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G-2 Daily Reports

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January, '43

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

[Army Classified]

Regraded Unclassified

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C-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 5-8-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 2-1-43
Initials - J.F.I. -
R.T.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 31, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, February 1, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
February 1, 1943.

No. 32.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On January 31, six Zeeros were sighted at Attu Island. Atlantic: See last paragraph captioned "Submarine Activity".

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces continue their withdrawal. Southern Front: There appears to be no change in the Rostov-Voroshilovgrad-Donets area. In Stalingrad another large enemy unit has been liquidated and the position is deteriorating rapidly. West of Voronezh, Soviet attacks continue with little change in actual positions. This appears to be the only front in the Russian theater where enemy air force fighter units are being used to assist the ground forces. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Ladoga, Soviet attacks continue with little change in the situation.

(2) Western Europe. Eight enemy planes made reconnaissance flights over the coast of England, and 2 fighter bombers attacked Margate. Enemy aircraft over Berlin on January 30 did not attempt interception of 2 Mosquito bombers which attacked the city.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Enemy resistance in Libya stiffened on January 30 at Marset Marcan, 5 miles E of Zuara. On February 1, British forces occupied Zuara. In northern Tunisia, artillery fire and activity of men and vehicles in the Ousseltia Valley seemed to indicate enemy offensive actions in that region. Djebel Ousselat and Djebel el Halfa were apparently reinforced and strongpoints established. In southern Tunisia, an enemy force of at least one infantry battalion and 40 to 60 tanks with artillery support attacked and captured our position at Faïd. Further penetration to the west and south was revealed by air reconnaissance. The enemy also advanced on Sidi Bou Zid (T67) which was still held by the French at 1430 on January 30. Offensive air activity by the enemy was

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limited to bombing attacks on Bone airdrome and attacks in the Pont du Fahs area on January 30. U.S. planes flew numerous sorties in making heavy attacks on targets in southern Tunisia. There was some defensive action by enemy fighters, 10 of which were destroyed and 4 were probably destroyed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, air activity continued against enemy positions in Akyab and the Mayu River area

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On January 30, U.S. troops on Guadalcanal made small advances in the right zone. In the Shortland-Tonolei area, 22 cargo ships and 4 destroyers were sighted. New buildings and clearings were sighted on the most eastern island to the S of Roviana Lagoon, New Georgia Island. New Guinea Sector: In the Wau area of New Guinea an enemy force reported as 1 regiment, attacked Allied positions toward the airdrome before dawn on January 30, but were repulsed with the loss of 250 killed, including the regimental commander. Enemy shipping at Rabaul was again attacked by Allied planes on the same date, with explosions noted on 1 vessel, and hits were scored on the wharf area. Sector NW of Australia: Photographs of Kaukenau area (Dutch New Guinea) taken on January 28, show quantities of supplies on the west bank of the Wania River and a new wharf at Aroeke.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Refer to paragraph on submarine activity.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: In this area, 89 submarines are reported operating. Concentrations are unchanged remaining heaviest in the shipping lanes S of Greenland and W and S of the Azores. Pacific: Two enemy submarines shelled Canton Island on January 30. No casualties nor damage to buildings resulted.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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JSD Letter 5-8-78

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
ON **1-31-72** BY **SP-8-72**

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-31-72
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 30, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 31, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 31, 1943.

No. 31.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: One of the three enemy planes which participated in the third Anchitka attack, on January 28, was a bi-plane. On January 30, greatly increased Japanese radio activity was noted in the Rat Islands.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. It is reported that in retaliation for the arrest of the Chilean Minister in Tokyo, Chile has confined the Japanese Minister and 27 members of his staff to the Japanese Legation. It is also reported that the Vichy Minister in Ecuador has received orders to return to France with his staff and all French Consular Representatives, and that Vichy Ambassador San Quentin in Rio received similar orders, but announced that he intended to ignore them.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces continue to fall back on Krasnodar and Rostov. Soviet forces have occupied Maikop and Tikhoretsk. Southern Front: In the Rostov area, there is no change. In the Voroshilovgrad area, the position of the enemy is somewhat improved. At Stalingrad, Red Army units have advanced to the Studuno-Yablonoski Hill before the city, and are attacking strongly from the south. The enemy continues to resist stubbornly. In the Voronezh area, heavy fighting continues, with the outcome still in doubt. Further advance of the Red Army will bring it to the Kursk defenses. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Lake Ladoga, the Soviet attacks continue with some slight but costly successes.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Libya, Axis rearguard withdrew about 5 miles during day of the 29th, but is still in vicinity of Zuara. One British unit crossed Tunisian border, and is now 20 miles west of El Uotia. In Northern Tunisia, enemy activity was limited to patrolling on January 29. In central Tunisia, enemy line north and northeast of Cusseltia now extends from Rag El Hajj - Jebel Bou Kril - Jebel Touila - to northern slope Jebel Hadjar. In southern Tunisia, Italian units are showing increased activity by their infiltration SW of Sidi Bouaid and N of Sened Station. Allied bombers hit 2 enemy vessels north of Tunisia. Sixteen enemy planes providing air cover, attempted interception. U.S. planes bombed the Axis airfields at Djedieda and

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Tunis. Enemy aircraft raided Bone and Gafsa airfields. The enemy is using landing grounds at El Bathan (near Massicault) and La Marsa, on the coast north of Carthage. Axis planes were also noted at a new landing ground 60 miles SW of Tunis. Photographs on January 29 showed 679 Axis planes on 12 Sicilian airdromes, including 182 fighters and 199 bombers.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: Our advance on Guadalcanal continues slowly. Twenty nine vessels were seen in the Shortland area on January 29th, including 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers and 11 other warships. Sector NW of Australia: On January 28th, at Ambon, 1 destroyer and 3 large transports were sighted.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Ninety-two submarines are reported in this area. Activity is increasingly directed at convoy traffic over the Trans-Atlantic shipping lanes. The heaviest U-boat concentrations are S and SE of Greenland and W and S of the Azores.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-30-43
Initials R.B.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 29, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 30, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 30, 1943.

No. 30.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.
Atlantic: See last paragraph captioned "Submarine Activity".

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Explosion and fire in the office of the pro-Democratic newspaper "La Critica" in Buenos Aires, on January 20, is suspected to be work of Axis sympathizers. The Brazilian Foreign Minister suggested to our Ambassador that Brazil take over French Guiana, and the United States take over Martinique. Chile is reported to have implemented its Axis break by cancelling permits of Axis nationals to carry firearms, and by forbidding use of codes in communications sent abroad except by diplomatic missions of countries with which Chile still maintains relations.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces continue to withdraw. Soviet units astride the Armavir-Rostov railroad have occupied the railroad junction of Kropotkin. Southern Front: In the Rostov area, enemy forces successfully resisted all Soviet attacks. In the Voroshilovgrad (Donets basin) area, enemy units in counterattacks had some local success. In Stalingrad, the position of the encircled enemy units is desperate. Northwest of Voronezh, the situation is still fluid and hard fighting continues. Northern Front: South of Lake Ladoga, Soviet attempts to widen the corridor into Leningrad appear to have been held to no gains. No important changes on this front.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Rearguard of Axis forces retreating in Libya are now in vicinity of Zuara. In northern Tunisia on January 28, the enemy ground activity was limited to patrolling, and improvement of his defenses in the area SW of Sebket el Kourzia. In central Tunisia, Axis forces continued to hold Djebel Touila and Djebel Belloute at the N end of the Ousseltia Valley, on this same date. In southern Tunisia, enemy patrols were

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active on January 28, and reached a point just E of Ston Zannouch on the Gafsa-Maknassy road. On January 28, three flights of U.S. bombers totaling 67 planes dropped 112 tons of bombs on Sfax Harbor. A total of 37 enemy fighters attempted interception. About 45 Axis planes in 2 flights attacked Algiers. Enemy offensive aviation increased over Tunisia, but air transport action was curtailed. Allied planes from Tripolitania and Malta ranged as far north as Naples on bombing and strafing attacks. Messina and Palermo were also attacked. Total enemy losses were 9 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed and 2 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Air activity against enemy installations continued in Burma from Rangoon to the vicinity of Myitkyina. On January 25, possible hits were scored against the Myitnge railroad bridge. The following day the Mandalay railway yards and Rangoon docks were successfully attacked. Heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered over all targets.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: Ground forces on Guadalcanal eliminated 2 enemy pockets on January 28. Equipment, prisoners, and a large command post were captured. Difficult terrain continues to slow down the advance in the right zone. On the same date, 6 enemy destroyers, covered by 9 Zeros, were reported SE of Faisi moving SE at a high speed. Subsequently, in an attack by our planes, a hit was scored on 1 destroyer which was seen to settle in the water. A destroyer and 2 cargo vessels were also seen S of Faisi. Ten ships were observed in the Shortland area. Approximately 30 enemy bombers are reported to have arrived at Buka airdrome on January 27. New Guinea: Enemy ground patrols are reported active in the Wau-Mubo area. Photographs taken on January 28 show airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, to be unserviceable. Sector NW of Australia: A landing strip is reported being cleared at Nime, in vicinity of Kaukenau, Dutch New Guinea (4°40' S-136°30' E). Three small merchant ships were sighting N of Toetal (Kei Islands) moving north.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: In this area 89 hostile submarines are reported. Heavy concentrations continue in the shipping lanes SE of Greenland, and W and S of the Azores. ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING. Off the E coast of England, a vessel struck a mine and sank.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)
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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET-8-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-29-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 28, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 29, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 29, 1943.

No. 29.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On January 28, three enemy fighters attacked shipping and shore installations at Amchitka. This attack on January 28 is the third since our occupation of Amchitka. Two bombs were directed at shipping in the harbor. Five or 6 additional bombs were dropped ashore over a wide area. One of the planes made a strafing run after dropping its bomb load. Domestic Events: "The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World" has been indicted for conspiracy to violate the Sedition and Selective Service Acts. The President, and the National Advisor of the organization, and a Japanese have been included in the indictment. It is alleged that the organization was started more than 10 years ago by agents of the Black Dragon Society as a propaganda agency for work among American Negroes. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, announced to the press that not a single case of Axis-inspired sabotage has occurred in any American factory since the war began.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Chilean Government has announced that 168 Germans and 74 Japanese will be interned. Peru has broken relations with the Vichy French Government. The Brazilian Foreign Minister stated that he will not grant safe conduct to Dietrich Niebuhr, recalled German Naval Attache to Argentina.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy forces have further withdrawn from the Maikop area and advancing Soviet columns are approaching the important railroad junctions of Kropotkin and Tikhoretsk from the south-east and northeast. The enemy defense of the Rostov area has definitely stiffened. Advance Soviet units in the Manych sector have been thrown back. Southern Front: In the Stalin-grad area the enemy situation continues to deteriorate. In the Voronezh area Soviet forces in hard fighting have taken the important railroad crossing of Kastornoye. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Leningrad-Ladoga area Soviet attacks continue on a broad front with no appreciable change in the situation. In the far north Soviet ground and naval activities have increased.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northern Tunisia: Aside from increased enemy artillery action in the area W and NW of Matour there was little activity due to the bad weather. Central Tunisia: Small changes in the Cussoltia region. The enemy hold Djebel Hannikat, Djebel Halfa, and Djebel Bou Dabouss. Prisoners taken night of January 25-26 in attack on Djebel Rihana numbered 30 not 300. Southern Tunisia: The bulk of the 21 Panzer Division is reported in the vicinity of Mareth. Twenty-three enemy planes attacked Algiers on the night of January 26-27. Two of the attackers were destroyed by British night fighters. The following day, enemy air activity consisted of 45 planes over Tunisia and the coast. Eight of this number attacked Souk el Arba airdrome, where 2 enemy planes were destroyed and 2 were probably destroyed. During the past 2 weeks there has been a daily report of at least 50 JU-52s and from 3 to 5 ME-323s flying from Sicily to Tunisia. These 55 planes are capable of carrying a total of 1350 equipped men. In Libya, during the day of January 27, Axis forces continued withdrawal W of Agelat.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On Guadalcanal, U.S. troops continued to advance despite heavy resistance and difficult terrain. During the last few days there appears to be increased patrolling activity by Japanese planes in the central Solomons area. New Guinea Sector: On January 27, reconnaissance revealed 3 possible new landing strips under construction on New Britain, in the vicinity of Open Bay, Cape Turner on Wide Bay, and Cape Cunningham. Shipping, formerly in Rabaul Harbor, appears now to be dispersed between Duke of York Island and Praed Point. Enemy planes on the nights of January 26 and 27 raided Port Moresby causing little damage. Sector NW of Australia: An enemy float plane is reported to have bombed and sunk a small Allied freighter off Wessel Island (approximately 11°S, 136°30' E) on January 22. The following enemy shipping is reported to have been sunk by a U.S. submarine in the Southwest Pacific: 2 cargo ships, 1 transport, and 1 tanker.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Refer to paragraph on submarine activities.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic: A total of 87 submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic W of the 26th meridian. Two heavy submarine concentrations are astride the northern shipping route S of Greenland and Iceland, one reaching almost to Cape Farewell. A third heavy grouping of hostile U-boats continues operations in the waters around the Azores. A single submarine was reported off the coast of Costa Rica for the first time in

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recent weeks. Mediterranean: Four hostile submarines are reported in the Atlantic just W of Gibraltar and 7 are reported in the Mediterranean along the N African coast. Pacific: Submarine reconnaissance continues with one sighting reported off Molokai in the Hawaiian Islands and 3 radar contacts being made in the vicinity of the Phoenix Islands. ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING. Two vessels were attacked S of the Azores; one was torpedoed and sunk and the other was attacked and is presumed sunk. In African waters one ship was torpedoed and sunk off the Gold Coast and another was bombed and damaged by aircraft near Algiers. North of Australia a vessel was bombed and sunk by enemy aircraft.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 0-0-12
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-28-43
Initials J. J. P. R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 27, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 28, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service
January 28, 1943.

No. 28.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On January 25, there were apparently two separate enemy attacks on shipping at Amchitka. It is now reported that in the first attack, one of the planes, after releasing its bombs, made a strafing attack inland near Makarius Bay, with no damage. The second attack, directed only against shipping, resulted in no damage. On January 26, two enemy planes flew over Amchitka without attacking. A submarine periscope was sighted on January 26 in the pass E of Tanaga and close to Cape Sudak. Atlantic: A total of 90 submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic W of the 26th meridian. Submarine concentrations in the shipping lanes remain heavy, with a small group immediately NE of Newfoundland. A ship was reported torpedoed S of the Azores.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. President Rios of Chile has approved the arrest of the 200 most dangerous Axis suspects. After discovery of an attempt to damage a British ship loading meat in Montevideo, 10 workers were suspended, which resulted in a protest strike of 9,000 workers in 3 packing plants, on January 27.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy units have withdrawn from the vicinity of Tuapse via the Goitkh Pass to Apsheronk (approximately 30 miles southwest of Maikop). Slight advances have been made by Soviet forces along the Armavir - Rostov railroad. The Soviet column moving northwest on Rostov from Salsk has resumed its advance after being retarded several days by enemy counterattacks along the Manych River. Southern Front: Enemy positions in Stalingrad continue to be isolated and reduced by the Soviets. The enemy's defensive positions along the Donets River have become stabilized. Small infiltrations were made by the Soviets south of Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: No change.

(2) Western Europe. About 45 enemy planes attempted interception of 79 U.S. bombers which raided Wilhelmshaven on January 27. Fourteen enemy planes were reported over England. Seventeen enemy aircraft were sighted on coastal reconnaissance.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. As of January 26, two German divisions had crossed into Tunisia from Libya. Another German division was west of Zuara. British armor was in contact with the rearguard of a fourth German division west of Sabrata. Allied planes continued bombing and strafing attacks on the withdrawing columns. There was no enemy air action. Axis losses up to January 19 included 10 German and 30 Italian tanks. Prisoners of war taken between January 14 and January 22 totalled 270--of which 51 were German. Axis ground activity in northern and southern Tunisia was limited to patrolling.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nine locomotives were severely damaged by our fighters at Naba, north of Mandalay, on January 25. On the same day a total of 49 Japanese planes were seen on 8 Burma airfields. A British patrol vessel sank a troop-laden Japanese coastal vessel in the Mayu River on January 25.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: An enemy convoy of at least nine ships, including large transports, was sighted proceeding south about 40 miles E of Buka Passage, January 26. Earlier in the day, 1 possible aircraft carrier or tanker and 2 cruisers were seen 60 miles SW of Buka moving W. Enemy landing strips and wharf area at Repi (NE Vangunu Island) were bombed by Allied planes January 25. Later during the night, other Allied planes started fires in the supply dump area at Buka. On Guadalcanal, U.S. ground troops are continuing the attack to the W and NW. New Guinea Sector: Shipping in Rabaul harbor was again attacked by Allied planes during the night of January 25-26, and a large unidentified ship was set on fire by direct hits. Two possible new landing strips are believed to be under construction near Denga (2 miles inland from Rein Bay, N coast New Britain, W of Willaumez Peninsula). Sector NW of Australia: In the Celebes, incomplete reconnaissance of January 25, showed 15 bombers and 6 fighters on the airdrome at Kendari. At Namlea, on Buru Island, the one servicable runway sighted, appears to be unused.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. On January 25, Wake Island was reconnoitred by U.S. planes. Eight Japanese Zeros intercepted and two were believed shot down.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.:

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Dist. 100-100-100
SECRET 5-8-42
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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-27-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 26, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 27, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service
January 27, 1943.

No. 27.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: A total of 96 submarines are operating in the area W of the 26th meridian. Two heavy concentrations of hostile submarines are still straddling the northern shipping lanes, roughly SE and S of Greenland. A third concentration is reported W and S of the Azores. Domestic Situation: Lewis D'Ambrosia, 23, was sentenced to serve 3 years in a Federal reform school at Chillicothe, Ohio, on charges of sabotaging 3 U.S. Army tanks at a Chester, Pa., defense plant.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. A Chilean, who admits having received monthly pay as a German propaganda agent, was arrested January 9, for attempting to arrange sabotage of the copper mine at Chuquibambata, Chile.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet columns, crossing the Kuban and Manyeh valleys, have been checked by stiffening enemy resistance and rain. Southern Front: Soviet forces have broken through the enemy's defenses at Stalingrad, and have isolated some enemy groups. Enemy defenses along the Donets have effectively stopped Soviet drives south of Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: Artillery duels continue along the Volkhov River.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In northern Tunisia on January 26, there was no significant enemy activity. No enemy aircraft were on the airfield at Medenine on January 24, but U.S. bombers destroyed about 28 Axis planes on the ground at the field just west of Medenine. About 100 bomber sorties were made by Allied planes over Tunisia, and many fighters were employed in support of ground troops. Offensive enemy aviation was limited to anti-shiping flights and a few fighter reconnaissance sweeps over Allied forward positions. On the 25th, bad weather hindered all air action.

Libya: On January 25, British forces in Libya occupied Zauia, 30 miles west of Tripoli. The enemy rear guard has been contacted farther to the west. British patrols are operating 70 miles WSW of Zauia.

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e. ASIATIC THEATER. On January 22, the port area of Rangoon was subjected to heavy Allied bombing. Many direct hits were scored on dock installations and harbor shipping. Effective attacks were made on villages north of Myitkyina and Mogaung on January 22 and 24.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On January 25, U.S. forces on Guadalcanal reduced encircled enemy units near Kokumbona, killing 293 Japanese and capturing 5. Material was captured, including mortars, field guns and a tank. Only 2 small enemy pockets remain to be eliminated. A heavy force of enemy planes attempting to attack Guadalcanal was intercepted by U.S. planes, and driven off with the loss of 4 Zeros. Sightings in the northern Solomons, in addition to 15 unidentified ships at Shortland Harbor, included 1 heavy cruiser, 2 destroyers and 10 cargo ships. New Guinea Sector: Photographs taken January 24, of Kokopo strip, showed 30 fighters well dispersed, and a runway 3900 feet long. Kokopo strip will hereafter be called Rapopo Airdrome. At Madang, the runway is being reconditioned and possibly extended. On this same date, 4 enemy barges were attacked by U.S. torpedo boats near the mouth of the Kumusi River. Two were sunk and 2 beached, 1 of the beached barges was later destroyed. Allied planes during the night attacked shipping at Rabaul, causing 1 enemy ship to explode and damaging another at Kokopo Wharf. Enemy planes again attacked Milne Bay and Port Moresby early morning January 25.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No Change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.:

J. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 6-8-72
OSD

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-26-43
Initials R.S.E.

From: 1201 GCT, January 25, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 26, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 26, 1943.

No. 26.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Shipping in Constantine Harbor, Amchitka, was attacked for the second successive day on January 25, by 2 enemy seaplanes; no hits nor casualties were reported. On both January 24 and January 25, the enemy employed radio jamming tactics before and during the attacks. Atlantic: Three heavy submarine concentrations are reported between Newfoundland and Iceland, successively increasing in density from west to east. Another concentration is operating W and S of the Azores. Scattered sightings continue to be reported from the Bahama-Cuba area, and off the NE coast of South America.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The pace of the Soviet columns has been slowed by local enemy counterattacks. The Soviet column moving west from Salsk has moved only 12 miles in 3 days to reach Belaya Glina on the Stalingrad-Tikhorets railroad. The Soviet column along the Armavir-Tikhorets railroad has made no appreciable gain in the past 24 hours. Southern Front: The enemy has evacuated the vital strong point of Voronezh, which appeared untenable in the face of Soviet drives in this area. Voronezh was one of the jumping-off places of the enemy's last spring offensive. Enemy troops encircled at Stalingrad continue to be compressed by Soviet all-around pressure. Central and Northern Fronts: Scattered fighting continues along the Volkhov River between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga.

(2) Western Europe. During the raid on Lorient on January 23, U.S. bombers were followed by enemy fighters in such a manner as to appear to be fighter escort. Later, close-in attacks were made. The enemy planes attacked the nose of the bombers from below. Of the 35 bombers making the raid, 5 were missing. Enemy losses were 9 planes destroyed, 7 probably destroyed and 2 damaged.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In northern Tunisia on January 24, N of Bou Arada, enemy activity was limited to harassing artillery fire and patrolling. There was no significant change in the situation in the Ousseltia area. On January 23, Axis forces occupied the high ground about 8 miles ESE of Ousseltia. On January 24, Italians were reported to have occupied Djeloulou Pass, 12 miles ESE of Ousseltia. In southern Tunisia, Station Sened was evacuated by Axis forces on January 24. Eighty-six Axis prisoners were taken at Maknassy. Allied offensive aviation was centered on enemy shipping and lines of communication. Enemy air was largely defensive.

Libya: All Axis units in Libya were W of Zauia by the night of January 24. British forces are following up the withdrawal. The landing grounds at Zuara and Ben Gardane were evacuated by the enemy on January 24. This move indicates that enemy aircraft in North Africa will be limited to bases in Tunisia.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Twenty-six enemy planes were revealed at Heho and Kengtung by air reconnaissance on January 20. On January 22, Donbaik, Maungdaw and Buthidaung were strafed and bombed by a large number of Japanese planes, resulting in slight damage. Fenny and Chittagong were attacked by enemy planes on January 23.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On January 24, U.S. forces on Guadalcanal captured Kokumbons and have encircled strong enemy forces of at least 3 infantry battalions. Three other enemy pockets have been encircled and are now being reduced. On the night of January 23-24, Vila Plantation was shelled by U.S. naval forces, resulting in the destruction of accumulated supplies and fuel dumps. Sightings included 1 tanker NW of Kolombangara, 1 cargo ship or transport and 1 destroyer SE of Shortland Island and 17 unidentified ships in Shortland Harbor. New Guinea Sector: Rabaul Harbor and the airdromes were attacked before dawn on January 24 by Allied aircraft, resulting in large fires in dispersal areas. Attacking planes reported the presence of a possible aircraft carrier in the harbor. Forty-two medium and large vessels were also sighted. Allied aircraft were active over New Guinea. The only interception was at Wewak, and resulted in 2 of 9 intercepting Zeros being destroyed. Sector NW of Australia: Dilli, on Timor, was attacked by Allied planes. On January 23, an enemy aircraft carrier, 2 destroyers and 2 large unidentified vessels were sighted moving east out of Salajar Strait (south tip of Celebes). One light cruiser with escort was observed in the same locality moving west. At Manokwari on January 24, a possible seaplane tender or tanker was sighted.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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OSU Letter, 5-9-72

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-72
BY ~~SECRET~~

OSD By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-25-43
Initials R.C.B.
R.S.E.

From: 1201 GCT, January 24, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 25, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 25, 1943.

No. 25.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two enemy float type monoplanes attacked our shipping in Constantine Harbor, Amchitka on January 24 with minor damage resulting to one vessel. This is the first evidence of enemy knowledge of the operations on this island. Reconnaissance at Kiska disclosed that the 2 medium-size cargo vessels observed on January 18 had departed. Reports indicate that no less than 4 shiploads of supplies have reached the garrison at Kiska since January 1. Atlantic: Heavy enemy submarine concentrations continue activity in the N Atlantic shipping lanes. Scattered submarine sightings reported in the Bahama-Cuba area, in the Lesser Antilles and along the N coast of South America to Cape San Roque, Brazil.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Despite her break in relations, Chile has placed no new restrictions on Axis activities. Code communications are still permitted between Axis diplomats in Chile and those in Argentina.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet forces pushing northwest from their new base at Armavir have reached Novo Mikhailovskoye on the Armavir-Rostov railroad. The Soviet column on the railroad SW of Stalingrad has reached Peschanokopskoye in its drive on Tikhorets. Southern Front: Encircled enemy forces at Stalingrad are dwindling in number as Soviet forces continue to take the smaller redoubts on the periphery of the defense ring. Soviet columns S of Voronezh are converging on the bend of the Donets River N of Rostov. Central and Northern Fronts: Indecisive fighting of a local nature continues along the Volkhov River S of Lake Ladoga.

(2) Western Europe. There are indications that 2 or possibly 3 German divisions (including 2 Panzer divisions) have recently left France for Russia. These divisions have been replaced in France. B-17s attacking Lorient and Brest on January 23 were under constant enemy

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DATE 5-3-72
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fighter attacks while over France. AA fire was moderately heavy but inaccurate.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In central Tunisia on January 23, Axis Forces seized Djebel Bou Dabous and Station Sened on the railway between Maknassy and Gafsa. Activity in northern Tunisia was limited to patrolling and artillery exchanges. Enemy forces hold a line to the E of the Bou-Arada-Goubellat road. In southern Tunisia on January 23, Rommel's forces retreating from Tripoli have been observed moving toward Gabes along the coastal road. Enemy air action continued defensive and heavy except for air-ground support in southern Tunisia. An attack on Bizerte by B-17s was met by about 80 enemy planes. Enemy air losses on January 23 were 33 planes destroyed, 7 probably destroyed and 10 damaged.

Libya: On January 23 all Axis forces in Libya were W of Tripoli. Three German divisions were in the vicinity of Zauia and all Italian units were at Zuara. One German division probably crossed the Tunisian border. British units are following up the withdrawal. Axis air activity was entirely defensive.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. During the period January 19-21, successful raids were made by the RAF against Myingyan, Heho, Toungoo, Magwe, and Japanese positions on Mayu Peninsula. The Japanese air force has reappeared in some strength in Burma. Aerial reconnaissance reported a Japanese motor convoy 15 miles long passing over the Taungup Pass from Prome. Reports persist of large Japanese troop movements by ships southbound off the China coast.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On Guadalcanal on January 23, U.S. ground forces advanced rapidly in a full scale attack despite determined resistance. Enemy artillery fire was heavy. Same date Munda field was bombed 4 times. On the night of January 22-23, enemy planes twice made harassing raids on the airfield on Guadalcanal. At Buka on January 23, much activity continued and additional planes arrived. A large cargo ship was sighted at anchor. Sightings in the Buin-Faisi area included 7 cargo ships, 6 destroyers, 1 light cruiser and 2 possible tankers. At Rabaul the air-dromes and shipping were attacked by Allied planes, which scored a direct hit on 1 large transport and apparently stopped another smaller transport by near misses. Five intercepting Zeros were destroyed. The landing strip at Cape Gloucester appears ready for use by fighter aircraft. Northwest of Wewak 3 transports and 1 destroyer were sighted moving north. Three of 18 Zeros over Wewak were shot down. On the night of January 22-23, Japanese planes again raided Milne Bay and Port Moresby without material damage.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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

Regraded Unclassified

SECRET
CLASSIFIED
G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 3-72

Auth A.C. of S. G-2
Date 1-24-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 23, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 24, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 24, 1943.

No. 24.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine patrols continue operations in the Atlantic shipping lanes. Several submarines are reported around Cuba and Haiti. One vessel was bombed by enemy aircraft, but succeeded in reaching Algiers.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy forces withdrawing over the railroad are constantly harassed by Soviet forces. Armavir occupied by Red Army units. The Soviet drive southwest from Salsk threatens the lines of communication of the enemy forces. Southern Front: Enemy defense lines of Rostov are being established along the Donets River. The Soviets have breached the western section of the defense ring of enemy troops at Stalingrad. Volokonovka on Voronezh front taken by Soviet troops. Central and Northern Fronts: Persistent Soviet attacks continue from Lake Ilmen to Lake Ladoga.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The enemy was driven back on the Robaa - Pont du Fahs road about 6 miles NE toward the El Kebir Reservoir on January 22. Enemy attacks from east and west are reported around Djebel Bou Dabouss though apparently French detachments are holding the high ground. Enemy reinforcements are reported moving from the Kairouan area westward towards Fonndouk and Pichon. There was some patrol activity in the Faïd area and in the region of Ston Sened. On January 20-21, enemy air activity in Tunisia was largely defensive. Allied planes operating over enemy positions as far as Sicily destroyed at least 14 enemy aircraft. Near Medenine, 65 enemy motor transport units were reported destroyed. On January 22, the air-drome at Ft. Rouge was raided by Allied planes, and 3 FW-190s were destroyed. Enemy aircraft bombed Faïd same date.

Libya: At 2100Z January 22, British forces in Libya were closing in on Tripoli with one column on the coast road 10 miles west of Castelverde and another coming up from the south in the vicinity of

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OSD Letter 3-72

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Castel Benito. Enemy mine field slowed both columns. At 0500Z January 23, the coastal column entered Tripoli. Allied planes continue to attack withdrawing enemy units along the coast road. Castel Verde airdrome was found to be plowed and unserviceable.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. At Rabaul, the heavy concentration of 102 enemy fighter aircraft on Lakunai airdrome is confirmed by photographs of January 22; the report of 22 planes there on the previous day was incorrect. Shipping in the harbor, January 22, consisted of 61 vessels, including 43 merchant ships aggregating 179,000 tons. In low-level, pre-dawn attacks on this shipping, Allied planes sank 2 cargo ships and severely damaged 2 others which probably sank. In New Guinea, all organized Japanese resistance was destroyed on January 22, and in subsequent mopping up operations 117 prisoners were taken. On the night of January 22, small flights of enemy bombers ineffectually raided Milne Bay and Port Moresby. In the Solomons, the report of a new landing strip at Vila plantation is confirmed. On Guadalcanal, offensive action by U.S. forces is continuing successfully. On January 20, on the SW flank, 2 hills were seized from the enemy, and road construction appears to have progressed sufficiently for further attack in this sector. The torpedoing of the 3rd Allied vessel (U.S. Liberty Ship "P.H. BURNETT") in a week off the E coast of Australia, indicates an increase of Japanese submarine activity in this area. In the sector NW of Australia, 2 Japanese bombers raided Darwin on the night of January 21.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy submarine activity is noted in the central Pacific. Three sightings are reported in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, and one in the Phoenix Group.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
CSD Let **SECRET** 5-3-78

By Auth A.C. of S. G-2
Date 1-23-43
Initials - A. J. E. L. -
R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 22, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 23, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 23, 1943.

No. 23.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Possible enemy submarine contact near Nazan Bay, Atka Island, on January 21. Atlantic: Eighty-one enemy submarines are reported in the area W of the 26th meridian. Concentrations remain heavy in the Atlantic shipping lanes with isolated patrols reported along the northern coast of South America. Domestic Situation: On January 19, damage was found to sump parts of motors at the Studebaker Aviation Corporation, South Bend, Indiana. During the past several months, six other incidents of damage have occurred in plants where pieces of rubber and sponge were found in the sump.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet mountain troops have dislodged the enemy's right flank at Mikoyan Shakh. Another column has pushed north from Voroshilovsk to take Donskoye and Takhta. Southern Front: Enemy forces which were defending along the Manych River have withdrawn northwest along the Salsk-Rostov railroad. Soviet forces have occupied the important rail junction and airdrome at Salsk, from which supplies were flown to the encircled enemy forces at Stalingrad. The enemy at Stalingrad admits a limited break through from the west. Soviet forces continue to filter through enemy fortified points south of Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: Fighting in the Soviet salient in the Velikie Luki area has intensified.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. The following Italian naval craft, location previously unknown, are reported in Spezia harbor: 3 Littorio class battleships: one 8-inch cruiser. Two Cavour class battleships are at Taranto. Two battleships, two six-inch gun cruisers, and one armored cruiser are not at present located.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Since the initial breakthrough on January 19 and the advance on the 20th, Axis forces have made no significant gains. His forward positions generally follow the road Sidi Ameur - Robaa - Ousseltia - Kairouan. In Southern Tunisia

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the enemy outpost at Maknassy has been reinforced. There was no reduction in Axis air transport traffic into Tunisia on January 19-20. About 50 enemy planes were active against Allied shipping. Malta based planes made successful torpedo attacks on 3 enemy merchant vessels, and B-17's made a direct hit on a tanker. At least 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Photographs taken on January 20 showed 643 planes on 7 enemy airfields in Sicily and Italy.

Libya: Tripoli has been taken by the British. The enemy continues his withdrawal along the coast road. Enemy air action around Tripoli was on a small scale and defensive. Six Axis planes were destroyed and 4 were probably destroyed. On January 20, indications were that Castel Benito airdrome was being evacuated.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Maymyo railroad yards attacked on January 16-17 by U.S. bombers, with direct hit on junction. Rolling stock and tracks north of Monywa hit by U.S. bombers on January 17. Enemy strength in the Kengtung area of eastern Burma now believed to be considerably less than the 27,000 previously reported, and to consist chiefly of Thai troops.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons, according to native reports, additional troops and building material were landed at Buka Passage, January 18. Assembling of aircraft at Buka continues. Limited reconnaissance January 21, revealed 4 cargo ships, 1 destroyer east of Buka Passage proceeding SE, and 2 tankers NNE of Vella Lavella on a SE course. Two cargo vessels were also sighted in Kula Gulf between New Georgia and Kolombangara.

A probable new landing strip is reported at Vila plantation (SE Kolombangara). At Rabaul, photographs taken January 21 show 60 vessels in the western part of the harbor, including 40 merchant vessels, and only 22 aircraft on Lakunai airdrome. The landing strip at Kokopo is reported to be 4,500 feet long. Reconnaissance of Wewak January 21, revealed no shipping in the harbor, but 3 destroyers and 2 transports were sighted in the vicinity. In the sector NW of Australia on January 20, harassing raids on Merauke and Darwin were conducted by Japanese planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. One Japanese plane raided Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides on the night of January 20-21, causing no damage or casualties. A United States submarine returning from the south Pacific reported damaging 2 enemy cargo ships and 1 enemy seaplane tender.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET
OSD Letter 3-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-22-43
Initials R.S.B. - - -
R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 21, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 22, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 22, 1943.

No. 22.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Seventy-one enemy submarines are reported in the area W of the 26th meridian. Concentrations and patrols remain approximately the same.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report..

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The main Soviet column along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad has made no appreciable gains. The right (north) column has moved into the outskirts of Voroshilovsk. Southern Front: Enemy resistance along the Manych River has forced the Soviet column moving along the railroad SW of Stalingrad to deploy in width in the vicinity of Proletarskaya. Fighting within Stalingrad has intensified. The Soviet forces S of Voronezh are meeting stiffer resistance as they approach the Donets River. Central and Northern Fronts: Fighting in the Volkhov and Leningrad areas continues with no decisive results.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In central Tunisia the enemy attacked on January 19 south of Pont du Fahs in 2 columns at the junction of the French and British forces. On the first day the French were driven back down the valley of El Kebir River some 15 kilometers. On January 20, Axis forces advanced between the French units toward Sidi Said on the Pont du Fahs-Robaa Road. British forces in the Bou Arada area withdrew their right flank to conform with French retreat. Air transport activity from Italy to Tunisia continued on a large scale on January 19. Allied planes made offensive reconnaissance flights over the coast road from Castel Verde (E of Tripoli) to Tunisia, destroying motor vehicles and other enemy facilities.

Libya: On January 20, Axis forces in Libya continued their withdrawal. Homs and Tahrana were evacuated.

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British forces in the north were in contact with Italian units between Homs and Cussabat. Advance elements of the southern British column were between Tarhuna and Garian. The bulk of the German forces left in Libya were approaching Tripoli. One armored division, however, is in the vicinity of the Libyan-Tunisian border. U.S. bombers attacking Sousse and Tripoli Harbors on January 19 met scattered to moderate AA fire and only 4 or 5 enemy planes over either target. Three enemy planes were destroyed, 2 were probably destroyed and 3 were damaged. The following day the enemy evacuated Bir el Ghneiman airfield. There was no report of offensive action by enemy planes.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Kamaing was attacked by U.S. planes on January 18 and 19; barracks, warehouses, and headquarters building were struck. Several large fires were started and more than half of the town was destroyed. The Bassein docks were bombed and the railroad yard to Thazi was attacked on January 19 by U.S. bombers, and considerable damage was inflicted. Aerial reconnaissance over Kanchanaburi, Thailand, revealed no railway construction between Thailand and Burma.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons an enemy convoy of 1 heavy cruiser and 7 destroyers were sighted on January 19 just N of Vella Lavella Island moving toward Guadalcanal. An attack mission subsequently failed to locate this convoy because of bad weather. On the next day sightings in the Shortland area included 11 destroyers, 1 transport, 5 cargo ships, and 2 unidentified vessels. U.S. planes in an attack on shipping in this area shot down 8 of 25 intercepting Zeros. Two other Zeros were shot down in aerial combat off the SW coast of Choiseul. At Rabaul photographs on January 18 showed 61 vessels in the harbor, including 13 warships, 4 tankers, and 44 merchant ships. On Lakunai airdrome same date there was a heavy concentration of aircraft, with 102 fighters and 8 medium bombers. A late communique reports a low level night raid on shipping and airdromes at Rabaul on January 20-21, resulting in 2 cargo ships being badly damaged by direct hits. Off Wewak on January 20, a light cruiser and 2 transports were sighted proceeding NE. Allied planes sent to attack this convoy were intercepted by 25 enemy Zeros, 12 of which were shot down and 6 others damaged. These enemy planes evidently operated from the airdrome at Wewak where 25 planes had been sighted earlier in the day. According to a late communique further attempts to soften Allied defenses at Milne Bay were made by 12 Japanese bombers on the night of January 20-21. In the sector to the NW of Australia 1 enemy light cruiser and 3 cargo ships were sighted January 20 at Ambon, and at Manado (NE Celebes) 2 aircraft were sighted on a single runway airdrome at SW end Lake Tondano. A late communique reports that Allied planes scored direct hits on a light

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Date 10-10-58 BY
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cruiser and 1 cargo ship at Ambon, and 2 of 20 intercepting enemy planes were destroyed. U.S. submarines report hits on an enemy heavy cruiser and 2 merchant vessels in the SW Pacific area.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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Date 10-10-58 BY
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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 5-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-21-43
Initials J.F.A.
R.S.E.

From: 1201 GCT, January 6, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 20, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 21, 1943.

No. 2.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two cargo vessels were in Kiska Harbor on January 18. Two other cargo vessels were sunk, one near Holtz Bay, Attu, and the other 80 miles N of Kiska. Three sightings of enemy aircraft were reported: 5 over Kiska, January 6; 4 at a point 5 miles E of Kiska, January 7; and an unreported number 60 miles W of Attu on January 8. The use of smoke screens from ground positions was believed attempted at Kiska on January 8. The Japanese are apparently extending their defenses, as a new position was disclosed in vicinity of Vega Point, Kiska. There are indications of enemy presence on Tanadak Island and on Nizki Island. The only naval operation was a possible submarine contact made 100 miles SW of Amchitka on January 16.

Atlantic: Three areas of heavy concentration of enemy submarines have been constant during the period. The most northern one centers about a point 500 miles SW of Iceland and in the shipping lanes. The second occupies the area, also in shipping lanes, E of Newfoundland. The third is patrolling the area S of the Azores. For the first time in some weeks a submarine was observed off the N coast of Panama. Hostile submarines have consistently patrolled the areas off the principal ports of the U.S., the Lesser Antilles, and the N coast of South America. Sinkings due to enemy action continue at about the same level as in the previous period.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Peruvian government recalled its representatives from Vichy. Five Germans and 168 Japanese were deported from Peru for internment in the United States. Germany is reported to have informed the Argentine government that Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, German Naval Attache to Argentina, will be withdrawn as requested by Argentina. A strong supporter of the United Nations and leading opponent of the Castillo neutrality policy, General Augustin P. Justo, former president of Argentina and potential candidate for the presidency in 1943, died January 11 in Buenos Aires. Effective January 18, the Germans granted safe conduct to subsistence ships of Admiral Robert,

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

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High Commissioner of the French West Indies, which are operating in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. A critical oil shortage threatens to paralyze transportation in Rio de Janeiro. Recent sinking of a tanker by a submarine is largely the cause. On January 16 and 17, seventy-six male Germans were deported by plane from Guatemala to the United States for internment. The Chilean Senate on January 19, reportedly voted to break relations with the Axis. Preparations have been made in Chile for the internment of all Japanese and many Germans, and President Rios has decreed emergency zones under army control around strategic centers.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the Caucasus, a retrograde movement by the enemy northwest along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad has permitted Soviet forces to press forward and maintain contact with the enemy rearguard. The Soviet advance has been retarded the past week by hastily prepared enemy defenses along the upper Kuma River. The occupation of rail junction at Georgievsk permitted the Soviets to move a column to the north, and outflank the enemy's left in the vicinity of Budennovsk.

The enemy column which withdrew from Stalingrad via the railroad southwest to Salsk apparently has taken up a defensive position along the Manych River, in order to protect lines of communication through Armavir-Kropotkin-Tikhoretsk to enemy forces in the Caucasus.

Soviet forces have driven through soft spots S of Voronezh held principally by Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian forces, and are trying desperately to pierce enemy defenses along the Donets River. The seriousness of the enemy's situation on the southern front from the Don to Voronezh can best be gauged by actions of the enemy in the Caucasus. If the tempo of the withdrawal in the Caucasus increases, then the enemy's defenses of Rostov along the Donets are beginning to weaken, for the sole exit of large units from the Caucasus is through Rostov. The capacity of the 2-mile wooden bridge across the Kerch Strait is only adequate for a division.

Von Mannstein's IV Panzer Army and units of the German VI Army, which were withdrawn from Stalingrad prior to its encirclement by Soviet forces, are establishing defenses along the Donets and Manych Rivers, while von Kleist's I Panzer Army and Ruoff's XVII German Army (25 percent German troops) are withdrawing from the Caucasus to shorten their lines and join in the defenses of Rostov and the eastern section of the Caucasus. The entrenched German VI Army at Stalingrad has withstood increased Soviet pressure.

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The central front remains static, with only local action taking place in the vicinity of Velikie Luki. In the north, the Soviet forces by violent efforts have breached the enemy siege lines around the beleaguered city of Leningrad in the vicinity of Schluesselburg. Further exploitation of this success is problematical.

(2) Western Europe. The situation in the Iberian Peninsula shows little change. Both Spain and Portugal appear determined to keep out of the war if possible. In accordance with this determination, Spain proceeds with her mobilization, which is, however, hampered by serious shortages in materials for equipment. The internment of 2 German bomber crews, whose planes were forced down in Seville, indicates a trend in Spanish policy towards genuine neutrality, and a departure from her previously announced status of non-belligerent associate of the Axis.

In the Low Countries, there are reported to be 3 German offensive divisions and 5 defensive divisions. In the coastal zone, between Brest and the Belgian frontier, 11 offensive divisions (including 3 Panzer divisions) and 3 defensive divisions are reported. From Brest to the Spanish border 5 offensive divisions (including 1 Panzer division) and 4 defensive divisions have been reported.

Allied bombers carried out heavy raids on the Lorient submarine yards, the locomotive works at Lille, and at least 2 on Berlin. Enemy planes continued their daily light raids over England. One flight of about 60 enemy bombers penetrated as far inland as London.

(3) Southern Europe. The Italian General Staff seems convinced of the security of metropolitan Italy against attack by ground forces, at least for the present. The country appears almost undefended by mobile troops; the departure of 7 divisions for France leaves but 8 divisions in Italy itself. However, these are augmented by 7 divisions in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and 5 divisions immediately adjoining the Italian frontier with Slovenia. Coastal fortifications are in progress along the southwestern and southern part of the "boot". Rumors that Italy has already begun, or may soon begin to recall some divisions from the Balkans, are given some probability by reported plans to extend the area of Bulgarian occupation in Yugoslavia, thus relieving some Italian troops. Axis forces in the Vardar Valley between Salonica and Skoplje are erecting fortifications, a fact which indicates that the Axis contemplates the possibility of an eventual attempt by the United Nations to force their way through Salonica and up the Vardar-Morava Valleys.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Ground activity in Tunisia throughout the past fortnight has consisted for the most part of routine patrolling with occasional brief attacks and counterattacks carried out for the possession of various strategic points. Generally unsettled weather conditions throughout Tunisia are acknowledged to be responsible for the limited activity throughout this period with frequent and heavy rainfalls slowing armored force movements to practically a standstill. In the Pont du Fahs region, Axis forces ordered an evacuation by all civilians, evidently indicating that they expected action in this area. On the 17th, in an attempt to disrupt Allied communications in the southern sector, the enemy destroyed the main railroad bridge 5 miles NE of Kasserine. The Fezzan area in central Libya was reported on January 17 to be under control of the Fighting French.

Allied shipping and airfields were the principle targets for moderate to heavy enemy bomber raids. Axis air action was offensive-defensive throughout the period, and close sea reconnaissance was maintained.

Libya: Early in the period Italian units along the Buerat-Misurata Road were withdrawn to positions on the road between Homs and Tarhuna. At 0515Z, January 15, General Montgomery's Eighth Army struck out at the German positions along the Buerat-Wadi Zem Zem line. The Afrika Korps began an immediate withdrawal both along the coast road and along the desert trail running to Beni Ulid and Tarhuna. By the night of January 18 the Axis forces were along the line Homs-Tarhuna-Azizia.

Axis aviation was chiefly defensive. By January 18, the enemy had evacuated all forward landing fields and withdrew his planes to the Castel Benito airdrome. Strong Allied aviation continued bombing and strafing attacks on the withdrawing enemy forces, as well as Tripoli Harbor. United Nations fighter aircraft followed the Allied advance and close-up forward landing fields were built or repaired and occupied immediately.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Aside from a limited British advance down the west side of the Mayu Peninsula, there has been little positional change in the Akyab area during the past 2 weeks. Japanese resistance is centered on Donbaik and Rathedaung. Japanese forces, which have threatened the British flank 50 miles N of Akyab, have retired from Kyauktaw. The 213th Japanese regiment has been identified at Akyab. British patrols have penetrated the Chindwin area to within 20 miles of Kalembo without encountering substantial opposition.

After a fairly long period of enemy air inactivity, the movement of Japanese planes to the Burma theater has been

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observed. Several raids on Allied territory were made but with serious losses to attacking aircraft. Eleven enemy planes were shot down. Increased bombing and strafing by our planes on shipping in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers are reported together with the destruction of the railway and vehicular bridge at Mytinge, the main communicating link between north and south Burma. Concentrations of enemy stores and equipment in central Burma have been destroyed. Allied bombing raids on Rangoon and Mandalay railway yards have disrupted traffic to a marked degree.

Reports from China indicate increased employment of Formosan, Korean, and puppet troops. Withdrawal of some first line Japanese troops from central China has been reported. A total of 10 enemy freighters has been observed in the area between the Andaman Islands and Rangoon. Chinese sources have reported the presence of 20,000 Japanese and puppet troops in the Keng Tung-Kuung Sing area of the Shan States. There has been some deterioration of the internal situation in India.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, at the start of the period, the enemy landed an unknown number of reinforcements at Lae from 4 transports which succeeded in reaching the harbor; 2 loaded transports were sunk and 83 planes were destroyed by Allied aircraft during this operation. In the Kobo-Salamaua area, a 3-day raid by Australian Commando forces from Wau resulted in heavy enemy casualties. The enemy position at Sanananda has been subsequently reduced. The Japanese have twice bombed Milne Bay, once in considerable force causing heavy damage. Shipping at Rabaul has apparently averaged between 50 and 60 vessels, and a new landing strip has been built. In a raid by Allied planes on January 16-17, at least 4 vessels were damaged in Rabaul Harbor. In the Solomons, the enemy managed to land some reinforcements on Guadalcanal from 8 destroyers on the night of January 10-11, despite attacks by U.S. torpedo boats. On Guadalcanal U.S. troops have captured the Mt. Austen area and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. U.S. planes have been active against all enemy positions and shipping in the area. On January 15, thirty enemy planes were destroyed and at least 3 or 4 enemy destroyers were damaged in a series of air attacks. In the sector to the NW of Australia extended reconnaissance by Allied aircraft revealed continued enemy activity at Macassar, Kendari, Laha, Babo and Manokwari, with improvement of airfields apparent. On Timor, the enemy has unloaded supplies and probably troops at Lautem, and extension of Dilli airdrome has been reported. Enemy air losses throughout the SW Pacific area January 6-18, total 146 planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. During the period there was no enemy activity reported. A recently returned submarine reported sinking 1 destroyer, 1 seaplane tender, and 2 cargo ships in the west Pacific.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(4-16-42)

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

Distribution B

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-78

SECRET

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
ON 10-2-78

Auth A.C. of S. G-2
Date 1-21-43
Initials R.S.D.

From: 1201 GCT, January 20, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 21, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 21, 1943.

No. 21.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Recent photographs of the high area S of Salmon Lagoon, Kiska, indicate the enemy is preparing either a landing strip or infantry fortifications. Atlantic: Eighty-six enemy submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic W of the 26th meridian. The N Atlantic shipping lanes are thoroughly blanketed by 2 heavy submarine concentrations, 1 NE of Newfoundland and the other SE of Cape Farewell, Greenland. A lesser grouping is reported S of Iceland. The shipping lanes E and S of the Azores are covered by another heavy concentration of enemy U-boats. A few sightings are reported in the Trinidad area and along the South American coast between Cayenne and Cape San Roque. One ship was torpedoed and sunk off Sydney, Australia; another was torpedoed but managed to get to Sydney. A ship long overdue in Belfast, Ireland, is presumed lost. An unidentified vessel was attacked by submarine S of Iceland. Subversive Activities: Strikers in the anthracite coal mines have returned to work.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Chilean government informed the embassies of Germany, Italy, and Japan of its severance of diplomatic relations with their countries on January 20.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy forces have increased the tempo of their withdrawal northwest along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad, and have again taken up a defensive position along the Kuban River. Soviet forces maintaining contact with the enemy rear guard have reached Nevinnomysskaya, where the railroad crosses the Kuban. Southern Front: Enemy forces have withdrawn across the Manych River closely pressed by the Soviet force moving southwest from Stalingrad toward Salsk. Soviet units which have broken through S of Voronezh have advanced southward along the Valuiki-Voroshilograd railroad. Central and Northern Fronts: Fighting along the Volkhov River has intensified between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In the northern sector of Tunisia Axis forces attacked Bou Arada on January 18 with tanks and infantry. Our forces repulsed the attack and claimed the destruction of 2 Axis infantry companies and 8 tanks. Areas north and east of Bou Arada were reported clear of Axis forces. In the Medjez el Bab area, Axis forces occupied high ground 4 miles ESE of that town. In central Tunisia, Axis forces attacked the French position at Ston Sened, withdrawing, however, at daylight. On January 19, Germans attacked our forces in the Pont du Fahs sector and penetrated Allied lines N of Kebir reservoir. An attack on Castel Benito airdrome (Tripoli) by B-17's on January 18, was met by 18 Axis planes. Enemy losses were 4 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged. Air support was provided for enemy tanks in the Bou Arada area, and from 60 to 70 air transports operated from Sicily to Tunisia. Enemy fighters were very active over the battle zone and anti-shiping flights continued along the coast from Algiers to Bone.

Libya: Retreating Axis forces in Libya are offering only rearguard resistance to the pursuing British. At dark on January 19, German and Italian units were west and north of the line Homs-Tarhuna-Castel Benito. Delaying minefields are not as well organized or as extensive as they have been. An attempt to provide air protection for its withdrawing forces was indicated as enemy air action was increased to 5 bombing and strafing attacks on British forward elements. An ME-109 bombed its own troops. Air defense of Tripoli was also increased and 5 to 7 ME-109's intercepted Allied bombers attacking the harbor. Allied aviation continued heavy raids on Axis columns.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Chinese sources report the presence of 27,000 Japanese troops in the Keng Tung area. These include part of the 18th Division and the 1st Thai Division. A second Thai division is reportedly en route to Keng Tung. A British brigade has reached the Chindwin area of Burma without meeting substantial opposition.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, action against 4 small enemy pockets in the Sanananda area continues. Enemy strength at Kubo is now estimated to be 800, of which 300 are forward near Guadagazel. Shipping at Rabaul January 18, consisted of 1 cruiser, 6 other warships, and 38 merchant vessels. In raids by Allied aircraft 1 ship at Rabaul was possibly hit, and an 8000-ton cargo vessel was sunk SW of New Hanover on the same date. In the sector NW of Australia, further enemy air reconnaissance of the Australian coast was reported January 19, with 1 Zero sighted over Peron Island and an unidentified plane over Wyndham. Allied aircraft destroyed buildings and supplies

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at Toel, Kei Islands. Leca (on the S coast of Timor) was reported to have been occupied on January 16 by Japanese troops. Off the east coast of Australia, the U.S. tanker "MOBILUBE" was hit by a torpedo, and an unidentified Allied vessel was sunk by enemy submarines. A U.S. submarine reports sinking an enemy cargo ship and escort in the SW Pacific.

5. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.
2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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DECLASSIFIED
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Declassify on: OADR letter, 6-5-72

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-72
SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET
G-2 REPORT

By Auth - A.C. of S., G-2
Date - 1-20-43
Initials - F.S.E.

From: 1201 GCT, January 19, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 20, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 20, 1943.

No. 20.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two medium size freighters observed newly arrived in Kiska Harbor on January 18. Five cargo ships have arrived since December 30. Weather continues bad. Atlantic: Sixty-six enemy submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic W of the 28th meridian. Two major concentrations are located in the northern shipping lanes, 1 SW of Iceland and the other NE of Newfoundland. A third concentration is located in the area S of the Azores. Patrols are operating on the N coast of South America. Two vessels were torpedoed off the E coast of Australia.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Chilean Senate is reported to have passed a motion favoring a break in relations with the Axis. The vote immediately followed President Rios' decree establishing as army-controlled, "zones of emergency", the country's strategic ports, mining centers and German-colonized sections of southern Chile. The government also closed Radio Maipo, a pro-Axis broadcasting station.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Advanced elements of the Soviet column moving northeast along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad reached Cherkessk on the Kuban River, and the northernmost column has taken Petrovskoye on the railroad spur from Blagadorne to Voroshilovsk. Southern Front: Soviet forces along the railroad SW of Stalingrad are closing up their columns in the vicinity of Orlovskaya as they approach the enemy defenses along the Manych River. Kamensk is hotly contested by the enemy, as it is a key position of their defenses along the Donets. Fighting continues within Stalingrad. Soviet forces have broken through soft spots S of Voronezh, and have advance elements in Valuiki. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet artillery preparation W of the enemy strong point at Rzhev has increased. Offensive action by the Soviets S of Lake Ladoga, apparently to widen their breach of the enemy line around Leningrad, continues.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

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(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: About 43 enemy bombers and fighters operated over the battle area and against Allied shipping on January 17. Two JU-52's and 1 JU-88 were destroyed. Photographs of 6 Axis airdromes in Sicily on January 18 indicated 255 planes of all types.

Libya: Movement of the 21st German Panzer Division W of Tripoli, and the 15th German Panzer Division from Tarhuna west along the Castel Benito road indicates that the Germans do not intend to hold Tripoli. The Italian divisions may make a stand in an effort to hold the capital of the Italian colonial empire. Throughout the night of January 16-17 and the day following, Allied planes bombed and strafed the withdrawing Axis columns. Results were reported more successful and destructive than any since the attacks El Alamein. Aviation of the Fighting French destroyed the planes of the Saharan Command, when a raid was made on Sebha airdrome on January 17. Only 2 enemy planes were encountered over Tripoli by U.S. bombers, but AA fire was accurate and heavy. Malta-based planes made a similar raid on the night of January 17-18, and 20 AA guns were in operation but their fire was inaccurate. The report of 195 enemy planes at Castel Benito drew a heavy and successful attack by RAF bombers.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Successful attacks were made by RAF planes against villages in the Rathedaung-Akyab area. Three steam launches, 3 river steamers, 2 tugs, and a barge were damaged during RAF sweeps over the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy. On January 17, thirty Japanese planes attacked Fenny airdrome, 56 miles N of Chittagong. One Japanese plane was destroyed; 2 were damaged. Later in the day, 6 Japanese planes raided Chittagong. A total of 36 enemy planes were seen on Kangaung, Heho, Namsang, Mingaladon, and Meiktila airfields. The Japanese are constructing railway ferry terminals on the Irrawaddy near Mandalay.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Mt. Auston, on Guadalcanal, was captured on January 16 by U.S. troops. Enemy arms and ammunition were destroyed; 150 Japanese were killed and 19 prisoners taken. On January 18, sightings in the Buin-Faisi area consisted of 7 cargo ships. One cargo ship and 1 destroyer were seen in Euka Passage. An air attack on a Japanese merchant vessel off Orlofo Island (SE of Shortland Island) left the vessel burning. A light cruiser and 2 destroyers were sighted in the same vicinity. Two enemy float Zeros were shot down. In New Guinea, the capture of Sanananda on January 18 was reported. Small enemy pockets remain inland and near Giruwa. Milne Bay air strip was again attacked by 4 bombers continuing a

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possible softening effort started several days ago. Recently returned U.S. submarines report sinking 2 combined cargo-passenger vessels, damaging 1 tanker and 3 cargo ships in the Southwest Pacific.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. A recently returned submarine reports sinking 1 destroyer, 1 seaplane tender, and 2 cargo ships in the west Pacific.

h. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. Ten thousand anthracite coal miners continue strike in defiance of presidential ultimatum. Possibility of subversive influence exists. Local investigation continues.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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SP 16-01 68-72
SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-78
BY AUTH A.C. of S., G-2

Date 1-19-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 18, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 19, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 19, 1943.

No. 19.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Submarine reported approximately 100 miles SW of Amchitka on January 16. Vehicle tracks, foot path, and 40-foot mast listed in G-2 Report of January 18 as on Shemya, should have been reported on Nizki Island in the Semichi group. Atlantic: Seventy enemy submarines are operating in the area W of the 26th meridian. Two heavy concentrations are reported in the northern shipping lanes, 1 in the area SW of Iceland, and 1 in the area E of Newfoundland. Another concentration is in the area S of the Azores.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Germany reportedly has agreed to withdraw her Naval Attache, Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, from Argentina, as requested by the Argentine government.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: No change is noted along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad. The Soviet column moving along the railroad SW of Stalingrad, has made no forward progress, although some elements have crossed the Manych Canal to occupy Divnoye. Southern Front: Soviet forces are attempting to force a crossing of the Donets in the vicinity of Kamensk. Local action continues in the intervals between enemy strong points S of Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: The Soviet artillery preparation and intense reconnaissance S of Lake Ladoga reported the past several days, have developed into the second phase of battle--the assault. Soviet forces from the southeast aided from the northwest by Leningrad troops, supplied via the ice-route over Lake Ladoga, are attacking the fortress of Schluesselburg with some degree of success, capturing several fortified areas in the outer ring of defense.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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DATE 5-8-78
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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In N central Tunisia, Axis forces were reported holding Ain Djeloula pass, and to have established defensive positions on Djebel Chakeur on January 16. Axis forces attacked Ston Sened on the night of January 17-18. Enemy planes were active on reconnaissance flights which covered Allied shipping lanes, airfields, and the Tunisian battle zone. There was little offensive action. United Nations planes destroyed 2 enemy air transports and 1 JU-88 on January 17.

Libya: Axis continues withdrawal in Libya. On January 17, photo reconnaissance showed 16 large planes, 30 small and 44 medium aircraft at the Castel Benito airdrome. At Tripoli Harbor, there were 3 Cant Z 506's or DO-24's, but no planes were sighted at Pachino airdrome (S of Syracuse, Sicily).

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Additional reports indicate increasing use of puppet troops in China by the Japanese. Kyauktaw, on the British flank 50 miles N of Akyab, was occupied by the British on January 17. Three Japanese light bombers were destroyed on the night of January 15 by the RAF during an attempted raid on Calcutta. Photo reconnaissance on January 16 revealed 1 ship of about 400 feet at Rangoon. Japanese planes were seen at Zayatkwun, Bassein, Mingaladon, Moulmein, Magwe, Shwebo, and Toungoo. Three enemy ships, northbound near the Tavoy coast, were attacked by U.S. bombers on January 15; one of 7000 tons was left sinking, and one was badly damaged.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Twenty-four Japanese bombers escorted by 12 Zeros bombed the Turnbull strip at Milne Bay on January 17 in a very heavy raid. At Sanananda, the Cape Killerton area was occupied by Allied land forces. On the night of January 16-17, shipping at Rabaul was attacked by Allied planes, and at least 4 merchant vessels were damaged by direct hits. A very heavy concentration of searchlights was noted. Shipping was estimated at between 50 and 60 vessels. A new landing strip was seen E of Vunapope, the fourth in use near Rabaul. ESE of Manus Island, 1 destroyer and 1 transport were sighted proceeding S. On January 17, shipping in the Buin-Faisi area was reported as 11 cargo ships, 4 destroyers, and 1 battleship. East of Buka, 1 destroyer, 1 cargo ship, and 1 patrol craft were sighted moving NW. North of Bougainville Strait a cargo ship and 1 destroyer were sighted on a north course. In the sector NW of Australia, a series of reconnaissance flights revealed 1 whaling factory ship (sometimes used to transport aircraft or landing craft) at Manokwari on January 15; extension of the NS runway at Babo; and on January 17, at Macassar 2 merchant vessels at anchor. The Macassar airdrome now appears to have a 4000-foot concrete runway.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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REF ID: A66718
OSD Letter, 6-3-72

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

P. J. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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SECRET
REF ID: A66718
OSD Letter, 6-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

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CLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 6-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 6-2-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-18-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 17, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 18, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 18, 1943.

No. 18.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Air reconnaissance of Shemya Island (one of the Semichi group), shows possible vehicle tracks and a foot path near cabin. At the eastern end of the island, a 40-foot mast was observed. Atlantic: Fifty-nine hostile submarines are reported operating in the area W of the 26th meridian. Three heavy concentrations are reported in the shipping lanes; the first SW of Iceland and SE of Cape Farewell, the second in the area E of Newfoundland, and the third in the area S of the Azores. Single submarine patrols continue off the eastern coasts. One vessel was attacked 300 miles SE of Iceland, and 1 was sunk in Caribbean area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Fifty-eight male Germans were deported from Guatemala to the United States via airplane on January 16 for internment.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The Soviet column along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad has had limited successes against the center of the enemy position astride the railroad, and has reached Kursavka (70 miles SE of Armavir). The north Soviet column has improved its position by taking more villages in the vicinity of Blagodarnoe. Southern Front: Soviet forces have reduced an enemy salient by taking Millerovo, and have by-passed several enemy strongpoints S of Voronezh. In Stalingrad, the Soviets have recaptured several districts. Northern and Central Fronts: The enemy has brought up reinforcements in the Velikie Luki area, where recent Soviet drives have threatened this segment of the front.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: On the Tunisian front no ground action reported. Throughout January 15-16, air action in this theater was particularly heavy. Many enemy air transports were in operation. Total enemy losses for the 2 days were 31 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 8 damaged. Allied

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planes left a large Axis schooner on fire off Tunisia.

Libya: In Libya, Axis forces are withdrawing from the whole length of the Buerat-Wadi Zem Zem line. By night of January 17, units in the south had retreated about 70 miles to Bir Tala, and units moving up the coast road were north of Churgia. In the center, fighting was taking place at Sodada. The enemy withdrew all his planes from forward landing grounds SE of Bir Dufane.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Eighteen Japanese bombers escorted by 20 fighters attacked Yunnanyi on January 16. Seven fighters were shot down. Four fighters and 1 bomber were probably destroyed. Bhamo, Lashio, and other towns NW of Myitkyina were raided by Allied air forces.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In a series of air attacks on Lae on January 16, several buildings were destroyed and fires started. An enemy cruiser was sighted S of Cape St. George, and 1 of 4 covering Zeros was shot down. In the Solomons, enemy aerial activity at Buka is increasing. On night of January 15, a Japanese plane managed to bomb the airfield on Guadalcanal by sneaking, with landing lights on, in the midst of returning U.S. planes. A second raid by 2 enemy planes occurred later in the night. Munda airfield was heavily bombed on January 15 by U.S. planes without enemy air opposition. In the sector NW of Australia on January 16 in Ambon Bay, 1 large merchant vessel and 2 or 3 small ships were sighted. The Japanese at Kaukenau (SW of New Guinea), are reported to be engineering troops, which may indicate construction of a landing strip. Correction: In G-2 Report No. 17, January 17, 1943, paragraph f. line 16-17, should read "Boela (NE coast of Ceram Island)."

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPBILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution
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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-15-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 15, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 16, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 16, 1943.

No. 16.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Japanese vessels bombed at Kiska on December 30 now believed to be the AKAGI MARU and the KACHOSAN MARU. Vessel reported sunk on January 5 N of Kiska probably was the CHARIBON MARU. Atlantic: Eighty-one hostile submarines are operating W of the 26th meridian in the Atlantic area. A large concentration is operating on the northern shipping lanes SW of Iceland between the 50th and 60th parallel. Another is centered in the sea lanes E of Newfoundland and S of Greenland. A third group is located in the area S of the Azores. For the first time in some weeks a submarine was observed off Panama, W of Colon. A small concentration is operating in the Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area. Patrols are spotted all along the east coasts of the Americas. Seven ships were sunk as result of enemy action.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. A critical oil shortage, the result of submarine sinkings of tankers, threatens to paralyze transportation in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The enemy defense along the upper Kuma River where it crosses the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad remains staunch. However, the north column of the Soviet forces in this region continues to move around the enemy's left (north) flank and has occupied the railhead at Blagodarnoe. Southern Front: Along the lower Don, Soviet forces, unable to pierce the enemy's defensive zone along the lower Donets, have employed the same tactics as in the Caucasus and are attempting to outflank this zone in the vicinity of Kamensk. Northern and Central Fronts: Local action by both sides continues in the Velikie Luki area. Soviet artillery preparation and reconnaissance in force continue in the Leningrad area.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In northern Tunisia the enemy withdrew NW on January 13 and 14 from his positions just N of Djebel Ang. Enemy patrolling and motor transport activity is noted around Pont du Fahs. In the south, the enemy established a strong-point on the Gafsa-Gabes road only 10 miles E of El Guettar. Between dawn and midday on January 13, one hundred and one JU-52 transport planes landed in Tunisia from Sicily, but all had departed late in the afternoon. Same date, 22 FW-190's and ME-109's were over Bone Harbor but only 1 bomb was dropped. On January 14, shipping and the docks at Sousse were bombed by Allied heavy bombers; fires were started and several vessels were believed damaged. Sfax docks were bombed on January 13 and 14 with considerable damage to warehouses and fuel dumps. Axis air losses, reported from Tunisia, were 4 planes destroyed and 1 probably destroyed.

Libya: Axis Buerat positions were attacked on January 15 by British forces in Libya. Defenses remained intact. Government of Iraq declared war on the Axis powers on January 16.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A Chinese report increases the number of Japanese troops in the Kengtung area of the Shan States previously thought to be there. The Japanese airdrome at Tienho, near Canton, has been enlarged and improved; 40 bombers, 40 fighters, and 20 other craft were reported there on January 1.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese at Sanananda are reported to be short of food but well equipped with ammunition and weapons. On January 13, fighting continued at Mubo. On the afternoon of January 14, four destroyers and 3 cargo ships left Faisi on a SE course, and 9 destroyers were sighted NW of Vella Lavella proceeding SE at high speed. In the sector NW of Australia, reconnaissance of Kondari on January 14 revealed 1 large merchant vessel in the harbor, bombers and fighters on the airdrome, and a possible bombing range 15 miles to the northwest. Float planes were also observed at Lahia Bay (Tiware Strait) and at Baobace (SW side of Boetoeng Island). Same date, at Koepang, 2 merchant ships were sighted, and 1 destroyer was observed 25 miles E of Sermata Island (ENE of Timor).

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

JPS Bratton
R. S. BRATTON
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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ON 10-15-78
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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-78
SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-15-43
Initials W.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 14, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 15, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 15, 1943.

No. 15.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Seventy-six hostile submarines were reported operating in the area W of the 26th meridian. Two large concentrations are operating in the N Atlantic shipping lanes, one NE of Newfoundland and the other S of a point midway between Greenland and Iceland. Two submarines are in the area S of Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland. Along the United States coast there was 1 sighting reported off Delaware. In the Caribbean area single submarines were reported N of Haiti off Dominica, N of Panama, and E of Trinidad. A heavy concentration was reported in the area S of the Azores, and a scattered group is patrolling in the triangle formed by Fortaleza, Cape San Roque, and St. Paul Rocks. One ship was damaged by aircraft near Murmansk. One ship was torpedoed and sunk near the Balearics in the Mediterranean. One ship was shelled by raider off Cape of Good Hope. Two vessels were reported overdue and are presumed lost. Correction: Reports of January 11, 12, 13, and 14 all give submarine totals in Atlantic as E of 26th meridian whereas it should have been W.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Subsistence ships of Admiral Robert, High Commissioner of the French West Indies, operating in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, have been granted safe conduct by the Germans effective January 18. It is believed that in return for this guarantee Admiral Robert promised to have no contact with French North Africa, and to prevent merchant ships, warships, and gold now in Martinique from falling into the hands of foreign powers.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet forces have encountered increasingly stiff resistance along the Georgievsk-Armavir railroad. One column has moved north to occupy Sotnikov 60 miles north in the Georgievsk S Kalmyk steppes where only small enemy units are located. Southern Front: Soviet columns along the lower Don and at Kuberle on the railroad SW of Stalingrad have been stopped by limited counterattacks of the enemy. Northern and

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Central Fronts: The Soviets maintain light pressure along the entire front, and have increased their artillery activity around the Leningrad area.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: According to a reliable source there are now estimated to be between 48,500 and 54,500 Axis combatant troops in Tunisia. Approximately 1/3 of these are Italians. This estimate does not include service troops nor German Air Force personnel. Same source estimated 190 German and 90 Italian tanks to be in the area. RAF planes from Malta started fires and made hits on the harbor installations at Sousse on January 13. A merchant vessel in the harbor was also hit and set on fire.

Libya: Enemy aviation was defensive throughout January 13. Allied planes were active on bombing and strafing flights, and 1 formation of 18 bombers and 32 fighters was intercepted by 20 Italian and German fighters. Enemy losses were 4 ME-109's destroyed and 4 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Chinese report 50 Japanese ships passed south through Formosa Strait on January 3. Air reconnaissance on January 12 revealed 2 enemy ships at Rangoon docks and 5 steaming down Rangoon River. No material change has been reported from the Akyab-Rathedaung area. From 7 to 17 enemy aircraft were observed the same day on each of the following fields: Mingaladon, Moulmein, Magwe, and Zayatkin. An unmapped railway running west from a point 10 miles up the Myitkyina line from Pintha was reported by RAF pilots.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Mubo area, New Guinea, the Japanese suffered many casualties when attacked by Allied land forces January 11, and fighting still continues. Allied planes on this date bombed and strafed the area from Buna to Salamaua. At least 2 enemy Zeros were destroyed near Gasmata, 1 Zero destroyed on the ground at Malahang airdrome, and supplies were set on fire at Lae. A possible aircraft carrier escorted by 2 destroyers is reported to have left Rabaul for the north on the morning of January 11, leaving 10 destroyers, 1 AA ship, and 45 merchant vessels in the harbor. The number of aircraft sighted on Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes were reported to be below normal on this date. At Kavieng, January 13, there were 1 small warship and 2 possible cargo ships in the harbor, and in Balgai Bay 2 probable heavy cruisers and 2 smaller vessels were sighted. In the Solomons some enemy troops are reported to have landed

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on Guadalcanal during the night of January 10-11 from 8 destroyers, despite attacks by U.S. torpedo boats which scored hits on at least 2 of these destroyers. At daylight on January 11, large quantities of floating supplies were destroyed. Bombs were also dropped on the Munda area, where AA fire was reported to be heavy. In the sector NW of Australia, 9 Japanese bombers attacked an Allied vessel at Merauke on January 13 and then departed to the northwest.

G. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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P. S. Bratton
P. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter 100-72

Auth A.C. of S., C-2
Date. I-14-42
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 13, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 14, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 14, 1943.

No. 14.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: Eighty-nine enemy submarines reported in Atlantic area E of the 26th meridian. Two heavy concentrations are reported on the northern shipping lanes, 1 in the area SW of Iceland and the other in the area E of Newfoundland. Two submarines are reported off St. Johns and 1 off Halifax. One submarine sighted NW of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico, 1 S of Puerto Rico, 1 E of Guadeloupe Island, and patrolling is noted along north coast of South America from Trinidad to Cayenne. A small concentration is operating in the Fortaleza-St. Paul Rocks area. No ship sinkings were reported.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy resistance has stiffened in the Caucasus. Southern Front: Artillery duels and hand to hand fighting continue at Stalingrad. Central Front: Soviet pressure at Svoboda S of Voronezh continues to increase, containing enemy forces in that locality. Northern Front: Soviet forces have renewed their attempts of last spring to reduce the bridge-heads across the Volkhov River at Novgorod and Kirishi between Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga. The enemy has repulsed all such attacks.

(2) Western Europe. The locomotive and wagon works at Lille were attacked with success by E-17's on January 13. AA fire was active and intense, but enemy fighter planes were not as active as heretofore.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa Patrols were active on January 10 and 11 resulting in small changes in areas occupied near Goubellat, Bou Arada, Dj. Cherich, and Fondouk el Okbi. The civilian population in the Pont du Fahs area is reported to have been ordered by the Germans to evacuate the sector. This may indicate that the Axis forces are expecting a large action to take place in this area.

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Libya: In Libya, Free French column from Chad region captured Sebha and Esc Shiuref on January 11. Headquarters of Saharan Command are now at Mizda. On January 12, increased enemy traffic on Bu Ngem trail was observed. In air activity 7 Axis planes were destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 2 damaged. Photographs of Gerbini airdrome on January 12 showed 1 Fiat 156, twenty-eight JU-88's and 1 small plane.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. At Sanananda on January 12, strong enemy pillbox positions checked Allied forces advancing on the track from Soputa. A small concentration of Japanese troops in the Mambare River area, is reported on an island at the mouth of the river. At Madang, the Japanese continue active patrolling SW of the town. Only 4 enemy fighter aircraft intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane S of Cape Orford, New Britain. In the Solomons, 4 Japanese Zeros were sighted taking off from Munda field, and possibly 8 more and 1 bomber were on the ground, January 12. On the next day, no fighter opposition was encountered when U.S. planes again bombed Munda. On January 11, a group of 7 destroyers, 1 trailing oil, were sighted moving toward Shortland from the southeast. It is believed that 4 of these destroyers off Cape Esperance on the night of January 10-11, were erroneously reported as 1 light cruiser and 3 destroyers. In Timor, small enemy movements were noted January 7. In air activity 2 Zeros were destroyed and 1 was probably destroyed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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SECRET
G-2 REPORT

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-13-43
Initials A.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 12, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 13, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 13, 1943.

No. 13.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: Seventy-one hostile submarines were reported operating in the area E of the 26th meridian. A large concentration is covering the entire sea lane area E of Newfoundland and extends NE toward Iceland. One submarine was reported off Labrador in Davis Strait, two were in the Straits of Belle Isle, one off Nova Scotia, one off New Providence, one in the Windward Passage and one near Puerto Rico. The Trinidad and Paramaribo areas are patrolled. A small concentration is in the Portaleza-St. Paul Rocks area. Two vessels were sunk by mines off the NE coast of Scotland.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Government of Argentina has directed its representative in Berlin to request the German Government to recall its Naval Attache, Captain Dietrich Niebuhr. German Government had previously refused to waive Niebuhr's diplomatic immunity.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The small villages of Yessentuki, Nikolaevska and Karras, in the vicinity of Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, have been occupied by the Soviets, as enemy forces retired to a more favorable defense line along the upper Kuma River. Southern Front: The Soviet drive along the railroad southwest of Stalingrad has reached Kuberle, 50 miles northeast of the rail junction of Salsk, but the momentum of this drive has been slowed by enemy defensive preparations along the Manych River. Enemy defense lines along the Donets River have likewise checked Soviet forces on the lower Don. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy action on the central front was limited to reconnaissance raids in the Rzhev area. Soviet forces again unsuccessfully attempted to drive a wedge south of Lake Ilmen.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Libya: Northwest of Gabes on the 10th of January new enemy gun positions were seen. No activity in the Buerat area of Libya. In southern Libya headquarters of the Saharan

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(Italian native) Command appears to have moved from Hon to Sciueret (115 miles NW of Hon). Some enemy troops are still at Hon. On January 11, RAF fighter sweep over Axis forward positions was attacked by 15 ME-109's. One enemy plane was destroyed and one was damaged. Three offensive flights were made by enemy planes. Bir el Zidan and the landing ground at Tamet were bombed by ME-109's, MC-202's and MC-200's. A diversion was attempted west of Hamrat by 15 ME-109's. Allied planes intercepted all of the attacking flights and destroyed 4 enemy planes, probably destroyed 4 and damaged 4. One enemy plane was destroyed by B-24's which attacked Naples where a large fire was started. Heavy antiaircraft fire encountered and flight intercepted by ME-109's.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, strong resistance has been encountered on both banks of the Mayu in the vicinity of Rathedaung. On the coast, Japanese resistance has centered in the village of Danbaik, 7 miles from the tip of Mayu Peninsula. British patrols have encountered armed Burmese 12 miles northwest of Mawlaik on the Chindwin. There has been a recurrence of civil disturbance in Bihar Province, India. Two unconfirmed reports indicate the presence of two enemy submarines northwest of Karachi. Our planes encountered A.A. fire from a point 30 miles northeast of Bhamo. On January 10, the railway bridge at Myitnge was put out of commission by the destruction of one span by U.S. bombers which scored 3 direct hits thereon, and several near misses. This bridge closes the last direct ground highway from Rangoon to Mandalay.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On January 11, further gains by Allied land forces were reported against Japanese positions at Sanananda. On this same date, sightings at Rabaul included 1 aircraft carrier, 37 large ships and 24 smaller vessels. A Japanese warship was bombed 45 miles NE Cape Ward Hunt during the night of January 10-11, but results were not observed. In the Solomons, on January 11, twelve enemy Zeros intercepted U.S. planes between New Georgia and Isabel Island, and 4 Zeros were destroyed and 2 probably destroyed. Four enemy cargo ships were reported moving NW between New Georgia and Choiseul; 4 cargo ships SE of Shortland, also moving NW, and 5 destroyers and 1 large vessel in Shortland Harbor. In the sector NW of Australia, a special search of the Aroe Islands, January 9 through 11, revealed no indications of other airfields or seaplane bases than Dobo.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-12-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 11, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 12, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 12, 1943.

No. 12.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are reported on the northern shipping lanes and SE of Greenland. A heavy concentration is in the area E and SE of Newfoundland. Submarines were sighted off Halifax, off Cape Cod and off the New Jersey coast. One submarine was reported off W coast of Florida, another N of Yucatan and another in the Windward Passage. The N coast of South America is patrolled from Trinidad to Cayenne. A small concentration is in the Fortaleza-Recife-Cape San Roque area.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. One hundred and sixty-eight Japanese and 5 Germans, deported from Peru on January 10, are being sent to Panama for internment. Peru has recalled its representatives from France, but has taken no action against Vichy representatives in Peru. Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador have simultaneously announced resumption of diplomatic relations with the Czechoslovakian government in exile.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Enemy forces fighting a delaying action to retard fast moving Soviet forces are withdrawing along the railroad toward Armavir. Soviet forces have taken the vital rail center of Georgievsk, and have advance elements in Mineralnye Vody. Southern Front: On the lower reaches of the Don, the Soviet drive has been slowed by 2 factors -- enemy defensive preparations along the Donets River, and over-extended lines of communication. Central and Northern Fronts: Light Soviet pressure is continuous along the entire line, in order to contain enemy forces and prevent their withdrawal to other sectors. The Velikie Luki area is still contested by both enemy and Soviet forces.

(2) Western Europe. The 2 enemy long-range bombers and their crews which were forced down in Seville, Spain, were refused refueling and were interned by Spanish authorities.

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(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: A reliable source reports that on January 4 certain elements of the Ariete and Trieste divisions were sent to Tunisia from Tripolitania. An unconfirmed report indicates certain elements of these divisions may have been re-equipped on their way to Tunisia. In Tunisia on January 9, there was patrolling activity by the enemy in the Heidous area. There was also fighting between Allied and enemy patrols near Bou Arada. Enemy patrolling continued in this area on the 10th, and activity by small groups of the enemy was noted around Fondouk el Okli. Artillery firing W of Mateur was renewed. In southern Tunisia on January 10, enemy activity was reported along the Gabes-Gafsa road, and a French observation post SW of Sidi Bou Zid was attacked on the night of January 10-11 by a German patrol. Three JU-52's and 5 ME-323 transports landed in Tunisia from Sicily on January 10. Twenty-five JU-88's made reconnaissance over the Mediterranean and Tunisia. Six JU-88's escorted by 5 ME-109's were over Tebessa and Thelepte, but no bombs were dropped. U.S. light bombers were intercepted over Gabes by 2 ME-109's; 1 ME-109 was destroyed and 1 was damaged. An FW-190 unsuccessfully attacked a P-40, which destroyed the Axis headquarters at Kairouan. Four fighters from Malta attacked Gela airdrome (Sicily) and damaged 1 ME-109. On January 11, B-26's sank an enemy tanker bound from Italy to Tunis.

Libya: In Libya, British patrols maintained contact with the Axis defense line. Italian forces continued to move westward. Axis armor patrolling the road between Gheddahia and Bu Ngem. On January 9, one of 3 enemy planes attempting interception of B-26's attacking airdrome S of Tripoli was destroyed. Axis aviation was active on January 10, but refused to enter combat when possible. Allied planes bombed enemy forward positions, destroying 1 JU-88 and damaging 1 ME-109. Thirteen HE-111 transports left Sicily for Tripoli, and 5 returned from Tripoli.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A summary of Japanese military activity in central China from December 17, 1942, to January 2, 1943, reports Japanese advances in the Hupeh-Anhwei border area just N of the Yangtze. Macheng, Kinkiatsai, Lotien, Hwangshihkang, Kishui, Yingshan, Hwangmei, and Susung were occupied between these dates. In Burma, 9 vessels were reported in the Rangoon River. An estimate places 1000 Japanese troops N of Myitkyina. There is confirmation of Japanese use of temporary hospital ship markings on vessels employed as transports and supply ships.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. During January 9, continued attacks were carried out against the enemy convoy of 1 light cruiser, 3 destroyers, and 3 transports which left Lae and moved along the S coast of New Britain.* One hit and several near misses were scored on transports in the convoy, and an enemy warship was hit by a torpedo. The Japanese attempt to reinforce Lae cost them a total of 81 planes destroyed, and 36 probably destroyed from January 6 to 9, inclusive. Two other destroyers were also sighted SW of Gasmata late in the day. On January 9 and 10, Lae was subjected to a series of further air attacks which resulted in damage to the airfield, supply dumps, and a beached transport. On January 9, Malahang airdrome (outside of Lae) was seen to be in use, and on the next day 4 to 5 serviceable fighters were observed on Lae airdrome. In the Buna area, 6 Japanese naval dive-bombers attacked Allied shipping in Oro Bay. On January 10, Allied land forces closed in on Sanananda by occupying Tarakena, and by cutting the Cape Killerton trail. Salamaua airdrome appeared to be unserviceable from photographs taken January 8. On the next day considerable damage was done to buildings on the Salamaua Isthmus by Allied planes. Wewak, Madang, and Finschhafen were raided on January 10. In the Solomons, on the night of January 10-11, one Japanese light cruiser and 3 destroyers were sighted close to Guadalcanal between Savo Island and Cape Esperance. These vessels were not subsequently located. Sightings on January 9 consisted of 3 destroyers, 1 light cruiser, 1 transport in the vicinity of Kieta, Bougainville Strait and Choiseul Bay, while a small merchant vessel, escorted by 1 destroyer, arrived at Buka and unloaded on this same date. On January 10, U.S. ground troops supported by aircraft are reported to have effected a successful advance against enemy forces on Guadalcanal. In the sector to the NW of Australia, an enemy float Zero bombed an Allied ship at Merauke on January 9, but no damage was done. Three cargo vessels escorted by a gunboat were reported 70 miles NW of Koepang, Timor.

*(Footnote: The discrepancy between the size of the original convoy, the sinkings caused by air attack, and the size of the departing convoy cannot be resolved unless either the original size was in error or the convoy was augmented prior to arrival at or in Lae Harbor)

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: Fifty-two hostile submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic E of 26th meridian. Activities reported: January 8, SS YORKWOOD torpedoed and sunk at 00-05 S, 36-00 W. January 9, SS MINOTAUR, SS COLLINGSWORTH, SS BIRMINGHAM CITY and SS BRODDARROW torpedoed and sunk at 07-12 N, 55-37 W; SS EMPIRE LYTTON torpedoed and sunk at

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28-08 N, 28-20 W. January 10, SS NORWALK sank as result of collision (not enemy action) at 23-18 N, 80-00 W; SS NIDARIED badly damaged as result of collision (not enemy action) at 23-18 N, 80-00 W; SS BRITISH DOMINION torpedoed and sunk at 30-11 N, 19-46 W; SS OCEAN VAGABOND attacked by submarine at 57-17 N, 20-11 W; SS W.W. BRUCE attacked by submarine at 59-00 N, 31-25 W. January 11, unidentified vessel attacked by submarine at 06-11 N, 52-23 W. Unidentified vessel unsuccessfully attacked at 35-04 S, 18-28 E (see G-2 Report No. 304, January 11, 1942) now identified as SS SUSAN LUCKENBACH. SS SAWOKLA (see G-2 Report No. 284, December 22, 1942) now reported presumed lost. SS SOEKABOEMI (see G-2 Report No. 291, December 29, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 293, December 31, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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Note: Report No. 294, January 1, 1943, to Report No. 304, January 11, 1943, inclusive, should be Report No. 1, January 1, 1943, to Report No. 11, January 11, 1943, inclusive.

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G-2 REPORT

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date - 1-11-43 -
Initials - R.S.B. -

From: 1201 GCT, January 10, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 11, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 11, 1943.

No. 304.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report.
Atlantic: A heavy concentration of enemy submarines is on sea lanes S of Iceland, and another is operating E and NE of Newfoundland on the northern shipping lanes. Submarines are reported off St. Johns, and others off Long Island and the Delaware Capes. One submarine sighted N of Yucatan, and another in the Windward Passage. Enemy is patrolling the Trinidad-Georgetown area. A small concentration is active between Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet forces are moving northwest in 3 columns against the important rail junction of Georgievsk. The south (left) column is moving from Nalchik toward Piatiagorsk; the center column from Prokhladnaya toward Georgievsk, and the north (right) column toward Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskoye. This movement on a broad front has enabled Soviet forces to strike faster than heretofore. Southern Front: The enemy has established a defense line along the lower Donets River to stop the Soviet thrust along the lower Don toward Rostov, and the Soviets admit stubborn resistance in this area. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet forces have not been permitted to exploit their successes in the Velikie Luki area as enemy attacks in this sector continue to harass Soviet attempts to consolidate their gains.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In southern Tunisia on January 9, there was no activity. In the north, activity consisted of patrolling and sporadic artillery fire.

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Libya: In Libya, Axis concentrations of trucks are moving westward across the desert in vicinity of El Fascia, and along the coast road near Zliten. There was a reduction in enemy air action on January 9. Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy motor convoys and forward units. Malta-based planes bombed road junctions near Castel Benito and E of Tripoli. A JU-88 was destroyed E of Tunis, and motor trucks were damaged on the Sfax-Gabes road.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In the Akyab area, contact has been made with light Japanese forces. An attack by U.S. fighters on a petrol dump at Mangshih resulted in the destruction of between 100 and 200 drums of gasoline on January 7. The warehouse area of Ehamo was heavily damaged by U.S. planes on January 8. Thirty railway cars were destroyed and 4 sampans were hit by the RAF in Akyab and Pauk-Chauk areas, in other sorties on January 9. Japanese air strength is reported by RAF to be based principally at Zayatkwun, Toungoo, Mingaledon, Moulmein, Lashio, and Magwe. Construction by the Japanese of a road from Thailand to Burma, via Moulmein, is reported. Recurrence of sabotage in Bihar Province, India, has been reported.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. At Lae on January 8, an enemy convoy of 3 transports, 3 destroyers, and 1 light cruiser was unloading throughout the day. Continuous air attacks on these vessels and on installations at Lae resulted in the sinking of 1 transport at the jetty, damage to another transport, and destruction of some supplies on the beach. In these air attacks, 27 enemy fighters were destroyed, 11 probably destroyed, and 14 damaged. In addition, at least 4 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground. It is now also reported that 13 enemy fighter aircraft were destroyed January 7 at Lae in addition to those previously reported. On January 8, an enemy light cruiser was unsuccessfully attacked SE of Arawe. Reports not fully confirmed indicate 2,000 Japanese in the Madang area, where the Gogol and Gum Rivers have been bridged, and 200 Japanese troops between the Kumusi and Amboga Rivers. In the Solomons on January 8, a convoy of 7 ships was reported E of Euka Passage moving north; a large cargo ship was seen off the west coast of Euka also moving north, and 2 destroyers were at anchor W of Buka. In the New Georgia group, 2 destroyers and 1 cargo ship were reported E of Villa Lavella Island, and an enemy patrol boat was sighted in the vicinity of Marovo Lagoon. Villages near Cape Friend-ship (NE of Tonolei Harbor) were bombed by U.S. planes, and 2 of 12 intercepting Zeros were shot down. Rekata Bay was twice attacked without opposition. On the night of January 8-9 and again after daylight, U.S. planes attacked Munda, starting fires and silencing all guns on Munda Point. In the sector to the NW of Australia, the Japanese are reported to be constructing a base 40 miles W of Waingapoe, Soemba Island. In Timor, the enemy has established a camp 5 miles W of Laga, which had previously been occupied.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Forty-nine hostile submarines are reported operating in the Atlantic E of 26th meridian. Activities reported: January 1, SS BRAGELAND torpedoed and sunk at 00-19 N, 37-38 W. January 3, unidentified vessel torpedoed at 28-08 N, 28-20 W. January 8, SS OLTENIA II torpedoed at 27-59 N, 28-50 W; SS ALBERT L. ELLSWORTH torpedoed and left burning at 27-59 N, 28-50 W. January 9, unidentified vessel unsuccessfully attacked at 35-04 S, 18-28 E. (Undated), SS MINISTER WEDEL torpedoed at 28-08 N, 28-20 W; SS NORVIK torpedoed at 28-08 N, 28-20 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

R. S. Bratton
R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-10-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 9, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 10, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 10, 1943.

No. 303.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Submarine base at Kiska bombed January 8; results not known. Enemy may be using smoke screen in attempt to cover vital areas. Four planes sighted 50 miles E of Kiska at 11,000 feet; several planes sighted 60 miles W of Attu on January 8 and 5 planes seen on beach at Kiska Harbor. Heavy AA fire encountered over Kiska. Footprints observed in snow near Makarius Bay, Amchitka. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentrations are patrolling the northern sea lanes between Newfoundland and the British Isles and the area NW of the Azores. Submarines reported off St. Johns, Halifax and the Delaware Capes. Another is reported in the Windward Passage and another S of Porto Rico. The Trinidad-Georgetown area is patrolled. A heavy concentration is in the Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fire destroyed Black Hills Tin Co. plant, Tinton, South Dakota, January 5. One tank tampered with on RR siding, Oakland, Calif., January 8. Explosion and fire destroyed crude oil storage tank at Camp Hood, Texas, January 8. Fire at Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N.J., January 9. Fire in Army mess hall at Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y., January 9. Fire on SS CHERRIPPO, January 9. Chesapeake-Delaware Canal reopened to traffic January 9. Forest fire, Cleveland National Forest, Sky Valley, Calif., January 10. Fire on dock at Whitestone, Long Island, January 9. Fire at Army Base, Syracuse, N.Y., January 9.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The Soviet forces driving northwest from the Prokhladny-Mozdok area have taken several small villages along the railroad between Georgiyevsk-Budennovsk which parallels the enemy's front line in this area. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad advance Soviet units continue to push along the railroad towards Salsk. Sporadic fighting continues in the factory area of Stalingrad with no decisive results. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy forces southwest of Volikie Luki have assumed

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an active defense to prevent further penetration by Soviet forces in this sector. To the north Soviet forces are attempting to insert a wedge south of Lake Ilmen in an attempt to reduce the enemy strongpoint at Staraya Russa. Murmansk was again bombed.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Considerable shipping has left Adriatic harbors for Crete and Salonica according to an unconfirmed report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on January 7, enemy activity in the north consisted of counter battery in the Matour area and patrolling in the vicinity of Modjez el Bab. Kairouan has been reinforced and enemy troops there are estimated 4000 men and 40 tanks. On the 8th, a strong enemy attack on Bou Arada and a smaller attack on area south of Fondouk el Aquareb were repulsed. On January 7 enemy torpedo bombers made hits on three cargo vessels off Bougie (see Par. h below) and other planes were particularly active on sea reconnaissance. Malta based fighters destroyed one enemy plane over Comiso airdrome and strafed a motor truck convoy on the road SW of Tunis. The following day Lampedusa airdrome was bombed and motor trucks were bombed and strafed between Sfax and Gabes. Sixty-two JU-52's landed in Tunisia during the morning and later took off. Photographs on January 8 showed: at Sciacca, 9 Cant Z 1007's, 13 CA-311's, 11 SM-84's or SM-79's, 1 BR 20, 6 SM-82's or Fiat G-12's, 7 SM-81's, and 18 monoplane and 23 biplane fighters.

Libya: In Libya, a large number of enemy trucks were moved westward on the 8th and were being concentrated in the el Fascia area. Seven HE-111's and 3 FW-200's left Tripoli for Sicily on January 6, and 13 JU-52's landed at Castelvetralo. The following day 16 JU-52's made the flight from Tripoli to Sicily and 8 JU-52's left Sicily for Tripoli. U.S. bombers made hits on the harbor, seaplane and power station at Palermo. On the 8th, RAF planes strafed enemy units in the area around Zliten. Enemy air action included three fighter-bomber attacks on Hamrat landing ground, and another on Bir El Zidan. Total enemy plane losses were 4 ME-109's destroyed, 4 probably destroyed and 2 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, the Rathedaung area was bombed heavily by 10 RAF planes on January 6. Good results were secured among Japanese mortar positions. Hits were scored on the Mandalay railway yards in a night raid by 7 RAF planes on the night of January 4th. Seven freighters were observed in the Andaman Islands on January 5; one destroyer was sighted nearby. Three merchant vessels were observed in Rangoon and one small gunboat at Akyab.

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET 6-8-78
OSD By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date 1-9-43
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, January 8, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 9, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 9, 1943.

No. 302.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Fire destroyed engineer machine shop at Excursion Inlet, December 28. Fire destroyed Quonset Hut at Fort Morrow, January 5. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are patrolling the northern shipping lanes, and a concentration is noted NE of Newfoundland. Another concentration is patrolling the area NW of the Azores. Several submarines are reported off St. Johns, one off Cape Sable, one in the Gulf of Maine, one off the Delaware Capes, and one off Cape Hatteras. The Windward Passage is patrolled by a submarine, and one is reported off the N coast of San Domingo. Enemy patrols are in the area from Curacao to Trinidad, and a small concentration is in the Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fires at Tungsil Lamp Works, Newark, New Jersey, January 6. Fire at Crucible Steel Company, Harrison, New Jersey, January 6. Fire at E.L. Carpenter Company, Newark, New Jersey, January 7. Walkout of short duration by machine shop workers at Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company, Findlay, Ohio, January 7. Small fire on Army transport, Staten Island, New York, January 8. Forest fire in the Corte Madera Mountains (near San Diego), California, January 8. Strike of sawmill workers closes Tacoma Prefabricated Company, Tacoma, Washington, January 8. Fire, Telrange Precision Works, Inc., Long Island City, New York, January 8. Mine explosion and fire at Purse Glove Coal Company, Morgantown, West Virginia, January 8.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus, Soviet attacks were held to no important gains by a determined enemy stand, after the Red Army had taken up the slack left by retreating Axis forces. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, the Red Army has advanced halfway between Kotelnikov and Salsk, and has taken the railroad town of Zimovniki. In the Stalingrad area, there appears to be little change. Strong Soviet attacks against

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the encircled garrison continued from the northwest, but no important gains were made. The new enemy defense line along the Voronezh-Rostov railroad appears to be resisting all Soviet attacks. Red Army units are less than 100 miles from Rostov in the area of the confluence of the Donets with the Don, but these units are badly overextended and occupy the open spaces not usually defended by the enemy. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes are apparent in the Velikie Luki salient. In the Leningrad area, enemy artillery and air forces continue to harass the Soviet supply route across Lake Ladoga. In the far north, the port of Murmansk was again bombed.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report states that only depot regiments are left in northern Italy. The same source reports that excluding Sicily, the strongest German garrisons are at Naples.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Air reconnaissance reported about 90 enemy trucks loaded with men moving westward from Ben Gardane. Trucks bore Allied identification marks. Enemy air activity on January 5-6, consisted of sea reconnaissance, light attacks on shipping at Bone and Philippville, and the Bone and Algiers airfield, resulting in little damage. Malta-based planes damaged the sulphur plant at Licata on Sicily and caused 3 fires at Lampedusa airdrome. Three enemy planes were destroyed and one was damaged near Mateur. Photographic reconnaissance on January 6 showed 26 enemy planes at Gabes, 12 at Sfax, and 11 at Maon landing ground. Photographs on January 7 showed the following enemy planes: at Lampedusa, 4 fighters and 6 SM-81's; at Pantellaria, 17 fighters, 5 SM-82's and 3 small planes; at Palermo, 1 CA-310, 36 SM-84's or SM-79's, 2 SM-82's, 21 JU-52's, 16 small fighters and 2 medium planes; at Biscari, 1 medium plane and 28 small fighters; at Enna, 5 unidentified planes; at Gerbini, 1 Dornier, 51 JU-88's, 1 CA-133, 2 small, 1 large and 3 medium planes; at Catania, 20 JU-88's, 1 HE-111, 3 large, 1 small and 29 medium planes.

Libya: In Libya, Italian units are moving westward from the Buerat-Wadi Zem Zem positions. Little damage was caused by enemy raids on Bir el Zidan and Hamrat, January 7. Two ME-109's were destroyed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, the British advance has carried beyond Rathedaung on the Bay on Bengal side, but that town remains in Japanese possession. British advance units are now within 10 miles of Akyab Island. Japanese shipping has been observed in the Andaman Islands. The traffic flow on the Manipur road has been doubled within 3 months. Japanese road construction from Ye-u

*2 ME-323's

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(W of Mandalay) to Kalewa has been reported. Defensive measures are being taken by the Japanese in the Chindwin area and about Myitkyina. Railway yards in Mandalay were bombed on January 5 by RAF planes. Other RAF attacks destroyed a small steamer on the Chindwin N of Kalewa and native craft and a radio station near the Irrawaddy oil fields.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A Japanese convoy, reported yesterday en route to Lae, was subjected to continued attacks through January 7 by Allied planes. Incomplete reports indicate that 2 of the transports were sunk, and another probably sunk. On January 6, at least 13 enemy planes were destroyed, while on January 7, at least 16 more were shot down. A late communique indicates that some fragmentary forces had succeeded in landing at Lae, but at the cost of additional damage and casualties. On January 7, the airdrome at Lae was attacked twice by Allied planes, and a direct hit was scored on a blast bay containing 2 enemy fighters and 1 bomber. In addition, another bomber parked off the runway was set on fire, and other fires were started. On this same date Gasmata airdrome was also strafed, and a large fire was started among 3 grounded planes. An enemy whaler containing 4 small boats and 4 rafts, all empty, was attacked and sunk off Finschhafen by Allied planes. Two out of 15 intercepting Zeros were damaged in this engagement. In the Solomons on January 7, Munda field was again bombed, and 1 bomber on the field was believed damaged. Allied planes also attacked Rekata Bay where a large fire was started, and at least 2 of 6 float Zeros on the water were damaged. In the sector to the NW of Australia, a Japanese destroyer NW of Toeal, Kai Islands, and 2 destroyers NE of Toeal were attacked January 7 by Allied planes. An enemy tanker and 2 smaller vessels were reported unloading supplies at Lautem on the NE coast of Portuguese Timor. Photographs of Fuiloro airdrome show 2 fighter dispersal pens completed, and surfacing of the runway in progress.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Fifty-one submarines reported in Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean. Activities reported: September 13, Schooner FREDDIE M. BURT cut in two as result of collision (not enemy action) and sunk 12 miles off Renewsee, Newfoundland. January 8, SS AMERICAN TRADER torpedoed at 38-17 N, 73-47 W; SS EUGENIE LIVANOS overdue and presumed lost.

1. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

R. S. Bratton

R. S. BRATTON,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)
Distribution A
SECRET

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ORD Letter, 0-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET
OSD Letter, 0-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-8-43
Initials [initials]
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 7, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 8, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 8, 1943.

No. 301.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy cargo vessels reported attacked in G-2 report of January 7, now known to have sunk. Eleven 500-lb. bombs produced smoke in attack at Kiska submarine base. Five enemy fighters seen at 14,000 feet over Kiska. Near the radio installation, a tin hut and fox holes were seen on Tanadak Island. One 200-foot freighter was seen in Kiska Harbor, and a large freighter was seen listing near Trout Lagoon on January 6. A new camouflaged area was observed back of first cove, W of Vega Point. Atlantic: A heavy concentration of enemy submarines is on the northern shipping lanes N of the Azores. There are small concentrations W of the Azores and in the area E of Newfoundland. Several submarines reported off St. Johns, one in the Bermuda area, and one in the Windward Passage. One reported off Curacao, 2 in the Trinidad area, and 1 NE of Georgetown. A small concentration is patrolling between Recife and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire, Camp Polk, Louisiana, January 4. Small walkout at Consolidated Chemical Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 5. Fire, SS RODSLEY, January 7.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Caucasus, the enemy withdrawal to the Kislovodsk-Piatigorsk-Mineralnye Vody-Georgievsk line appears to be completed. No other changes. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, Soviet forces continue their advance along the lower Don and in the steppe area, but have registered no further gains along the Kotelnikov-Salsk railroad. In the Stalingrad area, encircled enemy forces continue to withstand all Soviet attacks, and the situation appears unchanged. Inside the Don bend, Soviet forces have taken another railroad town (Volkhovo) just W of Morozovskaya. The overall picture on the southern front appears to be one of an isolated German force at Stalingrad in the Don-Volga

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corridor, and an enemy defense line along the railroad Voronezh-Svoboda-Millerovo-Shakhty-Rostov-Salsk. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Velikie Luki salient, Soviet attacks continue in the same sectors, but the situation appears to be unchanged. In the Leningrad area, small-scale Soviet raids continue on the Karelian Isthmus and at Volkhov. Red Army supply units are attempting to replenish the besieged forces across Lake Ladoga. Enemy air and artillery forces are attempting to break up this traffic. No important changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Photographs of enemy airdromes on January 5 showed the following: at Palermo, there were 33 SM-84's or SM-79's, 5 Cant 301's or 311's, 18 JU-52's, 1 SM-81, 2 ME-323's, 2 medium and 1 small plane, and 16 unidentified fighters; at Pachino, there were no planes.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on January 6, in the Djebel Jebira area, enemy counterattacks on Allied left flank failed to prevent Allies capturing high ground around Djebel Azzag. Subsequently enemy enfiladed Allied positions there, and the Allied forces withdrew to their former positions. Fondouk, in central Tunisia, is occupied by enemy, but Goubellat is reported clear of enemy. On the 7th, Allies were forced to withdraw from the high ground in the Djebel Cherich area. Patrols were active in the south. Unconfirmed report indicates that Col. General von Arnim is in command of the Axis forces in Tunisia. Allied aviation was particularly active throughout the day, January 5. During the following night, Allied fighter planes from Malta damaged a JU-52 near Caselvetrano, and strafed a searchlight and several buildings at Comiso airdrome, Sicily. At Sfax, 2 direct hits were made on 2 vessels, and the power station and dock areas were left in flames when attacked by B-17's. The attackers met no enemy planes. A successful raid was made on Sousse and Bizerte by Malta-based bombers, and U.S. planes scored hits on the Kairouan airdrome and on ground targets near Mateur. On January 6, five JU-52's escorted by 9 ME-109's landed at Lampedusa, and RAF Spitfires attacked that airdrome where hits were made among the dispersal areas and on buildings. A DO-24 was damaged off Pantellaria. Enemy losses were 5 planes destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged.

Libya: In southern Libya on January 4, an Italian strongpoint at Oum el Araneb near Murzuk was captured by the Fighting French advancing northward from French Equatorial Africa. British patrols in Libya were in contact with Axis positions in the Bir Umm er Raml area. Although far outnumbered in the air, Fighting French units in southern Libya, on January 6, destroyed 8 enemy planes.

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Two were in the air, and 6 were on the ground. Bad weather over Tunis forced U.S. bombers to attack Sousse, the secondary target on the same date. Many hits were made on port installations and near some small vessels in the harbor. AA fire was heavy but inaccurate. The enemy increased his air activity over British forward positions in the Hamrat area, 25 miles SE of Sirte. A total of 33 ME-109's made dive-bombing and strafing attacks, and 6 Macchi 202's made a diversion flight over the coastal road. Three Axis planes were destroyed by AA fire.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The British advance in the Rathedaung area continues slowly. Japanese road construction activity along the west bank of the Chindwin River, between Kalewa and Mawlaik, again has been reported. The airfield at Kyaukpyu, S of Akyab, was bombed and strafed by one U.S. bomber. This plane encountered AA fire at Taungup, the coastal terminus of the road from Prome to the Bay of Bengal.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On January 6, a Japanese convoy of 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, and 4 medium transports, escorted by from 8 to 15 fighter aircraft throughout the day, was sighted S of central New Britain moving WSW. A series of attacks was carried out by Allied planes against this force, and according to a late communique 2 transports were destroyed, 1 transport damaged, and at least 18 enemy fighters were shot down. A complete report has not been received. In the Sanananda area there were no major developments on this date. Allied planes bombed Sanananda, strafed the west bank of the Amboga River, bombed and strafed Lae, and bombed Gasmata airdrome. Photographs of Lae, January 5, show 40 fighters (only 29 of which were serviceable), and 7 unserviceable bombers. The enemy is reported to have occupied several villages in the vicinity of Finschhafen, and made the town of Finschhafen a forbidden area for natives. An unconfirmed report states the enemy strength as 2000 in this area. Much activity of small boats between Lae and Finschhafen is also reported. At Wewak the enemy is improving the airdrome. In the Solomons, on January 6, Kahili airdrome was raided by U.S. planes, and an enemy transport was attacked off Fauro Island, 1 possible hit and several near misses being scored on the transport. Six other vessels, including 2 large warships, were sighted in the Shortland-Tonolei area. At Shortland, 4 flying boats were seen in the harbor, and 12 float biplanes were in the air. On the same date, over New Georgia, 8 enemy Zeros were encountered but did not attack. In the sector to the NW of Australia, an enemy torpedo boat was hit and left stationary in the water by Allied planes. On Timor, improvement of Dilli airfield is reported, and aerial reconnaissance activity is reported at Koepang.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 off Virgin Rocks; 2 off Trinidad; 1 off Rocas; 1 off St. Paul Rocks; 1 N of Cape San Roque; 1 off Recife; 13 in area 49-00 N, 21-00 W to 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 6 at 41-00 N, 39-00 W; 6 at 29-00 N, 30-00 W; 5 at 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 3 at 12-00 N, 38-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 31-00 W; 53-54 N, 39-05 W; 51-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-00 N, 39-00 W; 49-00 N, 37-00 W; 49-00 N, 32-00 W; 48-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-30 N, 32-00 W; 47-00 N, 36-00 W; 45-30 N, 30-40 W; 43-00 N, 28-00 W; 33-00 N, 63-00 W; 24-00 N, 28-00 W; 23-45 N, 39-30 W; 19-00 N, 49-00 W; 15-00 N, 30-00 W; 14-00 N, 68-00 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-50 W. Activities reported: January 3, MV BARON DECHMONT torpedoed and sunk at 03-11 S, 38-41 W. January 6, SS BENNINGTON aground (not enemy action) at Bird Island Flats, Boston Harbor. SS SAMUEL LIVERMORE (see G-2 Report No. 300, January 7, 1943) now reported afloat in anchorage. SS EMPIRE CENTAUR (see G-2 Report No. 276, December 14, 1942) now reported in port for repairs.

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

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G-2 REPORT

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15-8-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date - 1-7-43
Initials - *[Signature]*
G.S.S. - *[Signature]*

From: 1201 GCT, December 23, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, January 6, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 7, 1943.

No. 21.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Bombing missions against Kiska during the period revealed the presence of 12 enemy float fighters, one of which was shot down. By substitution of a newly arrived cargo vessel for the old freighter formerly beached near Trout Lagoon the enemy was able to divert the attention of our bombers and escape attack. Three submarines, possibly midgets, were observed in Kiska Harbor. Two new AA batteries of approximately 37-mm caliber and another of heavier caliber were reported in the Kiska Harbor area. New type rust-colored AA bursts were noted over Gertrude Cove.

Atlantic: During this period the areas intensively patrolled included the northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland to the British Isles, the Trinidad area, and the N coast of South America to the Cape San Roque area where a heavy concentration patrolled the area: Recife-Fortaleza-St. Paul Rocks. Enemy submarines have been reported in the following areas:

1. At the entrance to the Cabot Straits;
2. Off Halifax;
3. Off the coast of New Jersey;
4. Off Cape Hatteras.

Domestic Events: The number of fires reported increased. There was a slight decrease in the number of strikes. There was no appreciable change in the number of explosions reported. Train accidents sharply decreased. No indication of organized enemy sabotage was detected. One case of apparent sabotage of an Army airplane was reported. Another Army airplane exploded in mid-air. Two men confessed to an act of sabotage at a plant engaged in production of war materials. The movement of troops and Army supplies was impeded by train accidents and by a truck drivers' strike. The sinking of a tug closed traffic on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Floods forced the closing of coal mines in the West Virginia -

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Ohio area. In the Pittsburgh area, war plants were closed and railroad transportation was disrupted by floods.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. President Rios of Chile ordered officials to report immediately all Axis financial holdings. In Bolivia, the Patino Mine strike, after rioting which culminated in a clash between strikers and troops in which 17 were killed and 50 wounded, has ended. The Argentine Foreign Office officially requested the German Embassy to waive diplomatic immunity for Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, German Naval Attache, suspected of complicity in espionage.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the central Caucasus, Axis units are retreating from both the Mozdok and Ordzhonikidze areas. Soviet forces have reoccupied the Malgobek oil fields and town. The towns of Nalchik and Alagir and the northern end of the Ossetian Military Highway have been taken by the Red Army. In other sectors of the Caucasus there is little change. Southwest of Stalingrad and in the Kalmyk Steppes, enemy forces have been driven from Kotelnikov and Elista, and are falling back toward the rail junction at Salsk. In the Don-Volga corridor, encircled enemy units are holding, and activity seems to be reduced to artillery duels and small-scale reconnaissance raids. In the northern half of the Don loop and along the middle Don, Soviet forces have crossed the river on two broad fronts; these forces have the possibility of encircling another enemy force. In this area, the enemy appears to be making a determined effort to hold his positions at Voronezh, Svoboda, and Stalingrad, and to hold the railroad right-of-way connecting Svoboda, Millerovo, and Rostov. In the overall picture of the Don-Volga area, it is difficult to determine which sectors have been abandoned by the enemy as part of his winter defense plans, and which he has been forced to give up by the strong Soviet offensive. On the Kalinin front, the situation in the Velikie Luki salient appears to be little changed. Soviet forces have taken the airport at Velikie Luki, and have by-passed the town. Whether or not a German garrison remains in the town itself is not clear. Southeast of Lake Ilmen, at Volkhov, and at Kandalaksha, Soviet attacks of undetermined strength continue. In the far north, enemy air forces repeated their attacks on the northern supply routes.

A marked reduction in Axis air operations on the Russian front probably leaves the Soviet Air Force in control of the air. However, air transports have been used to supply the German armies, and Murmansk continues to be the target for German bombers.

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(2) Western Europe. Spanish mobilization to date has resulted in strengthening of units already existing in the peninsula. No arrival of troops in Morocco, nor concentration on the Portuguese border has been reported. Shortage of equipment remains the limiting factor of any additions to the Spanish Army. No heavy concentrations, either German or Spanish, are reported along the Spanish-French frontier, and no work on fortifications in that region has been observed. German troops in the Pau-Toulouse area are stated to consist principally of young infantry recruits from 17 to 20 years old.

United Nations bombers continued to attack enemy submarine bases and industrial centers in France and Germany. A few Axis planes hit England in almost daily, but light raids. U.S. planes destroyed 32 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 11, and damaged 6 during the period. Two light raids on Casablanca, French North Africa, by German 4-motor bombers, based at Bordeaux, caused little damage. This was the first offensive action by this type plane in 2 years, except for a few bombs dropped on Iceland during the summer of 1942.

(3) Southern Europe. Movement of Axis barges, capable of carrying troops or tanks, through the Bosphorus towards the Mediterranean, was reported to be continuous. First indication of such movement was the report of 4 such barges passing through the Bosphorus on December 23rd. The reinforcement of Scarpanto, Rhodes, and Crete was reported. It was also stated that the Bulgarians were building pillboxes and trenches along their Turkish frontier.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The enemy began offensive operations in Tunisia on the night of 24-25 with a strong counterattack on Djebel el Ahmera, from which point he had but recently been driven. The attack was repulsed, but another enemy attempt on the morning of the 25th was successful and the ridge was taken. The next day the enemy attacked in the direction of Djebel Ang, W of Djebel el Ahmera and directly north of Medjez el Bab. The battle in the north appeared to be for the heights overlooking the valleys running towards Tunis and Bizerte. Considerable increase in enemy activity was noted in the Maknassy-Gafsa area on the 27th. An enemy attack on Pichon was driven off. Considerable losses in men and material were suffered by the enemy in this attack. Enemy also took the offensive in the vicinity of the Oued Kebir Reservoir, and is reported to have a strong defensive line running north from there to point approximately 8 miles E of Medjez el Bab. On the 29th the enemy is reported to have occupied the Heidous area. Efforts to do so on the 27th and 28th cost him heavily in casualties. By the 29th the enemy had established a defense line from Sidi Medien through Dar

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Halfaoui to Djebel Bou Touil, and positions in southern Tunisia were still being reinforced by the enemy. On the 30th there was more fighting around Heidous. The enemy on January 1 and 2 continued his activity in defending the roads leading east towards the Tunis-Gabes coast road. An enemy tank attack near Fondouk resulted in his losing from 10 to 15 tanks.

From bases in Sicily, Italy, and Southern France, enemy planes maintained careful reconnaissance of the Mediterranean Sea, flying as far west as the Spanish coast and south to Algeria. Shipping in the Bone area was attacked and a few dive-bombing and strafing raids were made on Allied airfields. The peak of enemy air action to date was a total of about 285 sorties made over a period of three days. Intense AA fire was encountered by United Nations planes over the ports in Tunisia but, despite continued Allied aerial attacks, an estimated 70 per cent of African-bound shipping has arrived safely in enemy-held ports. Five of the enemy airfields in Tunisia were shown to have 184 planes of all types, but mostly fighters, on January 3. Total enemy air losses were 63 planes destroyed, 19 probably destroyed, and 47 damaged.

Libya: Early in the period, the small Axis forces which had been left in Sirte withdrew, and an Axis defense line of mines, wire, and dug-in strongpoints was established running westward from a point on the coast just north of Buerat for 13 miles, then southwest to Bir Umm er Raml (15 miles south of Gheddahia), and thence westward to the Wadi Zem Zem. The four depleted divisions of the German Afrika Korps are manning this line, the 2 armored divisions holding the center. The remnants of the Italian units are disposed along the road to Misurata N of the position.

Except for a few dive-bombing and strafing raids on British forward positions, enemy air action was restricted to light defensive flights. The use of JU-88's and FW-200's was noted in the increased enemy air transport activity between Sicily and Tripoli. Allied planes have extended their range of operation to include heavy raids on Crete and on enemy ports in Tunisia. Enemy losses in Libya were 15 planes destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 9 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, Japanese forward units continued withdrawal toward Akyab. By January 5, the British had advanced with little opposition to a point 13 miles north of Akyab Island, where additional beach defenses have been constructed. Japanese forces in the area are believed to number about 3300. Light Japanese reinforcements have appeared in the Arakan hill tracts

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not far from the British flank. Considerable Japanese patrol activity was reported in the Chin Hills - Chindwin area, with movement of troops and supplies by river boat, and along recently constructed roads. Two Japanese battalions are believed operating out of Kalembo. There is evidence of some Japanese reinforcement in the Kamaing-Myitkyina area of northern Burma. The long existing Buddhist-Moslem rivalry in the Akyab district is being reflected increasingly in Buddhist assistance to the Japanese and in Arakanese attacks upon friendly Moslem villages near British lines. Following desultory bombing of Calcutta, considerable civilian evacuation took place. There have been 2 reports of Japanese troop movements from the China area to the south, one direct from Shanghai, and one from Formosa via Hainan Island. In certain parts of Central and North China, Japanese veteran troops have been replaced by drafts of puppet forces and Koreans.

There has been no report of bombing of Calcutta by the Japanese since December 28, when little damage was done. Three Japanese bombers and 9 fighters were shot down by Allied planes during enemy attacks on Yunnanyi on December 25. Chittagong and Fenni were attacked by enemy planes on December 27, but negligible damage was inflicted. Two Japanese type I-45 fighters were shot down between Lashio and Yunnanyi. Japanese air reconnaissance activity in Akyab area has increased since January 3rd. In Burma, railroad yards, bridges and rolling stock of the enemy have been subjected to continued heavy bombing and strafing by the Allies, as have also their airfields, warehouse areas, supplies and troop concentrations, with damaging results. Shipping and dock facilities in Bangkok and Rangoon Harbors have been severely damaged. Japanese air interception of Allied raids over enemy territory has been practically nil. Photos taken on December 27 disclosed 84 enemy aircraft on fields in Burma.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. High point of the period has been the destruction of enemy resistance at Buna. The Japanese retain a hold on Sanananda, and have small forces at the mouths of the Amboga and Kumusi Rivers. Japanese shipping at Rabaul continued heavy. The enemy has extended his hold on the Wewak and Madang areas; is apparently engaged in development of positions on the W and S coasts of New Britain, including a new landing strip at Cape Gloucester; and has improved Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes. However, enemy air activity has not been formidable, and Allied aircraft have been able to operate effectively against almost all enemy positions in the New Guinea-New Britain area. A series of particularly heavy raids on shipping at and near Rabaul has resulted in the destruction of 14 enemy vessels and the damaging of at least 6 others during the past 2 weeks. At least 43

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and Letter, 5-3-72
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Japanese planes have been destroyed during the period in the New Guinea-New Britain area. In the northern Solomons there has been a marked increase of heavy Japanese fleet units since the first of the year. On January 3, sightings in the Buin-Faisi area showed 26 vessels, including 6 heavy cruisers or battleships and 5 light cruisers. The enemy has developed additional positions in the New Georgia group, but Munda field has been practically neutralized by repeated bombings, especially since the destruction of 24-26 planes on the ground and in the air at Munda on December 24. The Japanese were also blocked in an attempt to reinforce and supply their forces on Guadalcanal, when a force of 10 enemy destroyers was intercepted by U.S. planes and torpedo boats, and 1 destroyer was probably destroyed and at least 2 others were damaged. In the sector to the NW of Australia, the enemy has further strengthened his forward positions by occupation of Kaukenau on the SW coast of New Guinea, by increasing his AA and machine gun defenses at Saumlakki, by moving forces to the SE coast of Timor at Beaco and Lore, and by building up supply dumps at Laivai and Lago on the NE coast of Timor. As many as 2500 fresh troops may have landed at Laivai and further active patrolling has been reported in the interior S of Dilli. Enemy bombers have raided Merauke 3 times in some force. Allied planes have harassed Japanese forces throughout Portuguese Timor, striking especially at Laivai and the Fuiloro landing strip. On December 26, a Japanese aircraft carrier escorted by 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers was sighted NE of Soerabaja, Java, moving NE.

E. PACIFIC THEATER. During the period there was no enemy activity reported. There was a raid by U.S. Army bombers upon enemy positions and installations on Wake Island on December 23. An estimated 90% of bombs fell within the target area, and large fires were started.

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)

DISSEMINATED
3-72
OSD Staff
Division B

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SECRET

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-7-43
Initials S. S. S. - - -
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 6, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 7, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 7, 1943.

No. 300.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: A heavily loaded 5,000-ton Japanese cargo ship was bombed January 5 and suffered damage. It was later observed down by the stern, at a point 80 miles N of Kiska. Another heavily loaded 5,000-ton cargo vessel en route to Holtz Bay was bombed January 5 and left burning and sinking. Atlantic: Heavy concentrations of enemy submarines are reported on the northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland and N and NW of the Azores. One submarine is reported off Halifax, another in S Florida Straits, and a third off Puerto Rico. The N coast of South America is patrolled by hostile submarines from Curacao to Georgetown, and from San Luiz do Maranhao to Recife and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Explosion at Rome Air Depot, New York, January 3. Fire at Publicker Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 4. Fire, I.C. Newman Plant, Beth Page, Long Island, New York, January 5. Strikes at Glenn Alden Coal Company, and Susquehanna Coal Company, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, January 6. Explosion at plant of Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, January 6. Second fire in month at Great Lakes Paper Box Company, Cleveland, Ohio, January 6. Fire on SS SPOKAM, January 6. Sitdown strike at Harry Rosenthal's Firm, manufacturer of Army uniforms, New York City, January 6. Strike at H.K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 6.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus enemy forces have withdrawn to the vicinity of the line Kislovodsk-Piatigorsk-Mineralnye Vody-Georgievsk. No other changes on this front are apparent. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad enemy forces appear to be withdrawing to the Manych Lakes-Donets River line. In the Stalingrad area Soviet forces are again attacking the encircled forces from the west, but there appears to be no change in the situation. On

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the central Don front there are no important position changes, although heavy attacks and counterattacks continue along the north-south railroad line. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Velikie Luki salient, Soviet attacks continue, but determined enemy counterattacks hold the Red Army to no important gains. In the far north enemy air forces continue to bomb the northern supply line.

(2) Western Europe. Photographs of St. Nazaire revealed that the U.S. bomber raid on January 3 was the most successful to date. A torpedo storehouse 100 feet square was demolished, and serious damage was caused to other installations. A conservative estimate of enemy losses was 14 planes destroyed, 18 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Nothing to report in Tunisia. No change in Libya.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Air reconnaissance January 3, revealed 4 Japanese planes at Magwe; none at Akyab; 13 at Mingaladon. Monywa and Thitkado were bombed by RAF. Magwe and Dabaing satellites were bombed by the RAF January 2. In China, Kweilin airdrome was attacked on January 3 by 9 Japanese bombers escorted by 4 fighters, but no bombs hit the field. Considerable damage was done, and fires were started when 80 cars and a locomotive in yards at Naba (railway junction W of Katha) were attacked by U.S. bombers on January 4. Railway yards at Mandalay were attacked by U.S. bombers on the same date, and heavy damage was inflicted on rolling stock and tracks. Heavy, inaccurate AA fire was encountered. A 15,000-ton enemy transport moving up Rangoon River from Monkey Point was set on fire by 2 direct bomb hits from Allied bombers on January 4. An enemy convoy, number of ships undetermined, under destroyer escort, was reported moving north off NE coast Honshu (Japan) January 3.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the attack on Rabaul on January 5, it is now reported that 3 instead of 6 Japanese fighters were destroyed. The intercepting enemy fighters included 1 unidentified aircraft with square wing tips, and 1 or 2 ME-109 type aircraft. One of the latter was painted varying shades of green, and had a swastika on top of each wing. Photographs same date showed 87 vessels at Rabaul; 3 of them on fire. A new landing strip 6,000 feet long was observed under construction 3 miles E of Kokope (on Blanche Bay 10 miles SE of Rabaul town), and on Vunakanau airdrome 10 medium bombers and 10-12 fighters were seen. In New Guinea, the Sanananda area was bombed by Allied planes in support of ground troops. In an attack

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on Lao airdrome, 1 twin-engine enemy aircraft was left smoking on the ground, and hits were scored on 4 AA positions. Further strafing raids were made on the Amboga River area, and against Mubo and Komiatum. In the Solomons, on January 4, an enemy transport at Fauro Island was hit by U.S. planes. On the following day an enemy battleship was reported near Tonolei, and a heavy cruiser, 4 destroyers, and 4 cargo ships were sighted near Shortland Island. About 25 enemy float planes intercepted U.S. aircraft attempting to attack the cruiser, and 3 to 5 enemy planes were shot down. It is reported that small Japanese parties with hostile natives have been raiding villages in the Buin area, and in the New Georgia group there seems to be a nightly movement of barges from Kolombangara Island toward Munda. A Navy communique states that Munda field was successfully bombarded by U.S. surface vessels on the early morning of January 5. A force of enemy dive-bombers attempted to attack our ships, and U.S. covering planes destroyed from 4 to 6 of these. Later in the day Munda was also attacked by U.S. bombing planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 off Virgin Rocks; 1 in Cape Sable-Sable Island area; 3 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 13 in area 48-00 N, 21-00 W to 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 6 in area 40-00 N, 37-00 W to 43-00 N, 41-00 W; 3 at 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 2 at 00-01 N, 44-00 W; 1 each at 54-00 N, 30-30 W; 53-00 N, 39-00 W; 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-00 N, 44-00 W; 49-00 N, 35-00 W; 49-00 N, 32-00 W; 48-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 33-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 43-00 N, 32-00 W; 42-00 N, 33-00 W; 41-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-00 N, 32-00 W; 32-00 N, 33-00 W; 28-00 N, 28-00 W; 22-00 N, 46-00 W; 22-00 N, 42-00 W; 18-00 N, 29-00 W; 15-00 N, 38-00 W; 14-00 N, 69-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 43-00 W; 11-00 N, 38-00 W; 10-45 N, 54-55 W; 04-25 S, 35-54 W; 08-00 S 34-00 W. Activities reported: January 2, SS DALHANNA attacked by air and damaged and on fire on Bone, Africa. January 3, SS SAMUEL LIVERMORE aground (not enemy action) with salvage operations being carried out at 24-28 N, 81-44 W. SS NORVIK reported torpedoed (see G-2 Report No. 299, January 6, 1943) now reported as in error.

2. 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.

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 5-3-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-6-43
Initials J. D. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 5, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 6, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 6, 1943.

No. 299.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are patrolling the northern shipping lanes generally, with heavy concentration between Newfoundland and British Isles, and with concentrations N and W of the Azores. One submarine was reported S of Newfoundland and another off Cape Hatteras. One submarine was sighted N of Puerto Rico. On N coast of South America, patrols extend from Curacao to Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire, Schulman Rubber Company, Conneaut, Ohio, January 3. Fire, Pusey and Jones shipyards, Wilmington, Delaware, January 4. Fire at Camp Lee, Virginia, January 4. Fire on SS NORTH BRITON, January 4. Derailment, Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad, near Charleroi, Pennsylvania, January 4. Explosion, Vanadium Corporation of America, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania, January 5. Strike of truck drivers of Horton Motor Lines ties up transportation of government freight, Baltimore, Maryland, January 5. Fire, warehouse of Central Petroleum Company, Richmond, Kentucky, January 5. Traffic closed on Delaware and Chesapeake canal due to tug being sunk in channel, January 6. Strike of crane operators, Pullman Standard Company, Butler, Pennsylvania, January 5.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The government of Paraguay, after unearthing Liberal Party plans to launch a revolution January 1 or 3, now has the situation under control.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus, enemy forces have withdrawn to the west of Prokhladnaya, thus giving up both pincers arms on the railroad loop around the Grozny oil fields and the spur to Nalchik. By this move, the enemy has reduced his defensive front from about 100 miles to 20 miles. All immediate threat to the oil fields, to Ordzhonikidze, and to the Ossetian and Georgian Military Highways was

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removed by this action. On the rest of this front, there was little change. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, the Soviet southern force has occupied the town of Tsimlyanskaya on the Don, and is now astride both the Don and the railroad. Enemy forces in this area continue to fall back in the direction of Salsk. In the Stalingrad area, the position of the encircled enemy forces appears to be unchanged. Along the Stalingrad-Likhaya-Rostov railroad, Soviet forces have occupied the town of Morozovskii, and again increased the depth of the encircling band. Enemy forces in this area appear to be withdrawing to the north-south railroad line of Svoboda-Millerovo-Likhaya-Shakhty-Rostov. No other changes on this front. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Velikie Luki salient, enemy counterattacks held the Soviets to no gains and the situation remains unchanged. In the Volkhov sector before Leningrad, and in the Kandalaksha area, Soviet attacks of undetermined strength were held to no gains.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. The damaged 8-inch Italian cruiser BOLZANO, which was at Naples December 17, is now at Castellamare (on the Gulf of Naples). Photo reconnaissance of Palermo area January 2 showed a damaged cruiser of the REGOLO class with its stern under water.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on January 4, no new ground offensive activity was noted except patrolling. It is estimated that the enemy lost 10 to 15 tanks in the action near Fondouk. Further information concerning the enemy raid on Casablanca reveals the attacking planes as FW-200's, and also HE-177's with tandem motors; these planes were earlier thought to be JU-88's or HE-111's. The altitude of attack was about 3,000 feet. Photographs taken January 2 showed 38 enemy planes of all types on the Sidi Ahmed airdrome at Bizerte; on El Aouina airdrome (Tunis) there were 109 enemy planes of all types; and there were 4 planes at Mateur airfield. The following day there were 17 Axis aircraft at Gabes. A large percentage of the planes at all fields were fighters. Bad weather hindered bomber action on January 3, but Allied fighter planes successfully bombed and strafed enemy tank and motor vehicle concentrations in the Kairouan area. The airfield at Kairouan is reported in use by about 16 Axis planes. On January 4, a large force of escorted B-17's was prevented from bombing Bizerte by heavy overcast. AA fire was intense and accurate over Tunis, but lighter over Bizerte. One FW-190 out of a flight of 5 encountered was destroyed. B-26's without escort destroyed 2 ME-109's and probably destroyed another, as the enemy planes were attacking an Allied forward landing ground. Allied fighters destroyed one JU-88 and

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one ME-109 in a later engagement with the same enemy planes. Reports indicate good support for ground troops is being provided by Allied aviation. Twenty-one enemy planes made sea reconnaissance; 1 was on reconnaissance over Tunisia; and 12 transports were active. Eleven Axis planes destroyed 1 Allied fighter in an attack on Thelapte airfield. Two of the attackers were destroyed, and 1 was damaged by P-40's which intercepted after taking off from the field. The Bone area was attacked by 29 enemy planes, and 4 other small flights were driven off. Malta-based planes damaged 3 JU-88's off the east coast of Tunisia on January 4, and bombed the Lampedusa airdrome, where hits were made among dispersed aircraft. Twenty-three enemy fighters and 1 medium plane were seen at Biscari airdrome on the same day.

Libya: A late report of the raid on Crete January 2 reveals that B-24's attacked the Kastelli Pediada airdrome. Hits were made on runways and in the dispersal areas. No opposing planes were encountered and AA fire was light and inaccurate. On the same day, medium bombers attacked the airdrome at Heraklion through a heavy cloud cover. Hits were made among dispersed aircraft on the ground, and heavy but inaccurate AA fire was encountered over the target. One of 2 ME-109's attempting interception was destroyed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On January 5, the Japanese were evacuating the Rathedaung area. On the Mayu Peninsula, the British reached a point 13 miles N of Akyab Island on January 5. On January 3 the towns of Thitkado, Myinbu, Meiktila, and Monywa were attacked and set on fire by the RAF; trucks, shipping, and enemy-occupied buildings were destroyed or damaged.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On January 4, Japanese Bombers again attacked Cape Nelson; one was shot down. Enemy positions at Sanananda, at the Amboga River (up the coast from Sanananda), and at Mubo, Komiatum, Lae, Finschhafen, and Madang were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. In New Britain, same date, bombs were dropped on Gasmata airdrome, and a small schooner was strafed at Cape Kwoi (on Jacquinot Bay). A communique dated January 6 from Australia reports destruction of some 50,000 tons of enemy shipping in another raid on Rabaul. At least 9 and possibly 10 vessels are said to have been left sinking or on fire, and 6 Japanese fighters were reported destroyed. In the Solomons on Guadalcanal, enemy forces in the Mt. Austen area on January 3 were cleared from some of the high ground, and 6 enemy counterattacks were repulsed. Munda field was again raided on December 3 and 4; AA fire was particularly heavy on December 3. Natives report that the enemy has been unloading barges at Vila Plantation

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(SE end of Kolombangara Island) and AA batteries are reported active there. On Timor, 200 Japanese troops were on the road between Beaco and Ossu on January 4, and bridges were being repaired. The enemy is also active in the Betano and Same areas. On this same date, Allied aircraft destroyed 1 enemy Zero, and set fire to a motor vehicle on the Fulloro strip, while villages and roads from Laivai and Baucau to Beaco were strafed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 in Virgin Rocks-Flemish Cap area; 1 off Cape Race; 1 off Cape Canso; 3 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 9 in area 49-00 N, 21-00 W to 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 5 in area 40-00 N, 37-00 W to 43-00 N, 41-00 W; 3 at 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 2 at 42-00 N, 35-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 30-00 W; 54-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 41-00 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 49-00 N, 29-00 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-45 W; 47-00 N, 43-00 W; 46-00 N, 33-00 W; 44-00 N, 27-00 W; 43-30 N, 27-00 W; 41-00 N, 33-00 W; 36-00 N, 35-00 W; 36-00 N, 30-00 W; 35-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-45 N, 34-30 W; 33-30 N, 36-30 W; 31-00 N, 27-30 W; 22-00 N, 45-00 W; 21-00 N, 43-00 W; 21-00 N, 29-00 W; 20-00 N, 39-00 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-40 N, 68-32 W; 11-38 N, 61-32 W; 11-00 N, 47-00 W; 11-00 N, 41-00 W; 09-00 N, 51-00 W; 02-00 N, 46-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W; 06-00 S, 33-00 W. Activities reported: December 31, SS MAIDEN CREEK foundered (not enemy action) and sank at 40-10 N, 72-02 W. January 1, SS EMPIRE PANTHER struck friendly mine and sank at 52-02 N, 05-04 W; SS HAMILDOC foundered (not enemy action) and sank at 09-15 N, 60-29 W. January 2, SS SAINT MERRIEL was attacked by air and considered a total loss at Bone, Africa. January 3, SS NORVIK torpedoed at 20-58 N, 44-40 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
and Letter, 6-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-5-43
Initials J.S.S.
U.S.S.

From: 1201 OCT, January 4, 1943
To: 1200 OCT, January 5, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 5, 1943.

No. 298.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines concentrated on northern shipping lanes particularly in area N and W of Azores. One submarine reported off Newfoundland, one off Halifax, and another off Cape Hatteras. N coast of South America patrolled from vicinity of Curacao to Cape San Roque area and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire on crane barge, Weeks Stevedore Company, New York, January 3. Fire, Hyatt Roller Bearing Plant, Harrison, New Jersey, January 3. Fire on barge, HENRY KOHL, Bush Terminal, New York, January 3. Apparent sabotage of airplane at Brownsville, Texas, January 4. Strike of machinists, The Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, January 4.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus, Soviet forces made further slight gains. Enemy forces appear to be withdrawing along both prongs of the railroad. No important changes on this front. South-ern Front: In the Stalingrad area, there appears to be little change. Encircled enemy units, while exchanging artillery fire and small-scale reconnaissance raids with the besiegers, are apparently making no attempt to break out. One hundred miles to the west, Soviet forces (the northern pincers arm) that broke through at Serafimovich, have crossed the Chir River and widened the encircling band by taking Chernishovskaya, 40 miles N of the railroad, and Chernishkov on the railroad. There appears to be little change otherwise on this front. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front and in the Velikie Luki salient, fighting continues in the same places with little change in the situation.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Photo reconnaissance on January 4 showed 2 battleships still at Taranto and 3 cruisers at Messina.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa
In Tunisia on January 2, enemy activity in the north was limited to patrolling. In the south, the enemy blocked 2 roads to the east of Gafsa with small numbers of tanks and with road blocks. It is reported that 150 Italians are at Maknassy. On January 1, there were over Bone 117 enemy planes, among which were ME-109's, JU-87's, and FW-190's. Three ME-109's made reconnaissance over Sousse, and 6 or 8 enemy planes took off from the airfield at Kairouan on January 2. Tebessa and Youk les Bains were bombed by enemy planes. One ME-109 was destroyed by Allied pursuit planes over Tebessa. B-17's escorted by P-38's made a heavy attack on La Goulette Harbor. Two merchant vessels were hit, and other hits were made on the military camp, shipyard, dry dock, and a loading depot. AA fire was intense, and about 50 Axis planes intercepted. Enemy losses in the ensuing fight were 19 planes destroyed, 12 probably destroyed, and 17 damaged. Allied losses were 2 P-38's destroyed. Six enemy planes were intercepted by Spitfires over Tebessa. Two Axis planes were destroyed and 2 were damaged without loss of Allied aircraft. On January 2, Bone was attacked by 89 enemy planes, of which 6 were destroyed, and 1 was probably destroyed. Little damage was caused by 9 Axis bombers over Biskra, and 2 enemy planes were destroyed when 6 aircraft attacked Bone on the night of January 2-3. An HE-111 was probably destroyed as it approached Malta on January 3. On the same day, Allied fighters attacked enemy tanks W of Fondouk, and 14 other enemy tanks were attacked NE of Kairouan. Photographs on January 3 showed the following planes on Castelvetrano airfield: 15 JU-52's, 22 SM-82's, 2 Cant Z-1007's, and also 8 small, 15 medium, and 15 large unidentified planes.

Libya: Nineteen JU-88 transports left Sicily for Tripoli on January 2. The following day, enemy air action consisted only of reconnaissance.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Aside from continued slow advance by the British down the Mayu Peninsula and toward Rathedaung, there is little change to report from Burma. The Rathedaung area is reportedly held by 600 Japanese with mortars and light machine guns. They are well dug in, with barricades along the northern approaches to Rathedaung. Minor engagements and sniping continued in this area. There is evidence of increasing Moslem-Buddhist communal strife in this region; Arakanese Buddhists attacked British light craft in the Mayu River, and it was reported that attacks were planned on friendly Moslem villages near British positions. In the Chin Hills, 37 boats (contents unknown) were moving north on the Myittha River. Some reinforcements are believed to have reached the Japanese in this region and in Myitkyina, where the presence of a mixed force of Japanese, Burmese, and Shan irregulars has

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been reported. Akyab town and airfield were bombed successfully by RAF planes on December 31. On December 31, unidentified aircraft were reported over Bilchar, Dergaon, and Dimapur. Air reconnaissance on January 1 revealed 2 enemy planes at Meiktila, 3 at Dabaing satellite, 14 at Heho, 2 at Shwebo, 7 at other fields, and none at Thedaw, Pakokku, Indaw, or Aungban. On the same day, the railroad bridge at Myitnge (15 miles S of Mandalay) was bombed successfully by Allied planes. The warehouse area N of the bridge was hit, and considerably damaged. On January 1, five enemy trucks were strafed and destroyed and 2 were damaged on the road N of Lashio. One Japanese type I-45 fighter was shot down. On January 2, the Monywa airfield was bombed by the Allies with good results; no enemy activity was encountered. Two small river steamers were sunk by the RAF in the Kaladan River on January 2. Enemy air activity was reported increasing over the Akyab area on January 3.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Destruction of all organized enemy resistance in the Buna-Cape Endaiadere area is now confirmed. On January 3, Lae airdrome was again attacked by Allied aircraft. Hits were scored on 3 grounded planes, and fires were started in the hangar area. A Japanese submarine was sighted 50 miles NNE of Cape Ward Hunt, moving southeast. Some 50 or 75 Japanese troops, attempting to escape from Buna by swimming, were strafed by Allied aircraft 3/4 mile off shore. On January 2 at Madang, 3 enemy fighter planes were observed in new blast bays on the airdrome. The enemy in the Madang area is reported to have bridged the Gum River, and to have patrols at Boaghjin (17 miles S of Madang). On January 3, Madang airdrome and town were bombed with unobserved results. On same date, a United Nations plane over Rabaul set fire to a large fuel dump at Sulphur Point, and scored a near miss on a large enemy merchant vessel. In the Solomons, there was a marked increase in enemy shipping reported in the Buin-Faisi area on January 3. Sightings showed 26 vessels, including 6 heavy cruisers or battleships, 5 light cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 6 cargo ships. Bombs were dropped on one of the possible heavy cruisers, and several near misses were scored. On the night of January 2-3, U.S. torpedo boats intercepted 8 Japanese destroyers off Guadalcanal. One destroyer was hit, and there were 3 possible hits on 2 others. The enemy attempted to protect these destroyers by a bombing attack on the torpedo boats. It is not believed that troops were landed, and the next morning U.S. surface craft destroyed many supplies that had been thrown into the sea to drift ashore. On the north of Bougainville Island, enemy troops are reported still at Tinputz, where sawmill equipment and lumber are being loaded onto schooners. In the sector to the NW of Australia on January 2, photographs revealed 5 new AA positions, and many machine gun emplacements at Saumlakki, Tanimbar Island.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cape Ray-St. Pierre area; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 3 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 12 in area 48-00 N, 22-00 W to 53-00 N, 29-00 W; 6 in area 31-00 N, 34-00 W to 33-00 N, 42-00 W; 3 at 41-00 N, 38-00 W; 3 at 24-00 N, 27-00 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 2 at 44-00 N, 48-00 W; 1 each at 56-45 N, 27-00 W; 55-00 N, 33-00 W; 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-45 N, 26-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 27-00 W; 44-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 31-00 W; 44-00 N, 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 27-00 W; 43-10 N, 36-15 W; 43-00 N, 36-00 W; 43-00 N, 31-00 W; 42-45 N, 36-30 W; 42-00 N, 36-00 W; 26-00 N, 49-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 68-00 W; 11-03 N, 60-49 W; 11-00 N, 52-00 W; 11-00 N, 42-00 W; 10-00 N, 50-00 W; 05-00 N, 48-00 W; 05-00 N, 27-00 W; 01-00 S, 37-00 W; 02-00 S, 40-00 W. Activities reported: January 1, SS NOVELIST, SS VILLE DE STRASBOURG, and SS HARPALYCE damaged by air attack at Bone, Africa; SS EMPIRE METAL total loss due to air attack at Bone, Africa. January 2, SS THOS. A. EDISON, stranded on December 5, 1942, was later completely destroyed by hurricane during salvage operations at Fishuata Vatoa Island in Fiji Group. January 3, SS BRITISH VIGILANCE torpedoed and sunk at 20-58 N, 44-40 W. January 4, SS SERCOSKERK overdue and presumed lost. SS TJILE BOET (see G-2 Report No. 271, December 9, 1942) now reported presumed sunk at 05-37 N, 24-56 W, on November 28, 1942. SS SCOTTISH HEATHER (see G-2 Report No. 291, December 29, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 295, January 2, 1943) now reported arrived in port, damaged.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distributed
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OSD Letter, 5-3-42 A

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

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REF Ltr: 1-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
REF Ltr: 1-3-72

By Auth - A.C. of S. - G-2
Date - 1-4-73
Initials - [Signature] -
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 3, 1943
To : 1200 GCT, January 4, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 4, 1943

No. 297.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Damaged Japanese freighter previously near Trout Lagoon, Kiska Harbor, was moved to new position and a newly arrived cargo ship was anchored in position vacated by freighter. This stratagem caused our bombers to attack damaged freighter again and leave newly arrived vessel unmolested in our raids on December 30 and 31. Atlantic: Hostile submarines patrolling the northern shipping lanes appear to have shifted partially toward the SW with strong concentrations generally in the areas N and S of the Azores. It appears that only a few enemy submarines are now located along the eastern seaboard—apparently for observation purposes. Two enemy submarines were reported off the Newfoundland coast; one off Halifax; another off Cape Hatteras. Activity continues from the Curacao area eastward to the Cape San Roque area, from which a small concentration extends to St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire in sardine canneries, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, California, January 3. Willamette River has flooded lowlands of Western Oregon and endangers bridges and shipyards, Portland, Oregon, January 4.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus, Soviet forces are driving hard at both prongs of the enemy pincers that endangered the whole Grozni area. The enemy's northern pincers arm has been pushed back, and the important railroad town of Mozdok and also the more important oil town and field of Malgebek have been recaptured by the Red Army. Meanwhile, Soviet forces from the Ordzhonikidze area have pushed the southern pincers arm back beyond Elkhoto. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, Soviet covering detachments continue to advance, but there appears to be no heavy fighting in this area. In the city of Stalingrad, and to the northwest, there appears to have been little action over the weekend, and there seems to be no change in the situation. On the middle Don front, Soviet covering detachments continue to

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advance in the open sectors, but the enemy's defense of communication lines continues to be successful. Central and Northern Fronts: West of Kaluga, enemy attacks are keeping the important Vyazma-Bryansk railroad line open. In the Volikie Luki salient, Soviet forces continue to attack in the same three directions, but the situation remains unchanged.

(2) Western Europe. A large force of U.S. bombers raided the enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire on January 3. Weather was good and attack was successful. Complete reports were not available, but intense AA fire and strong fighter opposition were reported over the target. Heavy enemy plane losses will be reported in detail later.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Enemy ground activity in Tunisia was limited to patrolling. The railroad yards and docks at Tunis were Allied bomber targets January 2. Two flights of enemy fighters (7 ME-109's and 4 twin-engine planes) attempted interception. Heavy AA fire was encountered by our bombers over Tunis, and also 6 miles east of Massicault. Two enemy bomber attacks on Bone by a total of 27 planes caused some damage to shipping. Malta-based bombers made a successful raid on Palermo Harbor on the night of January 1-2. An enemy glider of 10-man capacity was found crashed near Setif. This is the fourth such glider found behind the Allied lines.

Libya: A heavy attack was made on Crete by U.S. bombers January 2. Limited enemy air action consisted of 1 dive bombing attack on Bir el Zidan and fighter defense of the enemy landing ground at Churgha (20 miles N of Gheddahia). Two Axis fighters were destroyed and 1 was damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Railway freight cars at Naba Junction, northern Burma, were hit on December 31 by Allied planes, and farther north along the railway line toward Pibaw two locomotives were destroyed and 65 freight cars, one water tank, and two freight car sheds were damaged or destroyed. A train load of Japanese troops arrived at Myitkyina on December 20. There are further reports of road construction and river craft activity in the Myittha-Chindwin area. The arrival of 100 Japanese troops at Kynauktaw, on the Kaladen River, was reported on January 2. Mortar and machine gun posts have been established by the enemy on high ground immediately north of Rathedaung. Japanese sniping activity has increased in the area.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the immediate vicinity of Buna, only one small Japanese pocket, just west of Giropa Point, remained on January 2. A recently received communique from Australia, however, reports that the only enemy position which now remains in the Buna-Gona area is at Sanananda. On

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January 2, nine enemy aircraft, possibly dive bombers, attacked the government station at Tufi on Cape Nelson. Allied planes attacked Lae, destroying 1 single-engine plane and 1 medium bomber on the airdrome, setting fire to a supply dump, and starting several other fires. At Rabaul, same date, sightings showed 18 warships, 53 merchant vessels, 21 small vessels, 6 flying boats, and 2 float planes in the harbor. On Lakunai airdrome there were 23 fighters and 4 medium bombers, and new dispersal lanes were being constructed. In the Solomons on January 2, Allied planes attacked a force of 10 Japanese destroyers 20 miles SW of Munda on a SE course. One destroyer was set on fire and another was left apparently sinking, while 1 of 10 protecting enemy Zeros was shot down. During the following night, enemy destroyers were reported off Cape Esperance (NW tip of Guadalcanal). U.S. planes on January 3 failed to locate these vessels and bombed Munda field. No enemy planes were encountered. On Guadalcanal, enemy forces are under pressure in the vicinity of Mt. Austen. In Timor, 1 medium merchant vessel was anchored at Koepang January 2, and 2 smaller merchant ships were at anchor 14 miles S of Koepang.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in vicinity of Barbados; 7 in area 41-00 to 43-00 N, 37-00 to 40-00 W; 5 in area 33-00 to 35-00 N, 27-00 to 32-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 29-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 36-00 W; 50-00 N, 34-00 W; 47-00 N, 51-00 W; 46-00 N, 57-00 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 44-00 N, 64-25 W; 43-40 N, 29-00 W; 43-00 N, 44-00 W; 43-00 N, 34-00 W; 43-00 N, 32-00 W; 43-00 N, 29-00 W; 42-00 N, 37-00 W; 41-00 N, 47-00 W; 34-00 N, 35-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 31-00 N, 30-00 W; 27-00 N, 26-30 W; 20-00 N, 48-00 W; 15-00 N, 43-00 W; 12-20 N, 67-17 W; 11-15 N, 53-15 W; 11-00 N, 61-05 W; 11-00 N, 32-00 W; 07-30 N, 53-15 W; 06-00 N, 45-00 W; 06-00 N, 31-00 W; 01-00 S, 39-00 W; 01-00 S, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W; 03-00 S, 32-00 W; 05-00 S, 34-00 W; 09-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: November 27, SS MORMACSWAN attacked unsuccessfully at 02-00 N, 30-00 W. SS LESTELOIDE has been overdue since December 11.

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

DECLASSIFIED
~~SECRET~~ 5-3-72

Key Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-3-43
Initials S. A. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 2, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 3, 1943.

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 3, 1943.

No. 296.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: A later report indicates a total of 12 enemy Zero float fighters in Kiska Harbor area attack of December 31. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentrations N and W of Azores and on northern shipping lanes. Submarines reported off Newfoundland coast; one off Halifax; and one off Cape Henry. A small concentration is in the Lesser Antilles area. One is reported off Georgetown. A small concentration is in the Fortaleza-Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area, and one submarine is reported NE of Bahia. Domestic Events: Sabotage suspected in 2 fires at Mitchell Field, L.I., January 1. Fire in barracks, Salina, Kansas, January 2. Plane exploded in mid-air over Columbus, Ohio, January 2. Derailment of freight train carrying army supplies, Clinton, Missouri, January 1.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet attacks continued in the Alagir area, and Elkhotoovo has been occupied by Red Army forces. Enemy forces are apparently on the defense in all areas. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad there appears to be little enemy resistance. Remontnaya has been captured by Soviet forces. In the northern suburbs of Stalingrad and NW of the city, Soviet units of undetermined strength continue on the offensive, but the situation remains unchanged. On the middle Don front, Soviet units operating well over 100 miles from their railhead continue to advance in the open spaces but have registered no gains against enemy-held strategic centers. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet forces are near Novo Sokolniki, an important, but not vital, railroad junction west of Velikie Luki. Soviet attacks W of Rzhev and SE of Ilmen appear to have been held. Enemy air units continued the attack on the Murmansk railroad and the Kandalaksha defense installations.

(2) Western Europe. On January 1, an enemy plane, KG-40, from Bordeaux, was sighted near Gibraltar. It was

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presumed to be one of the planes which raided Casablanca on the night of December 31-January 1. Two of the raiding planes which made the flight to Casablanca were forced down at Seville, Spain, because of fuel shortage. Three long-range planes from Trondheim were active toward Iceland on January 1. It is estimated that there are about twenty FW-200's based at Bordeaux. The small raids on Casablanca were carried out by 5 or 6 of these long-range bombers. Except for a few flights over Iceland during the summer of 1942, these operations were the first in which the enemy has used FW-200's in almost 2 years

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In the Pichon area of Tunisia, enemy artillery fire was reported for the first time on December 31. Axis patrols in this area were also active. On January 1, enemy operations in northern Tunisia were confined to minor artillery and patrol activity. Location of the enemy forward elements, as previously reported for this sector, is now confirmed. In the south, enemy advance units have been located along the general line of eastern edge of Pichon--Djebel Ousselat--line of escarpment--Djebel Farona--east bank of Oued Kebir reservoir--Pont du Fahs. From Malta on December 31, one RAF bomber attacked the dock area at Taranto, Italy, and set one fire. During the early evening, about 7 JU-88's were active in the area around Bone and Bougie, and 11 HE-111's, used as torpedo bombers, were in operation from Italian bases. Thirteen JU-52's and 5 ME-323's (transports) landed in Tunisia and later took off. A second enemy raid on Casablanca was reported on the night of December 31-January 1. About six 4-motored planes were involved, and it was reported that they were FW-200's from Bordeaux, as in the previous raid. No information was received as to damage, if any. Eighteen members of the crews of the 2 enemy gliders which landed in Tunisia on the nights of December 29-30 and 30-31 were captured. Four cars and 4 trucks, one of the latter loaded with gasoline, were destroyed by P-38's on reconnaissance to Tripoli. Gabes airdrome was bombed by 13 B-26's; fires were started and there was some enemy fighter interception. Four gasoline trucks were destroyed SW of Sfax by P-40's, and B-17's made 2 hits on a vessel. Other hits were made on the docks and near the power house at Sfax. Heavy AA fire was encountered over Sousse by DB-7's, but many bomb hits were made on the rail yards and docks. This raid was followed by a successful attack on Sousse by U.S. light bombers. Weather conditions prevented Allied bombers from attacking Tunis and Bizerto. Twenty-nine Allied fighters attacked enemy motor convoys and a depot SE of Pont du Fahs. Two trucks were destroyed. Allied airfields at Souk el Arba and Bone were attacked by enemy planes with little success. Eleven JU-88's from Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern France were active on sea reconnaissance, which extended as far west as the Spanish coast and over Tunisia and Algeria to the south.

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Libya: British patrols in Libya are still in contact with Axis positions in the Gheddahia area. The 2 ports at Tunis and a harbor area in Sicily were attacked by U.S. bombers on January 1. Enemy air action in Libya was limited to one bombing attack and one strafing attack. Seventeen JU-88's from Tripoli landed at Catania on December 31, followed by 2 more the following day.

e. ASIATIC THEATER.

In the Akyab area, the situation appeared stabilized along an east-west line extending from a point 5 miles N of Rathedaung and thence west to the Bay of Bengal coast. The airfield at Monywa, in upper Burma, was bombed by the RAF on December 29; the runway was hit.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The capture of Buna Government Station by Allied land forces is announced in a late communique from Allied Headquarters in Australia. On January 1, enemy positions between Senimi Creek and Giropa Point were also penetrated by ground forces, which drove a wedge to the sea. Fierce fighting is apparently continuing around remaining Japanese positions NW of the "old strip" in the vicinity of Giropa Point and Senimi Creek. Sanananda and Salamaus were bombed and strafed by United Nations' planes. To the northwest in the Wewak area, an unknown number of Japanese are reported to have occupied Angoram (on the Sepik River at 4°5' S., 144°5'E.), which has a landing strip. Early on January 1, the airdromes and shipping at Rabaul were again bombed heavily by Allied aircraft. Three transports (1 large, 1 medium, and 1 of small size) were hit and left burning. At Gasmata, 1 enemy Zero was destroyed on the ground by United Nations' bombers; of 5 Zeros which attempted to intercept, one was shot down, and another probably shot down. In Timor, Beaco and Lore on the SE coast were reported to have been occupied, while Ilicmar was still free of Japanese. Large supply dumps have been set up by the enemy at Laivai and Laga on the north coast. In the Solomons, 4 Japanese battleships or heavy cruisers and 6 destroyers were sighted January 1 west of Shortland Island on a NE course, while 2 other destroyers, 2 merchant ships, and 1 transport were observed between Tonolei and Shortland. Same date, Munda field and a probable divisional headquarters at Kokumbona were bombed. Over 4 tons of bombs were dropped in the attack on Kokumbona, but the jungle foliage prevented observation of results.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 in Roca-Mt. area; 1 in Roca-Mt. area; 1 in Sanandaro-Reclife area; 8 in area 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 3 in area 42-00 N, 38-00 W; 1 each at 56-30 N, 23-30 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 49-00 N, 51-00 W;

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49-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 56-00 W; 45-00 N,
48-00 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 45-00 N, 26-30 W; 43-00 N, 63-00 W;
43-00 N, 41-00 W; 41-45 N, 47-00 W; 35-00 N, 27-00 W; 34-00 N,
38-00 W; 33-00 N, 33-00 W; 14-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 45-00 W;
14-00 N, 31-00 W; 13-00 N, 53-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 11-00 N,
27-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-44 N, 55-55 W; 06-00 N, 45-00 W;
02-00 N, 32-00 W; 01-00 S, 40-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W.

Activities reported: December 31, SS LANCASTER stranded (not
enemy action) and probably a total loss off Casablanca. SS
HENRY STANLEY (see G-2 Report No. 290, December 28, 1942) now
presumed sunk. Report of unidentified vessel in G-2 Report
No. 295, January 2, 1943, should be deleted.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
5-3-72
USD Letter

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-2-43
Initials H.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, January 1, 1943
To: 1200 GCT, January 2, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 2, 1942.

No. 295.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two enemy cargo vessels were heavily damaged in Kiska Harbor attack by U.S. bombers on December 30. Three submarines were sighted in the harbor. Nine hostile Zero float fighters engaged our fighters. One enemy Zero fighter was shot down. AA fire reported high and inaccurate. An enemy submarine was sighted 3 miles N of Lava Pt., Akutan Island on December 31. Atlantic: A hostile submarine was reported off Newfoundland coast, another in Cabot Straits, and another off Halifax. A heavy concentration is in the area N and W of the Azores. A concentration is reported in the Lesser Antilles, and another in the Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fire at Wilson Lumber Company, Perry, Florida, December 31. Three drifting coal barges struck pier at Point Pleasant, West Virginia; 1 barge sank, January 1. Collision of 2 Pennsylvania Railroad freight trains, Zoarville, Ohio, January 1. Gas shortage interferes with production in plants at Cleveland, Ohio, December 31-January 1. Floods force closing of several West Virginia-Ohio coal mines, January 2. Sabotage indicated at the Tubular Alloy Steel Corporation, Gary, Indiana, January 1.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Alagir area Soviet forces have moved west into the next large valley and have taken the town of Chikola which lies at its head. This places Red Army units half way between Alagir and Nalchik operating from the mountains toward the north and the railroads. Communications here favor the enemy who has his back to the rail net and away from the mountains. In the middle Kalmyk steppes, detached Red Army units have taken the desert capital of Elista. It is doubtful if there is any fighting of importance over these widely separated steppe villages and towns. Southern Front: Soviet forces south and southwest of Stalingrad continue to push forward their already extended column. Enemy units in this area

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appear to be falling back on Salsk, a rail junction and the Manyach lake, river, and canal line. Northwest of Stalingrad the strongest Soviet units continue their head-on attempts at penetration of the encircled forces. There appears to be no substantial change in this area. The Red Army's middle Don offensive, also very much extended, made slight gains in the open country. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front Soviet forces have succeeded in taking the town and airport of Velikie Luki by all-around massed assault. Outside of the air installations, this town was only of secondary importance in the enemy's communication system. Enemy forces still hold the vital strongpoints at Rzhev, Demyansk, and Staraya Russa. These strongholds are constant threats to this Soviet offensive. Along the northern front, artillery duels and reconnaissance raids continue but no important change in the situation.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. At Rhodes, coast artillery defenses are reported increased and fortress walls strengthened. The Germans are reported to have strengthened the garrison and built an airfield on the island of Scarpanto (Dodecanese Islands).

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: An enemy force in central Tunisia, attempting to move west through a pass west of Kairouan, was forced to turn back by accurate French artillery fire, after losing 40 dead and much equipment. A German armored patrol was reported to be in El Hamran in southern Tunisia on the 31st. On the night of December 28-29, RAF Blisleys successfully attacked enemy vehicles on the Tunis-Massicault-Pont du Fahs road. This was a low altitude raid made in brilliant moonlight, and the bombing and strafing attack was successful. A German glider, with a capacity of 10 men, was found abandoned 5 miles S of St. Arnaud. In the glider were found a light machine gun, some incendiary leaflets, and explosives. A second glider crash-landed 6 miles N of Mersott (100 miles W Kairouan). A flight of U.S. bombers made a successful raid on enemy concentrations at Gabes, December 30, and were intercepted after leaving the target. In a similar raid on the same day, 5 enemy planes were encountered, and 2 of them were destroyed. Two attacks were made by U.S. A-20's in the area around Gabes, including the airdrome. Six tanks were damaged 17 miles from El Guettar (NW of Gabes), and a fuel dump 9 miles NW of Gabes was set on fire. B-17's made 2 heavy raids on Sfax also on the 30th. Photographs of Sfax Harbor on December 31 showed the round house, railway installations, warehouses, and quays almost completely destroyed. On the night before, RAF bombers attacked the harbor and made direct hits on the target and started many fires. Torpedo planes scored a hit on a 3,000

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ton merchant vessel SW of Marsala, and other RAF planes scored near misses on a destroyer N of Pantellaria. Enemy barracks at Gabes were bombed, and Spitfires dropped bombs on the airfield at Lampedusa. From 6 to 12 German aircraft bombed Casablanca about 3:00 A.M., December 31. There was little damage and casualties were mostly civilian.

Libya: In Libya British patrols are in contact with Axis forces in the Ghoddahia area. In Tunisia on December 29-30 fighting took place in the Bou Arada area. Allied forces captured a point NW of Hoidous. On the 31st, enemy artillery was active in the Hoidous area. The docks and storage buildings at Sfax were successfully bombed by U.S. heavy bombers on the night of December 30. On the following day there was a decrease in enemy air action, which was limited to 1 bombing and 1 strafing flight over British forward position.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The British advance on Akyab met Japanese resistance on both sides of the Mayu River, 15-20 miles N of Akyab, on December 27 and 28. One Japanese battalion is estimated to be defending in this area, a part of this unit being in possession of Rathedaung on December 30. The construction of beach defenses at Akyab continues. The enemy force at Kalemyo is now estimated at 2 battalions. A road is being built from Kalewa to Mawlaik. Seven vessels, totalling 26,000 tons, were seen at Rangoon, presumably by air reconnaissance on December 28. Magwe airfield was bombed by Allied planes on December 28, with hits on dispersal pens and runway. No interception or AA fire encountered. Oil tanker approaching Rangoon River was attacked by Allied planes on December 29; direct hit was scored and ship appeared disabled. Japanese plane (unknown model) intercepted, with unreported results. Enemy freighter en route from Moulmein to Rangoon was attacked by Allied planes and set on fire, on same date. Concentrations of supplies and troops at Mengmao (6 miles E of Lungling) were attacked on December 30 by Allied planes; results were secondary explosions, and 3 fires started. Barracks and personnel were strafed. At Lashio airdrome on December 30, six Japanese Zeros taking off from field were attacked by Allied fighters, which probably destroyed 1 and damaged another. Medium caliber AA fire was encountered. Shwebo airdrome was attacked, December 30, by Allied planes, which scored hits on hangars, dispersal areas, and revetments, and started large oil fires on NW edge of runway.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area on December 31, definite progress was made by Allied land forces in the Giropa Point area, and the spit of land SW of the Government Station was seized. Enemy positions between Sanananda and Giropa Point were subjected to strafing attacks by Allied planes. No enemy activity was encountered by

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planes searching the coastal area between the Amboga River and Salamaua. At Lae, attacking Allied aircraft shot down 9 intercepting Zeros and probably destroyed 5 others, in addition to strafing planes on the ground. Photographs of Lae airdrome revealed 42 fighter aircraft, of which 36 were definitely destroyed or damaged, 5 medium bombers (1 on fire), and 1 bomber and 1 unidentified aircraft, both damaged. At Kavieng on this date much activity and construction work was in progress on the airfield, on which there were 30 medium bombers and 23 fighters. Three destroyers or light cruisers and 1 cargo ship were sighted in the harbor. At Cape Gloucester there was evidence of construction of a new runway. Gasmata was bombed and a transport plane or old type bomber set on fire on the airfield. A Japanese submarine, with a long conning tower, possibly suitable for carrying a collapsible aircraft, was sighted in Wide Bay, New Britain. In the sector to the NW of Australia, 18 twin-engined Japanese heavy bombers attacked Merauke, December 31. A movement of some Japanese forces to the SE coast of Portuguese Timor appears to be in progress. Troops and supplies are reported to be in movement from Baucau and Lautem to Lore, Iliomar and Baguia (20 miles SE of Laga). In the Solomons, December 30, five possible midget submarines were sighted submerged in Marovo Lagoon (N of Vangunu Island, New Georgia group). No enemy planes were seen at Munda on the next day during an attack by U.S. planes. At Buka Passage on the night of December 30-31, a cargo ship was reported off Sohana Island. Bombs were dropped on Buka and Kahili airdromes by Allied reconnaissance aircraft.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cape Ray-St. Pierre area; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 4 in Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area; 5 in area 45-30 N, 27-30 W; 4 in area 43-00 N, 31-00 W; 3 at 43-30 N, 45-00 W; 2 at 49-00 N, 48-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 27-00 W; 50-00 N, 27-00 W; 49-00 N, 29-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 44-30 N, 36-00 W; 43-45 N, 27-30 W; 43-00 N, 37-00 W; 43-00 N, 36-00 W; 43-00 N, 34-30 W; 42-45 N, 39-00 W; 42-30 N, 38-30 W; 42-30 N, 37-00 W; 42-00 N, 27-30 W; 41-30 N, 39-00 W; 41-20 N, 38-00 W; 41-00 N, 40-00 W; 34-00 N, 39-00 W; 29-00 N, 36-00 W; 19-00 N, 61-00 W; 16-00 N, 57-00 W; 16-00 N, 30-00 W; 14-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 02-00 N, 46-00 W; 01-00 S, 39-00 W; 04-00 S, 36-00 W; 08-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: December 27, SS OAKBANK torpedoed and sunk at 00-46 S, 37-58 W. December 28, MV TREWORIAS torpedoed and sunk at 10-52 N, 60-45 W. December 30, SS PRESIDENT FRANQUII torpedoed and sunk. January 1, SS FLOMAR broke steering gear (not enemy action) in Ambrose Channel. Unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 08-44 N, 55-00 W. SS NYASSA (see G-2 Report No. 293, December 31, 1942) now reported arrived in port. SS SCOTTISH HEATHER (see G-2 Report No. 291, December 28, 1942) now reported sunk.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD 1-1-43

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 1-1-43
Initials - G.S.S. -

From: 1201 GCT, December 31, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, January 1, 1943

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
January 1, 1943.

No. 294.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are on the northern shipping lanes and a concentration is N of the Azores. One submarine was reported at Cape Sable, Nova Scotia. A concentration is patrolling the Lesser Antilles and another is in the Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area. One enemy submarine was reported off Rio de Janeiro. Domestic Events: Fire on the QUEEN ELIZABETH, December 30. Fire on ship under construction, Dravo Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware, December 30. Fire in staging area, Orangeburg, New York, December 30. Fire on SS GEISHA, December 31. Fire at Camp Murphy, Florida, December 31. Fire, Sun Oil Company, Netherlands (near Port Arthur), Texas, December 31.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Alagir area, Soviet Forces consolidated their positions in most sectors while attempting improvement operations in others. Strong enemy resistance in this area continues. There were no important changes on this front. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad the Soviet southern pincers arm astride the railroad continues to move ahead and has occupied another town S of Kotelnikov. Enemy forces in this area have remained on the defensive since their counter-offensive was stopped. In the Kalmyk Steppe area, detached Red Army units are meeting little resistance. In the Stalingrad area, encircled enemy units are holding their own on all sides. Violent fighting took place NW of the city where the Red Army is still attempting to enlarge its bridgehead E of the Don and get in behind the enemy's "Northwall." The large enemy force in this area appears to be in a serious but not yet hopeless position. On the middle Don, the Soviet flank offensive is still meeting increasing enemy resistance and appears to be halted without gaining its main railroad objectives. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, violent fighting continues

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west of Rzhev, around Veliki Luki, and southeast of Lake Ilmen, but continued stiff enemy resistance on this front appears to be holding the Soviet offensive to no further gains. Along the northern front, fighting of local significance continues with no changes registered. In the far north, enemy air attacks on the northern port area continue..

(2) Western Europe. Final reports on the Lorient raid, December 30, give the following facts: the attack was made in good weather and many direct hits were scored on the target. AA fire was moderate to heavy and inaccurate over the French coast and moderate to heavy and accurate over the target. RAF Spitfires provided escort within their range. Enemy losses were 28 planes destroyed, 9 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. Photo reconnaissance on December 30 showed that 3 cruisers had left Naples. Three cruisers were still at Messina. A battleship is reported to have left Taranto.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia the enemy is reported to have occupied the Heidous area by December 29, but sustained heavy casualties during the operation, December 27-28. Enemy attack launched south on December 28 from Qued Kobir Reservoir has apparently made no further progress. In a local engagement 5 miles E of Medjez el Bab, enemy force of 45 men is reported to have suffered approximately 50 per cent casualties. The enemy is reported to have established a SE-NW defense line from Sidi Medien through Dar Halfaoni to Djebel Bou Touil. Active patrolling by the enemy continues in Northern Tunisia. In Southern and Central Tunisia, 1 German and 2 Italian battalions are reported to be in the Pichon area; enemy there is reported resisting successfully a local Allied attack. Maknassy and Djebel Krecnam are reported reinforced, and there are indications that the enemy will attempt to occupy Gafsa. Enemy patrolling continues in south and central area. Allied fighters destroyed 4 enemy planes and damaged 2 others out of a flight of 12 SW of Pont du Fahs on December 28. On the same day, 15 enemy planes shot down 2 Allied fighters over Souk el Arba. The enemy attacked Souk el Khomis with dive-bombers, but no damage was reported. Ten enemy planes bombed Allied forward positions at Medjez el Bab on December 29, but caused no damage. Two Axis gliders on the night of December 28-29 landed at a point 10 miles to the south of Feriana. A locomotive was destroyed and its train was strafed N of Sfax, and a tank depot was attacked by light Allied bombers 9 miles SE of Pont du Fahs. P-38's damaged 1 of 3 enemy planes in the same area. Thirteen JU-52's departed from Sicily for Tunisia on December 30, and 7 enemy planes from Sicily made sea reconnaissance flights. One JU-88 flew as far as Biskra, but there was no

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offensive action by this plane.

Libya: In Libya, Axis forces continue preparing defensive positions in the Gheddahia area. On December 30, enemy air action was as follows: the area around Azzab (40 miles W of Nofilia) was attacked by 10 ME-109's; 2 Stuka formations escorted by fighters and fighter bombers attacked British forward positions at Bir el Zidon, and enemy reconnaissance planes (JU-88's and HE-111's) covered the Marble Arch area. Axis air losses were 16 planes destroyed and 2 damaged. On December 30, forty-one JU-52's left Sicily for Tripoli, and 9 JU-88 transports returned to Sicily from Tripoli.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Approximately 2000 Japanese troops are reported to have been moved from Formosa to Burma, via Hainan. Increased activity on Hainan during the past 30 days may indicate that that island is again being used as an assembly area for task forces en route to southern regions. According to an unconfirmed report, 3000 Japanese troops are at Myitkyina. Two thousand Japanese infantry and cavalry with 30 tanks left Whampoa by water in mid-December, destination unknown.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On December 30, at Rabaul, 2 large unidentified vessels and 1 transport were damaged by direct hits from Allied planes. Shipping in the harbor was reported as at least 75 large and medium vessels. The new runway at Vunakanau airfield was reported in use, and 20 medium bombers and 13 fighters were observed on the field. In New Guinea same date, Wewak, Madang, Lae, and Salamaua were raided. At Lae 3 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, 1 bomber on the ground was set on fire, and several others which were said to be unserviceable were also destroyed. At Wewak, trucks on the runway were set on fire. In the Solomons at Rekata Bay, new construction was noted on December 29. On the next day, U.S. planes raided Rekata and scored hits on buildings. Near Munda December 29-30, unloading of equipment and movement of barges were noted in the adjacent islands. Six enemy bombers landed at Munda field on the morning of December 29, and 3 enemy Zeros were seen there earlier that day. On the next day, 5 enemy barges near Vangunu Island were destroyed by U.S. planes. In the sector to the NW of Australia, 22 enemy bombers attacked Merauke on December 30. In Timor on December 28, a force of 400 Japanese set fires near Same, Maobisse, and Betano, and forced an Allied detachment to withdraw. On December 30, strong groups of the enemy with hostile armed natives were reported in the areas of Betano, Same, Mindelo, Maobisse, Turiscas, Nova Caminha, and on the north coast. At Laivai, 5 vessels were anchored and 1 passed Laivai proceeding east.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Cape Sable area; 4 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 1 off Recife; 17 in area 42-45 N, 26-33 W; 2 at 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 24-00 W; 48-00 N, 33-00 W; 46-30 N, 26-00 W; 45-00 N, 34-00 W; 44-15 N, 45-00 W; 43-15 N, 36-00 W; 41-30 N, 38-00 W; 28-30 N, 26-30 W; 25-00 N, 39-00 W; 18-00 N, 61-00 W; 14-00 N, 62-00 W; 14-00 N, 59-00 W; 13-30 N, 53-00 W; 11-00 N, 34-00 W; 10-37 N, 60-27 W; 09-15 N, 55-30 W; 07-00 N, 38-00 W; 02-00 N, 44-00 W; 01-00 S, 36-00 W; 02-00 S, 38-00 W; 07-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: December 25, MV DONA AURORA torpedoed and sunk at 02-00 S, 35-00 W. December 30, SS COASTWISE aground (not enemy action) at Hunts Point, East River, Long Island; SS PADEREWSKI torpedoed, shelled, and sunk at 10-52 N, 60-25 W; unidentified vessel attacked by sub (torpedo missed) at 44-13 N, 63-18 W. December 31, SS EDW. H. BLUM broke in two (not enemy action) at 38-28 N, 74-58 W; SS DISPATCH aground (not enemy action) at 41-05 N, 124-09 W. SS JASPERHUM LIGHTSHIP (see G-2 Report No. 293, December 31, 1942) now reported as SS JASPER PARK. Unidentified tanker (see G-2 Report No. 293, December 31, 1942) now believed to be SS PADEREWSKI (reported above).

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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