seaplane tenders), and 1 possible seaplane or submarine tender. Off Kavieng, New Ireland, on same date 1 light cruiser and 1 probable seaplane tender were in Steffin Strait.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns (Newfoundland); 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barbados; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 2 off Trinidad; 3 at 57-00 N, 24-00 W; 3 at 09-00 N, 60-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 43-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 43-00 W; 1 each at 64-00 N, 13-00 W; 61-00 N, 25-00 W; 56-45 N, 34-00 W; 56-45 N, 37-30 W; 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 55-00 N, 32-00 W; 53-00 N, 41-00 W; 52-00 N, 30-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 47-00 N, 47-00 W; 47-00 N, 34-00 W; 47-00 N, 29-00 W; 46-30 N, 58-45 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 46-00 N, 27-00 W; 45-00 N, 36-00 W; 44-30 N, 62-00 W; 43-30 N, 50-30 W; 43-00 N, 60-00 W; 41-27 N, 68-32 W; 41-00 N, 36-00 W; 38-00 N, 56-00 W; 37-00 N, 44-00 W; 37-00 N, 38-00 W; 36-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-00 N, 73-00 W; 30-00 N, 53-00 W; 28-00 N, 52-00 W; 27-00 N, 72-00 W; 26-00 N, 57-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 50-00 W; 19-00 N, 66-00 W; 14-00 N, 36-00 W; 10-05 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-00 N, 42-00 W; 06-00 N, 32-00 W; 00-00 N, 32-00 W; 01-00 S, 43-00 W; 06-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: September 24, SS ALIPORE torpedoed and sunk at 07-09 N, 54-23 W. September 29, unidentified vessel torpedoed at 05-10 N, 53-45 W. September 30, SS CAMILA shelled, set afire, and abandoned at 08-10 N, 77-41 E; SS POINT CLEAR attacked at 08-10 N, 77-06 E. October 2, SS ALCO

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TRANSPORT torpedoed at 08-58 N, 60-20 W. SS PATRICK J. HURLEY reported attacked at 22-53 N, 47-12 W (G-2 Report No. 184, September 13) now reported as sunk at 22-59 N, 46-15 W. SS OZORIO reported torpedoed (G-2 Report No. 201, September 30) now confirmed as sunk at 00-13 N, 47-45 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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OSD Letter, 5-3-78
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-3-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 2, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 3, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 3, 1942.

No. 204.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Adak was bombed by 1 enemy plane, October 2; no damage. Enemy shipping and installations at Kiska were attacked by our heavy bombers, September 30; 1 transport was left burning and fires were started in camp area by 3 hits. Heavy but inaccurate anti-aircraft fire and ineffectual fighter interception were encountered. Atlantic: Heavy submarine concentration noted in shipping lanes east of Newfoundland. Continued activity noted in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: A freight train and an empty troop train on the Texas & Pacific R.R. collided October 1 at Arlington, Texas, apparently the result of misunderstanding by employees. On the morning of October 3, a fire destroyed the Bomb Casing Manufacturing Plant of Tiffin Art Metal Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Southeast of Novorossisk, Soviet forces are resisting all enemy pressure from the north and east in an attempt to retain Tuapse and the vital coastal highway running southeast to Batum. The Soviets are parrying enemy blows at Mozdok in their defense of the Grozny oil fields. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, the enemy has checked the diverting drives of the Soviets from the northeast at Kletskaaya and Kachalino and is consolidating his gains at Orlovka in preparation for an attack on his next objective, Gorodischa. The ring on Stalingrad is being tightened. On the periphery of the city, street fighting continues. Central and Northern Front: From Voronezh to Leningrad localized action continues without appreciable gains either by the enemy or the Soviets.

(2) Western Europe. United Nations fighters, including the new RAF Typhoon, escorted U.S. heavy bombers in raids over occupied France, October 2. Direct hits were scored on docks at Le Havre, an aircraft factory at Meaulte, and an airrome at St. Omer. Four Focke-Wulf 190's were destroyed and 2 were damaged. Economic: According to press reports, the French Government has announced that it will conscript the labor forces of some French factories in order to meet the German demands for at least 150,000 skilled workmen; apparently because the attempt to obtain volunteers has failed.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing new to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. During the night of September 29-30 a British infantry brigade supported by artillery attacked Axis positions in the vicinity of Deir El Munassib on the Egyptian front. Some ground was taken. On September 30, ten enemy dive bombers made another attack in the central sector, while enemy fighter patrols became more active over front line areas. RAF attacked gun positions and motor transport. On Madagascar the French Council in Tananarive passed a resolution for cooperation with the British. Estimated effective strength of forces in Spanish Morocco placed at 130,000.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese continued their withdrawal toward Efogi in New Guinea on October 1. Allied units have reached Menari, but contact with the main enemy body has not yet been re-established. United Nations aircraft, in support of ground forces, put the Wairopi Bridge out of commission and made further attacks on Buna, Salamaua, and villages in the Efogi-Kokoda area. Considerable enemy radio activity was noted at Salamaua, but the hangars at the airdrome appeared delapidated and empty. At Buka Passage construction and resurfacing of the airdrome continues; 12 fighters and 5 bombers were observed on the ground, October 1. At Buin-Faisi on this date enemy naval vessels were still present in some force; sighted were 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 15 probable destroyers, 2 converted seaplane tenders, 2 mine layers, 2 probable tankers and 5 cargo ships. Enemy radio installations at Buin were reported destroyed by the United Nations air attack on the night of September 29. On this date other United Nations planes in an attack on a Japanese cruiser east of Buin were intercepted by 15 enemy Zeros, 8 of which were shot down and 3 damaged.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Ray; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Aruba-Curacao; 1 off Trinidad; 1 between Recife and Natal; 4 at 58-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 30-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 55-30 N, 30-30 W; 53-00 N, 27-00 W; 52-45 N, 34-45 W; 52-00 N, 38-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 50-00 N, 41-00 W; 50-00 N, 31-00 W; 49-00 N, 28-00 W; 48-00 N, 61-30 W; 48-00 N, 52-56 W; 47-00 N, 31-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 41-00 W; 45-00 N, 32-00 W; 45-00 N, 37-00 W; 42-22 N, 61-48 W; 42-00 N, 32-00 W; 40-00 N, 58-00 W; 38-00 N, 41-00 W; 38-00 N, 52-00 W; 35-00 N, 70-00 W; 35-00 N, 42-00 W; 34-00 N, 34-00 W; 32-00 N, 47-00 W; 28-00 N, 57-00 W; 26-00 N, 49-00 W; 25-00 N, 54-00 W; 23-00 N, 74-00 W; 22-00 N, 77-00 W; 15-00 N, 33-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 59-00 W; 11-45 N, 60-45 W; 09-45 N, 78-30 W; 09-05 N, 60-20 W; 09-00 N, 40-00 W; 08-53 N, 60-20 W; 07-00 N, 30-00 W; 05-55 N, 52-55 W; 02-00 N, 35-00 W; 02-00 S, 52-00 W. Activities reported: September 23, SS BRUYERE torpedoed and sunk at 04-55 N, 17-16 W. September 24, SS WEST CHETAO torpedoed at 08-57 N, 58-10 W. September 29, SS EMPIRE AVOCET torpedoed at 05-11 N, 12-43 W. September 30, SS SLAM II torpedoed at 03-25 N, 15-46 W. October 1, SS EMPIRE TENNYSON torpedoed and sunk at 09-27 N, 60-05 W. SS CARRIER previously reported missing now reported arrived safely in port. Previous report of torpedoing of SS OZORIO in error.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78
SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 10-2-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, October 1, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 2, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 2, 1942

No. 203.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On October 1, a U.S. pilot reported 25 tents, road net, excavations, and supplies near Gertrude Cove, Little Kiska. Auxiliary vessel and motor launch were in the cove. Our planes destroyed all of Attu village except church, by use of incendiary bombs. Heavy explosion noted among houses but no activity, resistance, or personnel encountered. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Operations are noted along U.S. coast, in Straits of Florida, and in the Caribbeann. Concentration of effort continues in the Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Explosion occurred at Edgewood Arsenal Ordnance Assembly Plant, Edgewood, Md., September 30. Explosion and small fire occurred at the St. Louis Ordnance Plant on October 1. At Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, plane caught fire from short circuit of battery cable on October 1.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentine Military Attache to Mexico, Jose Balbin, has been declared persona non grata by the Mexican Government, reportedly because of his pro-Axis sympathies and activities.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, mixed Soviet units continue stubbornly to defend the town of Gelendzhik against a threat from the north and the vital port of Tuapse against an immediate threat from the east. In the center, the fight for the Grozny oil fields continues, with little change in the front. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, the enemy-held "northwall" continues to withstand the Soviet's efforts to break through and relieve the city. A German armored corps appears to be taking the brunt of this desperate counterattack. In the city, conditions have changed little, but the enemy is improving his position and consolidating his gains. Northwest of the city, the enemy has taken the suburb of Orlovoi and has encircled an important number of Red Army units. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts, the battle in the Rzhev area appears to be the most important. In spite of the weight of the Soviet attacks in this area, the Germans have by counterattacks somewhat improved their position. Soviet infiltrations of the enemy "eastwall" and continued guerilla tactics are causing the invaders much annoyance but are not seriously affecting the relative positions.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On the Egyptian front, British patrols were more active than usual. Some British equipment was recovered from the Axis in northern sector. As far as Axis transport fuel and rations are concerned, it is estimated that present supplies will hold out for 18 days at the present rate of consumption and for 14 days if operations are undertaken. It is further estimated that the Axis has only an 8-day supply of aviation fuel at the present rate of consumption, or a 5-day supply if operations begin. In central sector in Egypt there was one attack by escorted enemy dive bombers, and there were four small fighter-bomber attacks; no damage. U. S. fighters cooperated with RAF over front lines. Tobruk, El Daba airfield, and MT west of Matruh were bombed by RAF. Harbors at Suda Bay and Canea, Crete, were successfully bombed by U. S. heavy bombers, with many hits and fires in target areas. On Madagascar one British column is 50 miles south of Tananarive and the Tulear column has moved inland a distance of 55 miles. Three thousand or four thousand French and native troops are still to be accounted for. Two French merchant vessels, attempting to escape from Madagascar, were captured by the British. Correction to Bi-Weekly G-2 Report, No. 13. In paragraph 1 d, "Total Axis, 95,000" should read "Total Axis 85,000".

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On the Burma Road 20 miles west of Lungling, our unescorted bombers attacked enemy occupied town of Mangshih. A second mission bombed Tengchung. Only enemy opposition was AA fire over North Lungling. Fighters strafed and bombed Salween-Wanting section of Burma road, destroying 8 trucks and severely damaging 3 tanks. Five groups of enemy barracks were strafed. On September 28, the enemy positions at Wanting (on Burma road at China-Burma border) were raided by our heavy bombers escorted by fighters. The same flight attacked the town of Tengchung (Tongyueh). Hits were made on both targets. The town and vicinity of Washawng (15 miles east of Myitkyina) were bombed and strafed by fighters on September 28. The whole area was left in flames, and losses were inflicted on enemy personnel. A medium bomber attacked enemy barracks 5 miles NW of Myitkyina.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese troops continue retreat in the Owen Stanley range with United Nations units now beyond Nauro, 42-45 miles by trail NE of Port Moresby. United Nations planes made night attacks, September 29-30, on the airdromes at Buin and Buka, scoring hits on runways and dispersal areas. Other planes strafed Menari, setting fires. The bridge at Wairopi was again bombed; approaches were hit and the bridge was left sagging. Reconnaissance September 30 revealed at least 4 enemy aircraft in clearing by Soputa track (6 miles SW of Sanananda) and a considerable concentration of supplies near Mubo. At least 8 cargo ships, 1 tanker, and several warships were reported in the Buin-Faisi area on this date.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in Aruba-Curaçao area; 1 off Recife; 2 at 53-00 N, 32-00 W; 2 at 26-00 N, 51-00 W; 1 each at 56-25 N, 30-00 W; 55-50 N, 29-30 W; 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 28-00 W; 51-15 N, 29-00 W; 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-15 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 28-00 W; 46-36 N, 62-06 W; 46-00 N, 56-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 46-00 N, 41-00 W; 46-00 N, 37-00 W; 45-00 N, 43-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 43-15 N, 59-00 W; 43-00 N, 29-00 W; 39-00 N, 63-00 W; 37-00 N, 68-00 W; 33-00 N, 46-00 W; 32-00 N, 47-00 W; 32-00 N, 38-00 W; 26-00 N, 61-00 W; 23-00 N, 73-00 W; 19-25 N, 74-30 W; 18-00 N, 31-00 W; 16-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-00 N, 38-00 W; 10-50 N, 60-00 W; 10-10 N, 56-35 W; 10-04 N, 78-52 W; 10-00 N, 30-00 W; 09-20 N, 59-50 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 05-00 N, 35-00 W; 01-00 N, 48-00 W; 01-00 S, 43-00 W. Activities reported: September 26, SS YORETOWN torpedoed and sunk at 55-10 N, 18-50 W. September 28, SS INAKI sunk by German bomber off Cape Finestorre, Spain. October 1, SS PAVIA aground (not enemy action) at 10-30 N, 60-59 W; unidentified vessel torpedoed at 09-20 N, 59-50 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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E.O. 13526, 6-8-78
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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2

Date 10-1-42

Initials G. S. S.

G. S. S.

From: 1201 GCT, September 16, 1942

To: 1201 GCT, September 30, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service
October 1, 1942.

No. 13

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy operations in the Aleutian area were limited to consolidation of positions on Kiska and the evacuation of forces from Attu to Kiska. Light naval forces and several transports and cargo ships were observed in the Kiska area. As a result of U. S. air attack on September 25, the enemy at Kiska suffered an estimated 150 casualties, the loss of 8 seaplanes, and damage to 2 submarines, 3 ships, and ground installations. Enemy forces were observed for the first time in Zoliva Bay, Kiska.

Atlantic: During the period, enemy submarines continued operations in the northern shipping lanes, particularly in the general vicinity of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Reduced activity was noted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Atlantic seaboard remained quiet, as well as the Gulf of Mexico and most of the Caribbean. The waters surrounding Trinidad showed heavy enemy submarine concentrations, and shipping casualties remain high for that region. West of the 30th meridian, 39 attacks were recorded for this period, an increase of 3 over the preceding period.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. In Argentina, the Federation of German Benevolent and Cultural Societies (disguised Nazi Party) was dissolved by decree on September 14, and the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, on September 29, passed a resolution favoring a severance of relations with the Axis. In Brazil, the reorganized Condor (former German-controlled airline) resumed weekly service between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and President Vargas decreed general mobilization for all Brazilians.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. There continues to be little change in the actual position of the front line in Russia. In the North Caucasus, the vital port of Tuapse is immediately threatened with a siege. The threat to the Grozny oil fields grows, with the enemy receiving reinforcements and supplies, while the defense must be carried on only with previously stored supplies and those Soviet troops now isolated in the area. Stalingrad is for the most part in the hands of the enemy, and the position of isolated defending units is becoming increasingly precarious.

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On the central and northern fronts, the Soviet's efforts to break the Rzhev anchor and relieve Leningrad have failed so far to make material progress. The bulk of the enemy air units continues to be engaged at Stalingrad but, in the north, Archangel, as well as Murmansk, is receiving increasing attention. There is some evidence that enemy reserves are being moved north for a possible offensive on Leningrad.

(2) Western Europe. Increasing pressure on Vichy France is being applied by Germany. Laval's position remains unsteady and on a day-to-day basis. His inability to comply with German labor demands and the increasingly strict division between the collaborationists and the anti-Germans are making his position tenuous.

(3) Southern Europe. Reports indicate a general strengthening of Axis Balkan defenses, especially in Greece.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER. British Commando parties and long-range desert patrols carried out raids on Axis rear installations at Tobruk, Benghazi, Barce, and Gialo Oasis during the period September 13 to 15. There have been no active front-line ground operations in Egypt during the past two weeks with the exception of normal patrolling and minor artillery activity. Axis forces continue to prepare defensive positions. One of the two Italian motorized divisions now in the area mans the front line in the northern sector, Italian infantry divisions are being used in the central sector, and the other Italian motorized division and both of the two Italian armored divisions are in position in the south. German armored strength is divided, with one division in the rear of the north flank and the other in a supporting role in the south.

Strength of Axis combat forces in North Africa is currently estimated as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Field Guns</u>	<u>Medium Guns</u>	<u>Antitank Guns</u>	<u>Medium Tanks</u>
German	45,000	80	60	450	200
Italian	40,000	240	50	450	210
Total					
Axis	95,000	320	110	900	410

In Egyptian-Libyan area Axis air forces largely confined their activity to defense and reconnaissance, although recently a few bombing raids and dive bomber attacks were made, usually by a small number of planes and with only moderate success. The British outpost airfield at the Cufra Oasis and the airdrome at Heliopolis were both attacked. Matruh, Tobruk, and Benghazi have been under almost daily United Nations air attack. Enemy ships in convoy and in port have suffered heavily from air attacks.

French resistance in Madagascar has practically ceased. In addition to the four landings previously reported, British parties have occupied the ports of Tananarive and Tulonr. Tananarive, the island capital, was occupied on September 23, and patrols have advanced 32 miles farther southward with only slight opposition. The former

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French Governor is in the south of the island with what remains of the French forces. In the occupied area, the French are cooperating with the British.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In China there was little activity during the period. The Japanese continued to hold Kinkua (Chekiang Province) and the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad E of Kinkua against reported Chinese attacks. The situation in Yunnan Province and in Burma was unchanged. In French Indo-China, 10,000 Japanese troops were reported, without confirmation, to have sailed north from Saigon during the week beginning September 14. In India, the internal situation showed little change. Enemy air units made minor reconnaissance flights and occasional attempts at interception in Burma and Indo-China, losing probably 5 planes. Our forces intermittently bombed and strafed several enemy airfields, railroad bridges, railroad yards, and river steamers in Burma.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. The large enemy task force E of the Solomons area at the close of the last period has withdrawn, presumably to the NE, leaving a sizable cruiser and destroyer force in the Buin area where an enemy base is under construction and an aircraft landing strip has been completed. Although there were no major engagements, enemy sea and air forces suffered losses including damage to 5 cruisers, 4 transports, and a seaplane tender, as well as 47 planes destroyed by our air forces. Enemy air units twice attacked Guadalcanal. All important enemy bases in the New Guinea and Solomons areas were subjected to continued air attacks, and the Gizo Island base has apparently been abandoned by the enemy. On New Guinea, an enemy advance in the early part of the period to within 32 miles of Port Moresby was turned back, advance enemy units now being near Nauro. The enemy base at Rabaul was subjected to particularly accurate raids, which resulted in damage to about 6 vessels in addition to those mentioned above. During the last part of the period, an increase was noted in enemy activity in the Timor area.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy forces completed the occupation of the principal islands of the Gilbert Group during this period. The northern Ellice Islands were reconnoitered by the enemy.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 Situation
(4-16-42)
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OSD Letter, 6-3-78

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-1-42
Initials S. J. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 30, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, October 1, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
October 1, 1942.

No. 202.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy installations and shipping at Kiska were attacked by our aircraft on September 27 and again on September 28. One enemy transport was left sinking, 1 submarine was sunk, and 6 float planes were shot down. Only 2 or 3 serviceable enemy aircraft are believed to remain in the area. Three destroyers were observed in Kiska Harbor on the 28th, and AA fire was encountered from ships in harbor at Kiska and also from installations on Little Kiska. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration is particularly heavy in the northern shipping lanes. Concentration is also noted off the southern coast of Newfoundland and off the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Increased activity is noted in the Caribbean, and concentration of effort continues in the Trinidad area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there appears to be little change in the position of the front. In the center, an enemy attack of growing intensity continues to gain ground slowly, but there is no significant change in this vital oil area. Southern Front: Soviet counterattacks against the Don-Volga line continue in force, with some very slight gains. In the Stalingrad fight, the enemy appears to be giving way N and S of the city in order to better his position in the city itself. In the metropolitan area, after being held up for several days, the enemy appears to be advancing again. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be little change on these fronts. Soviet bombers have again been over the Baltic States. Enemy bombers continue nuisance bombing of Moscow, Leningrad, Murmansk, and Archangel.

(2) Western Europe. A German flying boat, identified as a Blom and Voss (HA-138), unsuccessfully attacked a ship off the E coast of Iceland. Two other enemy planes including a four-motored bomber were reported over Iceland on separate flights on September 30. Psychological. The sinking of the Spanish freighter MONTE GORTEA on September 19 off Martinique, with considerable loss of life, has caused much indignation in Spain.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

Regraded Unclassified

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Lull in ground fighting in Egypt. Air attacks on Tobruk continue. Two enemy ships in a convoy off Crete were attacked by RAF planes. A review of Axis shipping to North Africa indicates that more than one-half of the estimated 143,000 gross tons of shipping dispatched during August from Southern European ports was sunk. Air attacks were responsible for 40 per cent of the sinkings. Cargo arriving in North Africa is estimated to be less than 60,000 dead weight tons. Total gross tonnage sunk during August, including coastal as well as Trans-Mediterranean, was 80,000 tons; shipping to a total of 14,000 gross tons was damaged. During this month the Axis supply situation was somewhat improved. French officials are cooperating with the British force occupying Tulear on Madagascar.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Eight airplanes were seen September 25 on ground at Dabaing field (Akyab Island). Four creek steamers and 2 launches were seen on Satogya creek; 2 steamers and 1 launch lay burned at Arakan jetties. Building at Tingka was bombed on September 27; 1 direct hit. Buildings at Loiwing field and at Katha were also bombed. Three tanks and 4 staff cars were destroyed by our planes on road between Salween and Lungling. No enemy air activity or AA fire was encountered. Economic: Strikes have closed the only Indian copper plant and have decreased by 40 per cent the important production of the Tata Steel Mills at Jamshedpur, India.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese forces in the Owen Stanley Range continue to retreat, and United Nations advance units on September 29 were in the vicinity of Nauro on the high ridge behind Ioribaiwa. Same date, United Nations AC destroyed 6 barges at Buna and bombed enemy camp at Menari and airdrome at Salamua. At Lae there were indications of work being done at the airdrome on September 28. On this date, 2 enemy planes attacked Betano (E of Beco, on S coast of Timor), and 450 Japanese troops were reported at Macbisse, Timor. On September 28, there were about 20 enemy AC active at Buka airdrome; 1 seaplane tender, 1 destroyer, 1 possible cruiser, and 1 unidentified vessel were in this area. Near Kavieng, New Britain, 2 seaplane tenders and 1 transport were seen in Steffin Strait. Enemy shipping was still active September 29 in the northern Solomons. In addition to the usual surface craft in vicinity of Buin, 10 enemy pursuit planes were seen in the air near Faisi.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 off St. Vincent; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Amazon River; 1 off Recife; 3 at 58-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 58-45 N, 30-15 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 55-15 N, 33-30 W; 55-00 N, 28-00 W; 54-00 N, 37-00 W; 53-30 N, 30-00 W; 52-45 N, 27-00 W; 52-00 N, 35-00 W; 52-00 N, 26-30 W; 51-00 N, 42-00 W; 51-00 N, 27-00 W; 48-42 N, 63-55 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 47-32 N, 52-38 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 46-00 W; 46-00 N, 33-00 W; 45-00 N, 54-00 W; 45-00 N, 47-00 W; 41-00 N, 29-00 W; 39-00 N, 66-00 W; 36-00 N, 68-00 W; 35-00 N, 73-00 W; 35-00 N, 47-00 W; 32-00 N, 49-00 W; 32-00 N, 47-00 W; 29-00 N, 41-00 W; 24-00 N, 70-00 W; 24-00 N, 65-00 W; 24-00 N, 50-00 W; 21-00 N, 44-00 W; 20-05 N, 73-37 W; 17-00 N, 73-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 36-00 W; 11-36 N,

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

61-01 W; 11-30 N, 57-00 W; 11-00 N, 59-30 W; 10-00 N, 56-00 W; 09-15 N, 60-08 W; 08-00 N, 35-00 W; 07-30 N, 56-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W. Activities reported: September 6, SS CARRIER missing since this date. September 25, SS QUEBEC CITY and SS LOEMAR overdue. September 28, SS ALCOA MARINER torpedoed and sunk at 08-56 N, 60-12 W; unidentified vessel sinking at 09-30 N, 59-50 W. September 29, SS OCEAN VAGABOND torpedoed at 47-32 N, 52-38 W, but towed to port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth. A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-30-42
Initials J. J. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 29, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 30, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 29, 1942.

No. 201.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska. Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity is noted in northern shipping lanes and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Concentration is particularly heavy in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Fire occurred in school building, Midland Army Flying School, September 29, causing \$1500 damage. New York Central R. R. train struck 2 ties across tracks at Albany, N. Y., September 26; no damage caused; 67 soldiers aboard. On September 29, a fire was discovered in general stores warehouse of McNeil Construction Co., at the Basic Magnesium, Inc., Las Vegas, Nev.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentine Chamber of Deputies, by a close vote, adopted a resolution recommending a break in diplomatic relations with the Axis. Senate is not expected to support this move.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the Axis column astride the Black Sea Highway continues to make slight headway against strongly entrenched mixed Soviet units. The enemy column astride the Armavir-Tuapse R. R. is believed to have successfully negotiated the Goikh Pass and to have approached dangerously close to Tuapse, the last remaining Soviet Black Sea port in the North Caucasus. In the center, enemy forces south of the Terek in the Grozny area continue to gain ground against stubborn Soviet resistance. It is believed that strong enemy reinforcements are being sent to this sector. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, Soviet relief attacks from the north against the 40-mile enemy-held line between the Don and the Volga, about 30 miles north of the city, have failed to penetrate. In the fight for the city, the enemy continues to mop up occupied sectors and has advanced into the northern part of the town. The isolated northern defenders are being forced out of their city positions into the open area north of the city. Along the Don between Voronezh and Kletskaya, Soviet attempts to establish bridgeheads west of the Don failed. Central and Northern Fronts: Attacks and counterattacks by both sides along these two fronts failed to make significant change in the front. Enemy air activity in the far north has now reached out to include the port of Archangel, which has been bombed several times lately.

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Regraded Unclassified

(2) Western Europe. It is reliably reported that 36 foreign ships, totaling approximately 127,000 tons, interned in French waters are soon to be turned over to the Germans and Italians by Vichy French authorities. The ships include 4 tankers and former Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, and Greek vessels, which have been held in custody by the Vichy French.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. No activity in Egypt. On Madagascar, British forces moving S from capital made contact with one French company at Behenja, 20 miles from Tananarive. The town was captured on September 26, and British patrols have pushed on another 12 miles without opposition. On September 29, a British battalion made an unopposed landing on the southwest coast of the island at Tulear.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Annamite, Japanese, and French troops are reported planning maneuvers in Langson-Tungteng area of northeastern French Indo-China.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese forces were driven from their positions on Ioribaiwa Ridge September 28, and retreated north toward Neuro (8-10 miles) with loss of considerable equipment. United Nations air forces continued to strike at the enemy's base at Buna and the line of communications up to Kokoda. Other United Nations AC bombed the new landing strip near Buin in the Solomons. The Japanese cruiser and destroyer force in this area was somewhat reduced in heavy vessels on this date. On the preceding day, 1 heavy cruiser, 5 destroyers, and 2 supply ships (one smoking in the bow) were seen moving out to the N above Bougainville Strait. In the Banda Sea area (Timor), the Japanese are reported to have evacuated Aiwaro (17 miles NE of Beco) during the night of September 26. Sightings, September 28:- Buin-Faisi: estimated 3 light cruisers, 16 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, 1 mine layer, 6 cargo vessels, 4 flying boats, and 8 fighter aircraft air-borne. Buka: 1 probable heavy cruiser in the passage and 4 medium bombers with 10 fighters on the airdrome. Treasury Islands (S of Buin): 1 destroyer and 1 transport 47 miles W, on E course. Rabaul: 4 heavy cruisers, 14 light cruisers or destroyers, 2 tankers, 2 possible seaplane tenders, 17 merchant vessels, and 4 flying boats. Lae: 4 bombers and 2 fighters on airdrome.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns (Newfoundland); 1 off Cape Ray (Nova Scotia); 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 off Crooked Island (Bahamas); 1 off Salinas (Brazil); 1 off Bahia (Brazil); 4 at 63-00 N, 28-00W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 22-00 W; 57-00 N, 25-00 W; 55-00 N, 32-00 W; 54-00 N, 31-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 53-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-30 N, 29-30 W; 52-00 N, 35-00 W; 51-15 N, 29-00 W; 48-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 42-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 46-00 N, 29-00 W; 44-00 N, 52-00 W; 40-00 N, 63-00 W; 39-00 N, 34-00 W; 35-00 N, 45-00 W; 35-00 N, 28-00 W; 34-00 N, 73-00 W; 34-00 N, 45-00 W; 33-00 N, 35-00 W; 26-00 N,

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44-00 W; 24-00 N, 67-00 W; 22-00 N, 69-00 W; 22-00 N, 41-00 W; 21-30 N,
53-30 W; 17-00 N, 71-00 W; 15-00 N, 35-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N,
60-45 W; 12-00 N, 67-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-00 N, 59-30 W; 11-00 N,
56-15 W; 10-30 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-00 N,
32-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W. Activities reported: September 22, SS
SILVER SWORD torpedoed and sunk at 70-00 N, 10-30 W; September 26, SS
TANBOUR torpedoed and sunk at 08-50 N, 59-50 W; September 27, SS
OZORIO and SS LAGES torpedoed at 00-13 N, 47-45 W. It is now reported
that attack did not develop against SS GENEVIEVE LYKES which was
reported as attacked on September 28 (G-2 Report No. 200, September
29, 1942).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,

Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Ltr. 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 6-3-78
SECRET
G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-29-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 28, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 29, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 29, 1942.

No. 200.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska. Observed during raid September 25 at Zaliva Bay, Kiska, was 1 enemy transport aground and listing. Supplies were being unloaded on beach. Standing by were 1 medium transport, 1 or 2 destroyers, and 2 or 3 submarines. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues E of Newfoundland and in northern shipping lanes. Activity reduced along U. S. coast. Operations continue in Trinidad area and along coast of northern Brazil. Domestic Events: Fire destroyed Metten and Gebhardt Tannery, San Francisco, California, September 28; company was making gaskets for army. Small fire occurred at Hercules Powder Co., Kenil, N. J., September 26. Wildcat strike at Cowles Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, September 28, completely halted production of cutting tools needed for manufacture of rifle and bombsight parts.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. An investigation of the report by a native of seeing the three German saboteurs, Rudolph Barth, Joseph Schmidt, and Walter Kappe in Puerto Limon, Costa Rica, on September 20, is being pushed by United States and Costa Rican authorities.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, Axis forces have again succeeded in gaining some ground and bettering their positions in the Circassian Mountains commanding the Black Sea Highway and Tuapse. In the center, Red Army units have again been forced back. The defenders of the Grozny area are putting up a stubborn resistance against mechanized enemy attacks of growing intensity. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad fight, the enemy continues mopping-up action in the center of the city. Of the isolated Soviet groups defending the north and south approaches to the city, the former has been forced to give ground while the latter's counterattacks failed to improve their positions. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks north of Rzhev, south of Lake Ilmen, and south of Lake Ladoga continue with fluctuating intensity. The attack in the Rzhev area has had enough local success to cause the enemy to counterattack in order to regain some of the strategic points seized by the Soviet forces. The Ilmen attack has again been stopped. In front of Leningrad, continued Soviet attempts to join forces and relieve the encircled defenders apparently lack the power to break through the narrow enemy-held strip east of the Neva and south of Ladoga.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Normal patrolling continues in Egypt. Tobruk harbor was bombed and mined by United Nations planes on September 25. Five enemy planes attacked Burg el Arab ineffectively, September 27. Two Italian armored divisions and 1 Italian motorized division, backed up by the 21st German Armored Division, are on the southern front. The other Italian motorized division is in the north, supported by the German 15th Armored Division. Axis troops in North Africa total 95,000, or about 75 to 80 per cent of normal strength. Tank strength is estimated at 50 per cent normal, and antitank guns and artillery are up to normal strength. Reinforcements are arriving at the estimated rates of 325 German and 75 Italian troops daily.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. There are indications that enemy airdrome is being built at Pakokku, S of the confluence of Chidwin and Irrawaddy. Three Japanese type 45 planes were shot down and 2 more probably shot down out of 14 planes intercepting a United Nations flight of bombers and fighters near Hanoi, where a Japanese aircraft warning net is now apparently in operation.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On September 27, the Japanese had consolidated their position on Ioribaiwa Ridge and appeared also to have established radio outposts to protect Buna. These outposts are reported at Dobodura, Popondetta, Awala, Amboga, and on Woodlark Island. United Nations AC continue to harass the enemy in the Ioribaiwa-Buna area. Other United Nations planes probably destroyed a large ship in a raid on Rabaul, September 27. Same date, enemy planes twice attacked Darwin without effect. United Nations aircraft badly damaged another Japanese heavy cruiser and a transport off Shortland Island on September 26. Enemy aircraft attacked Guadalcanal on September 27 and 28. In the second raid, 23 of 25 Japanese bombers were destroyed. A total of 42 enemy planes was destroyed between September 25 and September 28 in the Solomons area without loss of a single United Nations plane. The new enemy landing strip at Kihili near Buin is reported to be 800 by 50 yards NW to SE in a cleared area 900 by 200 yards. Enemy shipping September 27 in Buin-Faisi area is estimated at 4 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 1 unidentified cruiser, 16 destroyers, 2 submarines, 1 probable submarine depot ship, 1 gunboat, 1 tanker, 1 probable mine layer, and 7 cargo ships. On the SE coast of Timor the Japanese are reported to have occupied Aiwaro (17 miles NE of Beco) with 400 troops.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Two enemy warships were reported standing off Kuria, Gilbert Islands, September 27.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 in Denmark Strait; 1 off St. Johns; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 off Cape May; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Mona Passage; 1 off St. Lucia; 1 off Barbados; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Bahia; 1 each at 60-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-30 N, 21-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 31-30 W; 54-30 N, 27-00 W; 54-00 N, 27-00 W; 52-45 N, 30-30 W; 49-00 N, 38-00 W; 48-00 N, 49-00 W; 46-00 N, 58-00 W; 46-00 N, 46-00 W; 46-00 N, 38-00 W; 42-00 N, 57-00 W; 41-00 N, 60-00 W;

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37-00 N, 39-00 W; 34-00 N, 72-00 W; 34-00 N, 50-00 W; 34-00 N, 45-00 W;
33-00 N, 32-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 26-00 N, 64-00 W; 24-00 N, 60-00 W;
24-00 N, 48-00 W; 23-32 N, 80-10 W; 23-00 N, 38-00 W; 20-00 N, 72-00 W;
18-00 N, 32-00 W; 13-00 N, 58-00 W; 11-00 N, 31-00 W; 10-38 N, 66-56 W;
10-00 N, 53-00 W; 08-56 N, 60-08 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 00-01 N, 47-00 W;
04-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: September 9, SS PEIPING tor-
pedoed and assumed sunk 710 miles E of Guadeloupe. September 25, SS
EMPIRE BELL torpedoed and sunk at 62-18 N, 15-30 W. September 28, SS
GENEVIEVE LYKES torpedoed at 08-56 N, 60-08 W. SS PENNMAR reported
attacked on September 23 (G-2 Report No. 195, September 24) is now
reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-28-42
Initials A. A. A.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT; September 27, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 28, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 28, 1942.

No. 199.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy shipping, shore installations, and seaplanes at Kiska harbor were attacked by U.S. aircraft September 25. Of 10 float planes on water, 6 were destroyed and another was shot down in combat. Two submarines were strafed in the harbor and 1 cargo vessel was set afire. Shore installations were strafed, and total enemy casualties were estimated as 150. At time of raid there were in the harbor 2 mine layers, 2 cargo ships or transports, and 8 small boats. One destroyer and a freighter were observed headed NE 200 miles N of Kiska same day. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes, and a concentration appears along the Atlantic coast in the area between New York and Wilmington. Slight activity appears N and E of Trinidad, while Caribbean area is quiet. Domestic Events: Nothing to report.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil has notified the Argentine Government that any Argentine merchant ship with an Italian-born or German-born crew member, even if he is a naturalized Argentine citizen, will not be permitted to stop in a Brazilian port.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west and center, enemy units continue to make small gains and improve their positions. No important changes on this front. Southern Front: In the fight for Stalingrad, the enemy continues to better his position in the center of the city. A few newly arrived Soviet reserves have, however, succeeded in bolstering the defense and have counterattacked north and south of the city with small success. Central and Northern Fronts: Local attacks along both fronts continue to make little change in the line. Soviet attempts to break out of the Leningrad encirclement and across the Neva have again been repulsed.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. No ground activity in Egypt. Enemy landing-ground at Sidi Haneish bombed for three successive nights by RAF. Axis-held railroad and motor transport on coastal road also bombed. On night of September 25-26, eight enemy bombers attacked Kufra Oasis, and on night of September 26, eight or nine Ju-88's attacked Heliopolis airport. One plane shot down. Enemy fighter patrols and

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dive bombers more active over battle area. Unconfirmed report that Rommel is temporarily in Germany.

c. ASIATIC THEATER. Ten thousand Japanese troops are reported to have sailed north from Saigon during week beginning September 14. About 20 enemy trucks on Burma road between Chefang and Lungling were strafed and destroyed September 22 by U.S. aircraft. Japanese observation plane was seen over Kwailin on same date. Eleven Japanese fighter planes strafed field at Kwailin, September 23. Six additional enemy planes again strafed the field shortly afterwards.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buin-Tonolei area September 25 a Japanese heavy cruiser was set on fire by a direct bomb hit by United Nations AC. Next day in this area 27 enemy ships were sighted, including 2 large submarines. The Japanese appear to have evacuated their base at Gizo. In New Guinea the ground situation at Ioribaiwa remains static. The enemy strength now in the Kokoda-Ioribaiwa area is estimated at 5,500, including mountain artillery, cavalry, and engineer units. The Japanese are also believed to have 2,000 to 3,000 troops in the Markham Valley and another 2,900 in the vicinity of Salamua. On September 26 Buna was again attacked by United Nations planes, which also strafed the Efogi-Menari track. The airfield at Buna this date appeared unserviceable, and 10 fighters, of which 7 were probably damaged, were seen in the dispersal areas. Same date a small enemy vessel near the Trobriand Islands, was destroyed by United Nations AC. Possible hits on two vessels in Rabaul Harbor were scored by other planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Two enemy submarines were sighted 30 miles S of Canton Island September 26 on E SE course. Enemy occupation of southern Gilberts continues. Four enemy warships were observed approaching Kuria Island on the 27th.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 W of Iceland; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 off Bahia; 3 at 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 2 at 51-30 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 32-00 W; 54-30 N, 37-00 W; 53-30 N, 42-30 W; 51-00 N, 36-00 W; 48-30 N, 49-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-25 N, 59-10 W; 46-30 N, 60-00 W; 46-00 N, 39-00 W; 46-00 N, 34-00 W; 42-00 N, 56-00 W; 42-00 N, 29-00 W; 40-00 N, 62-00 W; 35-00 N, 45-00 W; 34-32 N, 76-33 W; 34-00 N, 72-00 W; 33-00 N, 45-00 W; 32-00 N, 51-00 W; 31-00 N, 36-00 W; 28-00 N, 42-00 W; 24-00 N, 60-00 W; 21-00 N, 51-00 W; 19-00 N, 75-00 W; 19-00 N, 67-00 W; 16-00 N, 28-00 W; 15-10 N, 56-30 W; 15-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 51-00 W; 11-00 N, 66-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 58-00 W; 11-00 N, 49-00 W; 09-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: September 13, SS STONE STREET sunk (means of attack unknown) at 48-18 N, 39-43 W. September 20, SS REED POOL attacked by sub and sunk at 08-58 N, 57-34 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution
SECRET 9-3-42

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED -
SECRET
Date: 5-3-78

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-27-42
Initials J. A. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 26, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 27, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 27, 1942.

No. 198.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Kiska reconnoitered; un-stated date. Encountered minor AA fire. Many large ships observed in harbor. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operations continue in northern shipping lanes. Fewer sightings made in Gulf of St. Lawrence and along U. S. coastline. Slight activity is noted in Caribbean. Activity in Trinidad area reduced. Domestic Events: Fire swept 3 boats at Hocking Valley Docks at Toledo, Ohio, September 26, causing \$120,000 damage. A \$50,000 fire occurred in the sheet metal plant of the McNeil Construction Co., Las Vegas, Nev.; McNeil one of contractors for Basic Magnesium, Inc.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. On Caucasian front, fierce fighting continues in Terck River sector. Enemy air force bombed Tuapse and other Black Sea ports. Bitter street fighting continues in Stalingrad. Russians renewed attacks near Rzhev and south of Lake Ladoga.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Lull in ground fighting in Egypt continues. On night of September 23, the RAF bombed airfield at Matruh, destroying 2 planes on ground. On 24th, the RAF hit enemy tanker off Tobruk and bombed coastal road.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There was considerable patrol activity in the Ioribaiwa area on September 25. United Nations aircraft bombed Buna airdrome and also scored hits on the Wairope bridge on Buna-Kokoda track. Some additional enemy shipping September 25 in the Buin-Faisi sector; total of 4 possible heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 11 destroyers, 5 gunboats, 2 seaplane tenders, 1 or 2 minelayers, and 6 merchant vessels was sighted. United Nations planes same date in a raid on Dilli, Timor, probably shot down 2 of 4 intercepting enemy Zeros. Japanese aircraft twice raided Darwin in flights of 2 planes each, but no damage resulted.

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OSD Date: 5-3-78
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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy is strengthening positions in Gilbert Islands.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 in area SW of North Cape, Iceland; 1 in Halifax-Cape Sable area; 1 off Cape Hatteras in vicinity of Diamond Shoal Lightship; 1 in S Florida Straits; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 2 off Trinidad; 1 off Bahia; 4 at 55-00 N, 25-00 W; 3 at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 2 at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 19-00 N, 54-00 W; 1 each at 54-00 N, 32-00 W; 47-34 N, 62-36 W; 47-30 N, 60-00 W; 47-00 N, 39-00 W; 46-00 N, 32-00 W; 43-00 N, 48-00 W; 41-00 N, 33-00 W; 39-00 N, 66-00 W; 35-00 N, 45-00 W; 33-45 N, 69-30 W; 30-00 N, 58-00 W; 30-00 N, 47-00 W; 29-00 N, 39-00 W; 26-00 N, 45-00 W; 19-50 N, 75-10 W; 18-30 N, 66-11 W; 17-00 N, 56-00 W; 17-00 N, 36-00 W; 16-28 N, 58-44 W; 15-00 N, 48-00 W; 14-00 N, 59-50 W; 13-00 N, 57-00 W; 12-00 N, 46-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-30 W; 06-00 N, 53-00 W; 04-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: September 12, SS TREVILLEY torpedoed and abandoned in South Atlantic. September 25, SS NEW YORK torpedoed and sunk at 54-34 N, 25-44 W; SS BOSTON torpedoed and sunk at 54-23 N, 27-54 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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~~SECRET~~, 5-3-78
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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-26-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 25, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 26, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 26, 1942.

No. 197.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Presence of 2 enemy tents on Segula Island reported September 22. Previous air reconnaissance proved negative. On September 22 and 23, aerial reconnaissance showed no enemy activity or personnel at Chicago Harbor, Attu; it is believed that the Japanese garrison has moved to Kiska. Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue to patrol northern shipping lanes. Activity is noted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Concentration appears along U. S. coast, in vicinity of New York and Wilmington. Concentration of effort continues in Trinidad area and along NE coast of Brazil. Domestic Events: Sugar beet train on Southern Pacific derailed September 25, about 32 miles S of Santa Barbara, California; derailment due to open switch.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. It is reported that the Manaus-Belem (Brazil) cable has been cut. Poor economic conditions in Honduras resulting from the war are causing unrest among the populace which threatens the political stability of that country.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy units in northwest and center made some small gains, but there was no important change in the front. Southern Front: Enemy gains in the center of Stalingrad were partially neutralized by Soviet gains in the north. However, it must be kept in mind that, in the whole picture of the siege of Stalingrad, the enemy position is constantly being improved at the expense of the defenders, who are now separated into two or three disconnected groups. Central and Northern Fronts: Local attacks and counterattacks along these fronts failed to materially change the front. The Moscow area has had the first of the fall rains; the condition of the roads in this sector will become increasingly worse until the first hard freeze in November.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Operations on the Egyptian front were again limited to patrols and artillery exchanges. Photos show a ship of 8,000 tons destroyed and another badly damaged by U. S. bombers in Tobruk raid, September 22. An Axis tanker was hit and set afire in Ionian Sea by Malta-based aircraft on same date

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and an enemy transport was bombed off Fuka. In Madagascar British patrols operating south from the capital have run into a French strong point with some artillery at Behenja, 24 miles south of Tananarive. The force landed at Tamatave is 35 miles west of Brickville. The column moving down the east coast from Diego Suarez is now at Antalaha.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Scattered enemy naval vessels, including 3 possible submarines about 300 miles NE of Malaita, were sighted September 22-23 in the Solomons area. On September 24 in Buin-Faid area there were reported 3 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, 11-15 destroyers, 6 gunboats, 2 seaplane tenders, one tanker, 3 supply ships and 1 mine layer. United Nations aircraft again attacked Rekata Bay on September 23, causing fires. Five enemy aircraft were encountered over Manning Strait and 1 was shot down. It is reported that on September 24 Allied aircraft scored hits on 3 transports near Skortland Island. Of about 20 Japanese Zeros intercepting, 1 was reported destroyed. On same date other United Nations planes twice attacked Rabaul Harbor, scoring hits on at least 2 large vessels; other aircraft bombed and strafed the Buna-Kokoda track and enemy installations at Mubo. There appears to be no change in the ground situation.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 N of North Cape (Iceland); 1 off Wabana (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 3 at 58-00 N, 25-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 36-30 W; 54-00 N, 39-00 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-37 N, 64-48 W; 48-18 N, 63-05 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 45-00 N, 31-00 W; 43-00 N, 44-00 W; 39-00 N, 69-00 W; 39-00 N, 38-00 W; 35-30 N, 45-00 W; 35-00 N, 73-00 W; 32-00 N, 80-00 W; 28-00 N, 62-00 W; 27-00 N, 50-00 W; 26-00 N, 42-00 W; 22-00 N, 75-00 W; 22-00 N, 47-00 W; 19-00 N, 58-00 W; 19-00 N, 53-00 W; 19-00 N, 33-00 W; 17-00 N, 58-00 W; 16-00 N, 45-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 43-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-45 W; 09-22 N, 60-09 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 07-37 N, 58-18 W; 01-00 S, 43-00 W. Activities reported: September 21, SS PRESEDNIK KIPAJTIC torpedoed and sunk 50 miles ENE of Wainpoint, British Guiana. September 22, SS TENESSE torpedoed and sunk at approximately 58-00 N, 33-00 W; SS TROUBADOR torpedoed and sunk at 70-00 N, 10-30 W. September 23, SS LINDVANGEN torpedoed and sunk at 09-20 N, 60-10 W; unidentified vessel in distress at 08-40 N, 59-15 W. September 24, SS ESSO WILLIAMSBURG believed torpedoed and sunk at approximately 53-30 N, 41-00 W. SS SANTA CECILIA reported attacked (G-2 Report, September 16) arrived in port undamaged. Unidentified vessel reported attacked (G-2 Report, September 24) now known to be the SS ANTINOUS, reported sunk.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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GSD letter 6-8-72
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Regraded Unclassified

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
:)
NO. 49)

Evaluation & Dissemination Branch,
Intelligence Group,
September 26, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning September 26, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D.C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

- a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.
A few showers will produce only very minor restrictions to air operations.
Verification Probability. 90%.
- b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.
(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.
No significant restrictions to air operations will develop.
Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail, with fog and low morning cloudiness at a minimum.
Verification Probability. 90%.
- (2) Alaska.
Weather hampering air operations will develop as follows:
- On the 26th: Kiska, Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island and possibly Nome and Bethel.
 - On the 27th: Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, Kodiak, and the southeast coast of Alaska, and Attu.
 - On the 28th: Attu, Kiska, and the southeast coast of Alaska.
 - On the 29th: Kiska, Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island.
 - On the 30th: Portions of the south and southeast coast of Alaska.
 - On the 1st: Kodiak and portions of the south and southeast coast of Alaska.
 - On the 2nd: Kodiak, the south and southeast coast of Alaska.
 - On the 3rd: Attu, eastern portion of the south coast of Alaska, and the southeast coast of Alaska.
 - On the 4th: Attu, Kiska.

Weather. Widespread storminess in the Bering Sea region on the first day of the period will gradually subside, with a renewal of this activity as a storm moves in through the western Aleutians on the 29th to the eastern Aleutians and the west coast of Alaska on the 30th, continuing to influence the south and southeast coast of Alaska from the 1st

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through the 3rd.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Only very minor restrictions to air operations will develop.

Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail with a few scattered showers developing principally in eastern sections on about the 28th, and again on the 1st and 4th.

Verification Probability. 90%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Some restrictions to air operations will develop from New York northward on the 28th, the 1st and the 4th.

Weather. There will be considerable storminess in the extreme northern portion of this Command, particularly on the 28th, the 1st and the 4th, at which time considerable intermediate and lower cloudiness will develop from New York northward.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation & Dissemination Branch.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" of G-2 Report W.D.
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- 2 -
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G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-25-42
Initials J. J. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 24, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 25, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 25, 1942.

No. 196.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue to operate in northern shipping lanes. Sightings noted in Gulf of St. Lawrence, in vicinity of Norfolk, and in Straits of Florida. Concentration continues in area E and SE of Trinidad. Domestic Events: Two hundred fifty workers at Aluminum Co. of America, Cleveland, Ohio, on wildcat strike, September 24; if strike continues, production of vital airplane parts will be seriously affected. Two B & O passenger trains and 1 freight train in wreck September 24 at Dickerson, Maryland, 30 miles N of Washington, D. C.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units on the Black Sea Coastal Highway continue to gain some high ground against stubborn Soviet resistance. In the Grozny area, the southern arm of the enemy pincers appears to be gaining ground slowly, while the northern arm is being held up. Southern Front: In Stalingrad, enemy units in the center continue to advance slowly; in the northwest part of the sector, strong Soviet counterattacks have been stopped after advancing slightly. Enemy air force units going farther afield have bombed Soviet air bases and communications from Saratov to Astrakhan. In the north, the renewed Soviet attacks in the Voronezh area continue, but have failed to gain ground. Central and Northern Fronts: Local counterattacks by the enemy are restoring some ground taken lately by attacking Red Army units. There appears to be little real change on either front.

(2) Western Europe: Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe: Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egypt and Libya: The British raiding party which attacked Benghazi airfield on September 13 also raided the airfield at Barce and the Italian garrison at the Gialo Oasis. Thirty grounded planes were destroyed and personnel and transport casualties were inflicted. No activities on Egyptian front. Axis operational tank strength is estimated at 200 German and 200 Italian. Axis personnel replacements are arriving at the rate of 400 per day. British fighter patrols in Egypt met no opposition on 22nd. Two enemy vessels were hit by bombs in Benghazi Harbor night of same date. Madagascar: Quiet prevails in Tananarive which was occupied by the British on the night of September 23. The French Secretary-General has accepted appoint-

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ment as head of government.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, 3000 Japanese troops were reported at Akyab, September 17. Reported that a RR from Bangkok to Moulmein is under construction by Japanese.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy movement S of Ioribaiwa on September 22-23 was checked by artillery fire on forward slopes of Ioribaiwa Ridge. United Nations planes bombed Buna airdrome and strafed Buna-Kokoda track. The enemy is believed to have established a wireless station at Massie Bay (Normanby Island). Small enemy parties were reported at Wedau (Goodenough Bay) and a patrol was reported in Markham Valley (60 miles west of Lae). Reports indicate Kihili airdrome (Buin) is, through use of forced labor, almost completed. In Buin-Tonolei area of Solomons September 22 there was a strong enemy force consisting of 3 heavy cruisers, 3 to 4 light cruisers, 17 destroyers, 1 tanker, 2 supply ships, and 1 unidentified vessel. Next day the heavy cruisers and 5 destroyers appeared to have moved out, for sightings revealed 2 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 2 seaplane tenders, and 6 other vessels. In the harbor at Ambon on September 22 there were 4 possible destroyers and 1 large vessel. At least 3 merchant vessels were off Koepang (Timor) on September 23, and 2 bombers were at Penfooi airdrome.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy continues to build up strength in the Gilbert Islands. Maiana was occupied on September 24.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 W of Iceland; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Louisburg (Nova Scotia); 1 in Caicos Passage (Bahamas); 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 each at 57-00 N, 35-00 W; 57-00 N, 30-00 W; 56-30 N, 38-30 W; 54-00 N, 32-30 W; 47-00 N, 31-00 W; 43-33 N, 69-38 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 39-16 N, 69-24 W; 37-00 N, 42-00 W; 35-00 N, 74-30 W; 34-00 N, 47-00 W; 33-00 N, 79-06 W; 30-00 N, 30-00 W; 29-00 N, 35-00 W; 28-00 N, 32-00 W; 26-00 N, 66-00 W; 26-00 N, 54-00 W; 24-18 N, 81-27 W; 24-00 N, 47-00 W; 23-00 N, 45-00 W; 21-00 N, 56-00 W; 19-00 N, 49-00 W; 17-00 N, 42-00 W; 16-00 N, 61-00 W; 15-00 N, 40-00 W; 13-30 N, 59-30 W; 11-15 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 58-00 W; 09-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-58 N, 59-33 W; 08-40 N, 59-15 W; 02-00 N, 35-00 W; 01-00 S, 41-00 W; 02-00 S, 28-00 W. Activities reported: September 10, SS HARES FIELD torpedoed and sunk at 13-00 N, 55-00 E. September 19, trawler ALOUETTE torpedoed 7 miles off coast of Portugal near Lisbon. September 22, SS OCEAN VOICE, SS GRAY RANGER, and SS BELLINGHAM torpedoed and sunk at 70-00 N, 10-30 W. September 23, SS ANTINOUS torpedoed at 08-58 N, 59-33 W. September 24, SS HARTAN attacked at 43-33 N, 69-38 W; unidentified ship attacked at 07-37 N, 58-18 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-78
BY 1480/ML

From: A. C. of S., G-2

Date 9-24-42

Initials F. J. S.

G. S. S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 23, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 24, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 24, 1942.

No. 195.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine sightings decreasing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland, and in the Nova Scotia area. Operations apparently increasing off Florida and Georgia coasts. Considerable submarine activity continues in the Trinidad region.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: There appears to be no important change. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad siege, Soviet units north of the city are counterattacking to relieve their position. Enemy assaults toward the center of the city are growing in intensity, with all arms coordinated. In the Voronezh area enemy counterattacks are restoring some of the positions lost during the recent Soviet offensive. Central and Northern Fronts: On both fronts the enemy has launched local counterattacks to regain ground lost during the Soviet offensive. In the north, small Red Army units attempting to cross the Stalin Canal, and attacking on the Karelian Isthmus, are being repulsed.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egyptian front remains quiet. The Germans are redistributing troops to reinforce flanks and to provide defense in depth. They are improving forward positions with emplacements and with mining operations, and are protecting landing beaches in the rear. Enemy MT and grounded AC near El Daba were bombed on September 21. Tobruk harbor was again bombed on night of 20th. In Madagascar, the Vohamar column reached Antalaha. There is an unconfirmed report that Tananarive has fallen.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The docks at Gizo and the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay were again bombed on September 21 by United Nations aircraft. A Japanese destroyer was sighted N of Bougainville Island moving NE, and 2 heavy cruisers were N of Malaita on a NW course. There was no enemy shipping at Gizo, Rekata Bay, or Maramasike Estuary on this date. In New Guinea there appears to be no change in the situation

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in the Owen Stanley area. United Nations AC attacked Buna for the tenth successive day. It is now reported that during a previous night raid on Rabaul two hits were scored on a large enemy vessel.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 in Cabot Strait (between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland); 1 W of Sable Island; 1 off Cape Canaveral (Florida); 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 3 at 20-00 N, 36-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 38-00 W; 57-00 N, 23-00 W; 56-00 N, 31-00 W; 49-30 N, 36-00 W; 48-15 N, 37-45 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 30-00 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 43-00 N, 68-00 W; 43-00 N, 36-00 W; 33-45 N, 73-55 W; 33-00 N, 49-00 W; 32-00 N, 33-00 W; 31-00 N, 30-00 W; 26-00 N, 44-00 W; 24-00 N, 70-00 W; 24-00 N, 58-00 W; 22-00 N, 53-00 W; 20-00 N, 48-00 W; 17-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 50-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N, 57-00 W; 12-00 N, 67-00 W; 10-00 N, 57-00 W; 09-00 N, 58-00 W; 09-00 N, 53-00 W; 02-00 N, 34-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W; 03-00 S, 28-00 W. Activities reported: September 16, SS OCEAN HONOR sunk at 12-48 N, 50-50 E; September 22, SS ATHEL SULTAN torpedoed at 58-24 N, 33-38 W; SS PAUL LUCKENBACH torpedoed at 10-03 N, 63-42 E; September 23, SS PENNMAR attacked at 58-25 N, 32-15 W; unidentified vessel attacked at 08-58 N, 59-35 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET 75-3-72
OSD Letter

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-23-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 22, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 23, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 23, 1942.

No. 194.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland, and in the northern shipping lanes has decreased. Along the U.S. coastline no activity is noted. The Trinidad area continues to indicate concentrated enemy action.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units astride the Black Sea Military Highway are slowly approaching the defenses of Glendzhik about 20 miles southeast of Novorossisk. Mixed Soviet units defending the coastal road and towns have all the advantages of fortified Circassian mountainous terrain plus naval installations. Both Glendzhik and Tuapse were bombed by enemy air force units. In the center, both arms of the enemy pincers, which endanger the entire Grozny-Ordzhonikidze area, continue to make headway against a determined Soviet stand. Southern Front: In the city of Stalingrad, the Soviet defenders continue to give ground slowly. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be no important change on either front, but there is decided increase in enemy air activity in the areas of Voronezh, Rzhov, and the Rybachi Peninsula in the far north.

(2) Western Europe. German activity reported in northwest Spain. Coruna sending station continues to be operated by Germans. Radib detection installation and airfield construction continue under German supervision.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Activities on Egyptian front were limited to normal patrolling and artillery fire. Tobruk was bombed night of September 18 and again the 19th. Enemy convoy was bombed off southwest coast of Greece September 20. On Madagascar, the Majunga column is now 25 miles from Tananarive. The Ambanja column has joined the armored car column moving up from Majunga in the vicinity of Befotaka. The column moving down the east coast from Diego Suarez is now at Sahamboya. Party which landed at Tamatave is now occupying Brickville. Enemy submarine was sighted in Gulf of Aden September 17. British cargo vessel was sunk off coast of Italian Somaliland September 15.

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e. ASIATIC THEATER. Myitkyina airdrome was bombed September 19. Direct hits were scored on runway, and heavy and accurate AA fire was encountered.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There has been relatively little activity on Guadalcanal during the past few days, but patrol activity was intensified September 20. This same date United Nations aircraft damaged a Japanese cruiser NW of the island and again bombed enemy shore installations at Rekata Bay. A Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers continues to operate in the Buin-Faisi area, and enemy fighter planes on September 19 are believed to have used the new landing-strip previously reported in preparation at Kihili (Buin). One Allied plane raided Buka airdrome on September 21, scoring hits on dispersal areas and runway. In New Guinea at Ioribaiwa there has been no change in ground situation. United Nations planes again strafed and bombed Buna-Kokoda track and damaged bridges and huts. At Rabaul 12 to 14 unidentified vessels were sighted; one destroyer and 1 cargo vessel were sighted at Cape Tawui N of Rabaul. Enemy Zero fighters silver in color, attempting to intercept reconnaissance planes, are considered to be new replacements.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 off Sable Island; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off St. Vincent; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Martinique; 1 off Fortaleza; 5 at 58-00 N, 29-00 W; 2 at 60-00 N, 23-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 42-00 W; 51-00 N, 36-00 W; 49-42 N, 64-00 W; 49-02 N, 63-59 W; 48-50 N, 34-40 W; 46-00 N, 37-00 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 43-00 N, 33-00 W; 42-47 N, 69-05 W; 35-00 N, 73-00 W; 35-00 N, 31-00 W; 34-00 N, 28-00 W; 31-28 N, 80-04 W; 31-00 N, 56-00 W; 29-00 N, 38-00 W; 29-00 N, 30-00 W; 24-00 N, 50-00 W; 23-00 N, 34-00 W; 22-00 N, 74-00 W; 22-00 N, 64-00 W; 19-00 N, 78-00 W; 17-00 N, 51-00 W; 17-00 N, 30-00 W; 16-00 N, 57-00 W; 14-00 N, 51-00 W; 12-00 N, 64-00 W; 10-00 N, 57-00 W; 09-00 N, 27-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 08-00 N, 53-00 W; 05-00 N, 33-00 W; 02-00 S, 33-00 W. Activities reported: September 19, SS MONTGOMERY torpedoed at 14-55 N, 60-00 W; September 21, SS SATURN missed by 2 torpedoes at 43-20 N, 61-01 W; trawler DON PINIZ attacked by sub and sunk off coast of Portugal; September 22, SS MATHILDA attacked by sub at 51-05 N, 44-16 W; trawler DELAES attacked by sub (date unknown) and sunk off coast of Portugal.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS.319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-42

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

By: Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-22-42
Initials J. S. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 21, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 22, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 22, 1942.

No. 193.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Submarine sighted NW Dutch Harbor on September 19. Atlantic: Submarine operations persist in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and in the northern shipping lanes. Activity is noted in Caribbean, and concentration continues in Trinidad area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the center, the enemy column headed for Ordzhonikidze has taken the town of Deiskoye, just east of the R.R. and only 17 miles from Darg-Kokh at the northern end of the Ossetian Military Highway (see G-2 Reports Nos. 153 and 158). This means that Kotlyarevskaya, the junction of the R.R. spur to Nalchik, is also in enemy hands. From Nalchik a bus line runs up the Baksar Valley to the foot of the trail over the Donguzorun Pass (see G-2 Report No. 166). In the Grozny area, the northern enemy column that has passed Mozdok, and now threatens to encircle the oil field area from the north and east, continues to make headway against strong Soviet resistance. Southern Front: In the city of Stalingrad the Soviet defenders continue to give ground slowly and only after stubborn resistance. Soviet counterattacks to break through from the north to relieve the city have so far failed. At the northern end of the front, the Soviet attack against Voronezh has collapsed. North of the city other attacks, while gaining a little ground, have so far failed to produce important results and are diminishing in intensity. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks along these fronts continue, but fail to gain important ground or break the enemy "Eastwall".

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Lull continues on the Egyptian front. Occupation of Madagascar progressing satisfactorily.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The runway at Tingka (35 miles SE of Bhamo) was seriously damaged and 2 largest buildings south of runway were demolished by U.S. bombers on September 18. Loiwing airfield (3 miles from Tingka) looked unserviceable with no activity observed.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese, on September 17, are believed to have flown 10 additional fighter aircraft into the New Guinea area (probably from the New Britain area). Japanese are using strong cavalry patrols at Kubo. At Hopoi (20 miles E of Lae) and at Paiawa (30 miles SE of Lae) landing strips apparently were under construction, September 20. There has been no change in the situation at Ioribaiwa. Allied aircraft September 20 probably destroyed 5 barges and a tug boat at Lae and strafed enemy positions on the Efogi-Buna track. Oil and supply dumps were set on fire. In the Solomons, other United Nations aircraft again bombed the wharf at Gizo. It is believed that Japanese may have mined both ends of Buka Passage.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 S of Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barbados; 2 off Trinidad; 4 at 58-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 61-00 N, 20-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 40-00 W; 52-15 N, 30-30 W; 51-00 N, 31-00 W; 49-00 N, 52-00 W; 48-00 N, 33-00 W; 46-30 N, 59-00 W; 46-00 N, 43-00 W; 45-00 N, 34-00 W; 44-00 N, 51-00 W; 43-20 N, 61-01 W; 40-00 N, 72-00 W; 37-00 N, 28-00 W; 34-30 N, 71-30 W; 32-00 N, 41-00 W; 32-00 N, 36-00 W; 29-00 N, 60-00 W; 27-00 N, 47-00 W; 27-00 N, 32-00 W; 25-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 82-00 W; 20-00 N, 30-00 W; 19-00 N, 67-00 W; 17-00 N, 55-00 W; 15-00 N, 61-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 12-00 N, 65-00 W; 12-00 N, 57-00 W; 12-00 N, 27-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-45 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 33-00 W; 08-00 N, 52-00 W; 01-00 N, 32-00 W; 03-45 S, 38-27 W. Activities reported: September 13, SS SUKONA, SS EMPIRE STEVENSON, SS EMPIRE BEAUMONT, SS ATHEL TEMPLEAR, SS JOHN PENN, SS OREGONIAN, SS MARY LUCKENBACH, SS MACOSTA, SS AFRICANDER, SS MACBETH sunk by enemy action at 76-00 N, 08-00 E; SS KENTUCKY sunk by enemy action at 68-40 N, 43-20 E; September 18, SS BREEDIJK torpedoed and believed sunk at 04-08 S, 08-36 W; September 19, SS OLAF FOSTENES attacked at 44-50 N, 42-00 W; September 20, SS EMPIRE HARTE BEESTE sunk at 56-25 N, 38-05 W. SS PAN YORK reported sunk (G-2 Report of September 19) reported in port. SS GLOXINIA reported probably sunk (G-2 Report of August 27) now believed still operating.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET, 6-3-78

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-21-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 20, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 21, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 21, 1942.

No. 192.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: There is a slight decrease in submarine activity in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Newfoundland area; however, concentration of effort continues in the northern shipping lanes. A minor increase is observed in activity off the U.S. coastline, particularly off the eastern coast of Florida. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean areas remain quiet. Concentration of effort continues in the Trinidad area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy columns continue to make slow progress down the Black Sea Military Highway against strongly held positions in the foothills. In the center, the enemy column which turned south at Prokhladnaya along the railroad line toward Ordzhonikidze has progressed about one third of the distance between those points and has taken the town of Terek which lies on the upper reaches of the Terek River. Another enemy column, which may have left the main line at Georjiyevsk and turned NE up the railroad spur along the Kuma River, has taken the town of Vladimirovka, about one-half way to the Caspian. In the Grozny area south of the Terek, Soviet units held the enemy in the Mozdok sector but continued to lose ground farther east. Southern Front: In the city of Stalingrad, stubborn Soviet resistance has caused the enemy again to change his tactics and intensify the assault with the help of his heavy artillery. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Voronezh area, the Soviet offensive continues, but it is believed that the losses are out of all proportion to the insignificant gains to date. Soviet attacks in the northern areas fail to gain ground.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egypt: Operations in Egypt continue to be limited to patrols. Movement of enemy transport in the rear of the northern sector is believed to be only in connection with the transfer of the German 90th Light Division to Mediterranean between El Daba and Sidi Abd El Rahman. There are indications that the Germans are preparing strong defenses on the present line. Two Axis ships were set afire by U.S. medium bombers in Tobruk Harbor, September 17. Two Axis merchant ships in convoy north of Tobruk were hit by R.A.F. bombers, September 18. Madagascar: On Madagascar the main British column moving

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Regraded Unclassified

on the capital met some resistance at Ankazobe, and its leading elements are now engaged south of this place. Patrols from Ambanja are operating in the Moromandia area. Another small force from Majunga is reconnoitering as far east as Port Berge. British forces which occupied Vohemar are proceeding south and have now crossed the Bemarivo River. Another British column from Tamatave is moving on Tananarive. The French in the Tananarive area are reported withdrawing to the south.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. American bomber scored one direct hit and strafed what appeared to be an oil barge north of Katha, September 17. Section of railroad near junction west of Katha was destroyed and several buildings in barracks area of Katha were damaged by bombing. Several bomb hits were scored on barracks at Namkam (50 miles SE of Bhamo) by United Nations bombers. One large steamer and 2 barges north of Shwebo and 1 large steamer and 4 barges 20 miles south of Katha were strafed. Myitkyina airdrome was reconnoitered on September 18 and reported in excellent condition.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. United Nations patrols were active September 19 in the Owen Stanley area of New Guinea as United Nations aircraft strafed the enemy line of communications and renewed bombing attacks on Lac, Buna, and Buka airdromes. An enemy cargo vessel was set on fire in Vitiaz Strait (N of Lac). Under cover of darkness, a few Japanese aircraft made another unsuccessful raid on Port Moresby. Enemy activity in the Solomons area appears to be static, except for 20 enemy vessels (including 4 light cruisers, some destroyers, and some transports), 10 four-engine flying boats, and 3 float planes--all of which were reported at anchor on the morning of September 18 at a point tentatively located as off New Georgia Island. United Nations aircraft September 18-19 raided shore installations at Gizo and Rekata Bay setting fires and scoring hits on beached float biplanes. No enemy shipping apparent at Gizo, Rekata Bay, or Maramasike Estuary.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 S of Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Cape Race (Newfoundland); 1 off Lurcher Shoals (E of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia); 1 off St. Augustine (Florida); 1 off Dry Tortugas (SW of Florida); 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off St. Lucia; 1 off Barbados; 4 off Trinidad; 3 each at 59-00 N, 24-00 W; 09-00 N, 58-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 34-00 W; 56-16 N, 29-00 W; 54-00 N, 44-30 W; 52-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-03 N, 66-57 W; 47-00 N, 42-00 W; 46-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 39-00 W; 43-00 N, 35-00 W; 40-13 N, 72-50 W; 39-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-00 N, 33-00 W; 33-00 N, 41-00 W; 28-00 N, 42-00 W; 27-00 N, 64-00 W; 25-31 N, 80-00 W; 24-00 N, 74-00 W; 23-00 N, 33-00 W; 23-00 N, 30-00 W; 19-00 N, 53-00 W; 15-00 N, 69-00 W; 15-00 N, 27-00 W; 11-02 N, 57-05 W; 11-00 N, 33-00 W; 08-00 N, 53-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 06-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: September 6, schooner HELEN FORSEY shelled and sunk at 28-35 N, 57-35 W; September 18, SS NORFOLK torpedoed and sunk at 08-36 N, 59-20 W; September 19, SS PETRO-FUEL attacked at 37-10 N, 74-21 W; unidentified vessel attacked at 34-52 N, 42-00 W.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-20-42
Initials J. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 19, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 20, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 20, 1942.

No. 191.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue patrolling northern shipping lanes. Numerous sightings made in Gulf of St. Lawrence and off coast of Newfoundland. Activity is noted along U.S. coast. Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean quiet. Operations continue in area E and SE of Trinidad. Domestic Events: Large forest fire reported in Nevada County, California, September 19. Six small forest fires vicinity Oroville, Butte County, California, and three small forest fires vicinity Lincoln, Placer County, California, September 18. Flax shed outside walls of Oregon State Prison, Salem, reported on fire September 19; this is third shed to burn since July 25. Fire occurred in main building of Southern Oregon Sugar Mill, Central Point, Oregon, September 19, causing \$25,000 damage.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Germans make further attacks on fortified areas in Terek sector. Bitter fighting undiminished in Stalingrad. Russian attacks against Voronezh continue.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Continuing lull on Egyptian front. In southern sector, mine field is being laid by enemy. After three-minute bombardment, Tamatave on east coast of Madagascar surrendered to British naval forces. French troops fled to capital, Tananarive, by rail. On northeast coast of Madagascar, Antalaha was captured by column from Vohemar; in northwest, Port Berge was taken by troops from Majunga.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. United Nations aircraft continue to harass enemy bases in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. Night raids September 17-18 on Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul and the fields at Lae and Salamaua resulted in large fires being started. United Nations planes on September 18 strafed enemy communications and supply points in the Buna-Kokoda area, destroying vehicles and huts. The situation at Ioribaiwa still is unchanged, but United Nations patrols are active.

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Enemy pack trains were sighted September 18 on Buna-Kokoda track. Because of bomb craters and water, the airdrome at Buna does not appear to be usable; of 15 camouflaged planes on the ground, only 3 appear serviceable. Twelve enemy vessels including 1 probable cruiser, 2 supply ships, 1 tanker, and 1 seaplane carrier were reported in Buin-Faisi area of Solomons early evening of September 17. Two vessels were sighted September 18 in Sawatatoi Bay on north coast of Normanby Island; unconfirmed reports indicate 50-70 Japanese living in a village on north side of island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 each off Cape Gaspe and Father Point (vicinity Anticosti Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 1 off Cape San Roque (near Natal, Brazil); 2 at 46-30 N, 58-00 W; 1 each at 62-00 N, 19-00 W; 54-00 N, 37-00 W; 54-00 N, 33-00 W; 52-00 N, 30-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-00 N, 43-00 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 43-10 N, 70-00 W; 42-00 N, 40-00 W; 40-12 N, 72-15 W; 37-00 N, 34-00 W; 36-00 N, 31-00 W; 33-00 N, 41-00 W; 31-00 N, 81-00 W; 30-00 N, 40-00 W; 27-00 N, 38-00 W; 25-00 N, 68-00 W; 25-00 N, 29-00 W; 21-00 N, 75-00 W; 21-00 N, 51-00 W; 15-00 N, 27-00 W; 14-00 N, 61-00 W; 14-00 N, 33-00 W; 13-30 N, 58-30 W; 12-34 N, 60-10 W; 10-59 N, 61-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 57-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-15 N, 57-05 W; 08-00 N, 55-60 W; 07-00 N, 30-00 W; 06-00 N, 51-00 W. Activity reported: August 30, SS WEST LASHAWAY torpedoed and sunk 300 to 400 miles E of Trinidad.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-92A
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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET, 5-3-72
OSD

By: Ruth A. C. of S., G-2
Date: 9-19-42
Initials: G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 18, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 19, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 19, 1942.

WAZ

No. 190.

1. ENEELY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity still continues in the northern shipping lanes, especially off Newfoundland, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some activity is noted along the eastern seaboard and in the Caribbean. Intensive activity still exists in the West Indies, with a particularly heavy concentration noted in the Lesser Antilles and in the area S and E of Trinidad.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the center, and south of the Terok, enemy units in a large-scale attack continue to gain ground against stubbornly defended Soviet positions. Southern Front: In the city of Stalingrad, enemy mopping-up operations continue against a stubborn hand-to-hand defense bolstered by the arrival of a few fresh reserves and rainy weather. In the north, a renewed Soviet offensive of growing intensity against the enemy-held Voronezh bridgehead failed to reduce the strong point, but succeeded in gaining some ground and improving Red Army positions at other points above and below the city. Central and Northern Fronts: Renewed Soviet attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen, in the Volkhov area, and north of Lake Omega fail to gain ground. The latter is the first large-scale operation against the Finns since the Svir offensive broke down.

(2) Western Europe. It is reported that the TIRPITZ (battle-ship) and two destroyers were in the Narvik area on September 18.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt patrolling by both sides continues. Axis reconnaissance in southern sector was increased. Late reports indicate that during the recent operations seven German 88-mm dual purpose guns were either destroyed or captured, and that 54 German tanks were destroyed. Total German tank strength is now estimated at 150 runners and 40 others. The Italians are estimated to have 150 runners and 100 others, plus 20 light tanks. On September 16, hits were scored by U.S. bombers on 1 large vessel, 1 medium vessel, and on 2 wrecks used as piers in the harbor at Benghazi. In the northern sector on Madagascar, British forces are mopping up in the Maronandia-Ambanja area. The column moving on Tananarive from Majunga is now five miles south of Andriba. On September 18 the British effected a landing

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with one brigade on the east coast at Tamatave. French forces in this area consist of one battalion of native infantry, one detachment of six 75-mm guns, and a group of 775 reservists. Total strength is about 1,785.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On September 12 Myitkyina runway bombed, buildings and troops strafed, and a wooden bridge damaged. Bombs caused landslide blocking road north of Taungup. Blast shelters were noted under construction at Mingaladon; 13 serviceable planes seen. On September 14, four ships were reported in approaches to Rangoon, 8 at dock. Twin-engine Japanese bomber reported over Calcutta same day. Air reconnaissance showed much rolling stock in Mandalay station and yards, 16 steamers and barges in bay; accurate AA fire encountered. Reconnaissance over Chindwin Valley September 16 showed no activity between Tamanthi and Kalowa. Heavy 75-mm AA fire encountered at Kalowa, where steamer was successfully strafed and bombs dropped. Indications have been received that the Japanese Imperial conference reported held September 16th with the Emperor presiding may have been a routine meeting of the Privy Council.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The situation at Ioribaiwa (32 miles north of Port Moresby) is generally unchanged, with ground forces maintaining contact; United Nations aircraft on September 17 attacked enemy bases at Buna, Salamaua, and Rabaul. At least half of 30 landing barges at Sanananda were destroyed in a second raid and large fires set in supply dumps. At Salamaua a direct hit was scored on a wrecked vessel, starting fires. In Rabaul area fires visible for 30 miles were started at Lakunai airdrome. Same date one enemy aircraft made unsuccessful raid on Port Moresby. The Japanese in the Solomons area appear active in airdrome construction. A strip 750 yards long has been cleared at Buin, and at Buka the runway has been extended to at least 1500 yards. There is also reported a clearing inland from Kessa (Buka area). At Buka 8 heavy bombers (2 probably damaged) and 3 fighters were observed. Sightings on September 17 of enemy naval activity in the Buin-Faisi area again included a possible aircraft carrier, in addition to 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 2 seaplane tenders, 11 destroyers, 4 cargo vessels, and 8 flying boats. Previous sightings on September 16 revealed possible cruiser and 1 small vessel in Wide Bay, New Britain, and 1 large vessel off Gasmata.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Four to six enemy warships were reported in Central Gilberts on September 16. Enemy reconnaissance planes were reported over Kuria, Maiana, Aranuka and Beru on September 16-17.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 off Anticosti Island; 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Florida Straits; 1 in eastern Gulf of Mexico; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off St. Lucia; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 3 off Trinidad; 5 at 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 2 at 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 2 at 09-00 N, 54-00 W; 1 each at 48-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-00 N, 59-30 W; 47-30 N, 60-00 W; 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 42-00 N, 44-00 W; 40-20 N, 70-30 W; 38-00 N, 28-00 W; 34-00 N, 38-00 W; 32-45 N, 40-15 W; 32-00 N, 37-00 W; 28-00 N, 27-00 W; 28-00 N, 79-00 W; 24-00 N, 41-00 W; 23-00 N, 72-00 W; 22-00 N, 65-00 W; 22-00 N, 52-00 W; 18-00 N, 75-00 W; 17-00 N, 29-00 W; 16-00 N, 61-00 W; 16-00 N, 34-00 W; 10-00 N, 58-00 W; 10-00 N, 30-00 W; 08-36 N, 59-37 W; 08-03 N, 58-13 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 05-00 N, 51-00 W; 05-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: September 14, SS HARBOROUGH torpedoed and sunk 60 miles off Tobago (West Indies); September

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16, SS PAN YORK torpedoed and sunk at 49-10 N, 67-05 W; September 17,
SS MAE torpedoed, shelled, and sunk at 08-03 N, 58-13 W; September 18,
SS SORVANGER attacked at 08-25 N, 59-35 W. SS KIOTO, reported on Septem-
ber 16 as torpedoed, now reported aground.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 5-3-72
OSD Letter

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-18-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 17, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 18, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 18, 1942

No. 189.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity intensified in Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland coast, and in northern shipping lanes. Concentration is especially heavy in the Lesser Antilles, and E and S of Trinidad. Domestic Events: Explosion occurred at St. Louis Ordnance Plant, St. Louis, Mo., September 16.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: There is little change on this front. Fierce fighting continues in the Grozny area. Southern Front: The battle for Stalingrad has reached the mopping-up stage. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks against Voronezh and north of Moscow have failed to gain ground.

(2) Western Europe. German pressure on France for merchant tonnage continues, and it is estimated Germany may get as much as 79,000 tons (38 ships). It is reported the ships will be delivered soon to Italian port by Italian crews for shipment of supplies to Libya.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Operations in Egypt were limited to normal patrols with somewhat increased artillery fire in the northern sector. One enemy ship was hit and set afire by U.S. heavy bombers at Suda Bay, Crete, during daylight September 14. Other ships were possibly hit, and bursts were observed on docks. Italian Trieste Division has been moved forward to the Deir El Munassib area to join elements of the German 21st Armored and 90th Light divisions. Remainder of 90th Light is believed to have been withdrawn to the El Daba area. Negotiations for an armistice in Madagascar have been broken off by the French governor. The British are still encountering only slight opposition.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Reconnaissance September 13 revealed 6 AC on field at Magwe, 13 at Mingaladon, and 7 near Falam. Three single-engine enemy planes were seen on a satellite field near Akyab, September 12. Enemy warning system operating at Hanoi. Twelve aircraft observed at field south of Hanoi, September 14.

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Regraded Unclassified

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. Enemy bases in the Solomons-New Britain area were strongly attacked on September 16 by United Nations planes. Docks and buildings on Gizo Island were damaged in 2 raids. Five strafing attacks on Rekata Bay resulted in fires and damage to oil drums and to 1 plane on the beach. Fires were also started at Buka airdrome, and at Vunakanau airdrome (Rabaul area) the runway was damaged. Enemy shipping remains active in the Buin-Faisi area, and there is continued movement of enemy vessels in the Choiscul-New Georgia area. The strong enemy naval force reported yesterday east of Guadalcanal has not been subsequently reported. The present enemy activity in the Solomons area may indicate a major air and naval attack in the near future. The Japanese are again applying heavy pressure in the Ioribaiva sector, New Guinea, despite attacks by United Nations planes here and at Buna. Enemy barges at Sanananda (Buna area) were damaged. In Timor the Japanese are reported to have landed 300 additional troops at Vila de Manatuto. Sightings, September 16:- Buin-Faisi area: 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 4 cargo vessels, 1 gunboat. Gizo-Choiscul area: 4 destroyers, 3 cargo vessels, 30 aircraft, air-borne. Huon Gulf: 2 cruisers, escorted by 2 Japanese Zeros. Sanananda: 22 barges.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 S of Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Flemish Cap (46-47 N, 44-57 W); 1 off Key West; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off St. Lucia; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 3 at 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 53-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 29-00 W; 49-30 N, 66-30 W; 49-30 N, 64-45 W; 48-00 N, 60-00 W; 48-00 N, 40-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 44-00 N, 64-00 W; 42-00 N, 32-00 W; 41-00 N, 49-00 W; 40-30 N, 71-00 W; 33-00 N, 41-00 W; 33-00 N, 32-00 W; 31-00 N, 77-00 W; 25-00 N, 80-00 W; 24-00 N, 50-00 W; 24-00 N, 27-00 W; 23-00 N, 32-00 W; 22-00 N, 45-00 W; 21-30 N, 76-00 W; 20-00 N, 67-00 W; 18-00 N, 76-00 W; 17-00 N, 61-00 W; 14-00 N, 31-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 56-00 W; 11-34 N, 60-09 W; 10-55 N, 60-15 W; 10-00 N, 53-00 W; 09-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-45 N, 57-15 W; 04-00 N, 48-00 W; 10-00 S, 30-00 W. Activities reported: August 17, SS SAMUEL JOHNSON attacked at 09-40 N, 52-40 W; September 12, SS LIMA torpedoed and sunk at 02-35 N, 11-22 W; September 15, SS SORHOLTZ torpedoed and sunk at 10-45 N, 60-00 W; SS INGER ELIZABETH torpedoed and sunk at 48-51 N, 64-03 W; September 16, SS JOANNIS torpedoed and sunk at 49-10 N, 67-05 W; SS COMMERCIAL TRADER torpedoed and sunk at 11-15 N, 59-40 W; SS LACONIA attacked and sunk at 06-20 S, 13-10 W. Unidentified vessel reported attacked at 49-05 N, 67-04 W (G-2 Report of September 17), identified as the SS ESSEX LANCE.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-78
OSD Letter

From: A. C. of S., G-2
Date: 9-17-42
Initials: J. D. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT; September 3; 1942
To: 1201 GCT, September 16, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 17, 1942.

No. 12

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: During this period there has been a substantial movement of light enemy naval craft, supply ships, and transports in the Aleutian area, but enemy air activity has been slight. Enemy installations have been reported only on Attu, Kiska, and Little Kiska islands. The Kiska installations were attacked from the air on the 4th and the 8th; on the 14th American bombers and fighters carried out an attack, which resulted in enemy casualties estimated at 500, and in loss to the enemy of at least 6 planes, the sinking of 2 mine sweepers, and damage to other shipping in the harbor. Enemy stores were fired and a large explosion was caused in the dock area. Reconnaissance on this date indicated increase in enemy construction on Kiska Island.

Atlantic: Enemy pressure against Allied shipping on the high seas and in coastal waters of the western Atlantic has not subsided. In comparison with 33 attacks being recorded west of the 30th meridian in the previous period, 36 were reported for this period. Enemy submarine activity continues in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area, with particular intensity noted in the northern shipping lanes in the immediate vicinity of Newfoundland. Only scattered activity was noted off the Atlantic seaboard. In the Norfolk area, a number of enemy magnetic mines were swept up and exploded. In the Lesser Antilles, especially in the Trinidad area, enemy submarine activity was most intense; there were many attacks on marine traffic in that region. The Gulf of Mexico and most of the expanse of the Caribbean showed less activity, although there were submarine sightings.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. There is little change in the front line since last report. However, from Stalingrad south, the enemy has greatly improved his position. In the North Caucasus, the enemy now holds two of the four Black Sea ports and threatens the others. In the Trans-Caucasus, the enemy has succeeded in breaking through with small numbers of mountain units and in the west threatens the port of Sukhumi. The Grozny oil fields, Astrakhan, and the lower Volga are immediately threatened by mechanized units. Stalingrad is most seriously threatened. The enemy's bid for the Black Sea continues, with his position improving daily. Enemy air units are still massed before Stalingrad. There is an occasional bombing in the Murmansk area. Soviet air units have gone farther afield and have had some success in East Prussia and bordering areas.

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WEGANS
OSD Letter, 5-3-44

(2) Western Europe. The positions of the LUETZOW (pocket battleship) and NUERNBERG (light cruiser) still remain unknown. The HIPPER (heavy cruiser), the SCHEER (pocket battleship), the KOELN (light cruiser), and four destroyers were last reported at Altenfjord, Northern Norway. The TIRPITZ (battleship) was last reported in the Narvik area.

(3) Southern Europe. The Turkish Army is holding maneuvers on an extensive scale in European Turkey (Eastern Thrace). Extreme secrecy is being maintained, and all foreign observers and attaches are excluded. A reinforced Italian division has been sent to Sardinia. German troop movements through Bulgaria have increased.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER. On September 2, German armored units, which had reached Alam el Bueib in the Egyptian fighting, began withdrawing to the south and west. British armored forces, which had chosen to maneuver to the flanks of the German push rather than to meet it head-on, began closing in. British air power and artillery were directed on Rommel's supply columns in the forward areas. In addition, the 2nd New Zealand Division, which was deployed along the northern edge of the German break-through, launched an offensive southward in the hope of cutting through the enemy's lines of communication. The German armored units were brought back rapidly into the gap in the British lines, paused momentarily in the vicinity Deir el Munassib to bolster the Italians who were attempting to stop the New Zealand offensive, and then with the help of the German 90th Light Division established an antitank screen from Deir el Munassib to Qaret el Himeimat to prevent a British counteroffensive.

At the present time, the front line is about where it was just prior to the start of the operations. Neither side seems to be preparing for an immediate offensive. German armored units have been removed to the rear of the central sector, and British front line troops are being relieved by fresh units from the Delta.

In the Egyptian-Libyan area, the United Nations still maintain air superiority over the Axis, whose planes are largely used defensively. Several enemy dive-bomber attacks have been broken up by RAF fighters. Enemy shipping has suffered heavily from U.S. and RAF planes; British planes have been active over Sicily and the Mediterranean, while U.S. heavy bombers have made successful raids on enemy bases in Crete. During the past two weeks Rommel has received an undetermined number of fighter plane reinforcements but not enough to offset the Anglo-American superiority.

On September 10, British forces started operations intended to complete the occupation of Madagascar. Landings were initially effected on Nosy Be Island, at Majunga, and at Morondava, all on the west coast. From Majunga and Morondava, columns are moving on the capital, Tananarive. The Majunga column is now at Andriba, 110 miles north of Tananarive, while the force landed at Morondava has advanced to Ambositra, 120 miles south of the capital. Another British force from the original garrison at Diego Suarez has moved south through Ambanja to contact a fourth British landing party, which occupied Morondavia on September 13. French opposition has been negligible, but the major concentrations of forces are deployed for the defense of the capital. There are some indications that the French will soon sue for an armistice.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-44

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General information reports that the French are continuing their preparations for resisting any invasion of either North or West Africa. Vichy is reported as having agreed to permit the Germans to send one observer to Dakar for a "temporary" stay. Boisson is reported to have stated that he would resign if the observer did not depart at the end of 21 days.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In northern China, at the beginning of the period, 10,000 Japanese troops were reported to be concentrated on the railroad between Kweihwa and Tsining in Suiyuan Province. In Chokiang Province, the Japanese continued their withdrawals to the vicinity of Kinwa and Lanchi. Enemy activity in Kwangtung Province was limited to local skirmishing north of Canton. At Hongkong the Japanese were reported, without confirmation, to be emplacing twelve-inch guns. There was no change in Yunnan Province or Burma.

In Indo-China, 15,000 Japanese troops were reported, without confirmation, to have landed at Saigon from Singapore.

In India the situation was outwardly quieter, but incidents of rail sabotage and civil disturbance continued. Various factories are still closed. The situation in Bihar was unsettled, and feeling in the North-West Frontier Province became more intense at the end of the period.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Action in the Southwest Pacific during the first two weeks in September was marked by a Japanese overland attack directed against United Nations positions at Port Moresby. Shortly after September 1, the enemy with reinforced strength increased his pressure in the Kokoda area and by a series of infiltration and flanking movements forced United Nations land forces to withdraw to the south slope of the Owen Stanley Range, where fighting still continues in the Efogi area, about 44 miles NE of Port Moresby. United Nations planes daily strafed enemy parties and communications in this area. Other United Nations planes heavily bombed Japanese airfields at Buna, Lae, and Salamaua. United Nations planes on September 11 sank 1 Japanese destroyer off Normanby Island and damaged another, and on September 13 sank 1 cargo vessel and damaged 4 others near the Tanimbar Islands in the Banda Sea. Other aircraft attacked cargo vessels at Saumlakki on Jamdena Island in this area.

The enemy has continued to concentrate shipping at Rabaul Harbor, and there has been considerable enemy naval activity in the Buin-Faisi area. The sighting of possible aircraft carriers in this area and south of Buka, September 10, and the sighting of cruisers and destroyers indicated the formation of possible task forces for operations to the south.

During the past few days, the Japanese have intensified their operations in the lower Solomons. Through night infiltrations during the last two weeks a considerable enemy force was assembled on Guadalcanal; supported by aircraft and naval vessels, this force has attacked United Nations forces. Enemy vessels on the night of September 12-13 shelled shore positions. Enemy aircraft on September 9, 10, 11, made successive raids on Guadalcanal; United Nations aircraft downed 20 of an estimated 76 enemy planes. Enemy aircraft attacked again on September 13 and 14, and 14 more enemy planes were shot down. United Nations land forces on September 11 raided a force of 3,000 Japanese troops at Tasimboko Bay and on night of September 13-14 successfully repulsed an

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enemy ground attack on the airfield at Guadalcanal.

E. PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese forces during this period occupied several islands in the central Gilberts. Enemy air and naval activity persisted throughout the period, particularly in the vicinity of Abemama, Kufia, and Boru, moving in a generally SE direction.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 Situation
(4-16-42)

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SECRET 6-3-78
OSD Letter

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-17-42
Initials J. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 16, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 17, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 17, 1942.

No. 188.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Operations of enemy submarines in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the coast of Newfoundland continue. Slight activity is noted along U.S. coast, in the Straits of Florida, and in the Caribbean. Concentration of activity continues in the Lesser Antilles and Trinidad area. Domes- tic Events: A heavy explosion occurred at the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., September 16.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, Axis units proceeding SE of Novorossisk along the Military Highway are encountering stiff resistance from Red Marine detachments defending the small coastal towns of Kabardinka and Gelendzhik. In the center, Red Army units south of Mozdok have had some local success and have recaptured a small village. Farther to the east in what may be the beginning of an encircling movement, enemy forces continue to gain ground. Southern Front: The defense of Stalingrad has reached the street fighting stage, and it is believed that the defenders have been separated into a north group and a south group by an enemy wedge. Enemy air units not engaged in the assault on the city continue to attack Soviet R.R. and road communications around Astrakhan and the mouth of the Volga. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on either front, although Soviet attacks near Rzhev and in the Leningrad area continue in some force.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. The Bulgarian Army has headquarters as follows: First Army, Sofia; Second Army, Rakovski; Third Army, Varna; Fourth Army, Plevna; Fifth Army, Skoplje; Serbian Occupation Corps, Nish. About 2,000 Germans are reported at Varna. The Bulgarian 16th Division is at Xanthi in Greek Thrace. In Greece, the Germans have developed a large supply depot in Sparta. This supplies North Africa. Concrete defenses are being built at Laurium.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British artillery fire on the Egyptian front has been somewhat increased, but operations are still limited to patrolling. Harbor facilities and stores were very heavily bombed by RAF and U.S. bombers at both Tobruk and Benghazi dur-

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ing combined sea, air, and land raids on night of the 13th. Two enemy submarines fired on air transport stratoliner about halfway between Ascension Island and Cape Palmas on the 15th. French Governor of Madagascar has requested the British Commander there to stop operations preparatory to negotiating an armistice. General DeGaulle has departed from Boirut for Brazzaville; it is probable that he will also visit Cairo and London.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Japan, Imperial Conference was reported held on September 16, with emperor presiding. Such conferences are rare and consider matters of gravest importance. Same date, General Shunroku Hata, Japanese C. in C. in China, was quoted as saying that the East Asia War was about to take an important step in cooperation with the war in Europe. Attention is again invited to observance of Aviation Day by Japan on September 20. Previous observances were marked by large-scale air operations. Day may have great significance this year.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There has been some decrease in the intensity of the fighting on Guadalcanal. United Nations forces still hold their positions. A strong Japanese naval task force has been operating to the E of Guadalcanal in the vicinity of the Santa Cruz Islands. On September 12 an aircraft carrier and 1 heavy cruiser were in this area, moving west. In this same general area, United Nations planes on September 14 attacked a force of 2 battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 2 cargo vessels proceeding on a NW course and scored possible hits on both battleships. United Nations planes on September 15 again bombed Rekata Bay, silencing AA positions and destroying 1 seaplane. Same date, an enemy force of 3 heavy cruisers, 1 large destroyer, and 1 submarine was sighted between Kolombangara and Choiseul Island in the Solomons. United Nations aircraft attacked this force September 16 and damaged 2 cruisers. At Buin on Bougainville Island the presence of numerous motor vehicles indicates further development of an advance land base. Additional enemy destroyers have moved into this area, making a total of 13 estimated on September 15. Expansion of Buka airdrome appears to be in progress. United Nations aircraft on September 15 attacked shipping at Rabaul, setting on fire 1 large ship. Intercepting enemy Zeros appeared to be slow in climb and did not press home their attacks. One was shot down. Same date, other United Nations planes bombed landing barges and installations near Buna, and further harassed enemy troops in the Efogi area. On the ground in this area, Japanese have advanced to Ioribaiwa (12 miles S of Efogi), where heavy fighting continues.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy naval units, part of Solomons action, were sighted NE of Santa Cruz area moving W September 12, NW September 14. Details reported under Southwest Pacific Theater.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns (Newfoundland); 1 in Gulf of Maine; 1 in Old Bahama Passage; 1 in eastern Florida Straits; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Bahia; 4 at 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N; 35-00 W; 54-00 N; 26-00 W; 53-00 N; 35-00 W; 50-00 N; 32-00 W; 49-28 N; 65-20 W; 49-05 N; 67-04 W; 49-00 N; 64-00 W; 48-50 N; 62-05 W; 47-00 N; 49-00 W; 44-00 N; 61-15 W; 41-00 N; 37-00 W; 41-00 N; 28-00 W; 39-00 N; 54-00 W; 36-00 N; 31-00 W; 35-00 N; 29-00 W; 34-00 N; 75-00 W; 33-30 N; 40-30 W; 33-00 N; 46-00 W; 27-00 N; 29-00 W; 26-00 N; 48-00 W; 24-00 N, 70-00 W; 19-40 N, 75-51 W; 19-30 N, 62-30 W; 19-00 N, 48-00 W;

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14-00 N; 60-00 W; 14-00 N; 54-00 W; 12-00 N; 61-30 W; 11-14 N; 60-21 W;
10-00 N; 60-00 W; 10-00 N; 57-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-00 N, 51-00 W;
05-00 S, 29-00 W; 20-00 S, 39-00 W. Activities reported: September 16,
unidentified vessel attacked at 47-35 N, 51-44 W; unidentified vessel
attacked at 49-05 N, 67-04 W. Unidentified vessel reported attacked at
48-51 N, 64-05 W (report of September 16) was SS SATURNUS. SS PRESE-
NIK KOPAJTIC, reported attacked at 11-05 N, 60-46 W (report of September
16), reached port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-16-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 15, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 16, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 16, 1942

No. 187.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy shore installations and shipping at Kiska raided in low altitude attack by considerable force of bombers and fighters, September 14. Two enemy mine sweepers near submarine net were sunk; direct hits and near misses were made on 3 large cargo boats, a barge, and several small vessels. Large fires were observed in camp and base areas. Four Zeros and 1 biplane shot down and 1 four-engine patrol plane destroyed on water. Three submarines were strafed by our fighters as well as installations in harbor area where stores near dock exploded. Estimated 500 Japanese casualties with 1 enemy biplane and 1 Zero possibly escaping. Aerial reconnaissance revealed no Japanese on Gareloi or Semosopohnoi islands. Area west and south of old camp Kiska is reported to be solid with new buildings. One enemy destroyer, 1 submarine, and 1 minelayer at Chicagof Harbor, Attu; also 4 submarines, 3 large cargo ships, and 3 tender-type boats at Kiseby. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operations noted in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Concentration gathering off Florida-Georgia coast. Considerable activity in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Fire of undetermined origin at Aluminum and Magnesium Inc., Sandusky, Ohio. On September 15, a fire delayed the construction of buildings at Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Indiana.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units continue to improve their positions south of Novorossisk. In the center, Soviet units defending the oil fields have been again forced back. Southern Front: The situation of the Russians at Stalingrad continues to deteriorate. Attacking enemy units are taking the longer method of softening up the city with bombs and shells rather than expending the manpower needed in an immediate mass attack. The Soviets continue to hold a bridgehead on west bank of the Don south of German-held Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be no important change on either front. A Soviet commando raid W of Murmansk has caused a retaliation enemy air raid on the Murmansk air fields.

(2) Western Europe. Four unidentified airplanes operating singly, including 1 seaplane, probably a Dornier 24, were observed over Iceland on September 14. There was no offensive action.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egyptian front remains quiet. Ports of Benghazi and Tobruk as well as several enemy landing grounds heavily attacked night of September 13 by U.S. heavy and medium bombers. Fires and explosions at both ports and hits among grounded AC. Heavy AA but no night fighters encountered. Of the two British columns in Madagascar moving on the capital, the Majunga force has reached Andriba and the force from Morondava is now at Ambositra. The British column from Diego Suarez moving down the west coast has now passed Ambanja. A naval landing has been effected at Moromandia, just south of Ambanja, and French forces formerly at Ambanja are thought to be caught between these two British forces.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Thirty enemy fighters and 12 bombers were observed at Hanoi but no aircraft at Haiphong. Heavy AA fire was encountered at both places by a reconnaissance plane.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese appear to have launched combined air, naval, and ground operations against United Nations positions in Guadalcanal. It is evident that strong elements of the attacking force have been moving down from the Rabaul and Bougainville areas. Enemy naval vessels shelled shore positions during nights of September 12 and 13; enemy aircraft made 3 attacks on September 13 and 14. United Nations forces opposing these actions shot down 14 Japanese aircraft and scored a possible hit on 1 enemy vessel. United Nations forces in heavy fighting during the night of September 13-14 repulsed an enemy ground attack, the objective of which was the capture of the airfield. Weather conditions have helped to screen Japanese naval activity. United Nations planes on September 13 located and attacked 4 Japanese seaplanes in Rekata Bay, destroying one and probably destroying the others. In the New Guinea area, the situation at Efogi remains generally unchanged, but patrol activity is increasing. The enemy has apparently reinforced his forward elements. Allied aircraft attacked enemy positions in this area, and in the Banda Sea area twice attacked Saumlakki on Jamdena Island scoring several near misses on cargo vessels in the harbor.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Iceland; 2 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Bell Island (Newfoundland); 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Key West; 1 in East Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Mona Passage; 1 off Curacao; 3 at 52-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 25-00 W; 48-30 N, 42-00 W; 48-20 N, 53-10 W; 48-00 N, 45-00 W; 47-00 N, 59-00 W; 47-00 N, 43-00 W; 42-00 N, 55-00 W; 39-00 N, 52-00 W; 39-00 N, 42-00 W; 38-00 N, 38-00 W; 37-00 N, 27-00 W; 36-00 N, 74-00 W; 34-00 N, 36-00 W; 34-00 N, 35-00 W; 31-00 N, 80-00 W; 30-00 N, 49-00 W; 30-00 N, 27-00 W; 28-00 N, 46-00 W; 27-00 N, 69-00 W; 17-00 N, 77-00 W; 17-00 N, 53-00 W; 16-00 N, 62-00 W; 15-00 N, 51-00 W; 13-00 N, 58-00 W; 11-14 N, 62-06 W; 11-05 N, 60-46 W; 10-47 N, 63-30 W; 10-00 N, 58-00 W; 09-00 N, 53-00 W; 06-10 N, 47-48 W; 01-00 S, 43-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W; 05-00 S, 26-00 W; 11-00 S, 34-00 W; 18-00 S, 38-00 W. Activities reported: - September 9, SS JOHN A. HALLOWAY torpedoed and sunk at 14-10 N, 71-30 W. September 13, SS EMPIRE LUGARD and SS VILJA torpedoed at 12-15 N, 63-42 W (the former sunk, latter returning to port); SS OLIVER ELLSWORTH and SS STALINGRAD torpedoed and sunk at 75-52 N, 07-55 W. September 14, SS KIOTO torpedoed at 11-04 N, 60-40 W; unidentified ship

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torpedoed at 47-58 N, 43-22 W. September 15, SS PREDSEDNIK KOPAJTIC attacked by sub at 11-05 N, 60-46 W; SS SANTA CECILIA attacked by sub at 38-27 N, 55-44 W; unidentified ship attacked by sub at 48-51 N, 64-05 W. September 16, unidentified ship (report of September 14) attacked at 12-15 N, 63-42 W, now reported as SS SURINAME.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2

Date 9-15-42

Initials G.S.S.

G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 14, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 15, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 15, 1942

No. 186.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Reconnaissance indicates no enemy activity on Tanaga, Kanaga, and Adak. Atlantic: In recent days, a number of German mines have been exploded in sweeping operations in Norfolk area. Enemy submarine operations continue in shipping lanes off Newfoundland. Activity also noted off New Jersey, off Florida-Georgia coasts, and in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Twelve electrically controlled dynamite charges exploded under westbound Burlington Zephyr in Iowa; train not derailed but damage to parts underneath and broken windows resulted. Fire reported at Twin Cities Ordnance Plant. Fire in cork supply concentrated in army area at Newark.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units continue to better their position in the foothills east of the port and city of Novorossisk. In the center, defending Red Army units again fell back as the enemy bridgehead south of the Terek slowly expanded toward the oil fields. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad situation, there is little change. Enemy units continue to penetrate deeper into the defenses. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be little change on either front. Soviet air forces again successfully raided military objectives in East Prussia.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Activities on the Egyptian front were again limited to patrols. A sea-borne raid was carried out by the British on Tobruk with RAF cooperation. Tobruk was bombed and Matruh Harbor was mined from the air on night of 11th. Formation of 20 JU-87's escorted by 20 fighters was intercepted by RAF on afternoon of 12th; two enemy AC were destroyed, 7 probably destroyed, and 9 were damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Mandalay railroad yards bombed by British bombers September 11. Hits on tracks and rolling stock. Photograph revealed over 900 cars in yards. Japanese army plane type 97 sighted over Silchar (near Imphal) area September 11. Air reconnaissance Myitkyina September 12 disclosed airbase with 2 planes there.

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Regraded Unclassified

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There has been considerable enemy naval activity in the lower Solomons from Gizo to Guadalcanal during the past few days. A task force of 1 battleship and 8 destroyers or light cruisers was sighted September 7 off north coast of New Georgia Island. More enemy troops have been landed on Guadalcanal. On September 11, United Nations aircraft sank 3 landing barges loaded with troops, and inflicted heavy casualties on other landing barges on north coast of the island. Same date United Nations aircraft successfully supported a United Nations raider battalion in an attack on 3,000 Japanese troops at Tasimboko Bay. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Enemy shipping is again active in the Buin-Faisi area with an estimated 4 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 2 tankers, 4 large transports or seaplane tenders, 5 flying boats, and 18 float planes in this area September 13. An air-drome site is reported under construction near Buin. On September 13, United Nations planes heavily bombed Lae airdrome. Two heavy bombers were seen burning on the ground. Same date, 6 enemy biplanes were seen air-borne at Lae. Activity in the Efogi area (Owen Stanley range) is limited to patrols. In the Banda Sea area, on September 13, United Nations planes attacked several enemy cargo vessels near the Tanimbar Islands, sinking 1 and damaging 4 others.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. In area of Boru, Maiana, and Kuria islands (central Gilberts), active enemy air and naval reconnaissance occurred September 11-13.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Race; 2 in vicinity of Anticosti Island; 1 in Belle Isle Straits; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 in Bahia-Victoria area; 3 at 08-00 S, 34-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-45 N, 21-05 W; 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 49-00 N, 41-00 W; 48-00 N, 60-00 W; 43-00 N, 52-00 W; 39-00 N, 41-00 W; 38-00 N, 74-00 W; 37-00 N, 56-00 W; 37-00 N, 32-00 W; 35-00 N, 44-00 W; 33-00 N, 75-00 W; 33-00 N, 35-00 W; 30-00 N, 79-00 W; 30-00 N, 44-00 W; 29-00 N, 67-00 W; 28-00 N, 53-00 W; 26-00 N, 55-00 W; 24-27 N, 81-13 W; 21-00 N, 74-00 W; 20-00 N, 50-00 W; 19-00 N, 66-00 W; 18-00 N, 76-00 W; 17-00 N, 70-00 W; 14-45 N, 62-04 W; 14-00 N, 56-00 W; 13-00 N, 65-00 W; 13-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-22 N, 65-20 W; 11-15 N, 61-00 W; 10-00 N, 53-00 W; 09-44 N, 59-01 W; 06-00 N, 51-00 W; 00-00 O, 31-00 W; 02-00 S, 39-00 W; 02-00 S, 26-00 W. Activities reported: September 13, SS NIMHA torpedoed 32 miles ESE from Galera, Trinidad; September 14, SS OCEAN VANGUARD torpedoed at 43-00 N, 60-11 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OASD Letter, 5-3-78

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-14-42
Initials F.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 13, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 14, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 14, 1942.

No. 185.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: At Chicagof Harbor, Attu, 1 enemy minelayer and 1 destroyer observed. Previous reports of 2 enemy warships and 3 transports at Attu now believed erroneous. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operations continue in northern shipping lanes. Continuation of activity in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland area. Activity noted in Caribbean and Lesser Antilles, with concentration in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Fire occurred at Alabama Ordnance Works, Sylacauga, Ala., September 12. Wreck on Pennsylvania Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio, September 13.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, the enemy has complete control of the city and port area of Novorossisk. In the center, enemy units continue to better their positions in the fight for the Grozny oil fields. Southern Front: Before Stalingrad, the enemy ring slowly tightens, and the most difficult stage, i.e., street fighting, has begun, with Axis units in the outskirts of the city. Enemy air force units continue their day and night attacks on Volga River, R.R., and road traffic as far south as Astrakhan. The Soviets are making desperate attempts to reinforce the city defenders by reconstructed ponton bridges and, at great cost, have had some success. South of Voronezh, Soviet forces continue to hold a small bridgehead on the west bank of the Don but seem unable to exploit it. Central and Northern Fronts: There appears to be little change on either front; however, Soviet forces north of Moscow continue large-scale attacks in an attempt to liberate Leningrad and remove the threat of German-held Rzhev. Zuko's Moscow armies with their reserves intact constitute the bulk of the Soviet's remaining forces and, while they are having minor local successes, their losses are still out of all proportion to their gains.

(2) Western Europe. The Vichy French Government has issued one of the most drastic decrees in the history of France which subjects all Frenchmen between the ages of 18 and 50 and all unmarried Frenchwomen between 21 and 35 to compulsory labor on call from the Vichy Government.

(3) Southern Europe. Turkish Army maneuvers on an extensive scale will be held in European Turkey (Eastern Thrace) at once. They will be entirely secret, foreign observers of all kinds, including accredited attaches, being excluded.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. L A continues in ground fighting in Egypt. New German fighter group identified in Egypt on September 12; probably 27 planes. On Madagascar the British column moving from Majunga toward the capital is meeting little opposition other than damaged bridges. There is, however, at Ankazoba a French concentration, which may offer resistance to the British push. Two British columns are moving from the Diego Suarez area; one is proceeding down the west coast and has reached Ambozoba, and the other has come down the east coast and has occupied Vohama. French strength on the island totals over 5,000 men, 2500 of whom are reservists. Except for the garrison at the main east coast port of Tamatave, the principal French concentration is in the area surrounding the capital, Tananarive.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. One enemy twin-engined observation plane was shot down by American fighter over Kunming, September 8. A 1500-ton enemy ammunition ship and accompanying 500-ton corvette were sunk near Akyab, September 9, by R.A.F. bombers which encountered at least 7 enemy fighters assumed to be based at Akyab. Large river steamer was attacked by United Nations fighters 15 miles south of Myitkyina, September 10, and put out of control. Several buildings at Mogaung were destroyed by United Nations bomber, September 10. Four hits on railroad track were scored by Allied bomber in attack on railway junction 10 miles NW of Katha, September 11.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The possible task force reported in the Buin-Faisi area noon September 10 has apparently moved out, since reconnaissance late same date and on September 11 showed no surface craft activity in this area. To the N near Buka Island late September 10, one possible aircraft carrier and 2 heavy cruisers were seen proceeding S at high speed. It is reported that 1 probable light cruiser and 3 destroyers left Buin for the SE early on September 12 and that 4 destroyers, 3 cargo ships, and 1 tanker had come into this area. Reconnaissance of Rabaul area September 11 showed a number of enemy aircraft at Lakunai; at Vanakanau 24 bombers and 6 fighter aircraft were sighted. Over 30 large vessels were in the harbor. On Goodenough Island (N of New Guinea) signs of enemy activity including a possible seaplane base were observed on September 12. Same date 2 destroyers were sighted N of Kiriwina (Trobriands). Photographs taken during the raids on Buna airdrome reported yesterday confirm the heavy damage done. It was also reported that during these raids ME 109 type aircraft were seen on the ground. During September 11-12 the situation at Efogi remains unchanged. Enemy strength there is estimated at 1 regiment forward and 1 in reserve.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 W of Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Cape Race (Newfoundland); 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Mona Passage; 1 off Natal; 1 each at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 59-00 N, 24-00 W; 51-30 N, 31-00 W; 51-00 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 62-00 W; 49-00 N, 59-00 W; 46-00 N, 32-00 W; 44-00 N, 62-00 W; 43-00 N, 49-00 W; 40-00 N, 72-00 W; 38-00 N, 46-00 W; 37-00 N, 32-00 W; 35-00 N, 60-00 W; 33-00 N, 48-00 W; 32-00 N, 77-00 W; 32-00 N, 42-00 W; 31-00 N, 65-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 30-13 N, 81-18 W; 26-00 N, 61-00 W; 26-00 N, 55-00 W; 25-00 N, 74-00 W; 22-00 N, 48-00 W; 21-30 N, 76-00 W; 21-00 N, 56-00 W; 17-25 N, 76-50 W; 17-00 N, 65-00 W;

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14-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 67-00 W; 08-30 N, 58-30 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W;
03-00 N, 31-00 W; 01-00 N, 39-00 W; 00-00, 45-00 W; 00-00, 29-00 W;
10-00 S, 30-00 W; 16-00 S, 38-00 W. Activities reported: - August 19:
SS CRESSINGTON COURT torpedoed and sunk at 07-58 N, 46-00 W. September
6: SS TUSCAN STAR torpedoed and sunk 290 miles SW of Cape Palmas,
Liberia. September 12: SS HECTORIA, SS EMPIRE MOONBEAM, and SS HINDAN-
GER torpedoed and sunk at 48-00 N, 33-00 W; SS LAURITS-SWENSON, and SS
HERANGER torpedoed, results unknown, at 48-00 N, 33-00 W; SS DAGHILD
torpedoed at 48-00 N, 33-00 W, but proceeding; SS STANVAC LEBOURNE
torpedoed and sunk at 10-30 N, 60-20 W; SS MOENSRECHT torpedoed at
10-27 N, 60-17 W. September 13: unidentified vessel attacked at 12-15N,
63-42 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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- 3 -

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OSD Letter 5-3-78

WH

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5-3-78
SECRET

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9/13/42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 12, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 13, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 13, 1942.

No. 184.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Intense enemy submarine operations continue in northern shipping lanes. Activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland area. In the Lesser Antilles, operations continue.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. At 2100 GMT September 11, Axis submarines entered Carlisle Bay, Bridgetown, Barbados, for first attack of the war on this island. Six torpedoes were fired; five struck submarine net and one a British escort vessel.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. New Soviet attacks in Rzhev area. Enemy units penetrate deeper into Stalingrad defenses. Hard fighting continues on Caucasus front.

(2) Western Europe. HIPPER (heavy cruiser), SCHEER (pocket battleship), KOELN (light cruiser), and two destroyers were located September 10 at Alten Fjord (northern Norwegian coast).

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British attack on Madagascar is progressing against only slight opposition. Main body of the force entering Ambanja has now crossed the Betsiboka River in the vicinity of Mavatanana. Operations in Egypt were limited to normal patrols and artillery fire against single roving Axis tanks. The major part of the German 21st Armored Division is withdrawing northwest toward the 15th Armored Division position. Axis merchant vessel torpedoed off Derna; Tobruk bombed by RAF on September 11. There is no truth in the Berlin radio claim that Accra has been attacked.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A flotilla of 25 sail boats and heavy junks carrying Japanese troops and supplies was attacked by our fighters on Poyang Hu lake on September 2. No boats burned but casualties heavy. Ten steamers towing rice barges were attacked by Allied fighters in Hankow Channel; 7 steamers were sunk and rest badly damaged. One Japanese 97 fighter was shot down. Motor launch in mouth of river at Wucheng Peninsula was sunk by our fighters; four junks were badly damaged. A 12-car Japanese troop train going north on Kiukiang-Nanchang railroad was strafed by United Nations fighters; locomotive was destroyed and materiel badly damaged. Freight trains on siding were also strafed.

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Six enemy fighters were observed but no contact was made. Sporadic fire from 2 three-inch AA guns was encountered at Nanchang, which was attacked by United Nations fighters carrying fragmentation and demolition bombs. Headquarters building and other enemy-occupied parts of town were hit many times. Direct hits were scored on large warehouses. Two Japanese fighters were observed but no contact was made.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese efforts to dislodge United Nations forces from the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area are being intensified. A navy communique reports successive air raids September 9-11, in which the enemy lost 20 planes out of a total of 79. During this period, enemy destroyers have shelled shore positions at night, doing little damage. Small landing parties have evaded United Nations troops under cover of darkness. It is reported that an enemy force with artillery has assembled at Koli Point (north coast of Guadalcanal, east of Lunga). On September 11, United Nations aircraft struck enemy positions on Gizo Island, sinking one small vessel and damaging buildings and installations. In the Efogi area, action has been limited to patrols. United Nations aircraft made 4 attacks September 12 on Buna airdrome, destroying at least 17 planes on the ground, silencing AA positions, inflicting heavy personnel casualties, and setting large fires visible for 20 to 30 miles.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 2 in mouth of St. Lawrence River; 1 in Cape Sable area; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 in vicinity of Barbados; 1 off Bahia; 2 each at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 24-00 W; 61-00 N, 20-00 W; 51-00 N, 55-00 W; 50-00 N, 59-00 W; 48-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-00 N, 37-00 W; 44-00 N, 45-00 W; 42-00 N, 29-00 W; 40-00 N, 34-00 W; 40-00 N, 73-00 W; 37-00 N, 51-00 W; 36-00 N, 41-00 W; 33-00 N, 63-00 W; 30-00 N, 62-00 W; 29-00 N, 52-00 W; 29-00 N, 41-00 W; 26-00 N, 50-00 W; 26-00 N, 54-00 W; 25-00 N, 74-00 W; 24-00 N, 65-00 W; 23-00 N, 54-00 W; 22-00 N, 77-00 W; 19-00 N, 78-00 W; 19-00 N, 68-00 W; 19-00 N, 63-00 W; 12-00 N, 66-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 07-00 N, 52-00 W; 06-00 N, 31-00 W; 04-00 N, 38-00 W; 03-00 N, 29-00 W; 01-00 S, 42-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W; 07-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: September 7, SS SALINA sunk 10 miles W of Letakiye, Syria; SS THOR sunk at 62-00 N, 20-00 W; September 11, SS CORNWALLIS torpedoed in Barbados Harbor; unidentified vessel torpedoed at 49-32 N, 32-18 W; September 12, SS PATRICK J. HURLEY attacked at 22-53 N, 47-12 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

WHITE HOUSE

DECLASSIFIED
ON 10-14-84
A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-12-82
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 11, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 12, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 12, 1942.

No. 183.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: The enemy naval dispositions in the Attu area described in G-2 Report of September 11 are now believed to have been two minelayers (in Chicago Harbor), possibly a large cruiser (NE of the island), and two small transports. Atlantic: German submarine activity intensified in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland area, and along the coast south to Cape Hatteras. Shipping lanes of North Atlantic heavily patrolled by enemy. Continuing activity in Lesser Antilles area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, the enemy has about completed mopping-up operations in the Novorossiisk area. The situation in the rear of Tuapse appears to be static, with the Axis forces awaiting reinforcements from the northwest. South of the Caucasus mountains, enemy mountain units continue to better their positions, and threaten to cut off all escape of Soviet units down the Black Sea Military Highway. Much of the success of these enemy columns over the mountain passes is due to the very material help being given them by anti-Soviet Caucasian tribes. In the center and east, in spite of continued Soviet counterattacks to reduce the enemy bridgehead south of the Terck, Axis forces continue to gain ground against stubborn resistance. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad, the entrapped Soviet formations continue their strong defense. Enemy air attacks on the Soviets' ponton bridges south of the city have been successful, and the Red Army units within the encirclement are now cut off from means of retreat. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Rzhev area the enemy has improved his position by counterattacking, following weeks of Soviet attacks which gained some ground for the Red Army. Renewed Soviet attempts to break out of the Leningrad encirclement by crossing the Neva River have again broken down, with the loss of many valuable river-crossing barges. Psychological: German planes are dropping leaflets over the Transcaucasus, telling of German successes in the Caucasus and urging the people to rise up and assist the Germans in order to win their own freedom. Disaffection in this area makes such propaganda dangerous.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Egyptian front quiet except for normal patrols and artillery exchanges. Tobruk harbor again bombed on September 9 by U. S. heavy bombers; enemy AA extremely heavy but ineffective. British have occupied three ports on the west coast of Madagascar, and are proceeding inland from one of them, Majunga, toward Tananarive. Armored car units from this force have penetrated to beyond Mavatanana, which is a little less than half way to Tananarive.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On September 3 at Bhamo new barracks construction was noted by a U.S. bomber crew; bomb hits started fires in the city. Akyab barracks, radio station, shipping, airdrome and town were hit by United Nations planes on September 5, 6, and 8. Sixteen new blast shelters were seen, but no serviceable planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. During September 9-10 the enemy made no further advance in the Efogi area, and heavy casualties were reported on both sides. The enemy is reported to be landing patrols daily at Kieta and maintaining an aircraft warning post there. On the west coast of Guadalcanal it is estimated that there are 640 Japanese troops between Wisla and Lavore Pass; two large submarines were reported September 9 in Coughlan Harbor and a ship inshore at Tiaro Bay. In the Buin-Faizi-Tonolei area, the Japanese appear to be assembling a task force. On September 10 air reconnaissance of this area revealed 1 heavy cruiser, 4 large warships (including 1 light cruiser), 1 possible aircraft carrier, 1 sea plane carrier, 7 destroyers, 4 gunboats and 3 merchant vessels. On September 11 United Nations planes twice raided the airdrome at Buna, destroying 3 grounded aircraft, a number of trucks, and setting several fires. On the same date other aircraft attacked two Japanese destroyers off Normanby Island (NE Milne Bay), scoring a direct hit on one which was left sinking and a near miss on the other.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off St. Pierre (S of Newfoundland); 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 off Trinidad; 1 between Bahia and Recife; 2 at 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 51-00 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 44-00 W; 50-00 N, 59-00 W; 50-00 N, 54-00 W; 46-00 N, 29-00 W; 45-00 N, 41-00 W; 40-27 N, 73-50 W; 39-00 N, 31-00 W; 39-00 N, 38-00 W; 37-00 N, 38-00 W; 36-00 N, 56-00 W; 35-00 N, 69-00 W; 34-00 N, 60-00 W; 28-00 N, 48-00 W; 28-00 N, 66-00 W; 27-00 N, 56-00 W; 26-00 N, 44-00 W; 26-00 N, 74-00 W; 25-00 N, 53-00 W; 23-00 N, 79-00 W; 22-00 N, 69-00 W; 21-00 N, 61-00 W; 21-00 N, 74-00 W; 20-00 N, 82-00 W; 14-30 N, 60-30 W; 14-00 N, 78-00 W; 13-00 N, 69-00 W; 13-00 N, 64-00 W; 11-00 N, 62-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-00 N, 31-00 W; 17-00 N, 51-00 W; 06-00 N, 36-00 W; 06-00 N, 29-00 W; 01-00 S, 30-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W; 08-00 S, 29-00 W; 17-00 S, 38-00 W. Activities reported: September 8, Fishing vessel PRIDE OF THE HMBER mined and sunk at 53-37 N, 00-01 E; September 10, SS ELIZABETH VAN BELGIE and SS SVEVE torpedoed and sunk at 51-30 N, 27-27 W; SS F. S. WOLF attacked at 51-30 N; 27-27 W; SS HERIT, SS FJORDAAS, and SS LIBERTY GLO attacked at 51-15 N, 28-55 W; SS EMPIRE OIL torpedoed at 51-23 N, 28-13 W; September 11, SS CHARLOTTETOWN torpedoed and sunk at 49-12 N, 66-48 W.

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~~OSD Letter, 5-8-78~~

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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CONFIDENTIAL 5-8-78
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

WHITE HOUSE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN) Evaluation & Dissemination Branch,
: Intelligence Group,
NO. 45) September 12, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning September 12, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D.C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.

Scattered afternoon and evening showers will produce minor interruptions to air operations.

Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.

(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.

Minor restrictions will develop in the early morning hours along the immediate coast of California and ten to twenty miles inland in coastal valleys on the 13th, and again on the 19th.

Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail, with fog and low morning cloudiness producing some low ceilings in the early morning hours along the California coast, and extending ten to twenty miles inland in the flat coastal valleys on about the 13th, and again on the 18th.

Verification Probability. 90%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

(2) Alaska.

Restrictions will develop as follows:

On the 12th: Kodiak.

On the 13th: Attu, Kiska.

On the 14th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, Gambell, Nome.

On the 15th: Kodiak.

On the 16th: Attu, Kiska.

On the 17th: Attu, Kiska, Atka, Gambell.

On the 18th: Kiska, Atka, Gambell, and possibly Nome.

On the 19th: Dutch Harbor, Gambell and Nome.

On the 20th: Attu.

Weather. Storms will move in through the southern Bering Sea region and along the Aleutian chain, affecting the west coast of Alaska principally on the 14th, 17th and 18th. The west coast of Alaska and the eastern portion of the Aleutians will be most susceptible to enemy attack behind a storm front on the 14th.

Verification Probability. 85%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 15 hours.

c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

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Minor restrictions to air operations will develop along the west Gulf Coast during the morning hours on nearly all of the forecast days. Along the central and east Gulf Coast, minor interruptions to air operations will develop on about the 15th, and again on the 19th.

Weather. Shower and thunderstorm activity will be most widespread on the 13th, 15th, and between the 17th and the 19th.

Verification Probability. 85%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Restrictions will develop from New York northward on the 12th and 13th, and again on the 16th, with some minor restrictions redeveloping by about the 20th. In southern sections, a few minor restrictions will develop on about the 15th and 16th.

Weather. Shower and thunderstorm activity will occur intermittently in the southern half of the region, with some low and intermediate ceilings developing particularly on the 15th and 16th. In northern sections, rains will occur, producing some intermediate and lower ceilings on the 12th and 13th, and again on the 16th, with some activity redeveloping by the 19th or 20th.

Verification Probability. 85%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 15 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation & Dissemination Branch.

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" of G-2 Report W.D.
Air Trans. Cmd. (6)
ADC (1); OPD (2); AAF (1)
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1st, 2nd, 4th Fighter Cmds. (1)
1st, 4th Bomber Cmds. (1)
1st Air Support Cmd. (1)
Combat Liaison Section, AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
Southern Land Frontier (1)
Balloon Barrage School (1)
316th Troop Carrier Group (1)

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OAS Letter, 5-3-78
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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-11-42
Initials GSS
G. S. S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 10, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 11, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 11, 1942.

No. 182.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two large destroyers and one small transport observed at Holtz Bay, Attu. One small transport unloading off shore between Holtz Bay and Chicagof Bay, and one large transport observed 4 miles to NE; AA fire from Holtz Bay beach encountered. Atlantic: Concentration of submarine activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland area, and northern shipping lanes. Activity is noted vicinity New York and Norfolk, and also in Straits of Florida and off western tip of Cuba. Activity continues in Lesser Antilles and vicinity Trinidad. Domestic Events: All production stopped at Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.; strikers now number about 9,500. Wreck occurred on Erie R.R., west of Endicott, N.Y., September 10; cars of gasoline, kerosene, and oil were derailed and caught fire.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units continue to mop up Soviet coast defense installations in the Novorossisk area and have sunk several Red transports off the harbor. From the Maikop area an enemy mountain unit has passed up the Bolshaya (meaning "large") Laba River Valley, over the Tsagerker Pass, down the Gribsa Valley into the Bzyb Valley in the Trans-Caucasus, and is now within 25 miles of Gudauti and Sukhumi on the Black Sea Highway. In the center, other enemy mountain units from the Nevinnomyskaya area have passed up the Bolshoi (large) and Maly (small) Zelenchuk valleys, and command the Naur and Marukh passes, west of the Klukhor. The unit using the Naur Pass has undoubtedly met and combined with the one from the Maikop area. Enemy operations indicate that an enemy project of high priority is to render the Soviet Black Sea fleet homeless as quickly as possible. In the east, enemy mechanized units continue to advance in the Grozny area. On the lower Volga another enemy mechanized unit is believed to have reached the river in the vicinity of Seroglazka, about 70 miles north of Astrakhan. R.R. and shipping facilities around the delta area have been bombed by enemy air units. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad the situation for the Soviets continues to deteriorate with both flanks of the enemy encirclement now resting firmly on the river; however, newly arrived Red Air Force units are now challenging the enemy's air superiority and have definitely raised the morale of defenders. Central and Northern Fronts: Renewed Soviet counterattacks north of Moscow failed to make any important change in the front. Red Air Force units again bombed German and East German military objec-

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tives. Geographic: Among the passes west of the Klukhor, which also have been occupied by enemy forces, are the following, listed from west to east: (a) The Tsagerker Pass (7,626 ft.). From Ust Labinskaya, at the junction of the Laba and Kuban rivers, the trail passes up the valley of the Bolshaya Laba River to the pass over a snow field (not very steep, and free of snow in July), then descends into the head of the Gribca Valley over a difficult stone slide trail and along a steep, wooded slope. The Gribca River runs southward a few miles to the Bzyb River Valley, which runs westward and then southward to Kaldakhvara between Gagry and Gudauti on the Tuapse-Sukhumi Highway. (b) The Naur Pass (9,506 ft.). The trail over this pass leads from Nevinnomyskaya up the Bolshoi (large) Zelenchuk Valley to the pass, which lies about a mile to the northwest of Mt. Pshish (12,421 ft.); and descends southward through the valley of the Pshish Brook to the valley of the Bzyb River about 5 miles upstream from the point where the route over the Tsagerker Pass enters this valley. (See geographic notes, G-2 Reports #151 and #170). (c) The Marukh Pass (10,594 ft.). Trails over the Naur and Marukh passes start from Nevinnomyskaya on the Rostov-Baku R.R., as does the Sukhum Military Highway. The trail over the latter passes up the Maly (small) Zelenchuk Valley (west of and parallel to the upper Kuban Valley), then up its tributary, the Marukh, to the pass; southward down into the head of a short stream, also called Marukh, and down this to the Atsgara or Chkhalta River Valley; southeast down the valley to Chkhalta in the Kodor Valley where the route joins the Sukhumi Military Highway.

(2) Western Europe. For week ending September 7, score of B-17's over Continent was 17 enemy AC destroyed, 23 probably, and 37 damaged. Damage from AA negligible. German plane machine-gunned 2 houses and 2 Icelandic trawlers on east coast of island on 10th.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Operations on the Egyptian front limited to patrols in all sectors and harassing fire in the north. Enemy is preparing defensive positions in the southern sector. German 15th Armored Division has been withdrawn to the rear and slightly to the north. Total Axis tank strength now estimated at 300 to 310, with 100 others under repair. This indicates total unrecoverable losses about 100 tanks, about one-half of which are believed to be German tanks. Majority of the Axis motor transports put out of action were towed away by the Germans. Large formation of German dive bombers with fighter escort intercepted by British fighters on September 8. Three enemy planes destroyed, 4 probably, and 5 damaged. Enemy motor transport between Matruh and Sollum bombed and heavily damaged. Barges at Matruh also attacked. British fighter sweeps over battle area encountered little enemy air opposition. According to press reports the British have undertaken further military action on Madagascar, occupying three ports on the west coast.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Railroad cars near Mogaung, Burma, were strafed by United Nations reconnaissance planes September 7. Light river traffic observed between Shwobo and Bhamo. Myitkyina apparently deserted. Bridge at Mogaung again bombed September 7.

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REF ID: A66517
088 Letter, 5-3-62

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The ground situation in the Efogi area appears confused but the enemy was reported temporarily checked, September 9; on this date United Nations aircraft again bombed and strafed the enemy in this area. South of Mubo, in the Salamaua area, enemy patrols have been active during the same period. It is now reported that on August 28 the enemy reinforced their previously reported landing on Goodenough Island. Reconnaissance September 8 located no enemy activity at Dogura Mission (Goodenough Bay, New Guinea), and on September 9 no activity on the Ferguson, Trobriand, and Woodlark (Murua) islands. At Lae the Japanese have placed at least 4 dummy bombers on the airdrome and the 23 fighters first reported August 31 still remain in the same positions; 5 other heavy bombers now on the airdrome. Further development of the airdrome at Buka is evident, with resurfacing construction work, 20 dispersal bays, possible new anti-aircraft positions, and possible camouflaged fighters. On Timor considerable air activity is reported at Dilli and large native uprisings at Maobisse. One small vessel sighted at Koopang, September 9. Current enemy operations and dispositions indicate that he will press his attack on Port Moresby and probably renew his attempt to seize Milne Bay.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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REF ID: A66517
088 Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Windward Passage; 1 W of St. Lucia (West Indies); 1 in Aruba-Curaçao area; 1 off Bahia; 2 at 57-00 N, 24-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 24-00 W; 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 56-00 N, 31-00 W; 53-00 N, 28-00 W; 53-00 N, 32-00 W; 51-00 N, 43-00 W; 51-00 N, 32-00 W; 51-00 N, 27-00 W; 49-00 N, 59-00 W; 49-00 N, 63-00 W; 48-50 N, 62-40 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 59-00 W; 46-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 43-00 N, 65-00 W; 42-00 N, 32-00 W; 39-00 N, 74-00 W; 38-00 N, 37-00 W; 38-00 N, 35-00 W; 37-00 N, 65-00 W; 37-00 N, 56-00 W; 35-00 N, 59-00 W; 34-00 N, 45-00 W; 29-00 N, 45-00 W; 27-00 N, 51-00 W; 26-00 N, 70-00 W; 26-00 N, 75-00 W; 24-00 N, 80-00 W; 24-00 N, 82-00 W; 24-00 N, 59-00 W; 24-00 N, 48-00 W; 22-00 N, 59-00 W; 21-00 N, 85-00 W; 20-30 N, 73-00 W; 15-00 N, 64-00 W; 14-00 N, 78-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 12-00 N, 31-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 36-00 W; 09-00 N, 29-00 W; 08-00 N, 51-00 W; 02-00 N, 30-00 W; 06-00 S, 34-00 W; 11-00 S, 31-00 W; 19-00 S, 39-00 W. No sinkings or attacks reported.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

DISSEMINATED
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SECRET

G-2 REPORT

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

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-10-42
Initials GSS
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT; September 9, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 10, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 10, 1942.

No. 181.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Three Japanese single-float seaplanes attacked same number of our heavy bombers over Kiska Harbor September 8. In a running fight 2 Japanese planes were destroyed; one by top-turret gunner of a bomber as fighter passed over plane, the other by 1 or all 3 tail-turret gunners who got bursts on remaining two planes. Method of attack by Japanese plane was to approach from left rear top, firing bursts into plane on this run. Second attack was head-on, enemy passing over our plane. Two destroyers and one transport sighted at Attu September 8. Concentration of enemy submarines noted in area between Juneau and Prince Rupert. Atlantic: Concentration of enemy activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence and off Newfoundland. Activity is noted along U.S. coastline, vicinity Norfolk and Cape Hatteras. Operations continue in Lesser Antilles and Trinidad area. Domestic Events: On 9th September 130 machinists in unauthorized strike at P. A. Gier Co. (Cleveland, Ohio), manufacturers of aluminum forgings and castings for aircraft. Fifty-five operating engineers at France Foundry & Machine Company (Toledo, Ohio) on strike September 9; the company is engaged 100% in war production. Strike at the Western Cartridge Co. (East Alton, Ill.) gains momentum, involving additional large number of workers.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units which entered Novorossisk from the northwest continue to mop up the coastal batteries and to disperse Red units in the hills south and southeast of the city. In the center, Red mountain units have apparently stopped the enemy's advance over the passes. In the east, hard fighting between mechanized units continues for possession of the Grozny oil fields, with the enemy checked but not stopped. Southern Front: North of Stalingrad some 40 miles, the enemy appears to have established a main line of defense between the Don and Volga facing north. This formation closely resembles the one in front of Leningrad, which is anchored on Schlüsselburg and has withstood Soviet counterattacks for over 10 months. In front of Stalingrad the situation continues to deteriorate under unceasing enemy pressure from the west and southwest backed by almost continuous massed air support. With the defenders continuing to give ground in the center, it is believed the enemy has reached the western edge of the city. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes in these sectors. Economic- Logistics: With the fall of Stalingrad and Astrak-

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han there will remain only two R.R. routes by which Lend-Lease supplies via the Persian Gulf and Trans-Caucasian oil and food may reach Kuibyshev on the Volga. These lines, one from Krasnovodsk and the other Gurov, both start on the Caspian Sea and bottleneck at Aktyubinsk. The northern and shorter line from Gurov could assist in the trans-shipment of additional oil over its pipe line and some tonnage could go by way of its single track railroad. (The Gurov pipe carries 850,000 tons of local Emba oil per year but could carry an extra 200,000 tons.) The R.R. with sufficient tank cars could handle a possible 2,000,000 tons a year if loading facilities permitted. The southern route from Krasnovodsk-Ashkhabad-Tashkent-Kuibyshev (2,562 miles of single track with turnouts about every 20 miles and an estimated capacity of 8,000 tons per day) could handle approximately 3,000,000 tons a year to the exclusion of Lend-Lease supplies. The dearth of shipping on the Caspian (except tankers) precludes the ferrying of Lend-Lease. The entire oil output of the Caucasus is estimated (most optimistic) as follows: Maikop -- 2,250,300 metric tons (6.9% of U.S.S.R. total); Grozny--2,763,000 metric tons (8.5% of total); Tbilisi--45,000 metric tons; Baku--23,935,000 metric tons (74% of total). The above accounts for approximately 29,000,000 tons, or 90% of the total Soviet output. Using both routes and the entire railroad and pipe capacity, it is doubtful whether more than 5,000,000 tons per year can be evacuated. Psychological: The Moscow press has quoted, without comment, the part of Churchill's recent speech in the House of Commons which discloses that disagreement concerning the conduct of the war developed when Churchill visited Stalin. Portions of the speech were omitted, including Churchill's statement that it was difficult to make the Russians comprehend the difficulties of ocean transport, as well as Churchill's praise of Stalin's leadership.

(2) Western Europe. Two enemy reconnaissance planes over Iceland September 9.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. To night of September 8-9 operations on the Egyptian front were confined to artillery exchanges and patrol activities in the southeastern sector. Somewhat increased Axis transport movements were observed during the night of September 6-7 in the southern sector. Other sectors were quiet. Tobruk harbor and El Daba airfield bombed on the 7th. German air apparently ineffective offensively during recent action. On September 7 enemy convoy of 3 merchant vessels and 10 escort vessels enroute to Tobruk was attacked by our heavy bombers; 1 direct hit, 1 possible hit; and 3 near misses. On same date other U.S. aircraft attacked Suda Bay, Crete, causing large fires and explosions; ship seen burning at jetty and large fuel fire at airdrome.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Infiltration and flanking tactics have carried the enemy through "The Gap" in the Owen Stanley range and fighting is now reported to the south of Efogi along a narrow mountain trail. United Nations aircraft attacked enemy elements at Efogi (7 miles south of the Gap) on the morning of September 8 and also set fire to enemy barges at Buna. Other Allied planes strafed a village on Good-enough Island and scored near misses on a destroyer off the Trobriand

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Islands. Same date nine long-nosed enemy bombers escorted by 5 Zeros attacked airdrome at Milne Bay doing slight damage. Sightings, September 7:- Rabaul: estimated 30 ships. Namatanai (North coast New Ireland): enlarged clearings and possible construction. Gasmata: part of runway resurfaced. Kavieng: cargo vessel in harbor and evidence of recent construction work on airdrome including 12 blast bays. Sightings, September 8:- Lae: 8 bombers, 10 fighters on airdrome. Trobriands: 2 cruisers or destroyers vicinity Kiriwina. Buin-Faisi: 4 light cruisers, only 5 destroyers, 8 transports (one possibly seaplane tender), 6 cargo ships or tankers, 5 flying boats. Dilli, Timor: 2 probable bombers.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. Submarine Activity. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana (Belle Isle); 2 off Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Cape Canso (Nova Scotia); 1 between Cape Sable and Halifax; 1 in southern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Bahia; 4 at 61-00 N, 20-00 W; 3 at 60-00 N, 23-00 W; 3 at 55-00 N, 34-00 W; 2 at 52-00 N, 31-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-00 N; 27-00 W; 51-00 N; 30-00 W; 48-22 N, 58-43 W; 47-00 N, 26-00 W; 46-00 N; 46-00 W; 46-00 N; 41-00 W; 45-00 N; 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 54-00 W; 38-00 N; 62-00 W; 41-00 N; 34-00 W; 39-00 N; 54-00 W; 35-00 N, 45-00 W; 34-00 N, 64-00 W; 28-00 N; 71-00 W; 27-00 N; 75-00 W; 26-00 N, 51-00 W; 25-00 N, 91-00 W; 24-00 N; 82-00 W; 24-00 N; 57-00 W; 23-00 N, 72-00 W; 21-00 N; 63-00 W; 21-00 N; 51-00 W; 20-00 N; 42-00 W; 19-00 N, 76-00 W; 18-00 N; 61-00 W; 15-00 N; 31-00 W; 13-23 N, 61-10 W; 13-00 N, 78-00 W; 12-00 N, 36-00 W; 12-00 N, 29-00 W; 10-54 N, 61-35 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 10-00 N; 52-00 W; 06-00 N; 51-00 W; 05-00 N, 30-00 W; 05-00 S, 34-00 W; 13-00 S, 31-00 W; 20-00 S, 39-00 W. Activities reported: September 6, SS ANSHUN sunk by enemy shell fire in Milne Bay, New Guinea. SS HANLA overdue since August 24, possible victim of raider in South Atlantic; SS DELFSHAVEN (or DELSHAVEN) overdue since August 27, possible victim of raider in South Atlantic.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

By: Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-9-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 8, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 9, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 9, 1942.

No. 180.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Kiska Harbor attacked September 8 by one of our bombers. Between Little Kiska Isle and South Head one small ship was bombed and strafed, probably with positive results, and another small ship was strafed. Only AA fire encountered was from the 2 ships attacked. A number of AA positions, 8 tents, and 2 buildings were also strafed on Little Kiska. An enemy submarine sighted N of Dutch Harbor. Atlantic: Heavy concentration of enemy activity in Gulf of St. Lawrence, and continuation of operations in northern shipping lanes is noted. Activity continues in Caribbean and extends to Bermuda. Sightings made along E coast of South America. Domestic Events: Tampering with fuel systems on B-26's at Barksdale Field, La., prompts rigid investigation. Explosion occurred Pan American Refining Co., Texas City, Texas, September 7; plant closed for survey of wreckage. Six hundred employees of Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., struck September 8, because of removal of president of local union.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, Red Army and Navy units defending the fortified bay area of Novorossisk continue to resist stubbornly. Coast defense units are making the enemy's advance costly in this sector. In the central and eastern sectors enemy units continue to make slow but costly headway. Soviet and enemy mechanized units south of the Don appear to be concentrated in the Grozny area, where they are engaged in the fight for the oil fields. Enemy columns that crossed the Kalmyk A.S.S.R.* via Elista are slowly closing in on Astrakhan from the northwest and southwest. Difficult river crossings are still in front of the invaders. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad enemy forces have failed to find a soft spot and are being forced to take ground through frontal attacks resulting in heavy losses. Enemy air units continue to play a vital role, paying particular attention to the Soviets' only remaining supply route, their ponton bridges south of the city. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes in these sectors. Economic Note: Black Sea, Azov, and Caspian fisheries in 1934 accounted for 7,643,000 metric tons, or 50% of the total Soviet catch divided as follows: Black and Azov -- 2,661,000 tons; North Caspian -- 3,908,000 tons; South Caspian -- 1,074,000 tons. The most

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important of the fisheries are located at Astrakhan (27% of U.S.S.R. total) and Makhach Kala, both cities immediately threatened by enemy forces. The Astrakhan trust has a number of fish canneries, a fish refrigeration plant (planned capacity of 55 tons of frozen filets daily) and two gut factories.

(2) Western Europe. Two hostile 4-engine planes were seen 10 miles west of Budaroyri (Iceland) on September 7. A German F-W Kurier believed damaged in one-hour battle with U.S. P-39 over central Iceland September 8. The encounter ended over Vatnajokull.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. No ground operations on the Egyptian front except continued patrolling by the New Zealand Division and British 7th Armored Division. Preliminary estimates of recent Axis tank losses are now revised to between 80 and 100. General Von Bismarck, commanding German 21st Armored Division, was killed in the recent action. Tobruk and Heraklion were bombed on September 6. On same day Axis forces engaged in only moderate air activity, including 2 dive-bombing and 2 fighter-bombing attacks; 5 Axis planes shot down. A direct hit on the power station at Candia (Crete) and several fires on docks and in warehouses resulted from attack by U.S. heavy bombers same day; no enemy planes encountered but heavy AA was met; fifty 1,000-lb. bombs dropped in target area.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Off southern Ceylon coast enemy submarine sighted September 4. Japanese have increased air reconnaissance activity over Assam and eastern Bengal in past week.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Kokoda area Japanese troops have pushed forward and occupied the village of Efogi night of September 6, but suffered heavy casualties. United Nations planes on September 7 twice attacked enemy positions at Efogi and Myola, setting large fires. During the nights of September 6 and 7 Japanese cruisers shelled Allied shore positions on Milne Bay. During afternoon of September 7th, 2 enemy cruisers were sighted on southerly course off Normanby Island. On same date enemy planes raided Port Moresby and lost 1 bomber to anti-aircraft fire, and in the Buin-Faisi area the enemy was reported to be unloading heavy gear. There has been some shifting of enemy naval strength in this area. During the night of September 6th, 1 cruiser and 10 destroyers left this sector, and 3 cruisers are reported to have arrived and departed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Activity of enemy air and landing forces in the central Gilbert Islands, particularly Abomama and Tarawa, indicates the presence of an enemy force capable of raiding or attacking Canton, Howland, and Baker islands within the immediate future. Enemy forces in the Gilberts include air units, naval vessels, and land forces.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana (Belle Isle); 1 in eastern Florida Straits; 1 vicinity Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Bahia; 3 at 61-00 N, 18-00 W; 2 at 58-00 N, 25-00 W; 3 at 55-00 N, 34-00 W; 4 at 51-00 N, 30-00 W; 39-00 N, 22-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 25-00 W; 52-00 N,

37-00 W; 50-00 N, 59-00 W; 48-50 N, 63-45 W; 47-00 N; 63-00 W; 47-00 N;
43-00 W; 46-00 N; 47-00 W; 44-16 N; 62-03 W; 44-00 N; 64-00 W; 44-00 N;
55-00 W; 44-00 N; 34-00 W; 42-00 N; 41-00 W; 39-00 N; 59-00 W; 39-00 N;
52-00 W; 38-00 N; 44-00 W; 34-00 N; 32-00 W; 30-00 N; 62-00 W; 29-00 N;
73-00 W; 30-00 N; 69-00 W; 27-00 N, 49-00 W; 27-00 N; 96-00 W; 26-00 N;
55-00 W; 21-00 N, 75-00 W; (Nothing omitted)

19-00 N, 79-00 W; 19-00 N,
67-00 W; 18-00 N, 31-00 W; 18-00 N, 54-00 W; 16-00 N, 29-00 W; 15-00 N,
36-00 W; 15-00 N, 78-00 W; 15-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 56-00 W; 12-00 N;
65-00 W; 09-00 N, 53-00 W; 08-00 N, 30-00 W; 07-00 N, 50-00 W; 06-00 S,
34-00 W; 13-00 S, 32-00 W; 20-51 S, 40-38 W. Activities reported: -
September 7, SS MOUNT PINDUS, SS TAYGETOS and SS OAKTON torpedoed and
sunk at 48-50 N, 63-45 W; September 8, SS MOUNT AETNA attacked at 32-22 N
64-15 W. Unidentified vessel (report of September 8) attacked at
49-10 N, 66-50 W, now reported as SS AREAS.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. Japanese may raid or attempt to seize Pacific Ferry Command bases or other strategic Pacific Islands. This capability may be exercised against Canton, Howland, and Baker islands by enemy units now in central Gilberts.

*(A.S.S.R. - Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic).

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6-3-78

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
 :
NO. 44)

Evaluation & Dissemination Branch,
Intelligence Group,
September 9, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning September 9, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D.C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.
Scattered afternoon and evening showers will produce minor restrictions to air operations.
Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.
(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.
Minor restrictions will develop along the coast of Washington and Oregon on the 9th. Minor restrictions in the early morning hours will occur in the coastal regions of California during nearly the entire forecast period, and will occur ten to twenty miles inland in the coastal valleys on the 9th and 10th, and again on the 15th and 16th.
Weather. There will be minor shower activity in Washington and Oregon on the 9th. Fog and low morning cloudiness will be most widespread on the 9th and 10th, when it will penetrate ten to twenty miles inland in coastal valleys, particularly in southern California. During the middle of the period, fog and low morning cloudiness will be confined to the immediate coast but will spread inland again by the 15th and 16th.
Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

(2) Alaska.
Restrictions to air operations will develop as follows:

On the 9th: Attu.
On the 10th: Attu, Kiska.
On the 11th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, Gambell, Nome, and possibly St. Paul Island.
On the 12th: Dutch Harbor, Nome.
On the 13th: Attu, and possibly Kodiak.
On the 14th: Attu, Kiska.
On the 15th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, Nome, Gambell, and possibly St. Paul Island.
On the 16th: Attu.
On the 17th: Attu, Kiska, Atka.

Weather. Storms will move in through the Bering Sea during the forecast period, striking the west coast of Alaska on the 11th and 12th, and again on the 14th and 15th. These storms will continue east-

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ward through the interior and along the south coast of Alaska, but with diminished intensity.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Minor restrictions to air operations will develop, particularly in western sections on the 11th and 12th.

Weather. Shower and thunderstorm activity will be most widespread along the Gulf coast on the 11th and 12th, particularly in western sections.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Minor restrictions will develop in central sections on the 9th and 10th, and in southern sections on the 11th and 12th. Minor restrictions will redevelop in central sections on the 14th.

Weather. Rain with some low ceilings will occur in central sections on the 9th and 10th, and in southern sections on the 11th and 12th. Rain and low and intermediate ceilings will redevelop in central sections on the 14th, continuing intermittently through the 15th and 16th.

Verification Probability. 80%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 15 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation & Dissemination Branch.

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1st, 4th Bomber Cnds. (1)
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Combat Liaison Section, AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
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316th Troop Carrier Group (1)

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G-2 REPORT

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O&D Letter, 5-8-72

Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-8-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 7, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 8, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 8, 1942.

No. 179.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in the general area around Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A concentration is apparent in the Florida Straits and in the vicinity of Trinidad. Activity continues in the Gulf of Mexico, particularly off Mexico, and in the Caribbean.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Mopping up operations by enemy forces continues in the Novorossisk area. The northwest Caucasus is now entirely in enemy hands, except the small but important coastal area of Tuapse and Sochi. (See economic note below). In the central and eastern sectors, there is little change in the situation. Enemy units apparently need air force units which are believed massed against Stalingrad. Southern Front: The battle for Stalingrad continues, with the Soviet defenders still giving ground, but only after bitter fighting against ever increasing enemy pressure. Enemy air units which are playing a decisive role continue to bomb the defenders systematically day and night. Conflicting reports have appeared concerning the Stalingrad tank factory. The Soviets announce it has been successfully evacuated, while the Axis claims it is still turning out tanks. However, it is believed that this factory is neither evacuated nor running, but bombed into uselessness. Soviet attempts to force their way south between the Don and Volga in relief of the city have failed so far. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes in those sectors. Economic Note: Tuapse is the third best equipped Soviet Black Sea port. It is primarily an oil export port, being connected with the Grozny oil fields by a 10-in. pipeline. In 1933 the freight turnover was 1,730,000 tons, of which 1,640,000 was oil. A modern oil refinery is located one mile north of town. There are 15 berths at the port, 12 of which have depths alongside of 20 ft. or more.

(2) Western Europe. Current reports of bombing of aircraft factory at Moulto, September 6, indicate at least 20 bursts on target. Yesterday's report of 5 enemy AC destroyed, 13 probably, and 25 damaged on the 6th, was the score of B-17 gunners alone. Two instances reported of enemy fighters breaking off attack when fired on from fortresses at long range. Shipyards at Rotterdam again attacked by our heavy bombers, September 7. Twelve enemy intercepting fighters reported destroyed, 10 probably, and 12 damaged. September 6, enemy FW attacked ship off Ice-

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land and 4 bombs were dropped near Seydisfjordur; no damage; a number of other enemy planes sighted over the island. Psychological: The Germans are having American and Canadian prisoners taken at Dieppe broadcast individual messages to their families and friends, the apparent purpose being to stimulate greater interest in German broadcasts and convince listeners that Germany treats prisoners properly. Other broadcasts seek to show the futility of United Nation attacks on the European coast by claiming severe losses in the Dieppe attack.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt the German 90th Light Division is digging in near Deir el Munassib. The Axis antitank screen mentioned yesterday, runs south from there to Karot el Hemeimat, and thence west to the El Taqa plateau. It is being heavily manned by antitank guns and units from the German 21st Armored Division.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Six enemy aircraft observed on field at Magwe (250 miles above Rangoon). Since June 22, seventeen aircraft shelters have been constructed at Magwe; total now 30. Reconnaissance September 1 revealed enemy airport at Maxin (Arakan coast, 5 miles W of Sandoway) is usable, and field at Kyaukpyu (60 miles S of Akyab) is not serviceable. United Nations bombers damaged bridge and railroad at Pholu (French Indo-China, near Hunan border) and hit buildings and road at Hoang Su Phi (Hunan border, 40 miles NE of Pholu) on September 7. No enemy activity observed. Myitkyina town and airdrome also bombed September 7; six hits on town obtained, starting 3 fires. Japanese reported fortifying Hongkong early August with 4 in 12-in. guns from Formosa.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese continue their attempts to reinforce their isolated posts in the Solomon Islands. United Nations planes strafed landing barges near San Jorge Island (off SE coast Isabel Island) on September 3; again on September 5, planes attacked a landing party at western end Guadalcanal, where three landing barges were sunk, several others damaged, and a large number of enemy troops were killed. On the 5th, 46 Japanese planes attacked Guadalcanal, but were intercepted by Allied fighters and the enemy lost 2 bombers and 1 fighter. In the Kokoda area, September 5-6, United Nations land forces withdrew to the vicinity of Myola; United Nations planes heavily strafed enemy installations and troops in this area. United Nations land forces continue to round up isolated enemy units in Milne Bay area. The enemy was driven back to vicinity of Waga Waga (on south coast opposite Rabi) and a large supply dump was captured. At Mubo (Salamaua area) the enemy strength is estimated as of September 4 at 900 troops with 1000 native carriers. Enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area and at Rabaul has been substantially increased. An unprecedented number of destroyers at Buin and landing barges at Rabaul, indicates a probable extension of operations against the lower Solomons or southeastern New Guinea within the next few days. Sightings, September 5:- Rabaul Harbor: 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine depot ship, 1 possible sea-plane tender, 3 transports or possible landingcraft carriers, 9 merchant vessels, 1 tanker, 111 landing craft, 1 large submarine, several possible midget submarines. Vunaknau airdrome: additional AA positions and dispersal areas. Iona (on Mambare River, New Guinea): runway in good condition, area apparently free of enemy. Sightings, September 6:- Buin-

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Faisi area: estimated 3 light cruisers, 26 destroyers (probably including some gun boats), 1 seaplane tender, 5 supply vessels. Trobriand Islands: estimated total 2 cruisers, 5-6 destroyers, 1 transport, 2 patrol boats.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy operations continuing in central Gilberts. On September 6 several enemy planes were seen at Maiana and again on the 7th. A Japanese warship was also sighted to the northeast. Smoke was observed in direction of Tarawa on September 5.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Belle Isle Straits; 1 off Wabana (Belle Isle); 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Santos; 5 at 60-00 N, 20-00 W; 3 at 52-00 N, 35-00 W; 1 each at 63-00 N, 21-00 W; 54-00 N, 26-00 W; 53-00 N, 27-00 W; 52-00 N, 41-00 W; 49-10 N, 66-50 W; 49-00 N, 37-00 W; 48-00 N, 60-00 W; 47-00 N, 40-00 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 44-00 N, 63-00 W; 43-00 N, 66-00 W; 41-00 N, 56-00 W; 41-00 N, 49-00 W; 32-00 N, 68-00 W; 32-00 N, 36-00 W; 31-00 N, 72-00 W; 30-00 N, 79-00 W; 29-00 N, 47-00 W; 28-00 N, 66-00 W; 27-00 N, 52-00 W; 25-00 N, 80-00 W; 24-00 N, 83-00 W; 24-00 N, 66-00 W; 21-00 N, 31-00 W; 20-00 N, 81-00 W; 18-00 N, 36-00 W; 18-00 N, 29-00 W; 17-00 N, 57-00 W; 16-00 N, 77-00 W; 16-00 N, 70-00 W; 15-00 N, 57-00 W; 14-00 N, 53-00 W; 11-55 N, 70-30 W; 11-00 N, 30-00 W; 10-42 N, 67-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 07-00 N, 52-00 W; 05-00 S, 33-00 W; 12-00 S, 37-00 W; 14-00 S, 32-00 W; 37-00 N, 42-00 W; 39-00 N, 38-00 W; 41-00 N, 41-00 W. Activities reported: September 6, SS AMATLAN torpedoed and sunk 70 miles N of Tampico (Mexico); September 7, unidentified vessel attacked at 49-10 N, 66-50 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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OSD By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-7-42
Initials JJS
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 6, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 7, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 7, 1942.

No. 178.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Three Japanese destroyers and 1 transport sighted September 4, S of Buldir Island, course SE. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in Gulf of St. Lawrence, Strait of Belle Isle, and off E coast of Newfoundland. Enemy apparently patrolling in area between Newfoundland and Iceland, off the E coast of U.S., and in Gulf of Mexico. Activity is noted in Caribbean, with concentration in Lesser Antilles and off N coast of South America.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy forces have taken the port of Novorossisk, although scattered resistance can be expected for several days to come. (See G-2 Report #175.) The next and almost equally important Black Sea oil port of Tuapse, 75 miles to the south, is already seriously threatened from the east, and can now expect a new threat down the Black Sea Coastal Highway. Soviet resistance on the Taman Peninsula has practically ceased. In the center, crack enemy mountain units continue to better their positions in the high mountain passes. In the east, the enemy bridgehead east of Mozdok across the Terek River that threatens the oil refinery city of Grozny continues to grow, and enemy columns in this area are still making progress. Southern Front: Before Stalingrad, massed Soviet defenders have been pushed back so that little maneuver space remains for mechanized units. Final assault will require hand-to-hand fighting. While the German reinforcement and supply problem is extremely difficult, Soviet supply and reinforcement can only come by means of a breakthrough from the north; to date such attempts have failed. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks southwest of Kaluga, southeast of Rzhev, and against the enemy bridgehead over the Volkhov River were unsuccessful. Air Force Units: Red army and navy air units made successful raids against enemy Black Sea naval units and enemy-held airdromes on the southern and central fronts. German air units are still massed against Stalingrad and its outside airfields and communications. Scattered enemy raids did some damage in the Moscow and Murmansk areas.

(2) Western Europe. On September 6, an aircraft factory at Meaulte, near Albert, and airdrome at St. Omer were attacked by daylight from high altitudes by our heavy bombers escorted by Spitfires. Strong interception encountered at Meaulte where enemy lost 5 fighters destroyed, 13 probably and 25 damaged. The Abbeville-Druacat airdrome was raided by our light bombers on the same date. Enemy air reconnaissance over

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Iceland continues; occasional bombs have been dropped; but to date no significant damage has been caused.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Axis continues withdrawal in Egypt. German 15th and 21st Armored Divisions are now west of the British minefield, and have reached the approximate position from which the offensive was launched on August 31. The Axis is maintaining an antitank screen running south from Bir El Munassib to a position about two miles north of El Himeimat, and thence to the west. Tank strength of the 2 German armored divisions is now estimated to total 97. (Strength when offensive was launched, 210.)

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Indo-China, 15,000 Japanese troops from Singapore are reported, without confirmation, to have reached Saigon and to be moving inland. In Suiyuan Province, northern China, 10,000 Japanese troops are reported concentrated on the railroad between Kweichow (Kweisui) and Taining, west of Kalgan. An enemy river steamer south of Katha was bombed by a United Nations plane, September 3; an explosion resulted and steamer was later strafed. Bhamo was attacked by an Allied bomber on same date; two large fires were started.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In general, the situation in the Buna-Kokoda region of New Guinea remains the same, except that enemy installations in this area were bombed and strafed in several raids September 4-5 by United Nations aircraft, with particular attention to Buna airdrome. Light enemy naval activity continues in the Milne Bay area; the Trobriand Islands may be serving as a daylight hideout for vessels operating against this sector. Sightings, September 4:- Buna: 30 aircraft believed twin-engined sighted to the northwest. Buna Airdrome runway appears water logged and no serviceable aircraft visible. Rabaul: 23 large ships including 1 heavy cruiser, 4 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, 2 medium transports, 11 cargo vessels, 11 flying boats, 6 floatplanes; 26 fighter aircraft at Lakunai Airdrome. Sightings, September 5:- Buin-Faisi area: estimated 1 light cruiser, 2 light cruisers or destroyers, 6 destroyers, 1 possible seaplane carrier, 7 cargo vessels, 3 unidentified ships. Kieta: 1 tanker. Buna: No activity. Milne Bay Area: 1 cruiser, 2 destroyers, 1 unidentified unit approaching Milne Bay.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 between Cape Sable and Halifax; 1 in Old Bahama Channel; 1 in eastern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Aruba and Curaçao; 1 off Trinidad; 1 between Santos and Rio; 5 at 61-00 N, 16-00 W; 1 each at 60-00 N, 24-00 W; 55-00 N, 25-00 W; 54-00 N, 34-00 W; 53-00 N, 36-00 W; 52-00 N, 47-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 51-00 N, 32-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-15 W; 48-00 N, 38-00 W; 46-00 N, 58-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 43-00 N, 67-00 W; 43-00 N, 54-00 W; 42-00 N, 46-00 W; 42-00 N, 34-00 W; 39-00 N, 45-00 W; 37-00 N, 63-00 W; 35-00 N, 43-00 W; 35-00 N, 28-00 W; 34-00 N, 66-00 W; 34-00 N, 49-00 W; 33-00 N, 70-00 W; 32-00 N, 78-00 W; 31-00 N, 45-00 W; 29-00 N, 50-00 W; 29-00 N, 39-00 W; 26-00 N, 70-00 W; 26-00 N, 63-00 W; 25-00 N, 84-00 W; 24-00 N, 31-00 W; 21-00 N, 36-00 W; 21-00 N, 29-00 W; 20-10 N, 83-14 W; 18-00 N, 76-00 W; 18-00 N, 54-00 W; 17-00 N, 70-00 W; 16-00 N,

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51-00 W; 15-00 N, 72-00 W; 14-00 N, 59-00 W; 14-00 N, 30-00 W; 10-00 N;
53-00 W; 08-00 N; 54-00 W; 02-00 S, 32-00 W; 11-00 S, 36-00 W; 13-00 S,
30-00 W; 15-00 S, 38-00 W. Activities reported: August 9, SS MINISTER
WEDEL torpedoed at 08-52 N, 52-30 W, but made port; September 1, SS
ILORIN sunk at 05-00 N, 01-00 W; September 3, SS ARON attacked by 2
submarines and sunk off Rund Island, N of Tripoli (34-52 N, 35-51 E);
September 5; SS LORD STRATHCONA and SS SAGANAGA torpedoed and sunk off
Bell Island, in Conception Bay (Newfoundland).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Disinformation Branch.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-6-42
Initials C S S
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 5, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 6, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 6, 1942

No. 177.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On September 4, Kiska Harbor was attacked by our planes, which inflicted considerable damage on personnel and materiel. The sole Kawanishi four-motored flying boat in the harbor was damaged and probably destroyed; a single-float sea-plane was machine-gunned. Troops in boats in the harbor and a double line of men on the shore were effectively strafed. Installations in the lower camp area, previously reported as a landing strip but now identified as a camp area, were also strafed. One very large and three small cargo vessels, but no warships, were observed in the harbor. Submarine net reported across entrance to harbor. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration continues in shipping lanes E and NE of Newfoundland. Along the U.S. coast little activity is noted, but sightings have been made in Gulf of Mexico near Galveston. Activity continues E of Trinidad and off N coast of South America. Subversive: Foreign matter, such as spark plug gaskets and screws, has been discovered in relay boxes of planes, indicating definite sabotage in numerous recent plane "accidents."

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. A German submarine was rammed and sunk by a British destroyer south of Barbados. Forty-nine of the submarine's crew were taken prisoner.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Hard fighting around Stalingrad and toward Novorossiisk continues. No change in other sectors.

(2) Western Europe. On September 5, the railroad yards at Rouen were subjected to a daylight attack by our heavy bombers from high altitude. Numerous hits were scored on rolling stock, engine sheds and tracks. Our attack bombers took part in successful raid on Le Havre docks. A German Dornier 47 was sighted over Iceland September 4.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On the night of September 3-4 New Zealand forces attacked to the south against the flank of Axis forces retreating from the Deir-el Ragil area. Two enemy armored counterattacks on the morning of the 4th were repulsed. Axis forces again counterattacked strongly in the afternoon, but the New Zealanders held the line established just north of Deir el Munassib. British armored forces advancing from the north and east have cleared the area east of the line Alamein to Qaret el Humar. All Axis motor transport has withdrawn from the field of battle. Forty Axis tanks were destroyed, and another forty captured. An enemy convoy south of Crete was attacked

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by our heavy bombers September 3. British torpedo planes later attacked the same convoy, sinking 1 ship and setting another afire. An escorting destroyer was hit 3 times, and a tanker set afire. It is possible that only 1 enemy ship survived these attacks. United Nations air forces continue attacks on ground concentrations, forcing the enemy to use his fighters more for defense than offense. On September 2, an Italian plane reconnoitered the region around Bardai, NE corner of French W. Africa.

e. ASIAN THEATER. The airfield at Yungtsi (Puchow), S.W. Shansi province, is being enlarged by the Japanese. In India Japanese army planes (T-97 bombers and T-97 fighters) were seen over Chittagong September 3, and over Dimapur September 2, three enemy planes were observed.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese remnants in Milne Bay were strafed by United Nations aircraft September 3-4. Enemy casualties in this area up to September 1 are estimated at 600. In the Kokoda region since August 13 Japanese casualties have been about 700. In the southeastern Solomons the enemy has been successful in some of his small night infiltration attempts at points not immediately within reach of defending United Nations ground forces. Enemy posts equipped with radio and machine guns were located September 2 at the following points: on Guadalcanal Island at Cape Hunter (S. coast), Cape Esperance (N.W. point), Malapa Island (S.E. point), East Island (S.E. coast) and Tasimboko Bay (N. Central coast, 16 miles E of Lunga Point); on Malaita Island at Cape Zelee (SE tip of Maramasike Island), Cape Astrolabe (N point), and Ata-Cove (NW coast); on Florida Island at Tanavula Point (NW tip of island, at S entrance of Sandfly Passage); and also on the Russell Islands. Sightings, September 3:- Lae airdrome: 3 fighters in air; on the ground the same 26 fighters and 4 bombers as were reported August 31 (majority still believed unserviceable). Sightings, September 4:- Shortland Island area: estimated 1 light cruiser, 16 destroyers, 7 probable transports, 4 flying boats, 4 float planes. D'Entrecasteaux Islands: 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 off Cape Canso (46 N; 60 W); 1 in eastern Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Bahia (Brazil); 1 off Santos Rio (Brazil); 3 at 62-00 N, 16-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 34-00 W; 52-30 N, 36-00 W; 52-00 N, 31-00 W; 52-00 N, 54-00 W; 52-00 N, 33-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 32-00 W; 48-00 N, 36-00 W; 47-00 N, 63-00 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 44-00 N, 52-00 W; 43-06 N, 69-16 W; 43-00 N, 44-00 W; 43-00 N, 63-00 W; 42-00 N, 59-00 W; 41-00 N, 39-00 W; 39-00 N, 61-00 W; 37-00 N, 49-00 W; 36-00 N, 64-00 W; 35-00 N, 68-00 W; 33-00 N, 43-00 W; 33-00 N, 47-00 W; 33-00 N, 76-00 W; 32-00 N, 53-00 W; 32-00 N, 31-00 W; 31-00 N, 48-00 W; 29-00 N, 61-00 W; 28-00 N, 86-00 W; 27-00 N, 31-00 W; 26-00 N, 42-00 W; 24-00 N, 35-00 W; 24-00 N, 28-00 W; 23-00 N, 79-00 W; 23-00 N, 73-00 W; 19-00 N, 76-00 W; 19-00 N, 51-00 W; 18-54 N, 82-10 W; 18-00 N, 49-00 W; 17-00 N, 29-00 W; 17-00 N, 59-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 75-00 W; 12-00 N, 57-00 W; 11-00 N, 62-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-00 N, 51-00 W; 00-00, 31-00 W; 09-00 S, 34-00 W; 13-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: September 1, SS GAXCON (or GAZCON) torpedoed at 13-01 N,

convoy about September 3. British vessels on ground and a tanker set off for defense than other attacks. The airfield at Imphal (Pachaw) is being bombed by the Japanese. On September 2, an Italian bomber was shot down over the Koko area. The aircraft was damaged in the Koko area. The aircraft was damaged in the Koko area. The aircraft was damaged in the Koko area.

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50-41 E; September 5, SS MYRMIDON torpedoed and sunk at 00-01 N, 05-00 W; (undated) unidentified vessel unsuccessfully attacked at 28-22 S, 159-13 E; survivors of SS OLIVIA, missing since May 29, landed at Port au Prince, Haiti.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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085 Letter 0-8-78

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9-5-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 4, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 5, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 5, 1942.

No. 176.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Concentration of enemy submarine activity appears in the Strait of Belle Isle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and northern shipping lanes. Operations continue in Caribbean and in area E of Trinidad.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy forces which crossed from the Crimea have taken the town and harbor of Tamanskaya and are mopping up Soviet units entrapped on the Taman Peninsula. Red Army and Navy units continue their stubborn resistance against numerically superior enemy forces slowly advancing on Novorossiisk. In the central sector, large enemy forces are engaged south of the Klukhor Pass and smaller enemy units are filtering over the lesser passes to the south. In the east the battle for the Grozny oil district continues with the enemy still making progress. Southern Front: Before Stalingrad, enemy ground and air units continue their relentless attack, and the situation deteriorates hourly. Fighting has now reached the suburbs. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks from Voronezh to Leningrad failed to make material changes in the front. It is reported that in the recent Russian bombing of Helsinki a military warehouse which contained recently landed stores from Germany was completely destroyed. Archangel underwent its third bombing attack about September 3. Economic: Stalingrad is one of the most important industrial cities in the U.S.S.R. Its location makes it the focal point for shipments of oil from the Caucasus, lumber from the north, and coal and pig iron from the Donets Basin. The leading industrial plant is the special steel mill (capacity 700,000 tons annually) and a tractor-tank factory (normal annual capacity 40,000 units). Lumber mills, a shipyard, chemical plants, and an oil refinery are secondary only to the steel mill.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt German armored units continued their withdrawal to the south and west, and are now in the vicinity of Deir el Ragil. Axis patrols are operating along the semi-circular route running east from Kabr Han Zada to Buir el Tarfa, thence south to Samaket Gaballa and west to Qaret el Himimat. British

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heavy armored units have not yet been committed, but light tanks, artillery and aircraft are credited with the destruction of considerable numbers of Axis tanks. United Nations air forces continue maximum efforts against enemy concentrations and communications with good results. Two ships of an enemy convoy were sunk and one was set afire by U.S. heavy bombers on September 4. Many enemy vehicles and some grounded enemy planes were destroyed or damaged by U.S. medium bombers. Axis motor transport has been dispersing hastily at approach of our aircraft. Enemy air activity has been largely confined to defense work by fighters.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. There has been no confirmation of a press report stating that five Japanese divisions are on transports in the Gulf of Tonkin, Indo-China. In India insecurity and general unrest are still evident. Minor disturbances continue in Assam.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the southeastern Solomons, United Nations forces are searching out the small enemy landing parties which were reported yesterday. In the Kokoda area skirmishes continue. United Nations aircraft raided Buna, setting large fires, and also attacked the enemy in the Salamaua and Kokoda areas. In Timor the Japanese are reported to be reconnoitering the Dutch-Portuguese Timor border daily. Sightings, September 3:- Kieta: none. Buna: none. Faisi: 4 unidentified warships, 1 merchant vessel. Buin: 1 light cruiser, 14 destroyers, 1 supply ship. Trobriand Islands: 1 large destroyer off Kiriwana Island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. An enemy force consisting of one naval vessel, one flying boat and 150 troops reported at Abomama, central Gilberts, on September 3.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 W of Anticosti Island (Gulf of St. Lawrence); 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Mississippi Delta; 1 in N Florida Strait; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Mona Passage; 1 off Aruba; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Recife (Brazil); 1 off Bahia (Brazil); 1 off Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); 1 each at 57-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 34-00 W; 54-00 N, 30-00 W; 53-00 N, 33-00 W; 53-00 N, 28-00 W; 52-00 N, 54-00 W; 51-15 N, 57-30 W; 50-00 N, 59-00 W; 49-00 N, 28-00 W; 48-00 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 39-00 W; 47-00 N, 32-00 W; 45-00 N, 49-00 W; 45-00 N, 41-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 44-00 N, 41-00 W; 43-00 N, 61-00 W; 43-00 N, 56-00 W; 41-00 N, 59-00 W; 38-00 N, 63-00 W; 36-00 N, 54-00 W; 36-00 N, 67-00 W; 35-00 N, 41-00 W; 33-00 N, 46-00 W; 32-00 N, 59-00 W; 31-00 N, 51-00 W; 30-00 N, 57-00 W; 30-00 N, 31-00 W; 29-00 N, 34-00 W; 27-00 N, 28-00 W; 26-00 N, 33-00 W; 24-00 N, 80-00 W; 22-00 N, 44-00 W; 21-00 N, 48-00 W; 20-00 N, 47-00 W; 20-00 N, 29-00 W; 19-09 N, 82-30 W; 18-00 N, 75-00 W; 15-00 N, 29-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N, 56-00 W; 12-30 N, 63-00 W; 12-00 N, 79-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 10-00 N, 50-00 W; 07-00 N, 52-00 W; 03-00 N, 31-00 W; 11-00 S, 30-00 W. Activity reported: August 31, SS WINEMAC torpedoed and sunk at 10-36 N, 54-34 W; September 2, SS OCEAN MIGHT torpedoed and sunk at 00-57 N, 04-11 W; September 3, SS PENROSE and SS HOLLINSIDE torpedoed and sunk at 38-00 N, 09-00 W; SS BRITISH GENIUS torpedoed at 13-00 N, 48-04 E.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of H.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
: Evaluation & Dissemination Branch,
NO. 43) Intelligence Group,
September 5, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning September 5, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D.C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.

Scattered afternoon and evening showers will produce occasional restrictions to air operations.

Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.

(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.

Minor restrictions to air operations will develop along the immediate coast of California in the early morning hours.

Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail along the west coast with fog and low morning cloudiness confined principally to the coastal areas in California.

Verification Probability. 90%.

(2) Alaska.

Weather most likely to hamper air operations will develop as follows:

On the 5th: Attu, Kiska, Atka and Gambell.

On the 6th: Nome.

On the 7th: Attu, Kiska and Atka.

On the 8th: Gambell, Nome and possibly Dutch Harbor and St. Paul Island.

On the 9th: Possibly Dutch Harbor and Kodiak.

On the 10th: Gambell and possibly Kodiak.

On the 11th: Gambell, Nome.

On the 12th: Attu, Kiska and Atka.

On the 13th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island and Nome.

Weather. A series of storms will move into the Bering Sea region affecting the area to the south, including the Aleutian Islands. Most significant storminess will strike the west coast of Alaska on the 5th, the 8th and on the 13th. The Eastern Aleutians, the Pribilof Islands and the west coast of Alaska will be most vulnerable to enemy attack behind a storm front on the above dates.

Verification Probability. 80%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

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c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Restrictions to air operations will develop in the morning hours in the west Gulf region on the 7th and again about the 13th.

Weather. Shower and thunderstorm activity will occur intermittently during most of the forecast period with some lower cloudiness developing in the west Gulf region on about the 7th and again about the 13th.

Verification Probability. 80%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Only very minor restrictions to air operations will develop.

Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail with some scattered showers and thunderstorms in southern sections.

Verification Probability. 85%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation & Dissemination Branch.

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6th Air Force (1)
1st, 2nd, 4th Fighter Cnds. (1)
1st, 4th Bomber Cnds. (1)
1st Air Support Cmd. (1)
Combat Liaison Section, AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
Southern Land Frontier (1)
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316th Troop Carrier Group (1)

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DATE: 5-3-72
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JOB Log 6-3-72

By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 9-4-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT; September 3; 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 4, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 4, 1942.

No. 175.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue to operate in northern shipping lanes and in Gulf of St. Lawrence. Activity has been reduced along U.S. coast line and in Gulf of Mexico. Activity is noted in Caribbean, in area E of Trinidad, and in vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. Subversive: During the past three months there have appeared concentrations of incidents of particular types of possible sabotage in certain areas: concentrations of railroad accidents appear in the areas of Baltimore-Washington, southern Illinois and Indiana, the Pacific Northwest, and southern California; fires have been grouped about New York, Cleveland, and Seattle; groups of explosions appear in or around New York, Philadelphia, northern Illinois, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, Axis units crossed the Kerch Straits, joining other Axis troops advancing from the east. Enemy units continue their slow advance on Novorossisk. In the Grozny area the fight for the oil fields continues, with the Soviet defenders continuing to fall back. Southern Front: Before Stalingrad the situation continues to deteriorate. The enemy has advanced to within easy artillery range of the city; and, while the southern arm of the pincers was temporarily held up, the northern arm made important gains. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes. Air Units: Enemy air units are now attempting to cut all traffic on the Astrakhan-Saratov R.R., east of the Volga, the last connecting link with points north. Economic and Geographic: Novorossisk is the leading port of the eastern Black Sea. The bay is deep and open all year. Its trade is chiefly export; the most important item is grain, followed by cement, timber, petroleum, vegetable oil cake, and seeds. In 1933, the total freight turnover was 2,211,000 metric tons. The port has mechanical facilities for loading its principal items as well as large grain storehouse and oil tanks.

(2) Western Europe. Air and submarine activity continues in Iceland area. Political: In Spain, the replacement of Suner as foreign minister by Count General Francisco Gomez de Jordana represents an attempt by Franco to consolidate his position and indicates a recognition of the great unpopularity of the Falange and Suner personally. It increases Franco's personal power and the influence of the army generals. The inclusion of men of Monarchist leanings in the new government increases the chances of a restoration. In foreign policy, it represents a move away from Axis collaboration toward a stricter

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neutrality.

(3) Southern Europe. A reinforced Italian division reported sent to Sardinia. German troop movements have increased through Bulgaria.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. During morning of September 1, The Axis 21st and 15th Armored divisions made two attacks in the area of Alam el Bucib but were repulsed. British units took position on the flanks of the German tank group. About one hundred enemy tanks were involved in the attacks. Axis tanks retreated south-westward to the area of Deir el Ragil preceded by 3,000 motor transports in three separate columns. Simultaneously with this German attack, the British attacked an Axis motor transport column of 1,500 vehicles on the southern flank just north of Samaket Gaballa and destroyed 40 vehicles. Axis reinforcements, consisting of the German Afrika Corps, the Littoria Division, and the 3rd and 33rd reconnaissance groups, have been brought up from the rear to the Axis southern flank. Likewise the 90th Light, the Trieste, and the Ariete divisions have moved forward in the center. Large scale air attacks on Nazi supply lines, front lines, and tank concentrations have been resumed following heavy dust storms. Between August 31 and September 3, ten enemy aircraft were destroyed, 16 probably destroyed, and 3 damaged. Enemy motor transport, landing grounds, tanks, harbors, and the coast road were constantly harassed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In western Burma, small Japanese camps (100-500 men) were reported at Kyaukka (8 miles W of Kalewa) and Kalembo, August 28. Patrols were reported in Myitha River valley in vicinity of Gangaw (65 miles S of Kalewa). United Nations bombers effectively attacked Japanese installations in north Burma in the last four days of August. Two attacks on Lashio, on August 29, caused large fires in warehouses and hangars. Steamers at Akyab and boats and buildings at Kalewa were hit, and a heavy bombing of Myitkyina rail terminal and Japanese barracks resulted in large fires in storage area and barracks. An unidentified plane was observed off Addu Atoll, southernmost of the Maldives, on August 31. No confirmation of press reports that Chinese troops have reached point 15 miles north of Canton.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. During the period September 1-2, United Nations planes bombed and strafed enemy occupied areas near Kokoda where guerrilla warfare still continues. In same period, United Nations planes heavily bombed Buka and Lae airdromes. A Navy communique reports renewed enemy action same dates against the south-east Solomons with small landing attempts and an air attack on Guadalcanal. Seventy Japanese marines reported at Dobo in Aroo Islands, September 2. Sightings, September 2:- Buin: one light cruiser, 12 destroyers, 1 supply ship (1 light cruiser, 6 destroyers, 2 supply ships departed during night, September 1). Faisi: 8 merchant vessels, 4 probable flying boats. Buka: 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer reported morning September 2 (departed south during afternoon). Kieta: 3 cruisers at anchor. Kavieng: 1 transport, 1 cargo vessel. Trobriand Islands: 2 cruisers or destroyers. Milne Bay: 2 ships reported in bay night of September 2 (may be those sighted among Trobriands); CORRECTION: In G-2 Report No. 174, September 3, paragraph f, line 9, should read "August 30, new fighter pens" instead of "30 new fighter

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pens."

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy occupation of northern Gilbert islands apparently is being pushed. On September 2, six naval ships and 1 three-funnel ship moved N into Abemama Passage. On September 3, one flying boat and 7 ships including 2 cruisers were at Tarawa, unloading.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Hatteras; 1 off Mississippi Delta; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off Recife; 1 off Bahia; 2 at 58-00 N, 25-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 20-00 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 55-00 W; 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-30 N, 58-45 W; 50-16 N, 59-04 W; 50-00 N, 39-00 W; 49-01 N, 67-17 W; 49-00 N, 48-00 W; 48-00 N, 36-00 W; 46-00 N, 47-00 W; 46-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 53-00 W; 44-00 N, 32-00 W; 43-00 N, 60-00 W; 43-00 N, 57-00 W; 43-00 N, 47-00 W; 42-02 N, 69-58 W; 41-00 N, 55-00 W; 40-00 N, 32-00 W; 39-00 N, 64-00 W; 39-00 N, 60-00 W; 37-00 N, 58-00 W; 35-00 N, 44-00 W; 35-00 N, 38-00 W; 33-00 N, 31-00 W; 32-00 N, 76-00 W; 32-00 N, 55-00 W; 29-00 N, 78-00 W; 29-00 N, 62-00 W; 29-00 N, 55-00 W; 29-00 N, 32-00 W; 29-00 N, 28-00 W; 26-00 N, 37-00 W; 25-00 N, 73-00 W; 23-27 N, 79-15 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 22-30 N, 47-00 W; 20-00 N, 45-00 W; 19-00 N, 83-00 W; 19-00 N, 47-00 W; 17-00 N, 74-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 57-00 W; 11-34 N, 79-29 W; 11-00 N, 30-00 W; 10-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-00 N, 51-00 W; 08-00 N, 53-00 W; 06-00 N, 30-00 W; 01-00 N, 30-00 W; 10-00 S, 31-00 W; 23-02 S, 42-55 W. Activities reported: August 29, SS TOPA TOPA torpedoed and sunk at 10-16 N, 51-30 W; September 2, MV DONALD STEWART torpedoed and presumed sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, D-3-78
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SECRET
Date 5-3-73

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET
Date 5-3-73

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 9/3/42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT; August 20, 1942
To: 1201 GCT, September 3, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 3, 1942

No. 11

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy submarine and plane reconnaissance and patrols increased in the Aleutian area, especially in vicinity of Atka and Amchitka islands where our Navy planes were attacked on August 28 by 4 twin-engined bombers (possibly land-based), over Nazan Bay, Atka Island, and by 1 of 2 enemy patrol planes near Makarius Pt., Amchitka Island. Shipping to supply and reinforce enemy garrison increased as evidenced by 12 ships, 6 of which were transports, reported in Kiska Harbor on August 28.

Greenland: On August 20, a large plane, presumed enemy, flew over Scoresby Sound on Greenland's east coast, and on the 27th another unidentified plane flew over the same area at a great height.

Atlantic: Enemy submarines showed tendency to operate in groups rather than singly, and in specified areas. Principal concentrations centered in the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Lesser Antilles area, with special effort in vicinity of Trinidad and off the north and northeast coast of South America. Activity along the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean moderated. Reports continued of enemy submarines being refueled off Latin America and in vicinity of 40 N-40 W. Attacks on shipping west of the 30th meridian showed a decline from 61 of the previous period to 33 for this period.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The public demonstrations and violence which prevailed in Brazil as the result of ship sinkings have subsided since that country's declaration of war. Seriously concerned over the submarine threat, the government has begun to convoy shipping along the Brazilian coast. Various neighbor countries, including Argentina and Chile, have granted non-belligerent status to Brazil.

President Castillo of Argentina has issued a decree prohibiting the disclosure of information regarding the departure from any port of vessels of foreign belligerent countries.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Enemy forces occupy approximately seven-eighths of the North Caucasus and immediately threaten the remainder. Out of four northern Black Sea ports, the enemy holds one and is within striking distance of two more. Of the three all-important mountain passes to the Trans-Caucasus, the enemy holds one. Stalingrad is in a critical state of siege, and the Volga River traffic has been cut above the city. The German "Eastwall" has for the past month successfully withstood the Red army's most powerful bid to date for a counteroffensive. The bulk of the enemy air forces on the eastern front is concentrated on Stalingrad. Enemy naval units in the Black Sea are being constantly reinforced while

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Date 5-3-73

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Soviet tonnage here is irreplaceable. Enemy air activity in the northern sector of the eastern front was marked by two bombings of the port of Archangel. The Russian Air Force has inflicted serious damage on military objectives in Helsinki and has considerably increased night bombings over scattered targets in Germany including Berlin area.

(2) Western Europe. German pressure on Vichy continues and has now taken the form of a demand for 200,000 tons of shipping previously under French control. Likewise, pressure on Vichy to permit a German Control Commission in West Africa and for a defense agreement with respect to both North and West Africa continues (see African and Middle Eastern Theater).

In Spain, tension between the Falange and the Monarchists continues, and there is further evidence of Spanish resistance to German pressure.

Major German naval units continue concentration in Norwegian theater. TIRPITZ (battleship), HIPPER (heavy cruiser), KOELN (light cruiser), and five destroyers in Narvik area. SCHEER (pocket battleship) reported near Tromse on August 30. LUETZOW (pocket battleship) and NUERNBERG (light cruiser) left Swinemunde between August 10 and August 27.

German air reconnaissance and activity increased in Iceland area.

During past two weeks German occupied areas have experienced for the first time high altitude precision bombing of specific targets by daylight. Heavy damage by large percentage of direct hits has been suffered by German airdromes at Abbeville and Courtrai, shipyards at Le Trait and Rotterdam, and locomotive works at Amiens. These attacks by heavy U. S. bombers were made without the loss of a plane. A number of attacking FW-190's were shot down by the bombers' guns. The bombers were usually protected by fighters.

(3) Southern Europe. During the past three months there has been heavy transport of German troops, equipment, and supplies through the Brenner Pass and also by way of Villach to Italy. This traffic is reported continuing. Germans are reported to have planned Sicilian and Italian mainland defenses so as to hold either part or all of Italian territory.

Axis shipping in the Mediterranean is again suffering from attacks by the RAF at Malta. Airdromes in Sicily have been successfully bombed and a 7000-ton vessel sunk as far east as the southern Aegean. There has been a considerable lessening of Axis bombings of Malta. Nearly 1,000 Axis planes have been shot down over Malta since the enemy first began his attacks.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER. Rommel started his long-anticipated offensive during the early morning hours of August 31. Using his 90th Light Motorized Division and the 15th and 21st Armored Divisions, he attacked in the Southern sector. Combat troops in these units numbered about 22,000 men. The attack is being supported by an additional 13,000 men in the Italian 20th Corps, which contains at least one armored, one motorized, and one infantry division. The 90th Light Division is being held in the vicinity of Bier el Munassib, but the two armored divisions made a sweep around the British south flank

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and advanced northeast to Alam el Bucib, about fifteen miles east of the former Axis line. Total Axis tank strength estimated at 240 German Mark III's and IV's, 240 Italian Mediums, and 30 Italian Lights. British report 79 Axis tanks put out of action during the first day's fighting.

During past two weeks in the Egyptian-Libyan area the R.A.F., assisted substantially by U.S. heavy and medium bombers, has continued to work effectively on enemy supply facilities. Shipping at sea and in port has suffered an estimated 50% destruction. Motor transport, docks, airfields and supply dumps have been damaged heavily. Axis air forces have remained to a large extent quiescent, leaving control of the air to the United Nations either by design or from necessity. Nevertheless Marshal Rommel has received substantial reinforcements in men and materiel, though probably less than the British. The constant aerial attacks on his supply system apparently forced him to make the current attack or to withdraw.

There is evidence of considerable Axis pressure in West Africa. A proposed joint defensive pact with Germany was postponed by Laval when Admiral Auphan, Secretary of the Navy, threatened to resign. Laval is reported to have consented to the Germans sending an observer or control commission to Dakar. Cable connections between Dakar and Casablanca and Dakar and Freetown are reported cut. There is also a report that, contrary to the terms of agreement with Admiral Robert, parts of Curtis planes at Martinique have been sent to French Morocco to make serviceable the planes which at present are immobilized.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In central China at the beginning of the period the Japanese, having attained their objectives of neutralizing the airfields at Chuhsien and Lishui, seizing the local rice stores, and disrupting the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad, began a gradual withdrawal along the Chekiang-Kiangsi front to former positions in northern and central China. Chinese troops reoccupied evacuated areas which, at the end of the period, were reported to include Lishui and Chuhsien, the Chekiang port of Wenchow, and the railroad from Tunghsiang (Kiangsi) to Kinhua (Chekiang). In Yunnan Province the situation remained unchanged.

In northern Burma additional Japanese garrisons were reported within a 60-mile radius of Myitkyina. There was no other change in the ground situation in Burma and there were no significant enemy air operations.

In Japan the Greater East Asia Ministry was reported established to handle administrative work in occupied areas.

In India the period was marked by continued sabotage of a serious nature aimed principally at railroads and communications. Strikes occurred in a number of factories, including the Tata Steel Mills. Some factories are still closed, or working on a greatly reduced scale. Unrest spread eastward, being worst in Bihar, and at the end of the period showed some increase in Bengal and Assam. In western India, the situation was somewhat improved. Japanese bombers were over Imphal, Dimapur, and Calcutta early in the period, and an army "97" was shot down southeast of Imphal on August 20.

Some movement of planes northward from the Philippines has been reported, but no general transfer of aircraft from that region is indicated.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The principal action in this theater during the latter part of August was the Japanese counter-attack against the Solomon Islands, previously captured by United Nations forces. The enemy launched two strong air attacks on Guadalcanal, August 23 and 25, while enemy naval vessels and transports moved into this area from the north. United Nations planes, however, beat off the air attacks by downing 34 Japanese planes and, with United Nations naval units, attacked Japanese convoys so effectively that they were forced to withdraw. At least 13 Japanese ships were sunk or badly damaged including at least two possible aircraft carriers.

While this attack on the Solomons was in progress, Japanese troops were landed at Milne Bay on the southeastern tip of New Guinea on the night of August 25. United Nations land and air forces blocked this attack and forced the enemy to evacuate the majority of these troops on destroyers, which entered the bay on the night of August 29. During the past few days the enemy, after apparently being reinforced in the Salamaua and Buna area, has been increasing pressure in the Kokoda and Wau-Bololo areas (across the mountains from Port Moresby) where United Nations land forces are now in contact.

United Nations planes have constantly attacked enemy airfields in New Guinea and New Britain, inflicting heavy losses on grounded Japanese aircraft and damaging runways and installations. Enemy shipping at Rabaul, New Britain, during this period has remained heavy, averaging about 20 vessels daily in the harbor; Japanese naval vessels have been sighted daily in the Shortland Island area, using harbors at Faisi, Buin, and Tonolei.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy submarines were active in New Caledonia-Solomons area at start of period. Enemy probably now occupies Nauru and Ocean Islands, west of Gilberts. They had been subjected to prolonged reconnaissance and strafing, which continue over Gilberts.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 Situation
(4-16-42)

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G-2 REPORT

WH
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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date September 3, 1942
Initials J. D. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 2, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 3, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 3, 1942.

No. 174.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy submarine operations in Aleutian area have increased. Search of Adak, Tanaga, and Kanaga islands negative. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes continues. Concentration of effort appears off northeast coast of South America and in the Caribbean. Subversive: Nothing to report.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. President Castillo of Argentina has issued a decree prohibiting the publication or divulging in any manner of any notice referring to the movement or departure from any port of vessels of foreign belligerent countries.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units astride the Black Sea Coastal Highway with Anapa behind them continue to make slow progress south against the strongly defended port of Novorossisk and are only a few miles from the city. In the center, crack enemy pack units that crossed the Klukhor Pass have been strongly counterattacked by Soviet pack units in the Klych Valley south of the divide (see G-2 Report No. 170). In the Grozny area, enemy units have been slowed by a stiffening Soviet resistance. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad, the situation of the defending units grows steadily worse. All avenues of escape for the besieged Soviet divisions have been cut except the Volga. For the third time in 2 months, Timoshenko is caught in the Germans' favorite trap. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes.

(2) Western Europe. Psychological: To bolster German morale in the face of British bombing, political leaders are promising severe retaliation when the Russian campaign is over. These promises will have to be made good, if possible.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt the German armored forces have turned north and have reached the area Alam el Bueib. Much of the British armored strength has not as yet been engaged. British carried out minor raids on the northern sector. On August 31, enemy MT, landing grounds, and nearby ports were successfully attacked by U.S. heavy and medium bombers in cooperation with RAF, both at night and by daylight. Dust storms hampered air activity, but during the 31st 8 enemy AC were destroyed by AA and 7 more in air combat. On September 1, U.S. air force continued operations in support of 8th

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Army, attacking enemy MT and shipping. Shipping in Candia harbor successfully attacked, hits being scored on at least 4 vessels.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Chinese forces continue reoccupation of towns evacuated by Japanese troops withdrawing to former positions in northern and central China. In Chekiang, Chinese are reported in vicinity of Kinhua; in Kiangsi, they are reported in vicinity of Nanchang, where Japanese advance on Kiangsi front began last June.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy pressure in the Kokoda area continues, August 31-September 1. United Nations aircraft twice strafed enemy positions in this area. During the preceding day the Japanese heavily bombed the airdrome and buildings in the Wau sector. Concentration of enemy naval vessels in the Buin-Faisi area has been increased and there appears to be more than the usual amount of shipping at Rabaul Harbor. Photographs August 31 confirm the increased use of Buka Airdrome where runways and dispersal areas have been improved. Sightings, August 31:- Koopang, Timor: 30 new fighter pens being constructed, 9 heavy bombers. Cape Gloucester, New Britain: 1 cargo vessel, 1 gunboat, course W. Lae Airdrome: 24 fighters, 4 bombers (majority of grounded aircraft considered damaged by United Nations raid of August 31). Sightings, September 1:- Buin-Faisi: 2 cruisers, 3 cruisers or destroyers, 2 destroyers, 14 destroyers or smaller vessels, 3 supply ships, 2 transports. Rabaul: 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 5 destroyers, 2 sea-plane tenders, 3 submarine chasers, 1 mine layer, 1 tanker, 2 large transports, 14 cargo vessels, 50 landing barges, 20 small unidentified vessels, 15 motor boats, 7 flying boats, 5 float planes. Lakunai Airdrome: 30 fighters, 5 heavy bombers. Milne Bay: No sign of enemy in the bay or on Goodenough Island. Trobriand Islands: 2 enemy cruisers near Iwa Island, course WSW.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 in North Florida Straits; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barranquilla; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Bahia; 1 off Cape Sao Thome (Brazil); 1 each at 63-00 N, 18-00 W; 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 55-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 55-00 W; 53-00 N, 52-00 W; 53-00 N, 43-00 W; 50-00 N, 36-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 49-00 N, 44-00 W; 48-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-32 N, 59-05 W; 47-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 44-00 N, 54-00 W; 42-00 N, 52-00 W; 42-00 N, 45-00 W; 41-00 N, 62-00 W; 41-00 N, 58-00 W; 41-00 N, 39-00 W; 41-00 N, 36-00 W; 38-00 N, 43-00 W; 36-02 N, 74-55 W; 36-00 N, 35-00 W; 36-00 N, 31-00 W; 34-00 N, 52-00 W; 33-19 N, 75-13 W; 31-00 N, 72-00 W; 31-00 N, 28-00 W; 30-00 N, 61-00 W; 28-00 N, 89-00 W; 27-00 N, 84-00 W; 27-00 N, 71-00 W; 27-00 N, 59-00 W; 27-00 N, 43-00 W; 26-00 N, 66-00 W; 26-00 N, 47-00 W; 26-00 N, 28-00 W; 23-00 N, 40-00 W; 17-00 N, 73-00 W; 17-00 N, 70-00 W; 17-00 N, 61-00 W; 16-00 N, 50-00 W; 15-15 N, 58-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 09-00 N, 50-00 W; 09-00 N, 29-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 07-00 N, 31-00 W; 03-00 S, 30-00 W; 06-00 S, 34-00 W; 08-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: August 25, SS VIKING STAR torpedoed and sunk at 06-00 N, 14-00 W; August 29, SS ZUIDERKERK torpedoed and sunk at 40-02 N, 16-02 W.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No Change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
BY 10447 5-3-72
A. C. of S., G-2
Date September 2, 1942
Initials J.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, September 1, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 2, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 2, 1942.

No. 173.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS,

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes is evidenced by continued attacks on shipping apparently made by 2 packs of submarines operating in these lanes. Moderate activity noted along U.S. coast line, in Gulf of Mexico, in Caribbean, and in Lesser Antilles area. Enemy effort continues in vicinity of Trinidad. Subversive: Strike of 250 men at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, September 1, affects production of truck tires. Unauthorized machinist strike at Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1; factory devoted exclusively to war production. Explosion at New Jersey Fulgent Co., Metuchen, N.J., September 1, killed 3 persons; plant has contracts with Chemical Warfare Service and Ordnance. At Uniontown, Pa., 600 CIO truck drivers, who haul coal to thousands of beehive coke ovens, struck September 1; it is predicted that entire industry would be paralyzed within few days if strike is not settled. Outlaw strike of nearly 400 longshoremen threatens to paralyze all shipping in Port of Philadelphia; this strike also caused Ontario Land Co., which furnishes lumber to Army, to suspend operations.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units have taken Anapa, the first and most westerly of the vitally important Black Sea ports. (See G-2 Report, No. 154.) In Grozny area, Soviet forces are making good use of the Terek River to protect the northern edge of the oil field from the enemy column east of Mozok on the R.R.; defending Red army units, however, continue to give ground. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad enemy mechanized units continue to penetrate further into the fortifications. The southern arm of the pincers, so long held up, appears to be the one that may first reach the city, possibly within the next few days. A Soviet armored train trapped in the area was destroyed by the enemy. The northern arm of pincers has reached the Volga above the city. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks along the rest of the front as far north as Leningrad fail to gain appreciable ground. Naval Units: Enemy naval units are becoming more and more active in the Black Sea and are taking an ever-increasing toll of unreplaceable Soviet Black Sea shipping.

(2) Western Europe. German air reconnaissance over Iceland increasing with 6 planes sighted on August 31. Raufarhofn in north-east Iceland bombed on August 31 by 1 plane. Reported that Germany has demanded 200,000 tons shipping now under French control, including

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70,000 tons of interned vessels, and has offered to arrive at a Franco-German defense agreement covering North and West Africa.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The Axis offensive in the southern sector of the Egyptian front continues. Details of present positions are lacking.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On August 28, runways at Myitkyina were hit by United Nations bombers. Mogaung bridge has been repaired. Two possible new airfields were reported in Mogaung area on August 28. Seven heavy bombers and other dispersed planes were seen when United Nations bombers attacked Hagwa on August 28.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The enemy is applying heavy pressure in the Kokoda area of New Guinea, apparently having been reinforced since August 29. United Nations planes are active, attacking Basano Village (near Buna) and heavily strafing Kokoda area. The enemy still holds Abuari (2 miles ESE Isurava). United Nations land forces continue mopping up enemy remnants in the Milne Bay area. On August 31, United Nations planes attacked Lae airdrome, dropping over ten tons of bombs on runways and buildings and setting large fires. In addition, fighter aircraft strafed ground targets and damaged several Japanese Zero fighters, 1 dive bomber, and numerous vehicles. Darwin was raided 34th time by Japanese planes, August 31. The enemy is reportedly increasing his forces on Gizo Island in the Solomons. Enemy air activity to the SE continues in Buka Passage area. Sightings, August 31:- Shortland Island area: 1 light cruiser, 6 to 8 destroyers, 9 transports (3 in Tonolei Harbor), 1 unidentified vessel, 3 flying boats, 5 float planes. In addition, 10 destroyers arrived and departed Buin, August 31 (these may be the 9 destroyers, 1 light cruiser reported to have left Milne Bay night of August 29). Buka Passage: 4 ships apparently unloading gasoline, 1 destroyer, 2 large transports (1 may be supplane carrier), 1 gunboat. Buka airdrome: up to 40 enemy aircraft. Buna: Camp area for approximately 2,000 men near mission station.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Hattaras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Barranquilla (Colombia); 2 at 56-00 N, 55-00 W; 2 or 3 at 40-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-30 N, 54-00 W; 51-00 N, 31-00 W; 50-00 N, 44-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 47-42 N, 60-20 W; 47-00 N, 41-00 W; 46-00 N, 47-00 W; 46-00 N, 32-00 W; 45-20 N, 57-45 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 43-00 N, 59-00 W; 43-00 N, 55-00 W; 43-00 N, 49-00 W; 40-00 N, 70-00 W; 40-00 N, 50-00 W; 39-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-00 N, 49-00 W; 34-00 N, 28-00 W; 33-00 N, 71-00 W; 30-00 N, 79-00 W; 29-00 N, 87-00 W; 29-00 N, 69-00 W; 29-00 N, 28-00 W; 28-00 N, 65-00 W; 28-00 N, 40-00 W; 27-30 N, 44-00 W; 26-00 N, 85-00 W; 25-00 N, 63-00 W; 24-00 N, 70-00 W; 20-40 N, 84-58 W; 20-00 N; 67-00 W; 20-00 N, 43-00 W; 18-00 N, 59-00 W; 16-00 N, 71-35 W; 14-00 N, 57-00 W; 13-00 N, 53-00 W; 12-00 N, 65-00 W; 12-00 N, 28-00 W; 11-04 N, 61-42 W; 10-30 N, 57-00 W; 10-00 N, 51-00 W; 08-00 N, 53-00 W; 03-00 N, 32-00 W; 03-00 S, 32-00 W; 09-00 S, 30-00 W; 24-00 S, 43-00 W. Activities reported: August 26, S. S. EMPIRE RJUNARI torpedoed near Haifa, Palestine, but towed into port; August 30, SS JOHN CADALADER destroyed by fire and sunk in port.

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at Philadelphia, Pa.; SS STAR OF OREGON torpedoed and sunk at 11-48 N, 59-45 W; August 31, SS BRONXVILLE and SS CAPIRA torpedoed and sunk at 57-13 N, 33-40 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-78
BY AUTH A. C. of S., G-2

Date September 1, 1942
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1200 GCT, August 31, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, September 1, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
September 1, 1942.

No. 172.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On August 28, six transports were observed in Kiska Harbor; 2 were estimated to be of about 20,000 tons and to be equipped to launch assault boats. Atlantic: Enemy operations continue in Nova Scotia-Newfoundland shipping lanes. Fewer sightings made in Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean, but concentrations still continue in vicinity of and E of Trinidad. Subversive: B & O train was wrecked on August 31 near Havre de Grace Race Track, Maryland, involving 60 tank cars; estimated fuel loss, 72,000 gallons. On August 30, a small building at Du Pont Plant #1, Carneys Point, N. J., was completely destroyed by an explosion. Explosion occurred on August 29 at the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the west, enemy units continue to force back the Black Sea port defenders and are believed to have taken the port of Anapa. In Maikop area little damage believed done to oil wells by retreating Soviet forces; however, pipeline installations and refineries suffered heavily. In the center, enemy units continue to improve their positions in high mountain passes. In the east, the battle for the Grozny oil fields continues. Southern Front: In Stalingrad area the enemy has reached the inner defense ring at a distance of about 15 miles from the city at three points--on the north, on the south, and on the west. The battle has reached the critical stage and, except for the river at their back, the defenders are practically in a state of siege, pounded day and night by enemy air forces. North of Kletskaya, Red army units succeeded in making a Don River crossing but this counterattack will probably have little effect on the Stalingrad outcome. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks in the Rzhev area continue to make insignificant gains at extremely high costs. On other parts of the front no material change occurred.

(2) Western Europe. SCHEER (pocket battleship) reported off island of Vengsø (west of Tromsø) on August 30.

(3) Southern Europe. From August 22 to 25, no enemy bombings of Malta. On August 25, Malta planes resumed offensive by raiding Sicily airdromes and destroying 10 aircraft and as reported yesterday sinking 7,000-ton ship between Athens and Crete. Enemy resumed bombing of Malta on the 30th, losing 13 planes.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Axis offensive southern sector Egyptian front continues. The 90th German Light Division is being held by the British just north of Bier el Munassib. Farther south the 15th German Armored Division with 140 tanks in columns and the 21st German Armored Division with 70 tanks in columns have advanced to a position approximately 5 miles east of the position held by the 90th Light. A concentration of 3 to 4 thousand M.T.'s is in the rear of this sector. Total Axis tank strength estimated at 240 German Mark III and Mark IV, 240 Italian Mediums, and 30 Italian Lights. Large fires and explosions at Tobruk and Matruh docks and landing grounds, caused by U.S. heavy and medium bombers during night of August 29. Tobruk again bombed night of 30th. Recent enemy air activities in Egypt largely confined to reconnaissance of Cairo and Delta areas. Light air attacks by JU 88's against British airdromes on the 21st and 24th, and on rear positions during night of 28th. Enemy submarines have been observed in some number moving south singly and in pairs in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. It is reported that the Japanese foreign minister, Togo, has resigned and that Premier Tojo has been asked to assume the duties of the foreign minister.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Under heavy pressure from United Nations land forces, Japanese troops in Milne Bay area retired to their landing points and were mostly withdrawn by naval vessels on night of August 29-30; no enemy vessels in bay, August 30. Now confirmed that no enemy shipping has been located in Mullens Harbor. Heavy fighting continued in Kokoda-Isurava area with enemy forces reported in possession of Abuari (2 miles ESE of Isurava). In Salamaua area, enemy forces were reinforced by several hundred troops from a destroyer and transport, August 28; enemy strength at Mubo (12 miles south of Salamaua) is estimated at 700. Presence of 5 transport planes and patrol activity in this area indicate possible move into Wau-Bulolo area. Enemy aircraft during this period unusually active in Buka region, with fighters based there probably escorting bombers southward from Rabaul. Darwin underwent 33rd air raid August 30 by 2 flights of 3 aircraft each. Damage was slight. Sightings, August 27:- Air photographs of Buna show 18 dispersal bays, 6 covered shelters, and 5 AA positions. Sightings, August 29:- Buin-Tonolei area: 4 destroyers, 2 supply ships, 1 possible gunboat off Buin. Photographs of Tonolei indicate 7 destroyers reported yesterday were actually 3 destroyers, 3 merchant vessels, and 1 possible seaplane tender or landing craft carrier. Sightings, August 30:- Rabaul: 15-20 unidentified vessels in harbor; 1 cruiser, 1 transport, 27 miles SE Cape Orford, course SE. Buka Passage: 2 destroyers, 1 medium transport, 1 probable seaplane tender. Timor: 3 vessels in Koepang area; 13 aircraft (including 7 believed twin-engined craft) at Penfoei airdrome. CORRECTIONS: In G-2 Report No. 171, August 31, Section "f" line 18, "red crosses on wings" should read "red circles on wings"; line 19, "intercepting 46 Zeros" should read "intercepting 4 to 6 Zeros."

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Belle Isle; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Hatteras area; 1 in vicinity Key West; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 off

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Barranquilla (Colombia); 1 in Santos-Rio area; 2 at 57-00 N, 56-00 W;
1 each at 63-00 N, 23-00 W; 57-30 N, 26-00 W; 56-30 N, 31-30 W;
55-00 N, 39-00 W; 53-00 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 39-00 W; 50-00 N, 41-00 W;
48-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-30 N, 64-00 W; 47-00 N, 48-00 W; 47-00 N, 43-00 W;
46-00 N, 27-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 44-00 N, 46-00 W; 44-00 N, 37-00 W;
43-00 N, 56-00 W; 43-00 N, 50-00 W; 43-00 N, 42-00 W; 41-00 N, 60-00 W;
41-00 N, 29-00 W; 40-00 N, 71-00 W; 39-45 N, 40-35 W; 39-00 N, 46-00 W;
38-00 N, 54-00 W; 35-00 N, 69-00 W; 32-00 N, 77-00 W; 32-00 N, 67-00 W;
32-00 N, 33-00 W; 32-00 N, 28-00 W; 28-00 N, 90-00 W; 24-00 N, 68-00 W;
22-00 N, 65-00 W; 21-00 N, 73-00 W; 20-49 N, 84-50 W; 19-00 N, 56-00 W;
18-00 N, 46-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 28-00 W; 14-00 N, 57-30 W;
12-00 N, 29-00 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-00 N, 51-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W;
00-00 N, 30-00 W; 01-00 S, 34-00 W; 10-00 S, 30-00 W; 11-00 S, 36-00 W.
Activities reported: August 28, SS MATAITA torpedoed off Port Moresby;
August 30, SS VARDAS torpedoed and shelled at 11-30 N, 60-40 W; SS
GEORGETOWN attacked 100 miles off New York.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M.I.S.:

George S. Smith
GEORGE S. SMITH,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Evaluation and Dissemination Branch.

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