

MR 203 (6) - Sec. 6 - "DAILY G-2 REPORTS"

(FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1943)

[Army Classified]

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ARMY - NAVY  
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date March 31, 1943  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

War and Navy Departments,  
Washington, D. C.,  
March 31, 1943.

No. 3.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 29 the enemy fighter strip at Kiska suffered damage from a bombing and strafing raid by U.S. bombers and fighters. Strafing was directed at the fighter-strip, North Head, radar installation, and Main Camp gun positions. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: One or 2 submarines apparently remain in the mid-West Indian passages, another, north of Jamaica, and probably 2 more, whose positions have not recently been verified, in the western Caribbean and Yucatan Channel. A series of unconfirmed U-boat sightings was reported yesterday, one off Cape Cod, one off Jupiter Inlet, one off the south tip of Florida, and one E of Puerto Rico.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban the enemy again was forced to defend against a Soviet attack. Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets, the action is largely confined to reconnaissance patrols and attempts to improve local positions, with the initiative in enemy hands. Central Front: In the Smolensk area the enemy successfully defended his positions against local attacks from the SE and NE. Northern Front: South of Ilmen and Ladoga the enemy continued his successful defense against weakened Soviet attacks. The spring thaw has reached this front.

b. Western Europe

On the day of March 29th, four FW-190s made a coastal attack in southeast England. Shipping at Rotterdam was bombed by RAF

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medium bombers. Enemy air activities over England were negligible the night of March 29-30. Berlin and Bochum (Ruhr district) were subjected to heavy attacks by RAF bombers.

#### 2. Southern Europe

Small numbers of Germans are believed to have been arriving in Rhodes and Scarpanto to strengthen the Italian defense. To date these consist chiefly of GAF personnel.

#### 4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Axis forces in southern Tunisia were forced back by the morning of March 30 to a prepared defense line running from Wadi El Akari to Zemlet el Beida, 18 miles north of the Gabes--El Hamma area. Many light interception flights were made by Axis fighters over southern and central Tunisia on March 29. Nine fighter-bombers attacked Allied ground troops in the El Guettar sector. Some 300 enemy motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged by Allied aircraft on the road from Gabes to Sfax in day-long attacks on the withdrawing enemy. Sfax and the nearby airfield were heavily bombed by Allied planes. In central Tunisia the high ground S of Fondouk was evacuated by the enemy. Light Axis attacks in the Maknassy area were repulsed, and the enemy continued on the defensive E of El Guettar. In northern Tunisia the enemy continued to retire N and E of Djebel Abiod, but still held positions on the heights about 12 miles E and NE of the town. Tamera and Sedjenane were reported evacuated by Axis forces on March 30. Axis planes, including dive-bombers, made attacks along the roads near Sedjenane. No enemy troops were found by patrols at Karachoum Pass on March 29. In the Pichon area Italian tanks penetrated Allied positions but later withdrew. About 13 enemy torpedo-bombers made attacks in the Bougie area. Twenty-two enemy planes were reported destroyed during the day.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

Damaging offensive reconnaissance raids were carried out against Japanese installations in northern Burma and western Yunnan. Tavoy, on the Tenasserim coast of Burma, was successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers on March 29.

#### 6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 29, Allied reconnaissance planes sighted a convoy of 2 destroyers, 1 tanker, and 5 medium cargo vessels 30 miles SW of New Hanover, on a NV course; and 4 unidentified ships 50 miles SW of Kavieng, moving SW. A communique reports that on March 30 a group of destroyers (first sighted near

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Kavieng) was attacked off Finschhafen by Allied planes. A large destroyer was severely damaged and probably sunk, and the remaining vessels left on a north course at high speed. It is believed that this may have been an attempt to supply the Lae area.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Both Allied convoys reported under attack yesterday have suffered further losses. The northbound convoy from Freetown to the United Kingdom was twice more attacked on the 29th and 30th, resulting in the loss of 2 additional cargo ships. A third cargo ship was sunk S of the Canaries in the southbound convoy from Gibraltar to Freetown. Combined losses in both convoys thus total 7 ships of 42,000 tons. An independent ship en route from Alexandria to Tripoli was sunk on the 27th, NE of Derna. Two Allied cargo ships were hit during an aerial attack on Oro Bay, New Guinea, on the 27th. One went down and the other was beached.

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

*R. S. Bratton*  
R. S. BRATTON,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

*Robert Henderson*  
ROBERT HENDERSON,  
Captain, U. S. N., Ret.

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Regraded Unclassified

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ARMY - NAVY  
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
letter, 9-8-72  
OSD ~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date March 30, 1943  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War and Navy Departments,  
Washington, D. C.,  
March 30, 1943.

No. 2.

1. North American Theater

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Four or five submarines still appear to be operating in the Caribbean--Gulf of Mexico area; one of these is probably in Trinidad waters, and at least one more is homeward bound. On the 29th, one U-boat was reported sighted off Halifax, Nova Scotia. Otherwise, United States coastal waters appear to be free of enemy U-boat activity.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, enemy reconnaissance was carried out in some strength on the ground and in the air. Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets, enemy patrols were active, feeling out the new Soviet positions on the left bank of the river. Central Front: Enemy defenses NE of Smolensk were again subjected to indecisive local attacks from the direction of Bely. Northern Front: South of Ilmen and Ladoga, the enemy continues to repulse renewed Soviet attacks of varying intensity.

b. Western Europe

On the night of March 28-29, eighteen Axis bombers were active in scattered light raids over coastal areas in southern England. St. Nazaire was heavily attacked by a large force of RAF bombers.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On March 28 the enemy evacuated his positions in the fortified Mareth Line and began a general withdrawal from the area. In the El Hamma sector a salient was pushed 5 miles into the enemy's inland flank, in an offensive which carried by dusk to a point 14 miles SW of Gabes. Enemy fighter-bombers, dive-bombers, and bombers made light raids in support of Axis ground troops in this area. An Allied communique announced that El Hamma and Gabes fell to the British on March 29. In central Tunisia on March 28, Axis units E and SE of El Guettar were forced from important heights N and S of the Gafsa--Gabes road, after offering stiff resistance. Heavy fighting continued in the Maknassy and Fondouk sectors, with slight change in the situation. Near Sfax, 4 enemy planes were destroyed when U.S. fighters intercepted a formation of dive-bombers and fighters. Throughout the day, enemy units and communication lines from Gabes north were strafed and bombed by Allied planes. In northern Tunisia the enemy continued to retire slowly eastward under steady pressure in the Djebel Abiod region.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

An enemy submarine 48 miles SE of Custard Head, Queensland, Australia, fired on an Allied reconnaissance plane. Solomons Area: On March 26, the Faisi float-plane base was attacked by U.S. fighter planes, and 5 to 7 enemy aircraft were set on fire. These same U.S. planes also strafed an enemy destroyer SE of Alu Island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: The Japanese air attack on Oro Bay March 27, reported yesterday, was made by 25 medium bombers and 15 dive-bombers escorted by a large formation of fighters. Results of Allied interception were 11 enemy fighters and 2 dive-bombers destroyed, and 8 fighters and 4 dive-bombers probably destroyed. In the Mubo area, March 27, the enemy was reported to hold positions on Observation Hill. On March 28, enemy planes were observed reconnoitering the Milne Bay area. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that on March 29, Toeal, in the Kei Islands, was subjected to an Allied low-level bombing and strafing attack.

7. Action against Allied Shipping

Two Allied cargo ships in a southbound convoy from Gibraltar to Freetown were sunk S of the Canary Islands on the 28th, and 2 more cargo ships in a northbound convoy from Freetown to the United

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Kingdom were sunk NW of Spain on the following day. An eastbound Atlantic convoy was attacked NW of Ireland on the 29th. In the Mediterranean, 2 Allied cargo ships were sunk on the 26th and 27th, one by Axis aircraft operating over Algiers Harbor, and the other by a U-boat midway between Gibraltar and Oran.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

*R. S. Bratton*

R. S. BRATTON,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

*Robert Henderson*

ROBERT HENDERSON,  
Captain, U. S. N., Ret.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

ARMY - NAVY  
DAILY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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

Date March 29, 1943

Initials R. S. B.

R. S. B.

From: 1201 GCT, March 28, 1943

To : 1200 GCT, March 29, 1943

War and Navy Departments,  
Washington, D. C.,  
March 29, 1943.

No. 1.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 25, the enemy camp at Attu Village, Attu Island, was bombed. On March 27 enemy installations at Kiska were bombed by U.S. heavy bombers. Hits were observed in the hangar area and on radar facilities. Eight or nine enemy float-planes were observed on the beach. It is estimated that the Kiska air strip will be completed at latest by April 14. At Stellar Cove and Holtz Bay, Attu, single barges were seen. Four barges were observed at Kiska, as well as a submarine off North Head. Correction: Subsequent information corrects the G-2 Report of March 27. The suspected landing strip on Attu should read 375 x 3,500 feet rather than 375 x 350 feet. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 70 to 75. Three groups of from 10 to 20 submarines are patrolling the northern shipping lanes. One U-boat has been sighted about 80 miles S of Long Island. Of 5 submarines believed to be in the Gulf of Mexico--Caribbean area, 2 are probably homeward bound.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets, small-scale reconnaissance battles continued. Northwest of Kursk, the enemy took the Soviet strongpoint at Sevsk, which was by-passed a week ago but had since held up the enemy offensive in that area. Central Front: Small-scale engagements NE of Smolensk in the Bely sector failed to change the situation in this marshy area, which is rapidly thawing out.

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b. Western Europe

On the night of March 26-27, Duisburg was heavily raided by a large force of RAF bombers. On the next night, Berlin was subjected to the heaviest raid to date. Many searchlights and moderate AA fire were encountered in the Berlin attack. On March 28 the railroad yards at Rouen were the targets for a successful attack by U.S. heavy bombers. Slight to moderately heavy AA fire was encountered, and this attack met with exceptionally strong and continuous fighter reaction. Five enemy planes were destroyed.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On March 27 many of the Axis elements remaining on the Mareth Line were withdrawn toward the Gabes--El Hamma area, and considerable northward movement from El Hamma was observed. During the afternoon, a force of 40 Axis tanks unsuccessfully attempted to cut into and behind the British salient S of El Hamma by attacking from the Djebel Tabaga. Allied Headquarters' communique announced that the enemy evacuated the towns of Mareth (E of the fortified line), Toujane, and Matmata on March 28. On the 27th there was little enemy air action in southern Tunisia. A flight of 10 Ju-88s was intercepted prior to their attack on Allied troops, and the bombers jettisoned their bombs on their own troops. Enemy motor transports, AA guns, and landing fields in the Gabes--Maknassy--Sfax triangle were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Some Ju-88s were active in this area on the night of March 27-28. In central Tunisia on March 27, the enemy evacuated Fondouk after offering light resistance. He appears to have withdrawn from the Cusseltia Valley, but continues to hold positions on the ridges to the east. In northern Tunisia, a salient 4 miles in depth was driven into German-held territory SE of Djebel Abiod. On March 26, about 150 enemy transport planes, including eight 6-engine aircraft, landed at Tunis. On the following day, about 12 Axis torpedo planes attacked Allied shipping off Bougie. In the entire theater, during the day of March 27, eighteen enemy planes were destroyed, including 7 of the torpedo planes mentioned above.

5. Asiatic Theater

Between March 23 and 27, Japanese planes executed 6 heavy attacks on British forward bases in the Chittagong--Akyab area. Thirteen Japanese planes were destroyed in these attacks. On March 26, Rangoon city and vicinity were bombed by U.S. planes.

6. Southwest and South Pacific Theater

On March 27, four enemy bombers were intercepted 20 miles NW of Funafuti, Ellice Islands, by 2 Allied fighter-planes. One enemy

Western Europe  
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reports for a successful attack by U.S.  
heavily heavy AA fire was encountered,  
strong and continuous fighter

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bomber was destroyed and the others driven off. A photo reconnaissance mission over Nauru Island showed 8 fighters, 5 of which were in the air, and 8 bombers. Solomons Area: Photographs taken March 27 show 4 fighters and 6 bombers at Buka; 24 fighters, 3 bombers, and 6 dive-bombers at Kahili; 4 fighters at Ballale; 20 float-planes at Faisi; and 1 fighter at Vila. On March 27, Munda, Vila, and Ugali (on Rendova Island) were subjected to heavy bombing attacks. On March 29, the Buin area was heavily raided by U.S. planes, and many hits were observed along the coast and on Kahili airdrome. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 26, the enemy was reported to have occupied Saigor (50 miles SE Madang), and on the following day a concentration of small boats was observed there. Photographs taken March 26 show a possible aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, and 1 merchant vessel at Kavieng, while 32 fighters and 18 medium bombers (9 of which were damaged) were on the airdrome. A new landing strip 3,700 feet by 200 feet, with 18 revetments finished and others under construction, was sighted at Panapei (just S of Kavieng). A communique reports that on March 28 a flight of 40 enemy planes attacked Allied shipping and installations at Oro Bay, and that 25 were shot out of action by intercepting Allied planes. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 26, Merauke/ SW Dutch New Guinea, was bombed and strafed by 7 Japanese planes. A communique reports that on March 28, Dobo, Arce Islands, was subjected to a low-level bombing and strafing attack which started numerous fires in the wharf area.

7. Action Against Allied Shipping

There have been no new attacks on Atlantic shipping. In the Mediterranean 3 Allied cargo ships traveling in convoy were attacked by Axis submarines and aircraft off the North African coast. One ship was sunk, and the other 2 were beached.

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

For the Director of Naval Intelligence:

*R. S. Bratton*  
R. S. BRATTON,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

*Robert Henderson*  
ROBERT HENDERSON,  
Captain, U. S. N., Ret.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78  
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Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-11-76 BY 76-3-72  
OSD

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-28-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 28, 1943

No. 87.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: In the naval action with the enemy W of Attu on March 26, one enemy heavy cruiser was damaged and one enemy light cruiser received probable hits. When action ceased the enemy is believed to have turned westward. Photographs disclose defensive works about two miles SW of the possible airfield at the East Arm of Holtz Bay, Attu Island.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban area the enemy was again forced to defend his positions against a renewed Soviet attack from the north. The condition of the terrain has improved to permit the use of some mechanized materiel. Northern Front: S. of Ladoga the enemy again repulsed Soviet attacks which appear to be growing weaker.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In central Tunisia on March 27, the enemy was forced to retire from the area 10 miles SW of Fondouk after offering slight resistance. Axis motor vehicles on the Gabes - Sfax road were attacked by Allied planes on March 26. Enemy evacuation northward from Kébili across the Chott El Fedjadj and concentration of Italian forces S of Djebel Berda in the El Guettar sector was reported. There was no change in the ground situation in the Maknassy area. Enemy air action in the Maknassy - El Hamma - Mareth Line area was light. Axis planes were active

in protecting airfields at Gabes and Tebaga. Throughout the night of March 25-26, and the next day, enemy forward positions in the El Hamma area were heavily bombed and strafed by Allied aircraft. Eighty motor transports were destroyed and some 200 were damaged. Ground forces were heavily engaged following the attack at 1600 hours on the 26th. By 1145 hours on the 27th the Axis had withdrawn to within 2 miles of El Hamma. During this period the Mareth Sector was quiet except for Allied bombing attacks. In northern Tunisia 20 enemy planes were active over Tunis when U.S. planes made a bombing attack. Six enemy planes from Sardinia attacked Algiers Harbor with circling torpedoes. Prior to the attack, one enemy plane landed on Majorca Island, in the Balearics.

5. Asiatic Theater

Increased Japanese air activity is reported over Eastern Bengal. Ineffective enemy raids were made against Chittagong on March 24 and against Dohazari on March 25.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 25, enemy barges and installations at Roviana lagoon, New Georgia Island, were attacked by US planes. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On March 26 enemy installations in the Mubo, Salamaua and Lae areas were bombed. Japanese positions in the Mubo area are reported to extend from the mouth of the Bitoi River to a point 4 miles south. At Wewak 34 landing barges were photographed in the harbor. NW Australia - Banda Sea Area: Enemy planes, probably from Babo, attacked Merauke on March 26.

7. Pacific Theater

On March 26 Japanese installations on Nauru Island were attacked by our aircraft. Bombs were dropped on the runway, wharf, barracks area and officers' quarters, starting four fires.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W. of the 26th Meridian: No reports have been received indicating changes in hostile submarine activity in this area.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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- Notice: 1. As of March 29, the G-2 Report will be replaced by the Army-Navy Daily Intelligence Report, prepared jointly by representatives of the Military Intelligence Service and of the Division of Naval Intelligence.
2. The distribution list of this new Report will be more limited than that of the G-2 Report.

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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OSD Letter 5-3-78  
~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-27-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 27, 1943.

No. 86.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 26 an eastbound enemy naval force consisting of 2 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, and 2 transports met our naval forces 137 miles W of Attu. Photographs taken at Holtz Bay, Attu, show a cleared strip, 375 by 350 feet, which may indicate construction of a landing strip. Eight to ten barges were seen in Chichagof Harbor on March 25. What appeared to be 2 docks were tentatively identified on the northwest beach of the harbor. On March 24, Kiska was bombed by U.S. fighter planes. On March 25, Kiska installations were raided 4 times by U.S. bomber and fighter missions. On March 26, two U.S. bombing missions have thus far been reported. On March 25, four barges and 4 enemy float planes were observed in Kiska Harbor.

2. Latin American Theater

M. Rapenne, General Giraud's appointee for the governorship of French Guiana, arrived at Cayenne on March 26. President Prado of Peru is reported to have put into effect a law providing for cancellation of Peruvian citizenship in the cases of Germans, Italians, or Japanese convicted of propaganda or subversive activities.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, a further slight constriction of the enemy bridgehead resulted from a small-scale attack by Soviet units. Spring weather and the rapidly drying terrain are forcing the enemy to hurry his preparations to fight or evacuate.

Southern Front: Along the upper Donets, small-scale engagements of local character failed to change the over-all picture. Northern Front: South of Ladoga action of only local significance continues.

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b. Western Europe

In a daylight raid on March 24, fourteen enemy fighter-bombers attacked railroad installations in southeast England, and other aircraft made coastal reconnaissance from southern England to northern Scotland. Eleven FW-200s and 9 Ju-88s were active off the north and west Spanish coast. The following night enemy bombers, including Do-217s, He-111s, and Ju-88s, made light raids over the Scotch lowlands.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Throughout the night of March 24-25, enemy positions near El Hamma were bombed by Allied planes. On the following day, enemy offensive air action in the area was somewhat reduced. Eighteen Me-210s were intercepted and forced to jettison their bombs on their own troops. The dispersal of enemy concentrations left fewer bomber targets, and Allied action consisted chiefly of continuous fighter attacks on landing grounds, trucks, and troops. On March 25, the German 15th Armored Division was withdrawn from its position in support of the Mareth Line and moved as reinforcement to the El Hamma area. British units made local gains in the center of the Line. In central Tunisia on March 24, the enemy attacks E of El Guettar were unsuccessful. On March 25 a light attack by Italian tanks and infantry N of Maknassy was repulsed. The German 501st Heavy Panzer Battalion and practically all of the 10th Panzer Division have been moved to the Maknassy--El Guettar sector. In central and northern Tunisia, Axis motor vehicles and tanks, and the airfield and rail junction near Sfax, were attacked by Allied aircraft. In the north, there was some increase in Axis air activity, which was chiefly defensive. The dock area at Bizerte was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. On March 24 and 25, Messina was bombed by Allied planes. More than 100 enemy transport planes, including a number of 6-motored aircraft, landed at Tunis on the 24th. At dawn on March 26, about 14 enemy bombers attacked Allied shipping off Algiers.

5. Asiatic Theater

At Meiktila in central Burma, the enemy airdrome and adjoining installations were successfully attacked on March 23. On March 24, railroad bridges, tracks, and yards in the Mandalay area were subjected to co-ordinated attacks by U.S. bombers. Direct hits were scored on the Myitnge bridge, which is now unserviceable, and many large fires were observed following numerous hits on the engine sheds at Maymyo.

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6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Reconnaissance of March 25 disclosed 1 enemy destroyer and 5 cargo vessels in the Buin--Tonolei area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Rabaul Harbor, taken March 25, show 7 Japanese destroyers, 1 destroyer tender, 1 minesweeper, 2 unidentified vessels, 4 submarines, 1 submarine tender, 3 tankers, and 29 merchant vessels totaling 145,000 tons. A communique reports that Wewak was heavily bombed on the night of March 26. Much damage is believed to have been caused among shore installations, and 2 direct hits were scored on a medium cargo vessel in the harbor. AA fire was intense.

7. Pacific Theater

A single enemy plane bombed Canton Island on March 26.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 65 to 70. Thirty-five are believed in the area bounded by 49 to 61 N, 34 to 42 W. About 7 are believed SW of the Azores and N of 30 N. Estimates include 1 in the central or northern Gulf of Mexico, 1 in Mona Passage, and 2 in the Windward Passage--Trinidad area.

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

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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letter, 6-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-26-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 85.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 24, thirteen enemy barges were observed at Chicagof Harbor, Attu. AA fire from the head of the harbor was encountered. On March 25, enemy installations on Kiska were raided twice by U.S. bombing missions. Hits were scored on the fighter-strip and North Head areas. Greenland: On March 23 a small enemy party, armed with machine guns, forced the evacuation of Eskimonaes, which was the Hq of the Northeastern Greenland sledge patrol.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: The evacuation of enemy troops from the Kuban bridgehead continues. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the original force have already been moved to the Crimea. Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets, the enemy engaged in small-scale mopping-up operations to improve his positions. In the Lgov area W of Kursk, the enemy's counteroffensive appears to have been brought to a standstill by strong Soviet resistance and the mud. Central Front: In the Orel area, action has been reduced to artillery duels. Enemy defense positions in the Smolensk area have held Soviet forces to minor gains. Northern Front: In the Leningrad area the fighting has again died down somewhat, leaving the enemy still in command of his major defense lines.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

During March 24 there were no significant changes in the ground situation in southern Tunisia. Ninety-nine Axis officers and 2,698 men

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have been taken prisoner on the two fronts in this sector during the last 4 days. Axis air activity in this area was lessened, but still showed considerable strength. Several fighter-bomber raids were made on British forward positions, and defensive aircraft were active. Concentrations of enemy armored vehicles at the Mareth Line, and near El Hamma, were effectively attacked by Allied planes in support of ground units. Axis communication lines and landing grounds in southern and central Tunisia were targets for continued Allied air attacks. In central Tunisia on March 24, heavy enemy vehicle movement southward from Fondouk toward Sidi Nasr-Allah, NE of Faid, was observed. Other enemy tank and transport movements southward indicated reinforcements to the Maknassy--Mezzouna area. Enemy counter-attacks continued E and SE of El Guettar. Fourteen enemy planes were encountered when U.S. medium bombers heavily attacked the enemy communication facilities at Ferryville, near Bizerte. Enemy shipping in Palermo Harbor was bombed by U.S. planes, which met strong air opposition. One ship blew up when hit. An Axis convoy, with aircraft escort, was attacked by U.S. medium bombers, and at least 2 merchant ships and a naval escort vessel were hit.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 24, Kahili was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: The Mubo area was subjected to a heavy strafing attack. Gasmata and Lae received light harassing raids. A communique reports another heavy Allied air attack on Rabaul just before dawn, March 25. Intense AA fire and searchlights were encountered, but there was no attempt at interception. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that on March 24, shipping at Ambon, and the town itself, were attacked by Allied planes. Direct hits were scored on 2 medium cargo vessels, and large fires were started in the wharf area.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 60 to 70. Approximately three-fourths of these are probably N of 52 N. Seven submarines are believed to be S or SW of the Azores, and are possibly moving westward. Five are

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believed in the area between the central Gulf of Mexico and Trinidad.

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

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-25-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 25, 1943

No. 84.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Eight enemy barges were reported in Chicagof Harbor on March 21, but were not observed on March 22. Photographs disclose a new outpost position on the high ground a little over 1 mile NW of the western side of Reynard Cove.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units have been further compressed by the Soviet column astride the east-west railroad from Krasnodar. Red Army units have taken the town of Abinskaya, less than 10 miles from Krimskaya on the only rail connection between Novorossiisk and Tamanskaya, the enemy railhead closest to Kerch. Southern Front: South of Belgorod there are no important changes. In the Kursk area the enemy counteroffensive appears to have been greatly slowed. Muddy conditions on this front are rapidly approaching the worst stage. Central Front: In the Smolensk area, enemy forces are giving ground slowly. Northern Front: South of Ladoga the enemy continues his stubborn defense. The center of gravity of fighting along the entire front from Murmansk to Taganrog appears to be in the Leningrad area.

b. Western Europe

From Bordeaux, FW-200s continued active against Allied shipping.

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SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

#### 4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

By midnight of March 23-24 all recent British gains against the Mareth Line proper were nullified by Axis counterattacks. The enemy is reinforcing his troops S of El Hamma with units taken from positions in the mountains S of Mareth. On March 23, enemy planes maintained standing patrols over the battle zone, but their air action was chiefly defensive. Throughout the battle areas of central and southern Tunisia, enemy tanks, concentrations, and supply lines were subjected to strong and effective Allied air attacks. In central Tunisia an enemy armored attack in the Hadjeb El Aïoun area failed. Strong Axis resistance was encountered E of Maknassy, and E and SE of El Guettar. On March 24 a counterattack in the El Guettar area by German armored units was repulsed. In northern Tunisia on March 23 and 24, no enemy ground activity was reported. At least 23 enemy fighters were in action when U.S. bombers attacked Bizerte on March 23. On the same date, 14 Axis torpedo planes were active over the Bay of Bougie. Messina was successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

Increased shipping activity has been seen in the Haiphong area. Minor Japanese movements toward Yunnan from Hagaing, 145 miles NW of Hanoi, and from Laukhaung, 60 miles NE of Myitkyina, have been observed. On March 18, Laukhaung was reoccupied by 600 Japanese. 4,000 enemy troops are reported to have landed in Rangoon; 2,000 of these moved north on March 18. Thazi railroad junction, 90 miles south of Mandalay, was subjected to a heavy attack by U.S. bombers on March 23.

#### 6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 23, Rekata Bay was strafed by U.S. fighter planes. During the night of March 23-24, two Japanese planes bombed Guadalcanal. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 23, it was reported that there were no recent signs of enemy troops or barges in the Waria River area. In addition to the heavy raids on the airdromes at Rabaul, reported yesterday, the Salamaua area was heavily bombed and strafed. A small enemy cargo ship was sunk by Allied air action in Borgen Bay on March 21. According to a communique the Mubo area was subjected to a heavy low-level air attack on March 24, which left the area enveloped in smoke. The same communique

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reports small, ineffectual enemy air raids on Allied installations at Oro Bay and Milne Bay. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique states that on March 24, shipping at Kaimana, SW Dutch New Guinea, was attacked by Allied planes. A direct hit was scored on a 5,000-ton merchant ship. Three intercepting enemy planes were driven off. Enemy positions at Langgoer, Faan, and other points in the Kai Islands were also subjected to strafing attacks by two waves of Allied planes.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Several enemy submarines in the Denmark Straft are believed moving southward. Two large patrol groups of from 10 to 20 submarines are estimated to be straddling the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

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

*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 Dec 1978  
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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Let By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
E.C. 6-13-78

Date 3-24-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 83.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 21 enemy installations on Kiska Island were attacked by 1 mission of medium and heavy bombers and 3 fighter-bomber missions. On March 22, the same enemy target was attacked by U.S. medium bombers. Four enemy barges were reported in Kiska Harbor. Reported estimates of enemy strength are approximately 9,500 troops on Kiska and from 500 to 700 on Attu.

2. Latin American Theater

Local officials in French Guiana have indicated to the U.S. mission there that, in the interests of peaceful government, only one governor should be permitted to reach that colony.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units have been further constricted by the Soviet column astride the railroad from the northeast. This Red Army unit has crossed the Protoka River, taken the town of Slavyanskaya, and is now only 6 miles from the Kuban at the railroad crossing. Southern Front: From the vicinity of Visichansk to Belgorod, the west bank of the Donets is now in enemy hands. East of Belgorod an enemy attempt to establish a bridgehead E of the Donets failed. West of Kursk the enemy counter-offensive continues to gain ground slowly. Central Front: Northeast of Bryansk in the Sukhinichi area strong enemy attacks, although falling to gain ground, have worked in conjunction with the enemy counteroffensive in the Sevsk area, S of Bryansk, to relieve the pressure on Orel. In the Smolensk area the enemy has been pushed back by Soviet units from the northeast. An enemy counterattack N of Dukhovshchina (30 miles from Smolensk) is an indication of the

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Regraded Unclassified

proximity of fighting to the vital railhead at Smolensk. Northern Front: South of Ladoga fighting continues, but the enemy apparently remains in control of all rail connections and all first-class road connections to the city of Leningrad.

b. Western Europe

On March 21, seven FW-200s from Bordeaux attacked Allied shipping 160 miles off the west Portuguese coast. During the night of March 22-23, fifteen enemy planes made scattered raids over the northeast coast of England. On the same night, St. Nazaire was attacked by a large force of RAF bombers. Late reports on the Wilhelmshaven raid of March 22 indicate that heavy AA fire was encountered from Flak ships along the North Sea and in the target area. The fire increased in accuracy and intensity as the target was approached. Enemy fighters were reported to have machine-gunned Allied crewmen parachuting from a damaged plane. Axis aircraft again attempted to bomb Allied formations.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 22, enemy ground operations were confined to artillery fire. Enemy motor transport was repeatedly attacked by Allied fighters. About 100 Axis transport planes arrived in Tunisia. In central Tunisia, heavy enemy traffic was observed moving southward on the Pichon--Faid road. The evacuation of Maknassy was confirmed. Enemy troops withdrew 5 miles to the east and retained a defensive position on Djebel Bou Douaou, 5 miles SE of Maknassy. Strong enemy resistance was encountered 10 miles SE of El Guettar. Enemy air action in this sector was chiefly defensive. By noon of March 23, enemy tanks were engaged 8 miles SW of El Hamma by the British forces skirting the southern flank of the Mareth Line. During the same day, Axis counterattacks against the British bridgehead through the northern part of the Line proper forced the British to relinquish most of their gains. On March 22, enemy air action, both offensive and defensive, was somewhat increased in southern Tunisia. Italian single-engine fighters twice attacked Allied bombers near Gabes. Axis tanks, motor transport, and landing grounds in the Gabes--El Hamma--Mareth triangle were subjected to heavy attack by Allied planes operating on a 24-hour schedule. At El Hamma, 9 enemy tanks and 4 armored cars were destroyed by RAF planes. Palermo Harbor was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. About 20 enemy fighters intercepted. On the night of March 22-23, Axis torpedo bombers were active against Allied shipping off the coast of Algeria. On the evening of March 19, enemy bombers made a low-level attack on Tripoli Harbor. Enemy losses on March 22 were reported as 18 planes destroyed, 12 probably destroyed, and 13 damaged.

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OAS Letter, 6-3-78

5. Asiatic Theater

Direct hits were scored on Goktelk viaduct during raids by U.S. bombers on March 21 and 22. One span of the bridge appears to be demolished. On March 23, Japanese planes raided Chittagong in eastern Bengal.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 22, Gasmata was bombed and heavily strafed. Fires were started in the control tower and in a stack of full aircraft belly tanks. About midnight March 21, Milne Bay was ineffectually raided by 3 enemy bombers. Japanese ground troops have constructed a strong perimeter defense of the Salamaua area, including the airdrome, Kela Village, and Kera Hill. In the Mubo area, enemy positions are said to be in depth along the Komlatum track. According to a communique the Rabaul area was heavily attacked on the night of March 23 by Allied planes. Much damage is believed to have been inflicted on the heaviest concentration of enemy planes yet seen in that area. More than 250 planes were reported to have been on Lakunai, Vunakanau, and Rapopo airdromes at the time of the attack. The same communique reports that a 10,000-ton enemy transport was set on fire by Allied planes returning from the raid on Rabaul.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 28th Meridian: An estimated 10 to 15 hostile submarines are patrolling the area bounded by 55 to 61 N, 27 to 35 W, and 15 are in the area bounded by 48 to 56 N and 35 to 42 W.  
Pacific: An enemy submarine was reported off the mouth of the Kumusi River, New Guinea, on March 21.

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OAS Letter, 6-3-78

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

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~~SECRET~~ 6-3-78 (per)

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Notice: In accordance with orders from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the distribution list of the Daily G-2 Report will be reduced beginning March 25. If the Report is not received on that date, it will be understood that the former recipient has been removed from the distribution list. If he feels that he should remain on the list, it is requested that he communicate the reasons for continuance to the Chief of the Intelligence Group, Military Intelligence Service.

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter 0-8-78

Path A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-23-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 82.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Enemy defensive positions and trench systems on Kiska are apparently being consolidated and enlarged, according to recent photographs. Damaged installations are being supplanted by well-dispersed works in rugged terrain suitable for defense. The landing strip SW of Salmon Lagoon now appears largely completed for 2,400 feet, and can be finished between March 26 and April 9.

2. Latin American Theater

Colonel LeBel, formerly of the Giraud Mission in Washington, has been appointed temporary governor of French Guiana pending the arrival of a permanent governor. He was received with enthusiasm upon his arrival in Cayenne on March 22.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, the tempo of air battles has greatly increased. Southern Front: East of Taganrog and the Mius River, the enemy appears to hold a bridgehead to protect the city and the rail communications from Stalino. Along the middle and upper Donets, the situation remains unchanged. On the Kursk front, the enemy counteroffensive appears to be approaching the north-south rail line from Bryansk through Lgov to Belgorod, one of the most important lateral lines in this area. Central Front: In the Smolensk area, Soviet units attacked in force SE of the city, and are increasing the pressure from the east and northeast. Northern Front: Southeast of Leningrad heavy fighting continues, with the enemy successfully holding his positions.

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#### b. Western Europe

During the day of March 22 the port facilities at Wilhelmshaven were successfully attacked by a large formation of U.S. heavy bombers. Strong enemy fighter reaction was encountered, and AA fire was moderate to intense. According to early reports 26 enemy fighters were destroyed, 11 probably destroyed, and 10 damaged.

#### 4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Axis units in the Mareth Line are strongly resisting the British forces that broke through the fortifications between Zarat and Mareth village on March 21-22. The German 21st Armored Division is being moved south from the Faid area to a position W of Gabes in order to meet Allied pressure from SW of the town. On the night of March 20-21, and throughout the day of the 21st, enemy strongpoints in the Mareth Line and targets in the Gabes area were heavily bombed by Allied planes of all types. Axis air activity was chiefly defensive. In central Tunisia on March 21, Axis forces withdrew eastward from Station Sened--El Guettar, but continued to hold important heights SW of El Guettar. Fourteen hundred prisoners were taken in the Sened--El Guettar area. On March 22 Maknassy was reported taken by Allied forces. In northern Tunisia on March 21, enemy infantry occupied Nefza Station about 2 miles NW of Djebel Abiod. The 10th German Panzer Division, at about two-thirds strength, was reported astride the Pichon--Kairouan road. More than 100 enemy transport planes landed at Tunis on the 21st. Enemy air losses for the day were 6 planes destroyed, including 4 Ju-87s, 4 probably destroyed, and 8 damaged.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

On March 21, the Feni airdrome in eastern Bengal was attacked by 21 Japanese twin-engine bombers, escorted by fighters. The phosphate mines area, 7 miles S of Laokay in northern French Indo-China, again was successfully attacked by U.S. fighters.

#### 6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 21, both Vila and Munda were attacked by U.S. dive-bombers. Later that night searchlight and AA positions at Kahili were successfully bombed by U.S. heavy bombers. Sightings in the Shortland--Tonolei area included 1 light cruiser, 3 destroyers, 2 corvettes, and 9 merchant ships. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 21, enemy ground forces were reported between Dry Bed Creek and Komiatum (7 miles S of Salamaua). The Waria River mouth is believed to be free of Japanese troops. A large enemy

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destroyer, 16 miles SE of Gasmata, was damaged by attack of an Allied plane. Reconnaissance revealed a new possible landing strip on Maklo Island (near Arawe, south coast of New Britain). NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: The enemy convoy of 2 merchant ships and 1 escort vessel reported in Kaimana Harbor, March 20, left on March 21 and was twice attacked off Cape Van Den Bosch. Three other small merchant ships were attacked while moving west off Cape Namaripi, southwest Dutch New Guinea.

7. Pacific Theater

On March 22, two Japanese aircraft ineffectively raided Canton Island.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines are believed to be forming a new patrol line in the area 48 N to 52 N and 38 W to 45 W. A considerable number are still in the area E of the 31st meridian and between 48 and 55 N.

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

*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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OSD Letter, 0-9-78

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date / 3-22-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 81.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Former Governor Veber and other Government officials and their families, who left French Guiana after that colony transferred its allegiance from Vichy to Giraud, have been temporarily interned in Surinam.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: A surprise attack of the Red Army captured the town of Petrovskaya on the enemy's left flank, and thus further reduced the size of the bridgehead. Southern Front: Along the middle and upper Donets the situation remains unchanged. In the Kursk area, the enemy's counteroffensive continues to make headway and to improve enemy positions and communications. Central Front: In the battle for Orel, the enemy appears to have extricated himself from the precarious situation which existed a few weeks ago. The defenses of this dangerous springboard have been strengthened by the re-establishment of lines of communication from the southwest. In the Smolensk area, Red Army units have reached the railroad junction at Durovo. Northern Front: North of Ilmen and S of Ladoga, enemy forces again stopped fresh Soviet attacks of a local character.

b. Western Europe

Only minor enemy air activity over England was reported March 20, and none on March 21. Complete reports on the Vegesack raid of March 18 reveal that 52 intercepting enemy planes were destroyed, 20 probably destroyed, and 23 damaged.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

During the night of March 19-20, and throughout the next day, enemy positions in the Mareth Line and near Gabes were heavily bombed by Allied planes. Twelve enemy planes were hit on the landing ground at Djebel Tabaga, W of Gabes. Enemy positions in the Mareth Line were attacked by the British Eighth Army on the night of March 20-21. In central Tunisia enemy motor transport and infantry were observed moving eastward from El Ala, and he continued to retire eastward from Station de Sened and Djebel Goussa. Enemy concentrations were observed in the vicinity of Maknassy and N of Djebel en Nedjilet. On March 20, in this area enemy fighters and dive-bombers were active E of Gafsa. In northern Tunisia the enemy shelled Djebel Ablod during the night of March 19-20 and during the 20th. Twenty-five enemy tanks were heavily attacked by Allied planes. In the Sicilian Channel, 1 enemy merchant ship was set on fire by Allied air attack on a convoy escorted by 25 enemy planes. Enemy air losses for March 20 were 12 planes destroyed, 6 probably destroyed, and 3 damaged.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 19 the phosphate mines near Laokay, in northern French Indo-China, with their railroad and river-terminal facilities, were successfully attacked by U.S. bombers.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 19, and again on March 20, Kahili and Ballale received harassing raids. Photographs of Kahili on March 20 show 45 fighters and 3 bombers. Five of these fighters appeared to be a new type with in-line engines. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 20, it was reported that 100 pinnaces or small boats were at Wewak. A convoy of 5 merchant ships, 1 tanker, and 2 escort ships was sighted 45 miles NW of Rabaul approaching the harbor. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 20, a small enemy convoy of 2 cargo ships and 1 destroyer was attacked off Cape Van Den Bosch, and was later attacked at Kaimana. Ambon and Langgoer were bombed.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Intensive submarine activity continues in the northern shipping lanes. Single submarines are

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possibly patrolling the Gulf of Mexico, the Yucatan Channel, the Windward Passage, and areas S of Haiti and around Trinidad.

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

*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, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72  
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~~SECRET~~  
OSD Letter, G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
~~SECRET~~  
OSD By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-21-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, March 20, 1943

To: 1200 GCT, March 21, 1943

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 21, 1943

No. 80.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Two U.S. fighter-bomber missions attacked the Kiska Main Camp area March 19. After the second attack fires were observed on the W slope. No enemy planes were encountered.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front. No change. Southern Front. Along the Mius and middle Donets there appears to be continued artillery and small scale activity of local character only. Chuguyev has been taken by the enemy. Along the upper Donets, enemy forces have reached the river in several places, while Soviet units endeavor to hold their bridgehead south of Belgorod. On the Kursk front the enemy's counteroffensive continues to move eastward, its northern flank having passed Sevsk. Central Front: In the Smolensk area a retreating enemy is being closely followed by Red Army units. Northern Front: At Staraya Russa and south of Ladoga fresh Soviet reserves after making some slight gains were again repulsed by the enemy's defensive fire. No other changes along this front.

b. Western Europe

During the night of March 18-19 several attacks were made by enemy aircraft against eastern coastal towns in England resulting in some damage and casualties. Three bombers were shot down and one was probably destroyed. Two additional enemy planes were destroyed by AA fire. Photographic reconnaissance made following the heavy U.S. raid against Vegesack shows a high percentage of hits in the target area.

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Regraded Unclassified

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater.

In Northern Tunisia on March 19 enemy artillery was active in the vicinity of Tamera and Diebel Abiod. Enemy is mining roads N and NE of Beja. In Central Tunisia enemy artillery was active in area of Faid. Bad weather continued to interfere with operations. In the area of the Mareth line patrol activity continued along the whole front. On March 18 Mareth village and gun positions were attacked by Allied light bombers. Enemy air activity was limited to transport landings in Tunis. Over 100 JU-52s and a number of 6-engine planes were sighted. On March 19 bad weather prevented air activity in the north, but Allied planes made some fighter sweeps E and N of Gafsa and encountered no opposition. In the Mareth line area enemy reconnaissance planes were active. The Vittorio Mole at Naples was heavily bombed March 19 by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of March 19-20, U.S. fighter planes were over Munda and Vila and Munda was heavily strafed. On March 18, an enemy plane unsuccessfully attacked Allied shipping south of the Solomons. New Guinea - New Britain Area: No enemy troops were found at the mouth of the Gira River when Allied patrols reached that point on the evening of March 18. In the Mubo area patrols were active. Photographs of the Madang area on March 19 show considerable damage resulting from the Allied air attack on the day previous. Arawe was twice attacked March 19 by an Allied plane and buildings and ammunition stores were destroyed. NW Australia Banda Sea Area: Enemy reconnaissance planes were reported over Broome and Derby on March 19. Photographs of Timika, Dutch New Guinea and Langgoer Kai Islands show construction work on the airdromes continuing.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Intense submarine activity is continuing in the N Atlantic shipping lanes. Pacific: A submarine was reported on the surface at 19°N 128°W.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION

(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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

*R. S. Bratton*

R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78 T

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 6-8-78  
Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date - 3-20-43 -  
Initials - R.S.B. -

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

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

No. 79.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 18 the Main Camp, North Head, fighter-strip, and harbor areas at Kiska were bombed, and fires were started at one point. On this raid, enemy coastal guns on North Head, Kiska, in addition to the regular AA guns, were used against our aircraft. It is estimated that the fighter strip on Kiska may possibly be ready for use by April 1. On March 19, two Japanese 50-ton barges, landing personnel at Massacre Bay, Attu, were strafed by our reconnaissance plane. Reconnaissance on March 19 disclosed the first recent signs of activity in the Semichi's and on Rat Island, although no personnel were observed.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: In the Chuguyev area the enemy's attack has reached the city's defenses. Between Chuguyev and Belgorod, strong enemy mechanized forces have gained further ground in their attempt to wipe out the Soviet bridgehead W of the Donets. Belgorod was captured by the enemy in a swift thrust from the southwest. On the Kursk front the enemy's counteroffensive continues to gain ground and Soviet units appear to be withdrawing in the direction of the city. South of Orel the enemy repulsed fresh Soviet attacks which were launched in a northerly direction despite an increasing enemy threat from the southwest in the Sevsk area. Central Front: In the Smolensk area, the enemy's slow withdrawal continues. Soviet units have crossed the upper Dnepr just W and NW of Izdeshkovo. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area the battle continues with little change in

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the situation. In the central sector of the far northern front, a Finnish unit in a retaliatory raid in force destroyed an important Soviet supply base and railroad station. From March 15 to 19, enemy bombers made almost non-stop night bombing raids, and some daylight raids, on the port of Murmansk and connecting rail facilities.

b. Western Europe

On March 18 the enemy submarine and ship yards at Vegesack, near Bremen, were heavily bombed by a large number of U.S. planes. Going and returning, moderate to intense AA fire was encountered, and at least 150 enemy plane attacks were reported. Five different types of attacking aircraft were recognized. Early reports indicate Axis losses were 30 planes destroyed, 10 probably destroyed, and 17 damaged. Photographs show considerable damage to the target.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 18, the enemy launched 2 attacks, N and SW of Tamera, after occupying the town. Both attacks were repulsed. A large fire was started at Tamera station by an attack of Allied fighter-bombers. There was enemy patrol activity in the Oued Zarga sector and in the Sidi Bou Zid--Faid area. In central Tunisia, the Axis evacuation of El Guettar was confirmed. The enemy still held Djebel Chemsî, E of El Guettar; Djebel Berda, S of El Guettar; and Djebel Goussa, NW of Sened Station. Enemy gun positions in the Mareth line were bombed. Axis air action in this sector was limited to reconnaissance. On the night of March 17-18, railroad installations and other industrial targets on the toe of Italy were attacked by Allied planes. Naples was attacked on the 18th by U.S. heavy bombers.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 17 and 18, Japanese concentrations and transport near Myitkyina, Bhamo, and Toungoo, and along the Burma Road, were subjected to heavy Allied raids. Direct hits were scored on the Myitnge and Pazundaung bridges.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of March 17-18, Kahili, Ballale, Buka, and Vila were targets of light harassing raids by Allied planes. Later on March 18, the Vila camp area was heavily bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of Rabaul on March 18 show 3 destroyers, 5 tankers, and 19 merchant ships in the north part of the harbor, and 2 merchant vessels off Kokopo.

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OSD Letter, 0-3-72

On Lakunai airdrome there were 73 fighters, 32 light bombers, and 4 medium bombers. On Vunakanau, 28 fighters, 23 medium bombers, and 20 light bombers were sighted, while there were 53 medium bombers at Rapopo airdrome. At Kavieng, sightings included 1 heavy cruiser and 5 merchant ships in the harbor, and 15 fighters and 30 medium bombers were seen on the airdrome. According to a communique, an enemy submarine was destroyed on the night of March 18-19, while unloading in Lae Harbor. The same communique reports that 18 Japanese bombers escorted by 32 fighters attacked Allied installations at Porlock Harbor. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: During the night of March 17-18, Penfoel airdrome on Timor was bombed in a light raid by Allied planes.

7. Pacific Theater

On March 19, an enemy plane dropped several bombs on Canton Island, causing neither damage nor casualties.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 75. North Pacific: An enemy submarine was reported off Attu March 18, and another off Amchitka March 17.

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

*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, 0-3-72

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5-8-78  
~~RESTRICTED~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

March 20, 1943

Availability of Weather Information

Special studies on climatory and long-range forecasts for periods beyond 36 hours may be obtained from the AAF Weather Service on written request through the Dissemination Branch, Intelligence Group, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Short-range forecasts for periods of 24 and 36 hours of expected changes in weather, temperature, wind direction and velocity, visibility, and storm and cold wave warnings may be obtained through regional control offices of the Army Air Forces Weather Service. A list of regional control offices follows:

Regional Control Office,  
1st Weather Region,  
McClellan Field,  
Sacramento, California.

Regional Control Office,  
3rd Weather Region,  
Milam Building,  
San Antonio, Texas.

Regional Control Office,  
8th Weather Region,  
Presque Isle, Maine.

Regional Control Office,  
16th Weather Region,  
Washington School Building,  
1015 First Avenue, N.,  
Great Falls, Montana.

Regional Control Office,  
2nd Weather Region,  
Patterson Field,  
Fairfield, Ohio.

Regional Control Office,  
4th Weather Region,  
Maxwell Field,  
Montgomery, Alabama.

Regional Control Office,  
9th Weather Region,  
Morrison Field,  
West Palm Beach, Florida.

*R. S. Bratton*  
R. S. BRATTON,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Chief, Intelligence Group

RESTRICTED-12  
000 10/1/43

Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter, ~~SECRET~~

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-19-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 78.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: In the Chuguyev area, enemy forces have completed the mopping-up of encircled Soviet units and have stopped the Red Army's relief counterattack. Along the Kharkov--Belgorod--Kursk front, the enemy's counteroffensive continues to gain ground. South of Orel the enemy was again thrown sharply on the defense by a fresh Soviet attack on a broad front. Central Front: In the Smolensk area, the enemy withdrawal continues. Along the Vyazma--Smolensk railroad, the Soviets have reached the town of Izdeshkovo, which indicates a rate of march of about 4 to 5 miles a day. Northern Front: South of Ilmen the enemy continues his stubborn resistance to renewed Soviet attacks, which made some slight gains.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Throughout the day of March 17, the entire Tunisian front was covered by operations of Allied fighter planes. In northern Tunisia on March 17, enemy infantry supported by dive-bombers and artillery

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Regraded Unclassified

attacked in the vicinity of Djebel Maou, NW of Tamera, and made some slight gains despite counterattacks. The enemy also attacked from the N and E at Djebel Zebila, NE of Beja. Enemy patrols were active N of Bou Arada, E of Robaa, and NW of Pichon. In central Tunisia, enemy positions at Gafsa were heavily bombed by U.S. light and medium bombers supporting the Allied advance. The enemy evacuated Gafsa after laying mines, and is reported to have evacuated El Guettar. Motor transports of the withdrawing Axis units were successfully bombed and strafed. There was no enemy air opposition to these operations. In the Mareth area, patrols were active. Enemy bombers with strong fighter escort made attacks on British positions NW of Medenine. Axis units were partially regrouped, with the German 164th and Italian Pistoia Divisions on the flank south as far as Kraddache. One German and 3 Italian divisions are in the central and northern sector of the Mareth line. Other German units from the Mareth sector may be in the Faid--Maknassy area. Comiso airdrome on Sicily was bombed by Allied planes. An enemy convoy E of the toe of Italy, and moving on a SW course, was attacked by Allied planes. Despite the air escort of 15 enemy planes, a 10,000-ton tanker was set on fire.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 17, twelve Japanese bombers attacked an RAF advance base at Ramu in eastern Bengal, causing slight damage. Following sharp encounters, Japanese advances continue on the British flank N of Rathedaung and on the Mayu Peninsula. Seven Japanese battalions are believed in action in this area.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 17, Vila, Munda, Ballale, and Kahili were subjected to light harassing raids by Allied planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: According to a communique, Madang and the airdrome there were heavily raided March 18, and numerous fires were started. Enemy AA fire was heavy, but no interception was attempted. Salamaua and Finschhafen were also bombed and strafed. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: A communique reports that at Ambon, March 18, ten enemy fighters intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane. Six enemy planes were shot out of action.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at approximately 75. Heavy U-boat attacks were

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

reported on our shipping in the mid-Atlantic. One submarine is still believed in the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico. No U-boats were reported along our Atlantic coastal waters. North Pacific: A possible submarine sighting is reported near the middle of the Gulf of Alaska.

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

*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  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Let. 100  
Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date 3-18-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 77.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 15, three enemy float-planes unsuccessfully attacked a U.S. reconnaissance plane. Over a 10-hour period on March 15-16, the enemy suffered damage from 6 separate U.S. bombing and strafing missions over Kiska. Later on March 16, eight enemy planes attacked U.S. fighters S of Kiska, and 6 enemy planes are believed to have been shot down. On March 16-17, hits were scored in the Main Camp area, on the submarine base, and on radar installations in 3 U.S. attack missions. No enemy interception was attempted. Photographs taken March 17 reveal 8 single and 8 double float-planes on Kiska Harbor beach.

2. Latin American Theater

The Government of French Guiana, heretofore subject to Admiral Robert, announced its allegiance to General Giraud on March 17. There are no indications from Martinique that this action has changed the attitude of Admiral Robert toward the United Nations.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: Southeast of Kharkov, in the Chuguyev area, enemy encircling forces were sharply counterattacked by Soviet units attempting to relieve their trapped forces. The heaviest fighting took place W of Belgorod, as enemy forces moved slowly east despite strong Soviet counterattacks. West and northwest of Kursk, the enemy counteroffensive continues to make headway and has succeeded in greatly easing the pressure on Orel. Central Front: In the Smolensk area the enemy continues to withdraw slowly. Northern Front: South of Ilmen in heavy fighting the enemy appears to have held the Soviet penetration to no further gains.

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5-8-72  
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b. Western Europe

On the night of March 16-17, enemy air activity over England was restricted to light coastal reconnaissance.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 16, a local enemy attack NE of Beja was repulsed. Patrols clashed about 5 miles N of Bou Arada. In central Tunisia a German defense line was reported running south from the Chott el Fedjadj across the Gabes--Kebilli road at a point about 10 miles E of Kebilli. Enemy tanks were reported N of Gafsa and in the Djebel Goussa area. Activities in southern Tunisia were limited to normal patrolling, with some increase in artillery exchanges. Axis ground positions in the Mareth line were bombed by Allied planes. Enemy air activity, especially reconnaissance, showed an increase in that area. Enemy fighters made an unsuccessful attack on Souk el Khemis airfield. At least 3 of 7 Siebel ferries were sunk 40 miles off Marsala, Sicily, by U.S. bombers. Various targets on Sicily, and the airfield on Lampedusa Island, were attacked in scattered raids by Allied planes. On the night of March 15-16, the enemy landing ground at Djebel Tebaga (25 miles NW of Gabes) was bombed by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

About 1,300 Japanese troops have been reported in the vicinity of Paungbyin, on the Chindwin River. One Japanese battalion is reported advancing on the British flank 10 miles N of Buthedaung. On March 16, enemy positions in northern Burma, and at Laokay in French Indo-China, were bombed and strafed. Myitnge and Pazundaung bridges again were bombed, with undetermined results.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of March 15-16, Vila airfield was effectively shelled by U.S. surface vessels. Bombs were also dropped at both Vila and Munda, and reconnaissance March 16 reported both fields very badly damaged. No AA fire was encountered at either place. Kahili and Buka were subjected to harassing raids. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 16 sightings in the Kavieng, New Ireland, area included 1 heavy cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 5 cargo vessels. On the airdrome, there were 22 fighters and 25 medium bombers. A communique reports a heavy attack, March 17, on Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul with numerous fires and explosions indicating heavy damage. The same communique reports evacuation by the Japanese of an elaborate defense system which they had

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OAS Letter, 6-5-72

constructed in the area of the Mambare River mouth, apparently for a large force. These positions may have been intended for use by the troops destroyed in the battle of the Bismarck Sea. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: The small enemy convoy that was attacked approaching Dobo March 15 by Allied planes has not been subsequently sighted. On March 16, Dobo was bombed and strafed, and a direct hit was scored on the radio station. Photographic reconnaissance March 13 at Surabaya, Java, revealed 23 merchant vessels in the main harbor area. One destroyer and some smaller patrol vessels were seen in 5 serviceable floating docks, and 3 merchant ships were refitting. On Tandjoeng Perak airdrome, 2 runways of 1,500 and 1,600 yards were noted, with 1 fighter, 5 single-engine bombers, and 13 medium bombers on the field. Den Pasar airdrome at Bali was apparently bogged, with no aircraft visible.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Submarine patrol lines are believed to be in the areas bounded by 55 to 60 N, 23 to 31 W and 53 to 58 N, 37 to 44 W. About 8 submarines, probably eastbound, are estimated in the area bounded by 48 to 51 N, 36 to 42 W. Other estimates include 1 in the east or central part of the Gulf of Mexico, 1 in the Yucatan Channel, 1 in the Windward Passage, 1 off the Venezuela coast, and 1 in the eastern Caribbean.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OAS Letter, 6-5-72

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DECLASSIFIED  
OAS Letter, 6-5-72

Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 8-3-72

~~SECRET~~  
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date -- 3-17-43 --  
Initials -- R.S.B. --

From: 1201 GCT, March 16, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, March 17, 1943

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 17, 1943.

No. 76.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: In the Kharkov area, SE and E of the city enemy forces have had further success in cutting off some Soviet units and pushing others back toward the Donets. Northwest and southwest of Kursk, the enemy's counteroffensive continues to gain ground. The 2 Soviet salients in the Sumy and Sevsk areas are the targets. Central Front: In the Smolensk area, enemy units continue to withdraw. Soviet forces are advancing toward the city from the northeast and east. Northern Front: South of Ilmen the enemy's front line along the Lovat River between Staraya Russa and Kholm was pierced by a strong Soviet attack, which was stopped after penetrating a few miles.

b. Western Europe

On the day of March 14, six FW-200 bombers from Bordeaux attacked Allied shipping off the Spanish coast. During the following night, 25 enemy aircraft were sighted off the northeast coast of England. Of 10 which attacked the coastal areas, 1 Ju-88 and 2 Do-217s were destroyed. AA fire encountered on recent night raids over western Europe included unusual bursts throwing off yellow particles which burned brightly for several seconds. These bursts were seen both during and apart from searchlight operations.

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

Correction: According to a corrected report from the source, 6 instead of 66 enemy bombers were operating over England on March 13-14 (G-2 Report No. 74 of March 15, par. 3, b).

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 15, the enemy withdrew from the pass which is between Djebel Bou Rdim and Djebel Sidi Ahmed, about 5 miles E of Djebel Abiod. Other enemy ground operations on all sectors were confined to patrolling. Enemy fighter planes made about 30 strafing sorties in the Sbeitla and Mateur areas. An enemy convoy of 2 merchant ships and 4 escorting vessels was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers NE of Bizerte, and 1 merchant ship suffered a direct hit. The enemy landing ground at Mezzouna was attacked twice by U.S. medium bombers. The target was well covered, and at least 12 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 15, a column of motor transport was successfully attacked by U.S. planes 15 miles N of Myitkyina. Bombing attacks were again directed against the Pazundaung, Myitnge, and Gokteik bridges; increased enemy AA fire was encountered.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 15, Munda and Vila were subjected to heavy attacks by dive-bombers. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs taken March 15 at But show the new landing strip serviceable, with a dispersal lane and blast bays completed. Reconnaissance of March 14 reveals a serviceable landing strip 4,000 feet long at Ubiil, New Britain (S of Open Bay). A communique reports that on March 16, Lae and Salamaua were subjected to a heavy, low-altitude attack by Allied planes. At Salamaua fires which were started in fuel depots spread and later merged into a general conflagration over the entire target area. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: In the Japanese raid March 15 on Darwin, reported yesterday, 5 enemy fighters and 2 bombers were shot down, 6 other fighters probably destroyed, and 3 fighters and 2 bombers damaged.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 55 to 65. A large number of submarines are believed patrolling in the area bounded by 53 to 58 N, 24 to 33 W. Five to 10 submarines

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OSD Letter, 6-8-74

are probably refueling in the vicinity of 51 N 29 W. It is estimated that 1 submarine is operating in the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico, 1 in the Yucatan Channel, 1 in the Windward Passage, and 1 off Aruba. One is possibly arriving in the eastern Caribbean.  
Pacific: Three subs were reported SW of Gasmata on March 14.

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

*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, 6-8-74

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6-8-74  
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SECRET  
OSD 10702

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
SECRET  
OSD 10702  
Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-18-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 75.

1. North American Theater

Greenland: On Germania Mountain in northeast Greenland, 2 enemy agents were reported seen on March 11. A Nazi uniform and equipment were discovered.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: Along the upper Donets in the Kharkov area, enemy units have further extended their river front by forcing Soviet troops back to the east and across the river. Kharkov has been recaptured by the enemy. Northwest of Kharkov enemy units continue their drive toward Belgorod; W of Belgorod enemy forces were halted by a Soviet counterattack. Along the northern part of this front the initiative remains in enemy hands. Central Front: In the Vyazma area, the withdrawal of the enemy continues at a slow pace. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area, the enemy was again thrown sharply on the defense by a fresh Soviet attack using all arms.

b. Western Europe

During the day of March 14 and the following night, enemy air activity over England consisted of light raids over the southeast and northeast coastal areas.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 13, an enemy attack in the Tamera area was repulsed. His forces occupied Djebel Sidi Ahmed, SE of

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SECRET  
3-9-72

Regraded Unclassified

Djebel Abiod. No enemy ground activity was reported in this area on March 14. In central Tunisia on March 13, a heavy armored force was reported moving northwest on the Sfax--Djebel Matleg road, and German tanks were observed moving southwest on the Sidi Bou Zid--Gafsa road. Italian infantry was reported on Djebel Goussa on March 14. Djebel Es Stah Pass was clear of enemy forces. In southern Tunisia, Axis reconnaissance units remained in the vicinity of Ksar Rhilane, but Kreddache and Hallouf had been evacuated. Extensive mining and demolition activities took place before the evacuation. On the night of March 13-14, an enemy convoy of 4 ships, escorted by destroyers, was successfully attacked off Pantelleria by RAF planes. One ship was sunk and 3 others were hit. On the 15th an enemy torpedo-plane attack on Allied shipping near Philippeville was driven off by fighter planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

Premier Tojo and General Okamura, C-in-C North China, visited Nanking on March 13. Tojo returned to Tokyo on March 16, via Shanghai. Five hundred Japanese troops were reported at Maingkwang on March 13. Enemy pressure increased March 14 in the Rathedaung area. Gokteik viaduct, S of Lashio, was successfully attacked by U.S. medium bombers. On March 13, during an attack on Pazundaung bridge near Rangoon, U.S. heavy bombers were attacked by new-type high-performance twin-engine enemy fighter planes.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 14, the Wewak area and the town of Tring (15 miles SE of Wewak) were bombed by Allied planes. Photographs of Wewak show 3 merchant vessels of from 1,000 to 7,000 tons, 2 small ships and 1 patrol boat (these 3 units have probably been in the harbor for some time), and 54 barges. Twenty-eight fighters were on the airdrome. At Kairiru Island (20 miles NW of Wewak), 5 float planes were observed. Photographs of Madang March 13 show a total of 30 blast bays. According to a communique, 15 enemy bombers attacked Allied positions at Oro Bay, causing slight damage. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken March 13 at Kaimana, Dutch New Guinea (on southwest coast between Kamrau and Bitsjara Bays), show a probable landing strip under construction. At Timika, photographs show the runway leveled to 1,500 yards and a cleared taxi dispersal loop. Reconnaissance of March 14 reported no shipping at Koepang or Dilli, on Timor. According to a communique, an enemy force of 25 bombers escorted by 24 fighters attacked Darwin before noon on March 15. Two bombers and 12 fighters were shot out of action by intercepting Allied fighters, and 3 other fighters and 2 bombers were badly damaged. The same

~~SECRET~~  
O&D Letter, 6-3-78

communicate reports that 3 medium enemy transports loaded with troops, approaching Dobo, were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Direct hits were scored on 2 of the ships, and heavy casualties were inflicted among troops packed on the decks.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: In the northeast Atlantic a large number of enemy submarines appear to be reforming patrol lines or returning to base, following recent attacks on convoys. The 2 U-boats reported on March 15 within 100 miles of 39 N 69 W are believed to have moved 3 degrees westward. One submarine is probably patrolling the central Gulf of Mexico, 1 the Yucatan Channel, and 1 the Windward Passage. An enemy submarine is believed in the Caribbean, N of Venezuela.

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

*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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O&D Letter, 6-3-78

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6-3-78

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SECRET  
OSD Letter, 6-8-70

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 6-8-70

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-15-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 74.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 14 the previously reported 14 enemy aircraft on the beach at Kiska Harbor were bombed and strafed by U.S. fighters, with hits observed in the target area. The Main Camp area and fighter strip were also bombed. On the same day a second flight of U.S. fighters strafed the beached aircraft, and hits were observed on from 3 to 6 of the enemy planes. Gun emplacements on Vulcan Point were also strafed. Little AA fire was met by the first attack mission, but in the second, AA fire was reported as the heaviest yet encountered.

2. Latin American Theater

Admiral Robert, French High Commissioner at Martinique, has again publicly reaffirmed his loyalty to Marshal Petain.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: At Kharkov enemy units have had further successes in the city, but defending Soviet units are still desperately holding to the southeastern section. Northwest of Kharkov, enemy forces driving in a northeasterly direction have taken the city of Borisovka and are now less than 30 miles from Belgorod. Further north along this front, enemy units have also made further slight gains. Central Front: In the Orel area, there appears to be no change. In the Vyazma area, enemy forces on a broad front have fallen back farther to the west. Soviet units now occupy a line from the upper Dnepr, 50 miles W of Vyazma, to the railroad junction 30 miles N of Kirov.

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6-8-72

Regraded Unclassified

b. Western Europe

On March 13, twelve enemy planes made a strafing attack on southwest England. On the night of March 13-14, enemy air activity showed an increase, with 66 bombers operating in scattered raids over the southwest coast.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 13, a light enemy attack 3 miles N of Bou Arada was repulsed. In central Tunisia small Axis tank movements were observed in the Sidi Bou Zid and Gafsa sectors. The enemy continues to hold positions in Gafsa and the areas to the south and east. Activity in the Mareth sector was limited to patrols. On the night of March 12-13, an enemy merchant vessel and a tanker were torpedoed off Palermo by RAF planes. On March 13, Axis fighter and air transport action over Tunisia showed an increase. Enemy bombers made 2 light attacks on Bone, and dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, were active against British positions in the Medenine area. Naples Harbor was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 10, one Italian and 3 German ships interned in Portuguese Goa, on the west coast of India, were burned by their crews. In the Akyab area, Japanese forces have advanced on the British flank N of Rathedaung after sharp fighting.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On the night of March 12-13, Kahili, Ballale, and Munda were subjected to light harassing raids by U.S. planes. During the morning of March 13, Vila was heavily bombed. New Guinea--  
New Britain Area: In the March 13 attack on the enemy convoy off Wewak, reported yesterday, results have been officially assessed at 1 cargo vessel last seen burning from bow to stern, 1 possible tanker believed sunk, and a direct hit forward on the deck of a large destroyer. Japanese ground forces are reported to have erected earthworks at Lababia Ridge, and also to be active between Guadalgasel and the Saddle area. Largely as the result of recent air raids, 237 Japanese were killed in the Wipainig, Mat Mat, and Garrison Hill areas. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 13, six enemy fighters intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane in the Babo area, and 1 enemy plane was destroyed. Correction: In the G-2 Report No. 73 of March 14, Par. 6, line 12, should read "and Lakunai airdrome 83 fighters, 6 dive-bombers, and 4 medium....."

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SECRET 3-78

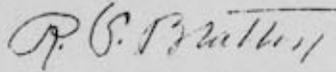
7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A large number of enemy submarines are operating N of  $50^{\circ}$  N and E of  $30^{\circ}$  W. In American coastal waters, 2 U-boats are believed within 100 miles of  $39^{\circ}$ N  $69^{\circ}$ W. Two are believed to be in the Yucatan Channel or the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and another is probably patrolling the Windward Passage. Single submarines are believed to be in the Aruba--Curacao area, off Cayenne, and near Cape San Roque. North Pacific: A submarine was sighted on March 14 near the southeast corner of Rat Island in the Aleutians.

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



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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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SECRET 6-3-78  
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SECRET 6-3-78

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SECRET  
OSD Letter 53-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
SECRET  
OSD Letter 53-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-14-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 73.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy counterattacks of local nature have broken up and delayed fresh Soviet attacks. Southern Front: Along the Mius and Donets there appears to be little fighting and no change. At Kharkov enemy forces within the city are engaged in stubborn battle against Soviet units which are trying desperately to regain the city. Northwest of the city enemy units from the direction of Poltava are driving in a northeasterly direction toward Kursk, while on their left other enemy units in the Sumy sector are pushing east. Northwest of Lgov and southwest of Orel the enemy is also advancing slowly. Central Front: In the Orel area fighting has died down. In the Vyazma sector the enemy continues to withdraw towards Smolensk. Northern Front: South of Ilmen fighting has lessened and there is little change in the situation.

b. Western Europe

On 13 March railroad yards at Amiens and other similar targets in this area were attacked by strong groups of B-17's. Enemy fighter opposition and AA fire were very poor. On the night of March 12-13 one Heinkle 111 was destroyed in enemy raid of 12 planes over New Castle area, and on the 12th, FW 190's bombed and strafed outskirts of London. On the same day, 6 FW 190's raided Salcombe, dropped 6 high explosives and strafed the town. On the night of March 12-13 Essen was bombed by a large force of RAF heavy bombers.

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OSD Letter 53-72

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#### 4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia, on March 12, the line from point about 5 miles NE of Medjez el Bab - Chassert Teffaha was clear of enemy forces, and the area 3 miles SW of Toukabeur was also reported clear. Enemy ground activity was limited to heavy artillery fire N of Djebel Mansour, and to patrolling S of that area. In central Tunisia, Axis forces were reported on Djebel Es Stah NE of Metlaoui. Activities in the Mareth sector were confined to patrolling. Four enemy bombers made reconnaissance off North African coast on 13 March. Enemy conducted air attacks on Allied shipping off Bone, Bougie and Algiers. One JU 88 was shot down over Bone, and one HE 111 considered a probable. A large number of enemy transport aircraft landed at Bizerte. Over Sousse 15 enemy fighters engaged an Allied bomber mission; one ME 109 was shot down two were probables, and one FW 190 was damaged. Two ME 109's were shot down over Enfidaville area in attempts to break up Allied bombing attack. Docks at Tunis were target of RAF Wellingtons, and many hits were observed in the target area.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

On March 8, docks and warehouses at Bassein, Burma, were damaged in an attack by U.S. planes. A new concentration of more than 30 Japanese planes is reported in northern Thailand. In central China (Ichang-Hankow area) approximately 10,000 Japanese troops are making limited attacks at various points with the probable objectives of (a) consolidating control of the Yangtze River and outlying rice areas between Ichang and Hankow, and (b) eliminating guerrilla activity.

#### 6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons area: During the night of March 11-12, two enemy planes bombed Guadalcanal without damage. Before dawn on March 12, Kahili, Ballale, Munda and Vila were subjected to light harassing raids. During the following night Munda was heavily raided and fires were started. New Guinea - New Britain Area: On the night of March 11-12, Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul was attacked by Allied planes but searchlights prevented observation of results. Photographs taken March 12 at Rabaul show 60 vessels in the harbor, 36 of which were merchant ships, and the balance composed of 6 destroyers, 3 patrol boats, 3 submarines, 3 tenders, 1 mine sweeper and 8 tankers. One flying boat and 6 float planes were also noted. At Malaguna strip and Lakunai airdrome 3 fighters, 6 dive bombers and 4 medium bombers were sighted. Partial coverage at Vunakanau showed 17 medium bombers and 41 medium bombers were on Rapopo airdrome. According to a late communique, an enemy convoy of 5 merchant ships escorted by 3 destroyers with fighter cover was sighted north

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

of Wewak on March 13. Subsequent attacks by Allied planes set 1 merchant vessel on fire and direct hits were scored on another. The attacks were reported continuing. This convoy may possibly be one of the two convoys sighted March 11 about 100 miles NE of Manus Island. At that time both convoys were moving northwest.  
NW Australia-Banda Sea Area: On March 12, Fulicoro airdrome on Timor was attacked by Allied planes. Out of 4 intercepting Zeros, 1 was shot down and another probably destroyed. A small motor vessel at Lautem, Timor, was damaged by cannon fire and personnel on the beach were strafed.

7. Pacific Theater - Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 28th Meridian: Activity of enemy submarines continues heaviest along the northern shipping lanes. From 10 to 15 submarines were estimated for the area bounded by 53 to 56 N and 40 to 46 W. A few submarines were reported in the Yucatan Channel-Windward Passage area. A ship was attacked in the Caribbean Sea N of Venezuela.

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

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MIS 319. 1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
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OSD Letter 5-3-72

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

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SECRET  
OSD Letter,

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
SECRET  
OSD Letter, 6-8-78

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-13-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 72.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 11, five enemy single- and twin-float planes unsuccessfully attacked a U.S. heavy bomber over Kiska. The submarine base at Kiska was bombed, with one hit observed. Enemy AA and installations on North Head were apparently seriously damaged by the bombing of March 10. Photographs indicate the removal or destruction of the ramp and south hangar at Kiska Harbor. The fighter strip on Kiska is now estimated to be 2,000 feet in length.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: It is reported that German transport planes and gliders are continuing operations from the Crimea, transporting supplies to and evacuating troops from the Taman Peninsula. Southern Front: Along the Mius and Donets fronts, artillery duels and fighting of local importance took place, with the heaviest skirmish in the Izyum sector. At Kharkov, enemy forces continue their offensive and have entered the city from several sides. Along the northern part of this front, the initiative remains in enemy hands, and Soviet units have been forced back in several places. Central Front: In the Orel area, enemy counterattacks have restored some of his broken lines. In the Vyazma area the enemy continues to withdraw toward Smolensk. Northern Front: South of Ilmen, heavy fighting continues with little change in the situation.

b. Western Europe

On the day of March 11, twenty FW-190s made a low-level attack on southern England, causing some damage. Two of the raiders

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were destroyed by AA fire. During the following night, 15 enemy aircraft made an ineffective raid over central England, losing 4 planes. The same night a large formation of RAF bombers attacked Stuttgart. On March 12, the railroad yards at Rouen were the target for a strong force of B-17s. Slight AA fire and little fighter reaction were encountered.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 11, three unsuccessful enemy attacks were made in the Tamera area. In the Ousseltia area, enemy resistance to Allied operations was weak. His evacuation of Metlaoui, SW of Gafsa, is confirmed. In southern Tunisia, Axis forces that attacked Fighting French positions at Ksar Rhilane on March 10 withdrew that night, leaving 18 vehicles and 7 guns behind. On March 12, an enemy convoy was attacked by Allied bombers off southern Sicily. Three of the escorting planes were destroyed, and hits were observed on 4 Siebel ferries, 1 of which blew up. An enemy air formation unsuccessfully attacked Allied shipping off Bone. During the night of March 11-12 and on the following day, railroads and motor transport in Sicily were raided by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 10, three enemy fighters were destroyed during attacks upon U.S. bombers returning from a successful raid against Mingaladon airdrome. The Pazundaung, Gokteik, and Myitnge bridges in Burma were bombed, with results undetermined. Japanese infiltration continues along the British flank from Paletwa to Rathedaung, some of the enemy forces having come overland from the Chindwin Valley.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 11, the enemy airfields at Ballale, Kahili, and Vila were subjected to harassing raids. Sightings in the Buin--Tonolei area included 1 heavy cruiser, 3 light cruisers, and 6 cargo vessels. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the enemy air attack of March 11 at Oro Bay, reported yesterday, the Japanese lost 9 fighters shot down and 3 fighters and 2 bombers probably destroyed. Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul and the airdrome at Finschhafen were bombed by Allied planes. In the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, 2 probable heavy cruisers, 1 destroyer, and 8 cargo vessels were sighted. Nineteen bombers were seen on the airdrome. Two convoys of 5 vessels each, with escorts, were reported 100 miles NE of Manus Island. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken March 10 at Namlea, Buru Island, show a new runway and blast bays being cleared, with the main runway probably serviceable. According to a communique, on March 12 an enemy cargo ship near the wharf at Ambon

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received a direct hit in an attack by Allied planes. Of the 8 enemy fighters intercepting, 4 were reported shot out of action.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 80 to 85. About two-thirds of these are operating N of 52 N along the shipping lanes. Four are reported in the Yucatan Channel--Windward Passage area.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution  
DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 16-8-78

DECLASSIFIED  
SECRET 16-8-78

Regraded Unclassified

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter 6-3-74  
**SECRET**

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-12-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 71.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 9, two enemy destroyers were sighted off Holtz Bay, Attu. One was torpedoed, with unreported results. Photographic reconnaissance revealed 11 single and 3 double float-type fighter planes near the aircraft hangar at Kiska Harbor. On March 10, Kiska Main Camp received bomb damage from U.S. attack, and hits were scored on North Head positions. Antiaircraft fire was exceptionally heavy, with new gun positions reported W of Gertrude Cove.

2. Latin American Theater

The Government of Chile has ordered the filing of sworn statements covering all Axis-held or controlled securities and funds in Chile, preliminary to a general freezing of Axis assets.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, the enemy continues to defend against fresh Soviet attacks from the northeast. Southern Front: Along the Mius and Donets fronts, there were only local skirmishes. In the battle for Kharkov, the enemy's offensive continues to develop toward the north and has included the town of Akhtyrka, which Soviet units have been forced to abandon. Along the northern end of this front in the Sumy and Sevsk areas, the enemy has gone over to the offensive and is pushing Soviet forces back toward the north-south, Bryansk--Lgov--Kharkov railroad. This new offensive appears to be limited in scope, with Kursk as a possible objective. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues with little change in the situation. In front of Moscow, Vyazma is reported to have been evacuated by the enemy. Axis forces in this area continue to fall back in the direction of Smolensk. Northern Front: The weight

of fighting has shifted from the Staraya Russa area south to the Kholm area; however, the entire front S of Ilmen is under strong Soviet pressure, which keeps the enemy on the defense to protect his northern anchor near Leningrad.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 10 an enemy attack in the Tamera sector was repulsed. Sidi Mahmoud, about 2 miles SW of Goubellat, was clear of enemy forces. In central Tunisia, Axis artillery shelled Sidi Bou Zid. Six JU-88s were active in the Algiers area, and 6 Italian torpedo planes made unsuccessful attacks on Allied shipping between Philippeville and Bougie. El Aouina and La Marsa airdromes were bombed by 2 formations of U.S. heavy bombers, and a number of JU-52s were left burning on the field at La Marsa. About 20 enemy fighters opposed each formation. Axis positions at Gafsa were heavily bombed by U.S. light bombers. In the southern sector, a force of 30 enemy armored cars accompanied by artillery surrounded and attacked the desert position held by the Fighting French forces under General Le Clerc at Ksar Rhilane, 45 miles due W of Fom Tatahouine and 55 miles SW of Mareth. Enemy dive-bombers operating in support of this attack were diverted by RAF Spitfires. Axis fighter-bombers attacked Allied ground units in this area 6 times during the day. By 1610Z, the French positions were still intact, but enemy artillery had approached to within 1,000 yards of the main French concentrations. Four enemy planes were destroyed in this action.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 10, a force of 10 Japanese dive-bombers, escorted by 12 fighters, were intercepted near the Russell Islands by U.S. planes, and lost 3 fighters and 1 dive-bomber. Sightings in the Buin area included 4 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, and 7 cargo ships. Photographs showed 60 fighters and 4 bombers at Kahili, 6 fighters at Ballale, 4 fighters and 4 bombers at Buka, 19 float Zeros at Faisi, 1 fighter at Munda, and no planes at Vila. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Before dawn on March 10, Japanese shipping at Wewak was attacked by Allied planes, and 1 vessel was left burning. According to a late communique, a force of 24 enemy bombers escorted by 16 fighters attacked Allied positions at Oro Bay. The enemy was driven off, with 14 planes reported shot out of action. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 10, Saumlaki, in the Tanimbar Islands, was attacked by Allied planes, AA fire was silenced,

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

and probable hits were scored on the wharf area. An enemy merchant vessel was set on fire by an Allied reconnaissance plane off Buton Island in the Celebes.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at approximately 70. Major concentrations continued along northern shipping lanes. Several submarines were reported in the vicinity of the Azores. Submarines are believed patrolling in the Yucatan Channel--Windward Passage area.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72  
~~SECRET~~

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-11-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B

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

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

No. 70.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 9 the Main Camp area at Kiska suffered damage from a medium-altitude bombing attack by U.S. planes.

2. Latin American Theater

Germany is reported to have offered to exchange 35 Mexican diplomats, seized in Vichy and now interned in Germany, in return for 400 crew members of German ships interned in Mexico.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, enemy units have been further constricted by the Soviet column astride the railroad to the northeast. This column has captured the town of Krasnoarmeiskaya. Southern Front: Along the Mius and Donets fronts, small-scale local fighting continues. At Kharkov the enemy has closed in to the outskirts of the city from the south and west, while his detachments have cut the most important railroad and road communications. The battle continues, with the initiative and advantage in enemy hands. Central Front: At Orel the intensity of the fighting has again increased. Enemy units are still strongly defending their Bryansk--Orel springboard. In the Vyazma sector, in small-scale rear-guard action, enemy units have been forced back along the 3 railroads from the southeast, northeast, and north, until Red Army forces are now 16, 24, and 30 miles, respectively, from the city. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area, enemy forces continue a stiff resistance to the Soviet offensive, which has temporarily slackened in power. In the far north, the enemy bombed Murmansk and the port area intensively.

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b. Western Europe

On the night of March 9-10, enemy fighter-bombers made several light raids over England. During the same night, Munich was attacked by a large force of RAF planes.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 9, enemy artillery was active in the Tamera sector. In central Tunisia the enemy evacuated Ousseltia. An Axis reconnaissance force mined Kef el Ahmar Pass and withdrew. The enemy was forced to evacuate Tozeur and probably Kriz. He is reported to have retired from Metlaoui on March 10. There was patrol action only in the Mareth sector on March 9. On March 9, light formations of enemy torpedo planes and bombers attacked Allied shipping off Algiers. In the Hallouf area, enemy fighters were active in opposition to RAF fighter attacks on Axis motor transport. Enemy fighter-bombers twice attacked Medenine, and a third attempt was driven off by RAF fighters. In northern Tunisia, Axis motor transport and installations were successfully attacked by Allied light bombers and fighters.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese forces numbering about 2,700 have been active in northern Burma. Units of these forces have penetrated 10 miles N of Shingbuiyang and to within 40 miles of Fort Hertz. Eighteen hundred Japanese troops are reported in the Wuntho area. Enemy advances in the Kaladan Valley threaten the British flank N of Rathedaung. In the last few days, Japanese troops in the Akyab and Myitkyina areas have been subjected to heavy Allied air attacks.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 9, enemy airfields at Munda, Vila, Ballale, and Kahili were again subjected to harassing raids by U.S. planes. Sightings included 8 cargo ships in the Buin--Tonolei area, and a cargo ship apparently burning 22 miles NW of Pukupuna Point. Photographs taken March 9 show 51 fighters and 2 bombers at Kahili, 5 fighters and 3 bombers at Buka, and 9 float Zeros at Faisi. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Nine Zeros intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane near Gasmata, and 4 enemy planes were shot down. Clearing and construction work was noted at the airfield on Manus Island, but the runway is still unserviceable. Seven enemy fighters were seen at Malahang airdrome. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of March 8 reveal a preliminary clearing for a new airdrome at Langgoer, 2 miles SW of Toeal in the Kei Islands.

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7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 28th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 55 to 60, with activity in general confined to the shipping lanes. Two U-boats are believed patrolling the Windward Passage--Yucatan Channel area, and one of these may have entered the Gulf of Mexico. On March 9, a submarine attack was made on shipping off Cayenne. North Pacific: In Amchitka waters, a submarine was observed about 10 miles E of East Cape, and a submarine contact was made 15 miles E of Constantine Harbor. A possible submarine was reported between Great Sitkin and Adak.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
SECRET  
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-10-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 69.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 7 enemy installations on Attu Island were bombed and strafed. On the next day Kiska North Head positions received a heavy bombing attack, with many hits observed in the target area. Aerial photographs taken March 7 show the fighter strip at Kiska 4/5 completed and now 1,800 feet long. On North Head, photographs show a trench system 475 feet in length and 2 new 4-gun AA batteries.

2. Latin American Theater

The Spanish Minister to Costa Rica has notified the Foreign Minister of that country that Germany desires to return to Costa Rica a number of enemy aliens who were deported from Costa Rica to the United States and are now in Germany. The Germans are believed to be part or all of a group of 22 who were repatriated in the Drottningholm 9 months ago, after having been interned temporarily in this country.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead some enemy units have been evacuated to Kerch; however, there remain sufficient Axis forces to maintain the present positions, provided the weight of Soviet attacks does not greatly increase. Southern Front: In the Donets bend, fighting of local significance took place SW of Voroshilovgrad, with the enemy still on the offensive. In the Kharkov sector, enemy units have approached to within a few miles of the city. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues with no apparent change in the situation. In front of Moscow, the enemy continues to retreat in the direction of Smolensk and Vyazma. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area,

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Regraded Unclassified

the enemy has been forced back a little, SE of the town; however, no serious breach in the line has occurred as yet.

b. Western Europe

During the day of March 8, Rennes and Rouen were attacked by large formations of U.S. heavy bombers with fighter escort. Strong fighter reaction was encountered, but AA fire was slight. Preliminary reports indicate that 29 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 9 probably destroyed. On the night of March 8-9, Nuremburg was heavily bombed by RAF planes.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Enemy activities in the Mareth sector were extremely limited on March 8. The estimated enemy tank losses March 6 to March 8 were 50. The enemy is preparing 2 new defense lines in the area: one extends from Djebel Tebaga to Djebel Maleb and covers the western approach to Gabes, while the other runs from the sea to the high ground near Djebel Fatnassa, N of Gabes. No ground activity was reported in northern and central Tunisia. On March 8, an enemy convoy off Cape Bon was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. The combat with enemy escort planes resulted in Axis losses of 19 planes destroyed and 12 probably destroyed, without loss of Allied aircraft.

5. Asiatic Theater

A communique reports that Japanese troops have crossed the Yangtze at several points between Yoyang and Ichang.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 8, enemy airfields at Kahili, Ballale, Munda, and Vila were subjected to harassing raids by U.S. planes. Some bombs were also dropped at Rekata Bay. A heavy cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 5 cargo ships were sighted in the Buin--Tonolei area. New Guinea--New Britian Area: In New Guinea on March 8, a flight of 9 enemy bombers escorted by 13 fighters attacked Allied shipping in Porlock Harbor. Bombs were also dropped at Oro Bay. Intercepting Allied planes destroyed 1 enemy bomber and 1 fighter. Photographs taken March 8 of Alexishafen and Madang airdromes show new dispersal lanes and blast bays under construction. A communique reports that on March 9 a flight of 26 Japanese bombers escorted by 21 fighters bombed the airdrome at Wau, causing little damage and few casualties. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: The enemy airfield at Fulloro, on Timor, was attacked March 8 by Allied planes, and at least 1 enemy plane was destroyed on the ground.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at approximately 60.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 7-3-74

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OSD Letter, ~~SECRET~~

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Let. SEC 5-8-78

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-9-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

From: 1201 March 8, 1943  
To: 1200 March 9, 1943

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

No. 68.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 7, the Main Camp area at Kiska suffered damage from a bombing attack by U.S. fighters.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: Except in the Mius sector, enemy units, in actions of local character, continue on the offensive in an effort to better their positions and clear the Donbas. In the Kharkov area, enemy units are approaching the city from the west and south. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues, with the enemy's position under heavy assault from three sides and his situation deteriorating. In front of Moscow, enemy units continue to fall back on Smolensk and Vyazma. Northern Front: In the heaviest fighting of the entire front, enemy forces S of Ilmen continue to take a heavy toll of attacking mechanized Soviet forces and aircraft. There appears to be little change in the new Staraya Russa line.

b. Western Europe

During the past week, enemy air activity has increased over England, rising from small-scale individual attacks to occasional flights of 30 or more aircraft.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 7, the enemy was digging in E of Sidi Askeur, NE of the Oued Zarga, and 7 miles SW of Sedjenane.

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Regraded Unclassified

Enemy infantry and artillery were observed moving from the north to the central sector. In southern Tunisia, Moulares is believed occupied by Italians. The enemy has retired from Redeyef. On March 7 Axis armored forces that failed in their attempt to envelop British positions in front of the Mareth Line on the preceding day began to withdraw. Late on the 7th, the 21st Panzer Division had withdrawn to the Zelten area, and elements of the 10th Panzer Division were approaching Gabes. Elements of the German 90th Light Division that advanced through the northern portion of the fortifications were stopped about 3 miles east of the Mareth Line. Early estimates of German tank losses on March 6 and 7 are placed at 33. On March 7, large formations of enemy fighters were active against British forward elements and landing grounds in the Mareth sector. An enemy convoy of 3 merchant vessels and about 6 naval escorts was attacked between Tunis and Sicily by U.S. bombers. Two of the merchant ships were sunk and two other vessels left on fire. Five escorting Axis planes were shot down. A second attack on the convoy was made by U.S. heavy bombers in the Gulf of Tunis, where 1 ship was sunk, 2 others were left burning, and 2 enemy planes were destroyed. A large enemy ship in Sousse Harbor, as well as port installations, were hit during a bombing attack.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

By March 6, Japanese forces had reoccupied Shinbwiyang, 110 miles NW of Myitkyina, and Kyauktaw, 45 miles north of Akyab. A 5,000-ton Japanese vessel was observed sunk at the mouth of the Rangoon River. Japanese shipping and navigation aids off the south Burma coast were attacked by U.S. planes.

#### 6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 7, the enemy airfields at Ballale, Kahili, and Vila were again bombed by U.S. planes. Photographs of that date show 3 fighters and 4 bombers at Buka; 35 fighters and 1 bomber at Kahili; 5 fighters at Ballale; and 5 fighters and 2 bombers at Munda. Partial coverage at Faisi showed 5 float planes and 1 four-engine flying boat. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An enemy medium bomber and 1 fighter plane were reported shot down in an attack on Allied shipping in Oro Bay. Extensive construction work was noted on a landing strip at But (30 miles WNW of Wewak), and a new landing strip was reported at Dagur (21 miles NW of Wewak). Photographs of Rabaul taken March 7 show 63 vessels, including 9 destroyers, 2 tenders, 1 mine-layer, and 51 merchant vessels. At Vunakanau, 6 fighters and 42 medium bombers were on the airdrome, and at Lakunai there were 63 fighters and 15 medium bombers. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

March 7, an enemy reconnaissance plane was shot down near Darwin by Allied fighters. An enemy float plane ineffectually bombed Merauke on SW Dutch New Guinea. Toeal, in the Kei Islands, was twice raided by Allied planes.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26 Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 67. Approximately 40 of these are N of 50 N. Seven are estimated patrolling within 300 miles of 30 N and 37 W; 4 are believed in the Windward Passage-Yucatan Channel area. Pacific: On March 5, one hostile submarine was reported near Morobe Harbor and 5 off Gasmata.

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

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Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72  
~~SECRET~~

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-8-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 March 7, 1943  
To: 1200 March 8, 1943

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

No. 67.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

In an effort to increase national unity in Cuba, 2 members of the ABC opposition party and, for the first time in Cuban history, one Communist have been included in the new cabinet. The Autentico Party, a third opposition party, is not represented.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead the enemy continues to defend his position successfully in small-scale fighting. Southern Front: North of Taganrog along the Mius, artillery duels continue. Southwest of Voroshilovgrad the enemy in mechanized counterattacks somewhat improved his positions. South of Kharkov the enemy's counteroffensive continues to force Soviet units back in the direction of the upper Donets. The enemy has further compressed Soviet units cut off in the Krasnograd area. Along the northern part of this front and at Orel, the enemy has been forced to counterattack at various points in order to maintain his precarious position in the narrow Bryansk--Orel salient. Central Front: In front of Moscow enemy units are falling back on Vyazma and Smolensk from the east and northeast. Between Rzhev and Vyazma, Soviet forces have recaptured the town of Sychevka about 50 miles S of Rzhev. Northern Front: In the Staraya Russa area, the enemy successfully defended his position against repeated Soviet attacks of some weight. South of Ladoga the enemy improved his position slightly in local counterattacks.

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b. Western Europe

On the night of March 5-6, Essen was bombed by a large force of RAF planes. AA fire was intense and fairly accurate. On March 4, ten FW-200s from Bordeaux made an attack on Allied shipping off the west coast of Spain. A redistribution of enemy single-engine fighters has been noted in western France, with the effect of strengthening the defense of the submarine bases on the west coast of France.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 6, enemy patrols were active SW of Sedjenane. Axis forces appear to have withdrawn E of the Goubellat--Bou Arada road. In central Tunisia, the enemy holds positions on hills N and S of Pichon. The area W of Djebel Seagdal--Djebel Sidi Kralif was clear of enemy. Beginning at dawn and continuing throughout the day of March 6, Axis armored units in the Mareth sector engaged in an offensive apparently intended to flank the British positions facing the line. The attack came from the vicinity of Toujane and Hallouf, and was directed on Medenine. A total of 76 Axis tanks was observed in the battle area. By the end of the day, all Axis thrusts had been repulsed and no British positions lost. In the Mareth Line proper, there were indications that Axis infantry was preparing for offensive action. Enemy dive-bombers made some 50 sorties against Allied tanks in southern Tunisia, and 20 ME-210s attacked Nefta. Enemy installations and motor transport in the Gafsa, Sbeitla, and Pont du Fahs areas were effectively bombed by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 6, a force of enemy dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked Allied positions in the Russell Island Group, and lost 4 bombers. Enemy planes also attacked Tulagi and Guadalcanal. Enemy airfields at Kahili and Ballale were attacked by U.S. planes, and large fires were started. Munda field was also heavily bombed by a force of U.S. planes. The runway there was reported unserviceable as a result of the naval shelling on March 5. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 6, nine Japanese bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, raided the Vivigani runway on Goodenough Island. No damage or casualties resulted. Enemy positions in the Guadalgasel area were bombed and heavily strafed. A new landing strip is reported 2 or 3 miles N of Madang. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 6, an enemy reconnaissance plane was again over the Darwin area, and another over Drysdale Mission area. Toeal,

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in the Kei Islands, was bombed by Allied planes.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 70 to 80. Up to 20 of these are in the area bounded by 49 N to 56 N and 37 W to 48 W, and 10 to 15 in the area bounded by 52 N to 57 N and 26 W to 33 W. Up to 4 are believed operating in the Windward Passage--Yucatan Channel area. Pacific: On March 5, an enemy submarine was reported near the SE end of Sta. Isabel Island, Solomons. Another was sighted March 6 off Gasmata.

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

*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  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-7-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 66.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report. Correction: In the Monthly G-2 Summary (March 2), Par. 1, a, line 15, change "fighters" to "freighters."

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, fighting of indecisive character continues, with the enemy on the defensive. Southern Front: West of Rostov, Soviet forces resulted in local successes. Local actions also took place W of Kursk, where the enemy counterattacked with tank units. On the northern flank of this front, enemy forces were being pressed back W of Sevsk. Central and Northern Fronts: The town of Gzhatsk, an important enemy strongpoint, was captured by Soviet forces. The enemy position at Vyazma is seriously affected by the capture of Gzhatsk. The battle for Orel continues.

b. Western Europe

On March 6, Brest and Lorient were heavily bombed by U.S. planes. AA fire over both targets was moderate to intense, and enemy fighter reaction was moderate. On February 26, when U.S. bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven, the enemy AA fire was in a barrage pattern. Five black bursts released parachutes about 8 feet in diameter. An 8"x10" box was suspended from each parachute. This was the third incident of this nature. On the following day, U.S. aircraft dispatched to attack Brest received a deceptive order from enemy sources recalling the bombers from the attack. Another group of bombers

encountered about 50 small bombs in clusters dropped by FW-190s from about 150 feet above. Enemy planes continue to be sighted in various colors.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On March 4, considerable movement of Axis motor transport in the Mareth sector, particularly along the southern flank of the line, was observed. Appearance of 60 tanks S of Toujane indicated reinforcement of enemy armored strength. On March 5, Axis activities continued to increase and small enemy parties were engaged at many points throughout the area. In northern Tunisia on March 5, there was no enemy contact NE of Tamera to SW of Sedjenane. A weak enemy attack 5 miles NNW of Munchar was repulsed. In central Tunisia he withdrew from Pichon but continues to hold Hadjeb el Aïoun, Faid Pass and Metlaoui. The press reports that the enemy heavily attacked the British 8th Army before dawn on March 6. During the night of March 4-5 and the following day, all air activity was impeded by bad weather.

5. Asiatic Theater

Seven Japanese fighters have been destroyed in western Burma by RAF planes since March 5. Reports indicate that no shipping has entered or left Rangoon Harbor since February 27.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 5, Japanese positions at Munda and Buin were bombed. On the same night enemy bases at Munda and Vila were bombarded by U.S. naval vessels. Enemy surface vessels attempted to drive off our bombardment group, and in the ensuing engagement 2 large Japanese destroyers were sunk. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On March 5, the enemy airfield at Lae and the strip at Malahang were attacked by Allied aircraft. Three Zeros, attempting interception, were shot down and another was damaged. A new 1600-yard landing strip and a large enemy camp were observed 2 miles E of Wewak. The Japanese convoy recently destroyed off the New Guinea coast is believed to have consisted of 3 light cruisers, 7 destroyers, and 12 transports and cargo vessels. It is probable that the ground forces being convoyed were the 51st Division, and possibly a part of the 20th Division. Four enemy submarines were reported off Cape Beechey (New Britain) on March 5.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at approximately 60.

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

*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  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD REF ID: A66878

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-6-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 65.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units successfully counterattacked a Soviet force which attempted to outflank them on the ice of the Sea of Azov. Southern Front: North of Taganrog action was reduced to artillery duels. In the Donets the enemy's counteroffensive gained more ground, extending their river front to the east to include the towns of Proletarsk and Lisichansk. South of Kharkov in hard fighting, enemy encircling forces continue to compress the Red Army unit entrapped in the Krasnograd area. On the northern flank of this front, enemy units have been forced back in the Sevsk area between the 2 strongly defended east-west railroad lines to Bryansk and Kursk. This Soviet-held salient, like the Sumy salient, can become a trap if the enemy succeeds in keeping Orel. Central and Northern Fronts: The battle for Orel continues, with the outcome still in doubt. Enemy forces in the town are defending themselves from 3 sides and are only able to hold open the railroad and highway life-line to Bryansk. Southwest of Rzhev the enemy has fallen back across the Osuga River about 25 miles away. In the Staraya Russa area, the fighting is the heaviest of the entire line from Leningrad to Taganrog. Enemy units are fighting desperately to hold this vital railhead and the pass through this marshy area.

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b. Western Europe

Some German armored units, dive-bombers, and bombers have been concentrated along the French--Spanish border in the Bayonne--Dax--Pau area. Their present mission is believed to be defensive, against possible Allied landings between Hendaye and Bordeaux. On the night of March 3-4, two light air raids were made over the London--Essex area, with a loss of 2 enemy planes. During the same night, Hamburg was heavily bombed by the RAF. Sixteen enemy planes were destroyed on March 3 during operations connected with raids by U.S. bombers over Hamm and Rotterdam.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 4, there was heavy street fighting in Sedjenane. An enemy infantry and tank attack on the Beja--Mateur road N of Munchar was repulsed. Italian patrols were active at Dret Mannsoura SW of Ousseltia. In southern Tunisia, Axis forces continued to hold Faid Pass and Djebel Rechaib, 5 miles to the south. Enemy evacuation of Nefta is confirmed. The retirement of Axis forces from Pichon on March 5 is reported. On March 4 in the northern part of the Mareth Line, 3 Italian infantry units followed by 30 Axis tanks attacked the outpost line of the British forces in that area. The outposts fell back, but artillery fire stopped the enemy advance. Much enemy motor-transport movement and other activities were observed in the triangle Mareth--Matmata--Gabes. On March 4, an increase in Axis air activity, including some bombing, was noted in northern Tunisia. About 90 enemy planes were sighted during the day. Some 18 enemy dive-bombers with 10 fighter escort planes were intercepted in the Sedjenane area. Northeast of Bizerte, a convoy of 6 enemy ships with air cover was attacked by U. S. heavy bombers. Four of the ships were sunk and 2 damaged. The enemy airdromes at Tunis and Gabes were heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Twelve enemy fighters attacked the bomber formation over Tunis, but no contacts were made in the Gabes area. On the night of March 3-4, a 7,000-ton merchant ship was torpedoed NW of Palermo by RAF planes. Messina was heavily bombed on March 3, and on the following day Naples was attacked by U.S. planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 4, enemy airfields at Kahili and Ballale were again bombed by U.S. planes. Photographs on March 3 showed 5

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fighters and 3 bombers at Buka; 33 fighters and 3 bombers at Kahili; 6 fighters and a bomber at Ballale, and 17 float planes and 1 four-engine flying boat at Faisi. Photographs disclosed no planes at Vila, and partial coverage of Munda showed only 1 bomber. Only 2 destroyers and 4 cargo ships were sighted in the Buin--Faisi area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 4, lifeboats and barges from the destroyed enemy convoy of 22 vessels were attacked and sunk by Allied planes, and 4 enemy aircraft were destroyed. In the attacks March 4 on Lae airdrome and the strip at Malahang, latest reports are that 6 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and 3 others probably destroyed, while air actions accounted for 6 enemy planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged. On the morning of March 4, forty enemy fighters were seen taking off at Gasmata, with other fighters on the landing strip. Photographs of Kavieng, New Ireland, showed new dispersal lanes under construction and a taxiway to the wharf almost completed. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 4, an enemy reconnaissance plane was over Darwin.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Submarines operating in this area are estimated at 63 to 68. Concentrations continued heavy along northern shipping lanes, and there was a small concentration SW of the Azores. One submarine is believed operating off Cape Hatteras, one in Windward Passage, and 2 in the Jamaica--Yucatan Channel area. Pacific: On March 3, a submarine was reported NE of the Phoenix Islands.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter 6-3-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
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OSD Letter 6-3-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-5-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, March 4, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, March 5, 1943

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

No. 64.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 4, the Kiska Main Camp area and a beached freighter in the harbor were bombed by U.S. planes.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban, small-scale fighting of indecisive character continues, with the enemy on the defensive. Southern Front: North of Taganrog, rain and muddy conditions are rapidly reaching a state where all large-scale military operations must cease. Along the middle and upper Donets, the enemy has extended his offensive front, recaptured Slavyansk, and recovered a great part of his standard-gauge railroad line to Voroshilovgrad. South of Kharkov the enemy has succeeded in cutting off a Soviet unit which threatened Dnepropetrovsk. Heavy fighting continues as the Red Army endeavors to extract these forces. West of Kursk the enemy appears to be defending a north-south line along the Bryansk--Lgov--Kharkov railroad. Central Front: In the Orel battle the enemy appears to be holding a solid defense line N and E of the city, while on the south he has been forced to counterattack in order to restore his lines. In the Rzhev area, enemy units have abandoned their last positions along the Velikie Luki--Rzhev railroad.

b. Western Europe

On the day of March 4, the railroad yards at Hamm were attacked by U.S. heavy bombers, and direct hits were noted on the target. No AA fire or fighter opposition was encountered during

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the attack, but 29 enemy planes intercepted the bombers over Holland on the return. During the same day, another heavy bomber attack was made on the ship yards at Rotterdam. Only moderate AA fire and weak fighter reaction were encountered. Preliminary reports on these operations indicate that 14 enemy planes were destroyed.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia enemy attacks in the Sedjenane area continued on March 3 despite heavy casualties. North and east of Medjez el Bab, enemy patrols were active and troop movements were observed. In central Tunisia, the enemy withdrew from Hadjeb el Aioun, leaving mined areas. The enemy holds a line from Faid south to Rebou. Gafsa appears deserted. Considerable Axis motor-transport movement was observed in the Mareth Line sector. On March 3, twelve ME-109s intercepted during a U.S. bombing attack on El Aouina airdrome. About 15 enemy fighters made a reconnaissance flight over Malta.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 3, Japanese planes were active in the Akyab area and made a reconnaissance flight over eastern Bengal. Bridges, docks, and railway yards in Rangoon, Mandalay, and Maymyo were effectively bombed by Allied air units.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 3, enemy airfields at Kahili, Ballale, Vila, and Munda were subjected to a series of attacks by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 3, the Japanese convoy in the Huon Gulf was subjected to repeated Allied air attacks, which resulted in the sinking of all ships except 2 destroyers. According to a late communique, these last 2 destroyers were sunk the following morning. A total of 10 warships and 12 transports were destroyed, and an estimated 15,000 enemy troops perished. In these attacks, March 3, a total of 40 enemy fighter planes were definitely destroyed, and 15 more probably destroyed. Lae airdrome was subjected to heavy air attacks and 6 more enemy fighters were shot down. A communique reports that on March 4 Lae was again attacked, and 6 enemy fighters and some fuel trucks were destroyed on the ground. Thirty enemy fighters intercepted our covering force, and 17 enemy planes were shot down. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 3, Dobo, in the Aroe Islands, and Toeal, in the Kei Islands, were subjected to heavy air attacks by Allied planes.

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7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area were estimated at approximately 60. Pacific: On March 3, two enemy submarines were reported 5 miles N of the mouth of the Mambare River (eastern New Guinea).

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-4-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 4, 1943.

No. 63.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front : In the Kuban bridgehead the enemy remains on the defensive. Fresh Soviet attacks failed to gain appreciable ground. Southern Front: North of Taganrog along the Mius the enemy again repulsed local Soviet attacks. Along the middle Donets in the Izyum area, the enemy's limited counteroffensive has reached the river on a broad front. The right flank of the offensive threatens the Soviet bridgehead across the Donets in the area SW of Voroshilovgrad. In the Kharkov area enemy units apparently have changed to the offensive NW and S of the city. The scope of this offensive is not revealed as yet; however, should it be coupled with the Izyum offensive, it can develop into a pincer on Kharkov. West of Kursk the enemy has been forced back by a renewed Soviet attack of undetermined strength which has carried to the railroad junction at Lgov. This in turn threatens the enemy's drive in the Sumy area NW of Kharkov. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues. In strong defensive fighting the enemy is trying to repair holes in his lines made by determined Soviet assaults NW and SW of the city. On the northern end of this front the enemy's new line of defense is not yet revealed, as Rzhev has long been the northern anchor.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In central Tunisia on March 2, Kef el Ahmar Pass, Sidi Bou Zid and the road for 12 miles SW was clear of enemy troops. Heavy eastward transport movement was observed on Faid--Sfax road,

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and to SE on the Gafsa-- Gabes road. Fires were observed in El Guettar and Gafsa. In northern Tunisia a light enemy attack in the Sidi Nsir area was repulsed. The Axis is strengthening positions in the Mareth Line, particularly in the vicinity of Arram. On March 2, enemy planes heavily bombed Allied positions N of Bou Arada. About 15 enemy fighters attacked U.S. bombers raiding the port at La Goulette Harbor. Tunis Harbor was heavily bombed and enemy positions in the Mateur area was twice bombed by U.S. planes. Targets in the Mareth Line were attacked by RAF planes, which encountered 9 enemy fighters. Twelve enemy planes were destroyed during the day.

5. Asiatic Theater

Shinbuiyang, on the Ledo-Mogaung road, was occupied by a small enemy force on February 28. Myitkyina was bombed effectively by Allied planes on March 2. The Japanese were observed engaging in river-crossing activity on the Salween at Chitacho, 35 miles SE of Lungling. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of shipping was observed at Hong Kong on February 27. One cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 3 submarines were in drydock.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of March 2, the Japanese convoy of 7 probable destroyers and 7 merchant vessels was attacked N of Cape Gloucester by Allied planes. Two medium merchant vessels and 1 destroyer were sunk; 1 cargo vessel was damaged, 1 large transport was hit and left in a sinking condition, and 5 Japanese fighter planes were shot down with an additional 8 planes probably destroyed. Later in the afternoon 15 enemy ships were sighted NW of Rooke Island (Umbot), indicating additional units had possibly joined the convoy, which was later seen entering Vitiaz Strait, preceded by 2 enemy warships. The attack on the convoy continued. On this same date, in Wide Bay, New Britain, a possible enemy ammunition ship was destroyed by an Allied reconnaissance plane. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 2, fifteen Japanese Zeros attacked the Darwin area in a daylight raid. Allied fighters shot down 3 of the Japanese planes, and probably destroyed 3 others.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.



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MONTHLY G-2 SUMMARY

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OBD Letter, 5-3-74  
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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2

Date 3-2-43

Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 1, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, March 1, 1943

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 2, 1943.

No. 1

1. North American Theater

a. Alaska: During this period, the enemy made 5 nuisance raids on Amchitka, using float planes. Meanwhile, enemy positions at Kiska were subjected to 8 large-scale bombing and strafing attacks. These U.S. attacks were intercepted only twice, with enemy loss of 6 planes. Pending completion of the fighter strip at Kiska, only light sporadic air raids on Amchitka and ineffective fighter opposition over Kiska may be expected from the enemy. There has been little evidence of ground activity at Kiska during the past month. The fighter-plane strip being constructed SW of Salmon Lagoon was estimated on February 7 to be within 1 month of completion. The Japanese apparently lack construction machinery for this air strip, as nothing larger than handcarts have been observed. Near Gertrude Cove, about 3 miles of new roads are visible. In Kiska Harbor there are believed to be 4 midget submarines and 3 wrecked or grounded fighters. Another grounded vessel is in Gertrude Cove. During the month 2 cargo vessels apparently entered and left Kiska Harbor. At Attu an enemy vessel was sighted on February 2, and an ammunition ship was sunk by our naval surface units during the night of February 19-20. The result of reconnaissance of the Semichis, Agattu, and Buldir was negative.

b. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Daily estimates of enemy submarines in this area ranged from 40 to 75. The lowest figures were reported between February 10 and 15, with a gradual increase becoming evident toward the end of the month. There was no marked change in U-boat tactics or activities during February. Submarines apparently operated in small groups shadowing and intermittently attacking convoys in the northern shipping lanes. Fairly heavy concentrations patrolled the general areas NE of Newfoundland and S of Greenland. Small groups were consistently reported in the general vicinity of the Azores. A few reports of submarines in North and South American coastal waters were received almost daily, with the greater number being between Trinidad and Bahia, Brazil.

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A refueling U-boat was reported in the northern shipping lanes, and another S of the Azores.

c. Domestic Situation: There have been no reports to indicate that the German groups of known Nazi connections are functioning as organizations. Knowledge that investigations are being made with a view to possible internment or denaturalization of suspects has caused German-Americans to avoid being identified with activities liable to interpretation as pro-Nazi. An increase has been noted in indications that the Germans may be supplementing their espionage and courier service through the use of neutral sources.

Pro-Japanese sympathy has continued among interned Japanese, who may be influenced by currently strong Japanese propaganda. Internees at the Moab, Utah, Relocation Center rioted and attempted to burn camp buildings. Anti-British propaganda has been received in the United States from suspected Japanese sources in occupied China.

No evidence has been discovered of an organized enemy sabotage effort. Such damage to vital war facilities as has been investigated has been due to normal operational hazards, to the recent extreme cold, or, in a few cases, to willful damage by employees for personal reasons only.

## 2. Latin American Theater

In most respects, the position of the United Nations in Latin America generally improved during the past month. Cuba concluded an agreement with the United States by which Cuban ships under Cuban officers will participate in patrol and convoy operations under the direction of commanders of the U.S. sea frontiers. Cuba also began large-scale arrests of Japanese and Germans suspected of subversive activities. In South America, Brazil expressed its desire to join the United Nations, and Peru and Venezuela announced adherence to the Atlantic Charter. The Brazilian War Minister agreed to strengthen the Natal garrison and again suggested sending a Brazilian expeditionary force when needed. Brazil also selected personnel for military missions to French and U.S. forces in North Africa. Peru continued its deportation of Axis aliens despite a protest from Japan and an inquiry from Germany concerning previous deportations. External pressure on Argentina to change its neutral policy increased, and the Argentine General Staff in a memorandum to President Castillo urged such a change. However, Castillo publicly indicated his intention not to alter his policy. At Martinique, Admiral Robert's continued loyalty to the Vichy regime, illustrated by his refusal to receive a special emissary of General Giraud, began

to meet opposition from his own people. Competition between Brazil and Argentina for a position of influence in Paraguay continued. Air Transport Command routes in the South Atlantic reported several cases where planes encountered AA fire, or what appeared to be explosions of flares, off the north and east coasts of Brazil. Ecuador has formally protested the entry into Ecuador and the seizure of some Ecuadorans by Peruvian troops in the disputed border area. Peru has promised an early reply.

### 3. European Theater

#### a. Eastern Europe

In the northwest Caucasus, enemy forces have withdrawn and been forced back until they now occupy only a small bridgehead including Novorossiisk, the Taman Peninsula, and both sides of the lower Kuban River. Fighting of a sporadic and fluctuating nature continues, under conditions of rapidly increasing mud.

On the southern front, the enemy forces at Stalingrad surrendered on February 3. In succeeding weeks, Rostov and most of the territory inside the big bend of the Donets River were abandoned by the enemy. Along the upper Donets enemy units were forced back along its entire length after desperate fighting. However, as Soviet forces approached Dnepropetrovsk and cut the railroad at Krasnoarmeiskoe, enemy units went over to the counteroffensive and drove the Soviet forces back across the railroad line extending from Dnepropetrovsk to Stalino. This was the last standard-gauge line remaining to the enemy in this area, and its retention was essential if their armies in the Stalino salient were not to be surrounded. These German counterattack operations eliminated the Soviet threat to cut off the German troops in the Stalino--Taganrog salient. Axis forces were still holding, on February 28, the heart of the Donets mining area N of Stalino, the Sea of Azov coast from Taganrog to the Crimea, and a broad corridor in between. The immediate threat to the vital enemy-held installations at Dnepropetrovsk had therefore been removed. West of the Soviet-held Sumy salient, NW of Kharkov, enemy forces are still falling back, and it is not clear on what line the German High Command proposes to hold. The German situation at Sumy, as well as in the district W of Kharkov, must be regarded as still critical.

The situation on March 1 appears to be about as follows:

Whereas the position of the advanced Soviet forces still fighting in the Izyum area is not without danger as a result of the excessive length of their lines of communication and the approaching thaw, the tactical situation of German forces now counterattacking in the

same area is also far from happy. The Soviet advance NW of the Donets basin, in the area W of Kharkov, threatens in turn to take in flank the German forces attacking NE towards the Donets River in the Izyum--Lozovaya area. In the last 10 days of February, however, a general hardening of the German defense has become noticeable everywhere along the southern half of the eastern front. This phenomenon is probably due only in part to German reinforcements appearing on the battlefield. To a much larger degree, this hardening can be ascribed to the inevitable and increasing exhaustion of the up-to-now victorious Soviet Armies. The lines of communications of these armies have now lengthened to a dangerous extent, and this fact alone makes it difficult for the Soviet High Command to supply the Russian forces now fighting W of Kharkov and SW of the Donets River.

On the central front, enemy units in Orel, the southern anchor, face a strong new Soviet offensive to cut off this Axis springboard. Along the rest of the front, the enemy successfully resisted scattered Soviet attacks.

On the northern front, S of Ilmen and Ladoga enemy units have held their line intact against continuing Soviet attacks of varying intensity and scope. This front, with its deep Soviet-held Velikie Luki salient, remains practically unchanged. Toward the end of the month, German bombers renewed their attacks on the Soviet port of Murmansk.

#### b. Western Europe

There is little change in the Iberian situation. Spanish mobilization has been hampered by lack of equipment. In the Low Countries there are reported to be 2 German offensive and 5 defensive divisions. In the coastal zone between Brest and the Belgian frontier, 5 offensive divisions (including 2 Panzer divisions) and 3 defensive divisions are reported. From Brest to the Spanish frontier 2 offensive and 3 defensive divisions have been reported. Along the French--Spanish border there are 2 defensive divisions. In the Mediterranean area of France there are 2 divisions, 1 offensive and 1 defensive. In the eastern part of France there are 1 offensive and 4 defensive divisions. In addition there are in France, exact location unknown, 3 offensive divisions and 1 defensive division. Since February 3, German offensive divisions in France have been decreased by 2 and defensive divisions by 1. There are in southeastern France, E of the Rhone River, 6 Italian divisions. Thus there is at present in France and the Low Countries a total of, both German and Italian divisions, 14 offensive (including 2 Panzer divisions) and 25 defensive divisions.

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During the first 20 days of February, enemy bombing operations over England were confined chiefly to almost daily light raids by fighter-bombers. There was a marked decrease in this action at the end of the month. Axis reconnaissance flights continued, with an increase noted over the southern and eastern coasts. Mine-laying by long-range bombers was on a moderate scale. Enemy single-engine fighters reacted in strength to ever increasing Allied bombing raids over Western Europe, which struck heavily at Axis submarine bases and industrial centers. Lorient and Wilhelmshaven were particularly singled out for repeated raids.

### c. Southern Europe

The Axis is continuing the fortification of the Balkans. Defenses are being strengthened along the eastern Adriatic, along the Aegean coast from Kavalla to Salonica, and from the Piraeus to the southernmost part of the Peloponnese. Defenses are also being either built or strengthened in the Aegean Islands.

While there have been reports of small Italian withdrawals from the Balkans, there has been no effort to garrison metropolitan Italy.

### 4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In the Mareth Line sector all Axis forces were withdrawn from Libya by February 7, and British units set about reducing the outposts of the Mareth Line. Except for tank opposition SE of Ben Gardane on February 9 and 10, this action proceeded almost unopposed. Ben Gardane fell on the 15th, and Medenine and Tatahouine were evacuated on the 17th and 18th respectively. During the last part of the month, activities in the Mareth Line sector were limited to patrolling.

Throughout the first half of February, enemy ground activity on the northern and central Tunisian sectors was confined largely to minor patrolling, with some patrol and artillery activity of an intermittent nature NW of Medjez el Bab. In the Ousseltia Valley region there was considerable patrol activity, and on February 13 the enemy gained control of the northwest slopes of Djebel Ousselat. Uncertain weather conditions hampered activities in this sector, as well as further to the north. All was relatively quiet on the central sector until February 14, when the enemy unleashed a sudden two-pronged attack -- a northern thrust from Faid in the direction of Sbeitla, and to the south an attack directed toward Gafsa along the Maknassy--Gafsa road. These thrusts were made by units of the 15th and 21st Panzer Divisions, accompanied by infantry and self-propelled artillery and with considerable air support. By February 17 the enemy had swept west and occupied Sbeitla, Kasserine, Feriana,

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Sidi Bou Zid, Djebel Lessouda, Tozeur, and Nefta, thus gaining control of almost the entire southern Tunisian sector. The next day the enemy reinforced his advanced units, and by the 19th, had begun to probe United Nations lines to the north and west. One column advanced north from Sbeitla towards Sbiba. A second column of Italian and German armored units and artillery advanced NW from Kasserine through the Kasserine Pass. On February 21, Axis forces attacked N and NW from Kasserine Pass and reached points 4 miles S of Thala and about 10 miles NW of Kasserine Pass. Enemy motorized infantry occupied Kasserine Pass, and to the northeast, a northerly thrust from Sbeitla reached a point within 6 miles of Sbiba. On February 22, a column made an unsuccessful attempt to force the gap at Djebel Hamra on the road to Tebessa. The Thala column met increased resistance and began a withdrawal on February 23 under pressure of combined counterattacks by United Nations forces. Kasserine Gap was cleared of Axis forces on February 25, on which date the enemy continued a general withdrawal from the Kasserine--Sbiba--Sbeitla areas, east in the direction of Faid and southwest in the direction of Feriana. This withdrawal appears to have terminated the enemy effort to drive a wedge between the British 8th Army and the other United Nations forces in Tunisia.

During the last half of February, the enemy launched diversion attacks in the Ousseltia Valley area which were successfully repulsed. On February 26 in northern Tunisia, von Arnim, Axis commander in northern Tunisia, launched a series of attacks in strength at 6 points along the line from Cape Serrat on the Mediterranean coast to Djebel Mansour, SE of Bou Arada. Most of these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, but in the Sidi Nsir area SW of Mateur and near Djebel Jaffa, S of Medjez el Bab, heavy fighting was still continuing on February 28th. These attacks appear as enemy efforts to take advantage of any possible weakness in United Nations forces caused by the transfer of units southward, and also to relieve Allied pressure against Rommel's force in their retreat from the Sbeitla--Kasserine--Feriana area.

Although enemy bombing raids against Allied shipping and on airfields and ground positions in Northwest Africa were frequent, they were on a moderate scale and caused little material damage. An increase in bombing attacks on the ports of Tripoli, Benghazi, and Tobruk indicates an attempt to disrupt Allied supply lines originating in Egypt. Dive-bombers were particularly active over southern Tunisia at the beginning of the enemy advance on Tebessa. With few exceptions, enemy fighter action was comparatively light throughout the combat zone. Axis air transports to Tunisia continued on an average of approximately 50 planes per day.

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SECRET 63472

Ranging as far north as Naples and on the east to Crete, Allied bombers repeatedly attacked shipping, harbors, airfields, and industrial installations. The Axis thrust in central Tunisia was met in its later stages by strong Allied air action, well co-ordinated with ground operations. Enemy airfields and installations from the Mareth Line to Bizerte suffered especially heavy bombings toward the end of the period.

#### 5. Asiatic Theater

The situation in the Akyab area remained stalemated during the month. In northern Burma, the enemy, locally supported by Burmese, has occupied Nsopzup. Kachin levies have been active in this locality, harassing the enemy in many light skirmishes. Reports continue of Japanese troop movements in central China, but these appear to be normal troop replacements and no significant military trend is indicated. Minor engagements have occurred between Ichang and Nanchang.

Enemy and Allied air forces have been more active during the month, but no major air operations can be said to have taken place. Considerable damage was inflicted on enemy installations by the air forces of the United Nations.

Railroad construction between Thailand and Burma continued, as did road construction N of Taungup toward Akyab. Further efforts were made by the enemy to acquire the remaining Italian and French vessels in the Far East.

#### 6. Southwest Pacific Theater

a. Solomons Area: Organized enemy resistance on Guadalcanal was broken on February 9, when two separate forces of U.S. troops converged on the last Japanese position at Cape Esperance. An enemy destroyer force, however, was able to evacuate most, if not all, of the command and staff officers of the Seventeenth Army, the headquarters of which had been on Guadalcanal. During the final offensive, which began January 15, it is estimated that 6,088 Japanese were killed and 127 captured. Much materiel and equipment were taken. During the month the enemy increased his air strength in the central and northern Solomons. On February 18, a total of 125 fighter planes and 40 bombers was seen on enemy airfields in this area. Despite this increase in numerical strength, the Japanese carried out very few offensive missions during the period. They did, however, suffer the loss of at least 88 aircraft--principally in defense against attacks by U.S. planes. Munda and Vila were subjected to almost daily attacks by U.S. planes, while Ballale and Kahili airdromes, and shipping in the northern Solomons, were heavily raided by United

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Nations aircraft. Toward the end of this period, there was a noticeable decline in enemy shipping activity in this area.

b. New Guinea--New Britain Area: At the beginning of this period, attacks by Japanese forces in the Wau area were repulsed with heavy losses, after which the enemy began a withdrawal in the direction of Mubo. Toward the end of the period the Japanese appeared to be concentrating some strength in the Guadagasel area, about 5 miles S of Mubo. At least 40 Japanese planes were destroyed in this area during the month; 26 of these were shot down on February 6 when enemy bombers with strong fighter escort made repeated attempts to attack the airfield at Wau. Enemy shipping and the airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, were subjected to a series of heavy raids in the latter part of the month. The Lae and Malahang areas were also heavily bombed. Enemy planes made a few light raids on Milne Bay and Port Moresby.

c. Northwest Australia--Banda Sea Area: Enemy bases in this area were subjected to heavy Allied air attacks. Much damage was inflicted at Kendari, Dobo, Ambon, and Toel. Bombs were also dropped on Penfoei airdrome at Koepang (Timor) and at Dilli. During the month a total of at least 12 enemy planes was destroyed in various actions in this area. Japanese reconnaissance planes made occasional flights over Darwin and Northwestern Australia.

7. Pacific Theater

At the beginning of the period, enemy submarines were active in the vicinity of Canton Island. Toward the end of February submarine activity was reported in the area between Hawaii and the Line Islands, and near Samoa. Observed enemy air activity was limited to a light raid on February 21 over Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(4-16-42)

Distributed  
Special Agent  
925 10/11/42 6-3-42

CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, MARCH 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES		Divs	Finnish (excl. 1 Cav, 5 CA, 1 Mtn, and 1 Armd Brigs) . . . . .		14
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative)			Croatian (incl. the 3 permanent operative groups of the permanent militia) . . . . .		9
<b>German, Total</b> (O, 215; D, 52; A, 48) (excl. 10 unidentified Divs) . . . . .		<b>315</b>	Slovakian (incl. 2 in Russia) . . . . .		4
Located in:			Serbian (excl. the state guard, equivalent to 1 or 2 Divs) . . . . .		0
Russia (O, 183; D, 15; A, 6) . . . . .		204	<b>AIR FORCES</b>		
Germany (O, 1; D, 4; A, 37) . . . . .		42	<b>I.--Total Strength</b>		
France & Lowlands (O, 10; D, 16) . . . . .		26	Nationality		Combat Planes
Poland (D, 3; A, 5) . . . . .		8			Squadrons
Norway (O, 5; D, 5) . . . . .		10	German . . . . .		9,650*
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete) (O, 3; D, 7) . . . . .		10	Italian . . . . .		1,340
Finland (O, 7) . . . . .		7	Japanese . . . . .		4,000**
North African (O, 6) (excl. the Luftwaffe Goering Panzer Div) . . . . .		6			471
Denmark (D, 2) . . . . .		2			No data
<b>Italian, Total</b> (incl. 5 semi-Mtz, 6 alpine, 3 mobile, 2 Mtz, 1 Armd, and 6 equivalent Divs) . . . . .		<b>74</b>	*These combat planes are found in the following categories:		
Located in:			Operating Squadrons . . . . . 5,650		
Jugoslavia & Montenegro (incl. 2 alpine, 1 mobile and 1 mobile equivalent) . . . . .		20	Reserve Training Units . . . . . 800		
Italy (incl. 3 semi-Mtz, and 1 Inf equivalent) . . . . .		17	Operational Training Units . . . . . 1,500		
Greece & Aegean (incl. 1 mobile equivalent, 1 Inf equivalent, and 1 Div at Rhodes equivalent 2 normal Inf Divs) . . . . .		13	Others . . . . . 1,900		
Russia (incl. 3 alpine, 1 Mtz, 1 mobile, and 1 semi-Mtz) . . . . .		10	(The category "Others" includes planes sent from factories to depots for adjustments; planes requiring new installations or repairs; and other unattached planes.)		
France (incl. 1 alpine, 1 Mtz, 1 mobile) . . . . .		6	** Includes 400 combat planes in Operational Training Units.		
Albania . . . . .		4	<b>II.--Planes per Squadron</b>		
North Africa (incl. 1 semi-Mtz, 1 Armd, 1 Armd equivalent, and 1 semi-Mtz equivalent) . . . . .		4	Nationality		Active
					Reserve
			German . . . . .	9	3
			Italian:		
			Bombardment . . . . .	6	3
			Other . . . . .	9	3
			Japanese:		
			Navy:		
			Flying Boats . . . . .	6	2
			Other . . . . .	9	3
			Army:		
			Fighters & Light Bombers . . . . .	12	3
			Reconnaissance . . . . .	9	3
			Heavy Bombers . . . . .	9	3
<b>Japanese, Total</b> (excl. 14 Tk Regts, 17 Depot Divs, 18 Ind Brigs, 5 Cav Brigs, 132,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		<b>85</b>	<b>NAVAL FORCES</b>		
Located in:			Type	German	Italian
Japan, Korea, Sakhalin, Manchuria (excl. 8 Tk Regts, 18 Depot Divs, 3 Cav Brigs, 111,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		29	Battleships . . . . .	5*	7†
China (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 17 Ind Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 6,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		20	Carriers . . . . .	1	6
Malaya, New Guinea, N.E.I., Solomon & Bismarck Islands (excl. 1 Tk Regt and 1 Ind Brig) . . . . .		14	Heavy Cruisers . . . . .	4	3
Thailand, Burma, Indo-China (excl. 2 Tk Regts)		7	Light Cruisers . . . . .	4	10
Formosa, P.I., Mandates (excl. 1 Depot Div, 15,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		3	Destroyers . . . . .	32	71
Unlocated (excl. 1 Tk Regt) . . . . .		10	Submarines . . . . .	415	67
En Route . . . . .		2			84
Rumanian (incl. 19 in Russia) . . . . .		27			
Bulgarian (incl. 1 Armd) . . . . .		18			
Hungarian (incl. 13 in Russia) . . . . .		18			

\*2 obsolete †4 obsolete ‡3 obsolete

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-3-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, March 2, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, March 3, 1943

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

No. 62.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On March 1, enemy positions in the Main Camp area, Kiska, suffered damage from a U.S. bombing attack.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead the enemy, in small-scale local counterattacks, continues to hold his defense lines.

Southern Front: Along the upper Donets in the Izyum area enemy forces continue on the counteroffensive and have had further slight successes in recovering parts of the railroad line which runs from Lozovaya--Slavyansk to Voroshilovgrad. This is the enemy's second standard-gauge line into the Donets salient. Rain and mud in the Donets area have reduced all military operations to small-scale local actions. Lines of communication here favor the enemy. West of Kharkov and Kursk the enemy remains on the defensive, with little change in the situation. Central Front: From Orel to Vyazma the enemy continues to defend his positions stubbornly against scattered Red Army assaults. Northern Front: Rzhev has been evacuated by the Germans. Enemy units continue to give way to the Soviet offensive, while the northern anchor holds S of Ladoga.

b. Western Europe

On the night of February 28-March 1, St. Nazaire was heavily bombed by large RAF formations. The enemy offered little fighter opposition. The following night Berlin was heavily attacked by RAF bombers.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on March 1, the enemy was forced to withdraw N in the Beja--Mateur valley after severe losses in tanks and men. He was forced N from the vicinity of Toukabeur and E from the El Aroussa--Medjez el Bab road. At Sedjenane enemy artillery was active. In central Tunisia, Sbeitla and the Sbeitla--Faid road were clear of Axis forces. The enemy occupies Gafsa, but the Oued el Kbir river crossing, 20 miles to the NE, was clear of his troops. On March 1, Naples was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Five ships were set on fire at Palermo by an Allied air attack. Enemy fighters were encountered in these operations. In the northern sector of Tunisia, about 30 enemy planes bombed the road from Beja to Oued Zarga. A flight of Axis planes was intercepted as it approached Souk el Khemis airdrome. Enemy plane losses for the day numbered 20. Photographs of Comiso, Biscari, Catania, Pachino, and Gerbini airdromes showed about 300 enemy planes, including some 210 bombers and 73 fighter planes. On February 28, from 80 to 100 enemy transport planes arrived in Tunisia, including a number of 6-motored aircraft.

5. Asiatic Theater

On March 1, six Japanese concentration and supply points in the Hukawng Valley and the Myitkyina area were subjected to damaging raids by U.S. planes, and Thazi railway junction, S of Mandalay, was successfully attacked. The Japanese advanced N of Myitkyina on February 27.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On March 1, Ballale and Kahili airdromes were heavily bombed by U.S. planes. Photographs taken February 28 showed 2 fighters and 3 bombers at Buka; 72 fighters and 4 bombers at Kahili; and 8 fighters and 1 bomber at Ballale. Partial coverage of the Faisi seaplane anchorage showed 4 float fighters. Ship sightings in the Buin--Tonolei area consisted of 6 cargo vessels and 3 destroyers. Munda field was twice attacked by U.S. planes. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On March 2, despite bad weather, the enemy convoy reported yesterday as moving toward New Guinea was located N of Cape Gloucester. The convoy was scattered over a wide area of sea by repeated air attacks. In New Guinea, the enemy is reported, on February 28, to have withdrawn from the Waipali--Guadagasel Saddle area. Four enemy barges on the beach at Sappo, in the Waria River area, were destroyed March 1 by Allied land patrols. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On March 1, at Waingapoe on Soemba Island, 5 enemy bombers were seen on the runway, but no activity was noted on possible strips along the north coast. A nearly completed landing strip 1 mile long was sighted 6 miles S of Bima on Soembawa Island.

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7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area were estimated at between 55 and 65.

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

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 3-2-43

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 3-2-43

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

Date 3-2-43

Initials

R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
March 2, 1943

No. 61.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Kiska received a second bombing attack on February 28, and hits were observed in the Main Camp area. Antiaircraft fire was heavy but inaccurate.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units were further constricted, giving way slightly to repeated Soviet attacks from the NE. Southern Front: In the Taganrog area the enemy continues on the defensive. In the Izyum area enemy units have pushed the Red Army back to the Donets. In the area W of Kharkov and Kursk, fighting continues with enemy forces on the defensive. Central Front: The enemy's defenses at Orel continue to resist repeated Soviet attacks. Northern Front: South of Ilmen enemy forces have been pushed back about 50 miles, and his long-held Valdai-Demyansk springboard has been wiped out by a Soviet offensive. South of Ladoga enemy units continue to hold their small salient, which threatens to cut off Leningrad again.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on February 28, enemy attacks on Cape Serrat and Sedjenane were repulsed. SW of Sidi Nsir his attack was stopped about 5 miles N of Munchar with a loss of 18 tanks. The enemy holds a line N of Toukabeur and Chaouach. His attacks in the Medjez el Bab--El Aroussa area were unsuccessful. There was light Axis patrol activity in the S portion of the Ousseltia Valley. In central Tunisia, Kef el Ahmar Pass remained in enemy hands. Sbeitla is reported clear of enemy. On February

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28, Cagliari was heavily bombed in 2 attacks by U. S. planes. La Hencha (near Sfax) was twice attacked by U. S. light bombers. Enemy tanks, motor trucks, and ground positions in the northern section of Tunisia were bombed and strafed by several flights of Allied planes. Enemy fighter opposition was encountered on all these operations. Two flights of enemy torpedo planes made unsuccessful attacks on Allied ships between Oran and Algiers. During the night of February 27-28, and the day following, Comiso airdrome, a power station, and other targets on Sicily, Pantellaria, and southern Italy were bombed and strafed by Allied planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 28, seven Japanese bombers and 6 Oscars attacked British ground troops north of Akyab. Fifteen fighters attacked British aircraft in the same area. Japanese communications and concentrations in northern Burma and western Yunnan were heavily strafed.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

On February 28, shipping in the Buin area was attacked by U. S. planes. One large cargo ship blew up when a hit was scored. On the same raid, fires were started at Ballale and Kahili. The Munda area was also attacked. On the previous day photographs showed 5 fighters and 3 bombers at Munda; 60 fighters and 5 bombers at Kahili; 15 fighters at Buka; and no planes at Vila. Only 5 enemy cargo ships were sighted in the Buin--Tonolei area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An enemy convoy of 14 ships was reported off Talasea, New Britain, moving W toward New Guinea under a weather front. On February 28, at Gasmata, a new dispersal lane was evident on the N side of the runway, with 20 blast bays under construction. Enemy planes during the night of February 27-28 ineffectually attacked Allied installations at Milne Bay. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On February 28, Penfoel airdrome at Koepang (Timor) was subjected to a low-level air attack by Allied planes. Nine enemy fighters and 4 bombers were destroyed on the ground, and 8 fighters and 1 bomber were damaged. Toeal in the Kel Islands was attacked by Allied planes, and considerable damage was inflicted. Correction: Losses of enemy shipping by U. S. submarine action in this theater, reported March 1, should read "Four enemy cargo ships, 1 large transport, 1 tanker, and 2 small schooners. . ."

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 28th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area were estimated at between 55 and 65. It is believed that several submarines are W of the 60th meridian and moving S or SW towards the Atlantic coast. Pacific: An enemy submarine was reported March 1 between Fiji and New Caledonia.

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

*R. S. Bratton*  
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Chief, Intelligence Group

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution  
~~SECRET~~  
OSD Letter 75-3-72

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Regraded Unclassified

SECRET  
DECLASSIFIED  
REF ID: A66572

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

SECRET  
DECLASSIFIED  
REF ID: A66572  
OSD  
Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 3-1-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 28, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, March 1, 1943

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

No. 60.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 27, two enemy barges in Chichagof Harbor, Attu Island, were bombed and strafed by a U.S. bomber. On February 28, the Main Camp area at Kiska was bombed by U.S. aircraft. There was no enemy air opposition and no AA fire.

2. Latin American Theater

The Ecuadoran Minister to Peru, who on February 19 formally protested to the Peruvian Government the reported attack by 100 Peruvians on Ecuadoran police at Cerro Verde on February 17, has been recalled to Quito. Peru has promised an early reply to the protest.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: Along the northeastern front of the Kuban bridgehead enemy forces successfully defended their positions against a new Soviet attack. Southern Front: In the big bend of the Donets there appears to have been no change and little action. In the upper Donets--Izyum area, a successful enemy counterattack has cut off several Red Army units and recaptured the cities of Kramatorskaya and Lozovaya, thus freeing important railroad lines and placing Soviet forces in this area in a precarious position when the ice goes out on the river. Fighting continues in the Sumy area, with enemy forces still on the defensive and little change in the situation. Central Front: The Orel defenses still stand, as the enemy, in heavy fighting, continues to repulse renewed Soviet assaults by mechanized units. Northern Front: South of Ilmen and Ladoga, heavy fighting continues with enemy forces still holding their lines despite a few Soviet penetrations in the Leningrad area. Enemy air activity continues to increase, paying particular attention to the northern entry ports.

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SECRET

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**b. Western Europe**

On February 27, Dunkirk was attacked by United Nations aircraft. Brest was also bombed by a large formation of heavy bombers and fighters, and a raid was made on Maupertuis airfield. Heavy AA fire was encountered on all missions along the French coast but fighter interception was light. In the attack on Wilhelmshaven of February 26, twenty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed, 6 others probably destroyed, and 3 damaged.

**4. African and Middle Eastern Theater**

In central Tunisia, Kasserine, Thelepte, and Feriana were reported evacuated by the enemy on February 26 and 27. In northern Tunisia, enemy attacks begun on February 26 were repulsed except in the Sidi N'sir area, SW of Mateur, and at Djebel Jaffa, S of Medjez el Bab, where fighting still continued. On February 27, fires were started and many hits made on the enemy seaplane base and other installations at Syracuse, Sicily, in an attack by RAF fighter-bombers.

**5. Asiatic Theater**

Japanese transport, airfields, and concentrations in Akyab, the Myittha and Chindwin valleys, the Shan States, and along the Burma Road and the upper Irrawaddy were successfully attacked by Allied aircraft. A 7,000-ton Japanese merchant vessel off the Tenasserim coast was bombed and believed sunk. Sixteen Japanese airfields in Burma were reconnoitered on February 26 and 27; thirty-seven planes and 9 dummies were observed.

**6. Southwest Pacific Theater**

Four enemy cargo ships (1 large transport, 1 tanker, and 2 small schooners) were reported sunk and 1 possible cruiser and 2 tankers were reported damaged by U.S. submarines in recent operations in this area. Solomons Area: On February 26 an enemy transport and a corvette were set on fire by attack of U.S. planes off the NE coast of Vella Lavella. The airfield at Munda was attacked on the same date. Photographs of February 26 show 61 fighter planes and 5 bombers at Kahili, 12 fighters and 1 bomber at Ballale, and 20 float fighter planes at Faisi. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the morning of February 26, two hundred Japanese were moved in 4 barges from Lae to Labu (S of Lae). Patrol activity continues in the vicinity of Waipali.

**7. Pacific Theater**

Nothing to report.

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REF ID: A6674

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area were estimated at between 60 and 70. No significant changes were reported. Small concentrations were believed operating and possibly refueling in the general vicinity of the Azores.

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

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
~~SECRET~~  
REF ID: A6674  
OSD Letter

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-28-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 28, 1943.

No. 59.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

A group of 100 armed Peruvians are reported to have crossed the Ecuador-Peru border at Cerro Verde and to have taken a number of Ecuadorans back to Peru.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the north of the Kuban bridgehead renewed fighting took place with no change in the situation. Southern Front: In the Donets salient the Axis forces appear to be consolidating successes on the Mius River. Severe fighting is taking place in the Izyum area and SW of Kravatorskaya, and fighting continues against the Soviet offensive W of Kharkov and N of Kursk. Central Front: Violent fighting continues S and N of Orel. Northern Front: South of Ilmen the enemy is stubbornly resisting in severe fighting on a wide front. An attempt to cross Lake Ilmen was strongly contested by the enemy. No changes to the south of Lake Ladoga are apparent.

b. Western Europe

On February 26, five enemy fighter bombers were destroyed during light raids on southern England. During the day, Wilhelmshaven was bombed by a large formation of U. S. heavy bombers: AA fire was heavy and accurate, and there was strong enemy fighter reaction. No enemy planes were encountered over Dunkerque in a strong U. S. bombing attack, but heavy AA fire was met. During the night of February 26, Cologne was bombed by a large force of RAF planes. Fighter opposition was light, and AA fire both light and inaccurate. During the night attack by RAF bombers on Nuremberg, February 25-26, enemy defensive reaction was only moderate.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In central Tunisia on February 26, the enemy was on the defensive in the Kef El Ahmar area and offered slight opposition just N of Sbeitla. The Kasserine area, Thelepte, and the passes Djebel Gouboul and Fedj En Naam were heavily mined. In northern Tunisia in the Sidi Nsir area, the enemy attacked without success. Enemy attacks SW from Goubellat, NW of Bou Arada, and in the Djebel Mansour area were repulsed, and 400 prisoners were taken. On February 26 enemy shipping north of Sicily was attacked by U. S. heavy bombers. At Cagliari, Sardinia, the docks, railroad yards, and Elmas airdrome were heavily bombed by another formation of B-17s. Enemy ground positions and motor vehicles in the Medjez el Bab area were bombed and strafed by Allied fighters. Throughout February 25-26 enemy supply lines and landing grounds in the Gabes area, and his positions in the Mareth line, were under attack by Allied aircraft.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Photographs taken February 24, when the field was 50% obscured by clouds, show 41 fighters and 1 bomber at Kahili. On February 26 Japanese shipping in that area was active. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 26, Lae and Gasmata airdromes were attacked by Allied aircraft. Enemy shipping and the airdrome at Wewak were also attacked. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs taken February 26th show a 1300-yard runway and buildings under construction at Hollandia, and a 1400-yard strip under construction on Wakde island (off N coast of New Guinea, 120 miles W of Hollandia).

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 60. About two-thirds of these were reported in concentrations along the North Atlantic shipping lanes. Small concentrations were believed S and SW of the Azores. A few sightings were reported in the area from St. Paul Rocks to Bahia, Pacific: An enemy submarine was sighted 65 miles NE of Port Stephens, Australia.

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OSU Letter, 6-3-78

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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MIS 318.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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OSU Letter, 5-4-78

Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-27-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 27, 1943.

No. 58.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 25, enemy installations on North Head and in Main Camp area, Kiska, suffered damage by U.S. bombing.

2. Latin American Theater

The Ecuadoran Foreign Office has confirmed press reports that Peruvian troops have occupied Cerro Verde in Loja Province, and that Ecuadoran troops have withdrawn without resistance. Peruvian troops had been reported occupying areas near the demarcation line in an effort to exert pressure on the Peru--Ecuador Border Demarcation Commission.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, small-scale fighting continued with no change in the situation. Southern Front: In the Donets salient, Axis forces with limited objectives appear to be on the offensive in several sectors. In the Soviet-held Sumy salient, more violent fighting continues with enemy forces still falling back. Central Front: Along this front the most violent fighting continues, with the enemy desperately hanging on to Orel. Northern Front: South of Ilmen the enemy is fighting strong defensive battles against spreading Soviet attacks of fluctuating intensity. South of Ladoga enemy units have been forced to counterattack to repair their broken lines. No important change on this front as yet.

b. Western Europe

On the night of February 25-26, Nuremberg was the target for a large formation of RAF bombers.

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O&D Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In southern Tunisia on February 25, the enemy retreat from the Kasserine--Sbiba--Sbeitla area continued. He still held Djebel Goubeul, W of Feriana. Heavy enemy motor-transport traffic was observed on the Kasserine--Sbeitla--Faid road, but none in the Feriana--Gafsa area. Kef el Ahmar Pass SE of Sbiba was cleared of the enemy. In central Tunisia, Axis forces were forced to retire from Rags el Fedja and the Essatour area. On the night of February 24-25, an enemy merchant vessel was sunk and a destroyer and 3 other merchant vessels were hit by Allied torpedo planes and bombers off Sicily and the toe of Italy. On the same night, Naples Harbor was attacked by U.S. heavy bombers. AA fire was light and inaccurate. Dummy fires were burning 25 miles W of the city. On February 25, the Comiso airdrome and factory buildings at Pozzallo were hit by Allied fighter bombers.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On February 25, Japanese positions at Vila, Kolombangara, Kahili, and Faisi were bombed. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Photographs of February 25 show that work is continuing on the strip and taxiways at Alexishafen, and that at Gasmata 3 new dispersal loops and bays are under construction. At Rabaul, enemy shipping was attacked and 4 hits or near misses were scored on a medium-size vessel believed to be a seaplane tender. Bombs were also dropped on the town and Vunakanau airdrome. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of February 24 show the runway at Timika (SW coast of New Guinea) leveled for 350 yards and 6 new machine-gun emplacements. On February 25, an enemy reconnaissance plane was seen over Darwin for the second successive day.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines in this area are estimated at 74. In the North Atlantic concentrations continue along the shipping lanes, with 6 groups of from 5 to 15 submarines each believed patrolling or shadowing convoys. It is estimated that 5

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submarines are in South American coastal waters from Curacao to Bahia.

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

*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, 5-8-78

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GSD Letter 5-8-78

G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
GSD Letter 5-8-78

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

Date 2-28-43

Initials BYB

R.S.B.

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

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

No. 57.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

One hundred nineteen Japanese and 26 Germans have been deported from Peru in the third deportation in recent months. On February 18, a flight of U.S. planes 400 miles off Natal was fired on by 3 rounds of AA fire from a source which could not be observed because of clouds. Personnel for military missions to the French and U.S. forces in North Africa has been selected by the Brazilian Government. The Mayor and Council of Fort de France, Martinique, resigned February 20 in protest against the economic situation and food scarcity.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the northeast sector of the Kuban bridgehead, enemy units have been forced back slightly by Soviet forces astride the railroad. Southern Front: In the Donets salient enemy forces apparently have brought the Soviet offensive to a standstill, and in some areas have pushed Red Army units back from the east-west railroad line through Stalino to Taganrog, which is the enemy's last line in that area converted to standard gauge. West of Kharkov and Kursk strong enemy units astride the railroad lines are holding the Soviet offensive in this area to no gains, and, if successful, constitute a threat to the deep Red Army salient between them in the Sumy area. The muddy condition in the Caucasus is rapidly spreading north into this front. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues, with the enemy apparently in control of the situation S and E of the strongpoint, but in danger from the heaviest Soviet

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GSD Letter 5-8-78  
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attacks from the north. Along this entire front and especially E of Sukhinichi and Gzhatsk, the enemy line is in active defense against strong Soviet attacks. Northern Front: Along this front enemy units continued their successful repulse of Soviet attacks. There appears to be little change in the situation. In the far north, Murmansk was again bombed by the enemy with some small success against freight and ships.

b. Western Europe

On the night of February 24-25, Wilhelmshaven was attacked by a large formation of RAF bombers.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In southern Tunisia on February 24, the enemy continued his retreat SW through Kasserine Gap, and was reported, on February 25, to have cleared the Gap. On the 24th, infantry and motor transport were observed moving S from Feriana. Axis forces held a position 5 miles S of Sbiba and their artillery was active in this area. In central Tunisia, the enemy attacked Essatour ridge W of Ousseltia the night of February 23-24 with unreported results. On February 23, the ferry station at Messina was heavily bombed in 2 attacks by U.S. heavy bombers. Eighteen Axis bombers carried out a raid NE of Beja. During the night and throughout the following day, enemy positions, motor convoys, and landing grounds from the Mareth Line to Mateur were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. In all these operations 13 intercepting enemy planes were destroyed.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese light forces have retaken Kaladan on the British flank 80 miles N of Akyab. Rangoon was raided successfully on February 22. On February 25, forty-five Japanese planes attacking Allied installations in Assam were intercepted and failed to inflict damage. Nine enemy planes were shot down and 12 others probably destroyed.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Vila and Munda were again subjected to harassing raids by U.S. planes on February 23. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 24, Rabaul shipping was again attacked by Allied aircraft, and a direct hit was scored on a large cargo vessel. During the same attack an enemy warship in St. George's Channel was driven onto a reef. Thirteen enemy fighters intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane over Open Bay and 4 enemy planes were shot down. The Lae and Malahang areas were subjected to a

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heavy Allied bombing and strafing attack. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On February 24, a 3,000-ton enemy ship in Babo Harbor suffered a direct hit from attack by an Allied reconnaissance plane.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Between 75 and 80 enemy submarines are believed operating in this area. In the northern shipping lanes, 3 concentrations are estimated: 1 of 10 to 15 U-boats, in the area 52 N and 59 N and 35 W to 42 W; another, of 10 submarines, between 52 and 57 N and 25 and 32 W; a third group, estimated at 20, in the general area 45 N to 49 N and 33 W to 40 W. South of the Azores a small group is believed patrolling. In the Caribbean a submarine is believed heading for Mona Passage, and another is possibly in the Aruba--Curacao area.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

~~Distribution A~~  
~~SECRET~~ 15-3-72  
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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 6-3-72  
G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
By E6-8-72  
OSD

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

Date 2-25-43

Initials R.S.B.

R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 24, 1943

To: 1200 GCT, February 25, 1943

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

No. 56.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: The ship reported in Kiska Harbor on February 22 has departed. Three small barges were reported in Holtz Bay, Attu Island. On February 24 enemy installations at Kiska were heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead and W of Krasnodar, enemy forces fought defensive battles on the main line of communications against Soviet attacks of local character. Southern Front: North of Taganrog along the Mius River front, and SW of Kramatorskaya, the enemy in strong counterattacks has successfully stopped the Soviet drive in these areas and has somewhat improved his positions. This is an endeavor on the part of the enemy to free the important railroad line Dnpropetrovsk--Stalino--Taganrog. Fighting continues W of Kharkov. Central Front: The battle for Orel continues, with the enemy putting up a strong defense against Soviet drives from the north and south. Northwest of Orel in the Sukhinichi area, enemy units defended against a new Soviet attack of undetermined strength. Northern Front: South of Ilmen and Ladoga, enemy forces have, so far, held up a continuing Soviet attack which threatens to break through and turn this northern flank. Air: Frequent Axis air raids on Murmansk during the past few days are reported to have caused little material damage.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On February 23 in southern Tunisia, the enemy was retreating through Kasserine Gap. About 300 Italian prisoners were taken. In central Tunisia, 2 Axis attacks W of Ousseltia were repulsed. In northern Tunisia, patrols clashed at Djebel Ouled, about 15 miles W of Mateur. On the night of February 22-23, enemy communications on Sicily, the toe of Italy, and in the Sousse--Sfax area of Tunisia were bombed and strafed by Allied planes. Oil tanks and the railroad station at Bizerte were hit by other Allied aircraft. On February 23, enemy reconnaissance flights over the African coast included the area from Gabes to Tripoli. Five enemy barges loaded with motor trucks, out of a group of 13, were sunk when attacked by U.S. medium bombers which encountered intense AA fire. Throughout the day enemy positions in the Kasserine area were attacked by Allied planes. Kairouan airdrome was covered by bomb bursts from U.S. heavy bombers.

5. Asiatic Theater

The Japanese attack on Chabua February 23 was carried out by 7 bombers and 5 fighters, and inflicted only slight damage. A railway bridge near Myitkyna was destroyed by U.S. planes. In central China, minor hostilities have been reported between Ichang and Nanchang.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On the night of February 20-21, an enemy force was reported to have landed at Bambatana Plantation (W shore of Choiseul Island). On February 22, a large enemy landing barge was attacked on the east side of Sambi Head on Choiseul by a U.S. plane. During the night of February 21-22, enemy planes bombed the Tulagi area, causing some damage. On February 22, Rekata Bay was subjected to a heavy strafing attack by U.S. planes. Sightings for February 22 in the Shortland--Tonolei area included 12 cargo ships and 3 destroyers. A total of 85 fighter planes and 15 bombers were seen February 21 on the airfields at Buka, Kahili, Ballale, and Munda. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of February 22-23, shipping at Rabaul was the target of an Allied air attack. Hits were scored on a large destroyer or cruiser, and a fire was started on the waterfront. Enemy planes this same night attacked the Milne Bay area, but little damage resulted. Construction work still continues on the airfields at Wewak, Lorengau (Manus Island), and Alexishafen. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On February 23, Toetal in the Kei Islands was effectively attacked by Allied planes.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

Six Zeros intercepted an Allied reconnaissance plane over Koepang, Timor, and 2 Zeros were shot down.

7. Pacific Theater

On February 21 Japanese aircraft raided our positions on Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Approximately 70 enemy submarines are estimated operating in this area, and 20 of these are believed to be still in the area from 52° N to 60° N and 27° W to 40° W. About 25 U-boats are shadowing and intermittently attacking convoys in the Atlantic shipping lanes. A few scattered sightings are reported in Caribbean and South American coastal waters.

Pacific: On February 23, an enemy submarine was sighted between Christmas and Hawaii.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution:  
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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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**SECRET**

Regraded Unclassified

**SECRET**  
SECURITY INFORMATION  
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 10/27/88 BY 6-8-78

**SECRET**

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

Date 2-24-43

Initials R.S.B.

R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 23, 1943

To: 1200 GCT, February 24, 1943

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

No. 55.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 22, observation of Kiska Harbor showed an enemy vessel which may be a new arrival. The enemy attempted to obscure the harbor from observation by the use of pots emitting gray smoke.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, enemy forces in defensive fighting successfully stopped a Soviet attack of some weight. Southern Front: In the Donets and Dnepropetrovsk areas, strong enemy counterattacks are believed to have bettered his positions and there appears to be little change in the situation. Between Kharkov and Kursk, enemy units were pushed back W of Sumy, leaving Soviet forces in a deep pocket between the enemy-held main railroad lines to those cities. Central Front: In the Orel area, enemy units continue to defend the town from Soviet attacks from the north, east, and south. Northern Front: South of Ladoga, the enemy successfully repelled fresh Soviet attacks.

b. Western Europe

Over Dunkerque, 5 intercepting FW-190 fighters had vertical red, white, and blue stripes painted on their rudders. This caused RAF fighters to delay their attacks.

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ON 10/27/88 BY 6-8-78

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In the Mareth sector on February 22, the main road was clear of the enemy to within 6 miles of Arram, the easternmost point in the main line of fortifications. Axis forces, however, were encountered 10 miles NW of Fom Tatahouine. In southern Tunisia, the enemy armored attack N of Kasserine Gap was halted 3 miles SE of Thala. Another armored column attacking NW toward Djebel Hamra was repulsed. About 40 Axis tanks were used in each attack. In the Sbeitla-Sbiba area on February 23, there was no enemy ground activity. In central Tunisia, enemy patrols were active in the Ousseltia Valley, and an attempted enemy infiltration N of Djebel Mansour was repulsed on February 22. No enemy ground activity was reported in northern Tunisia. On February 22, twenty enemy bombers were active over the Sicily--Algiers area in the Mediterranean, but no offensive action was reported. Photographs of 12 enemy airfields on Sicily and southern Italy showed at least 450 aircraft, including some 280 bombers and about 97 fighters. On the night of February 21-22, enemy bombers made 2 unsuccessful raids on Tripoli. Three of the attackers were destroyed by AA fire, and intercepting RAF fighters destroyed 2 others. During the night of the 21st, and throughout the day of the 22nd, enemy positions in southern Tunisia were under attack from large formations of U.S. planes of all types. Eleven enemy planes were destroyed.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese planes bombed the Chabua airfield in northeastern Assam on February 23. Further road construction was reported on the Taungup Pass supply route to Akyab. On February 21, Japanese positions throughout the Akyab region and central and northern Burma were subjected to heavy Allied air attacks. Liuchow was bombed by 9 Japanese planes on February 22.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On the night of February 21-22, the enemy airfields at Kahili and Ballale were subjected to light harassing raids. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the night of February 21-22, enemy planes ineffectively raided Port Moresby area twice. The following day enemy installations at Butibum and Wagan in the Lae--Malahang area were subjected to heavy Allied bombing and strafing attacks. Many large fires resulted from hits by 1,000-pound bombs. Enemy positions at Waipali and Guadalasel were also bombed and strafed. Rabaul shipping was again attacked by Allied heavy bombers, with bombs dropped on shore installations and on Lakunai airdrome. Photographs taken February 22 showed 79 large and medium ships in the harbor, including 1 light cruiser, 11 destroyers, 2 submarines,

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

2 tankers, and 59 merchant ships aggregating 299,000 tons. Three flying boats and 2 float planes were also in the harbor. A new dispersal area was observed under construction on SW side of Lakunai airdrome, where 14 fighters and 1 bomber were on the runway. At Vunakahu there were 23 bombers and 10 fighters on the runway, with 6 dispersal lanes and numerous completed blast bays on the east side. At Lorengau, on Manus Island NE of New Guinea, the airdrome was reported serviceable February 22, with extension of runway noted.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Approximately 75 enemy submarines were reported operating in this area. Heavy concentrations continued S of Greenland and Iceland along the shipping lanes. One small concentration was reported S of the Azores and another W of the Cape Verde Islands. Seven submarines were reported in coastal waters from Georgia to Bahia, Brazil, including one in the Caribbean S of the Isle of Pines and another in the Aruba area.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

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OSD Letter 5-3-78

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter 5-3-78  
Auth A.C. of S, G-2  
Date 2-23-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 54.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Brazil has accepted Giraud's invitation for a Brazilian Army Mission to be attached to his staff.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy forces S of the river have been further constricted and Red Army units are now only 30 air miles from Novorossisk. Southern Front: Enemy counterattacks in the Krasnoarmeiskoe area and SW of Pavlograd continue to allow him freedom in the corridor and are keeping the Soviet forces a safe distance from the vital Dnepr installations. In the Sumy area, enemy counterattacks in some force have held the Red Army to no gains along the railroad lines. There appears to be little change of positions along this front. Central Front: In the Orel area the enemy in counterattacks in a heavy snow-storm continues to resist 2 strong Soviet attacks from the south and north-east. Northern Front: Along this front the enemy continues on the defensive in fighting of lesser intensity. Air: In the Kharkov, Leningrad, and Murmansk areas, enemy air activity has increased.

b. Western Europe

On the night of February 21-22, Bremen was attacked by a large formation of RAF bombers. Light enemy daylight bombing raids were made over southern England on the 22nd. A marked increase was noted in enemy reconnaissance flights over southern England, the east coast, and over the Shetland Islands.

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

There were no significant changes on the Mareth Line front. In southern Tunisia an enemy two-pronged tank and infantry attack begun February 21 had reached points 4 miles S of Thala and about 10 miles W of Kasserine Pass on February 22. Kasserine Pass was occupied in force by enemy motorized infantry. Enemy forces have dug in 6 miles S of Sbiba, and considerable motor concentration is reported S of that area. In central Tunisia, Goubellat was reported cleared of the enemy on February 20. In northern Tunisia, the enemy has entrenched 12 miles W of Mateur. On February 21, an enemy attack in the area 5 miles E of Medjez el Bab was unsuccessful. On February 21, an enemy convoy with air escort was successfully attacked by U.S. bombers S of Sicily. Torpedo attacks were made on another convoy by RAF planes. The harbor and several small towns in the area of Naples were heavily bombed by U.S. aircraft, and direct hits were scored on oil storage, warehouses, and shipping. Photographs showed 28 small, 5 medium, and 9 large aircraft on Pantellaria airdrome.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On the night of February 20-21, the airfields at Kahili and on Ballale were again attacked by Allied planes. Fires were started in dispersal areas at Ballale. A marked decline in enemy shipping in this area has been noted. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 21, enemy troops were reported concentrating in the Guadagasel area (5 miles S Mubo). Waipali Village in the same vicinity was destroyed by Allied air attack. Enemy planes made an unsuccessful raid on Allied positions at Milne Bay. Additional AA positions and work on dispersal areas were noted at Madang airdrome. At Cape Gloucester on New Britain, 15 new blast bays were reported under construction. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Shipping and the town area at Ambon were subjected to a heavy Allied air attack on February 21. A large cargo ship or cruiser and 2 smaller cargo ships were in the harbor. Of 6 or more enemy Zeros intercepting, 2 were shot down and 2 others probably destroyed.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A total of 67 enemy submarines were reported in this area, most of them in heavy concentrations on the northern shipping lanes. A concentration of 10 was reported NW of the Azores. Approximately 12 were reported along the American coastline from Long Island to Bahia.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2  
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1943.

Subject: War Department G-2 Summary.

To: All concerned.

Effective after the issue of February 4, 1943, the G-2 Bi-Weekly Summary will be replaced by a Monthly Summary, the first issue to appear on March 1.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

  
T. E. RODERICK,  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Executive Officer, G-2.

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Doc Ref ID: A66872  
**SECRET**

G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Doc Ref ID: A66872  
**SECRET**

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

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

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

No. 53.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On the night of February 19-20, an enemy ammunition ship off Attu was sunk by a U.S. surface unit. On February 20, enemy installations at Kiska suffered damage from U.S. bombing attack. Hits were observed on the fighter strip, and bombs were dropped in the main camp area, on North Head, and on Little Kiska Island. The enemy offered no air opposition, but 4 single-float Japanese fighters were observed W of Kiska during the action.

2. Latin American Theater

In the South Atlantic on February 17, a submarine at 6° S and 27° W fired on one of our transport planes.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Southern Front: Enemy forces on this front continue their methodical evacuation, fighting only to maintain a wide-open corridor. There is little change in the general situation. Caucasian, Central, and Northern Fronts: No change.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On February 20 the Axis forces withdrew 15 miles to the W of Medenine and are immediately in front of the Mareth Line. In southern Tunisia on February 20, enemy tanks and infantry held the north slope of Djebel Zebbeus, NV of Kasserine, and elements were infiltrating N and NW of Kasserine Gap. South and east of Sbiba, Axis tank reconnaissance groups were turned back with losses. Heavy enemy motor transport activity was observed on the Gafsa--Feriana road near Medjene Bel Abbes, and N of Gafsa near Djebel Sidi Aich.

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OSD Doc Ref ID: A66872  
**SECRET**

Regraded Unclassified

In central and northern Tunisia, enemy patrols were active in the Ousseltia Valley and NE of Medjez el Bab. On the night of February 19-20, enemy communication lines in central Tunisia were attacked by Allied bombers. There was no offensive air action by the enemy over the battle zone on the 20th. On February 19 and 20, enemy airdromes on Crete and the city of Crotona, Italy, were bombed by U.S. planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 20, the large sugar factory and the town of Sahmaw, 20 miles S of Mogaung, were heavily attacked by Allied aircraft. Enemy transportation facilities along the Mytikyna railway and along the Burma Road in the vicinity of Lashio were also attacked.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of February 19-20, enemy airfields at Ballale and Kahili, and the seaplane anchorage at Faisi, were subjected to another heavy Allied air attack. Hits were scored in fuel dumps and dispersal areas. On February 20, enemy airfields at Munda and Vila were bombed by U.S. planes. Ship sightings in the Buin--Tonolei area on this date included 2 destroyers and 5 cargo ships. On February 18, photographs of all enemy airfields in the Solomons revealed a total of 125 fighter planes and 40 bombers.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: On the night of February 20, enemy planes bombed Dobodura (SW of Buna) and Hariko (S of Buna); but no damage resulted. Enemy shipping off Gasmata and the airdrome at that point were attacked February 20 by Allied planes.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Seventy submarines were reported in this area. Concentrations continued on the northern shipping lanes S of Greenland and Iceland and in the vicinity of the Azores. Eight to 10 enemy submarines were reported along the American coast from Cape Cod to Bahia, Brazil.

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution  
DECLASSIFIED 5-3-78

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

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-21-43  
Initials R. S. B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 21, 1943

No. 52.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Krasnodar area enemy units were further constricted. Southern Front: Enemy counterattacks to maintain an escape corridor continue in the Krasnoarmeiskoe area. In the west toward the Dnieper River the important cities of Krasnograd and Pavlograd were lost by the Axis. South of Belgorod the enemy troops relinquished the railroad junction of Gotnya. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: No change.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Enemy opposition with artillery exchanges continues west of Medenine. In southern Tunisia on February 19 two enemy tank attacks S of Sbiba were repulsed. The enemy attacked NW of Kasserine and gained Dj. Chambi and Dj. Semmama Gap. His advance elements reached Dj. Krechemel Kelf, Dj. Goubeul Gap, and Dernaia Pass. Heavy two-way traffic was observed on Gafsa-Feriana Road and at Feriana. In central Tunisia a strong Axis patrol attacked W of Dj. Mansour on February 18 and his advance elements reached a point about 12 miles N of Sbeitla. In northern Tunisia enemy detachment believed in area Sidi Mohamed. During the day of February 18 about 80 JU-52 transports landed in northern Tunisia. On February 19 air operations over the whole Tunisia area were hampered by-bad weather. A few enemy planes raided Tripoli night February 19 but no damage resulted.

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Regraded Unclassified

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5. Asiatic Theater

Severe damage was inflicted on enemy concentrations in Thauungdut, 20 miles northwest of Pyaungbyin during offensive reconnaissance raids by our fighters on February 19.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: During the night of February 18-19 Kahili airdrome and shipping in the Buin area were again attacked by Allied planes. Direct hits were scored on 4 enemy merchant vessels, 2 of which were set on fire. Bombs were dropped on Ballale and the Shortland seaplane anchorage, and Vila was also attacked on this date. New Guinea-New Britain Area: At Gasmata on February 19 an Allied plane attempting to bomb an enemy merchant vessel was intercepted by 12 Zeros, 3 of which were shot down. An enemy light cruiser and a destroyer were also sighted lying off shore. NW Australia-Banda Sea Area: Photographs of the harbor at Dilli, Timor, taken February 18, showed a large transport and 43 landing boats in the harbor. Enemy planes were reported to have reconnoitered the coast of New South Wales on the night of February 19.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Approximately 55 submarines are reported operating in this area. The largest concentration is on the northern shipping lane S of the area between Greenland and Iceland. A small group of about 10 submarines is believed operating N or NW of the Azores and another similar concentration is estimated S or SW of the Azores. Scattered U-boats are reported along the NE coast of S America.

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

*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  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Let. 5-3-78

**SECRET**  
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-20-43  
Initials R. S. B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 20, 1943

No. 51.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 19, two Japanese low-wing single-motor monoplanes were shot down over Amchitka.

2. Latin American Theater

The Argentine General Staff has requested President Castillo to change his foreign policy on the ground that the Argentine Army is too weak to resist aggression by armies of the neighboring countries strengthened by Lease-Lend arms. Castillo refused the request and directed a study of the possibilities of conscripting 30,000 men, but no arms or clothing are available for that number of conscripts.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead, enemy units have had some minor successes against the Soviet bridgehead S of Novorossisk. In the northeast, the enemy has been forced out of several towns off the railroad. Southern Front: In the Krasnoarmeiskoe area, the enemy in counterattacks continues to resist all efforts to constrict his corridor. West of Kharkov, the enemy has been forced back about 15 miles in hard fighting. In the Orel area, enemy forces are defending against particularly strong thrusts from the southeast. Northern Front: South of Ilmen and Ladoga, heavy fighting of increasing intensity continues. The enemy has been forced to counterattack to maintain his as yet unbroken main lines.

b. Western Europe

On the night of February 18-19, Wilhelmshaven was bombed by a large formation of RAF bombers.

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OSD Let. 5-3-78

Regraded Unclassified

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On February 18 Axis artillery shelled British forces advancing in the Medenine area, and some enemy resistance was encountered N of Fom Tatahouine which fell to the British. In southern Tunisia, enemy patrols were contacted NE of Sbeitla. His forces were being strengthened and patrols were active N and W of Feriana. Vehicle concentration was observed at Dj. Goubeul Gap, W of Feriana. In central Tunisia, an enemy attack N of Pichon was repulsed. In northern Tunisia, a considerable movement of enemy troops was observed in the vicinity of Dj. Azag, W of Mateur. Enemy patrols were engaged in the Goubellat area. On February 17, the enemy airdromes at Elmas, Decimomannu, and Villacidro, NW of Cagliari on Sardinia, were heavily bombed by U.S. planes. In Tunisia, many motor vehicles and several tanks and guns were destroyed in the Feriana area by U.S. aircraft. On the following day about 18 enemy bombers made an unsuccessful attack on an Allied convoy off Algiers. An Axis merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by RAF Wellingtons off Sicily.

5. Asiatic Theater

Japanese installations and transport concentrations in Akyab and in central, northern, and eastern Burma were heavily damaged by Allied air action on February 16 and 18. Arrival of Japanese forces in Nsozup appears to threaten Sumprabum, 134 miles N of Myitkyna.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Sightings in the Buin--Tonolei area February 18 included 8 cargo vessels afloat and 2 sunk. Kahili airdrome was attacked by Allied planes, and many large fires were started. Later in the day the same airdrome, and shipping in the Buin area, were bombed, and the landing strip at Vila was attacked. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 18 the enemy landing strip at Alexishafen was reported serviceable and newly extended. A new possible landing strip was also sighted at Wahgat (50 miles WNW of Lae). NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On February 17, an enemy destroyer and 2 medium cargo ships were sighted 20 miles SW of Fakfak. On February 18, an enemy cruiser or armed transport was attacked in Dilli Harbor by Allied planes. Of 5 intercepting Zeros, 1 was shot down and another probably destroyed.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

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8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Fifty-six hostile submarines were reported in this area. Enemy submarines are concentrated over a broad area S of Greenland and Iceland. A few scattered U-boat sightings are reported along the South American coast, as far south as Bahia. A submarine is reported near Curacao. Pacific: Two enemy submarines were reported in the Southwest Pacific area, 1 near Maramasike Pass in the Solomons and 1 SE of Gasmata, New Britain.

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

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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O&S Letter, 5-3-78

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O&S Letter, 5-3-72  
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Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
98D Letter, 6-8-74

**SECRET**

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-19-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 18, 1943

No. 50.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units have been further constricted by 2 Soviet columns astride the railroad from the NE and E. Southern Front: Enemy forces in the Donets salient continue their evacuation, and at Matveev Kurgen Soviet units have reached the north-south line through Taganrog. In the Kharkov area, there appears to be little change. At the northern end of this front, the enemy has been forced back on his Orel defenses by a continuing Soviet attack. Enemy units at Livny have either been evacuated or are now surrounded. Northern Front: Heavy fighting continues in the Ilmen and Ladoga areas, with the enemy putting up stubborn resistance.

b. Western Europe

Focke Wulf 190s operating over England late in January were observed carrying identification marks which might give the impression that the planes were friendly aircraft. The usual crosses on the wings were on a background of gray, inclosed in misleading roundels. Near the rear of the fuselage were yellow bands, and vertical yellow stripes were painted on the tail unit. One ship carried Typhoon markings on the under side of the wings.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On February 17, Axis forces S of the Mareth Line withdrew from Medenine, and fighting is now in progress 5 miles W and S of that

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place. Four Tatahouine was still in enemy hands on the 17th, but British offensive patrols were active in this area. In southern Tunisia on February 17, Axis reconnaissance elements were observed near Dj. Serraguiya W of Feriana and N of Sbeitla. Thelepte was occupied by enemy forces and probably Metlaoui, Tozeur, and Nefta. A small enemy tank force was reported 5 miles W of Hadjeb el Aioun. In northern Tunisia, enemy patrols were active E of Goubellat and W of Heidous. Mine laying was reported N of Dj. el Ajred, E of Medjez el Bab, and E of the Bou Arada--Goubellat road. Enemy infantry concentrations were reported in the vicinity of Penitencier and E of Medjez el Bab. Enemy air action was limited mostly to attacks on shipping and reconnaissance flights. A few bombs were dropped in a raid on Algiers, and 1 formation attacking an Allied convoy was driven off by Beaufighters.

5. Asiatic Theater

Six ships were sighted in Rangoon Harbor on February 17.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of the 26th Meridian: Sixty-three enemy submarines were reported in this area. Concentrations continued along northern shipping lanes and S of the Azores. Scattered sightings were reported off the coast of South America from the Windward Islands to Recife. Pacific: One hostile submarine was reported in the harbor at Lae, New Guinea, on February 16.

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

*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  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

SECRET

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

Date 2-18-43

Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 17, 1943

To: 1200 GCT, February 18, 1943

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

No. 49.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy units successfully stood off a strong Soviet attack from the northeast. Southern Front: Enemy forces continue their systematic withdrawal in the Donets salient. There appears to be no immediate threat of an encirclement of large enemy units. In the Kharkov area the enemy has abandoned large sectors NW of the city between his vital east-west railroad lines. North of Kursk, the enemy appears to be strongly defending his Bryansk--Orel--Livny salient against renewed heavy Soviet attacks. Northern Front: In the Lake Ilmen area, the enemy continues his defense against a Soviet attack of growing intensity. South of Ladoga heavy fighting continues, with no important change in the situation.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Axis forces continue to withdraw toward the Mareth Line, and advance British units are in the vicinity of Medenine. In southern Tunisia on February 17 the enemy occupied Sbeitla, Kasserine, Feriana, Sidi Bou Zid, and Dj. Lessouda, forcing the withdrawal to the west and northwest of Allied forces. In central Tunisia, there was increased enemy patrol activity. Enemy defense construction was observed S of Dj. Rihana. In northern Tunisia on the night of February 14-15, enemy infiltration was reported about

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Regraded Unclassified

5 miles NNE of El Aroussa, and patrols were active in the vicinity of Heidous. Considerable enemy movement was observed on the road SV of Mateur. On February 16 enemy sea reconnaissance and air transport operations continued on the usual scale, but Axis air activity was light over the Tunisian battle zone. Enemy gun emplacements, motor convoys, and ground positions in southern Tunisia were under attack by Allied fighters and light bombers throughout the day. Off Sicily, an enemy tanker of about 5,000 tons was set on fire and near misses were made on 2 destroyers and a merchant vessel in an attack by British bombers and torpedo planes. Comiso airdrome and railroad trains in southern Italy and on Sicily were attacked by RAF planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 16, Japanese forces landed at Kwangchowwan, the French settlement N of Hainan. In Burma, enemy concentrations and transport 40 miles N of Myitkyna were subjected to 3 heavy raids.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On February 16 the airdromes at Kahili and on Ballale Island were bombed by U.S. planes. Heavy AA fire was encountered. In one of the attacks of February 15 on Munda, 40 enemy planes were seen on the field. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 16 at Stettin, New Britain, an enemy cargo vessel was set on fire by Allied air attack. Photographs of Cape Gloucester February 16 show 12 fighter blast bays and dispersal lanes under construction.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Fifty-six enemy submarines are reported in this area. There were heavy concentrations along the northern shipping lanes and a minor concentration in the vicinity of the Azores. Scattered sightings were reported off the South American coast from Georgetown to Recife. Pacific: One enemy submarine was reported near Sydney, Australia, and another in Akutan Pass in the Aleutians on February 15.

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

*R. S. Bratton*  
R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

-2-

MIS 319:1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 76-3-78

**SECRET**

OSD Letter 5-3-72  
REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

**SECRET**  
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-17-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 16, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, February 17, 1943

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 17, 1943.

No. 48.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 16, the enemy attacked Amchitka with 4 single-float and 2 twin-float planes, causing very slight damage.

2. Latin American Theater

El Pampero, principal Axis-supported newspaper in South America, is reported to be suspended indefinitely by instructions of the Argentine Minister of the Interior, on account of articles disrespectful to Argentine national heroes.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the Kuban bridgehead enemy forces continue to defend against small-scale local attacks. Southern Front: Inside the big bend of the Donets, enemy forces continue their withdrawal and have cleared all territory N and E of Rostov. In the Stalino area, the enemy continues to resist successfully all efforts to constrict his 80-mile escape corridor. In the Kharkov area the enemy has been forced to abandon the city and its defenses and is falling back on Poltava. In the Kursk area, there appears to be fighting of local character only. Central and Northern Fronts: Southeast of Lake Ilmen in the Demyansk area and S of Ladoga, the enemy continues successful defense of his positions against mechanized attacks.

b. Western Europe

On the afternoon of February 15, an enemy raider in Dunkerque Harbor was attacked by a strong force of U.S. bombers; hits were scored near the ship and in the dock area. On the following morning, the submarine yards at St. Nazaire were heavily bombed by U.S. planes.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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Regraded Unclassified

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Both of these raids met strong Axis fighter units and heavy AA fire.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In the Libyan border sector, Axis forces withdrawing from Ben Gardane were being engaged on February 16 by British units between that point and Medenine. In southern Tunisia, the enemy was forced by our attacking troops to retire from the area of Djebel Lassouda and Djebel Ksaira to the N and SE of Sidi Bou Zid. South of Sbeitla on February 15, the enemy occupied the pass between Djebel el Zitoun and Djebel Sidi Ali ben Aoun. On the morning of February 15, Axis mechanized units occupied Gafsa. In northern Tunisia, there was lively patrol activity, and the enemy is reported to have reoccupied the area in the vicinity of Djebel Alnehouna, W of Mateur. On February 16, enemy dive-bombers were active in support of Axis ground operations in the Faid area. One light enemy attack was made on Thelepte airdrome. Six or eight enemy planes were destroyed on the ground by U.S. bombers in 2 heavy attacks on Kairouan airdrome. Other enemy losses from combat in the Tunisian theater were 11 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 8 damaged. The enemy increased his air action over Tripolitania, including 1 light raid on the city of Tripoli. On February 15, Naples Harbor was successfully raided by U.S. bombers. Four intercepting enemy planes were destroyed and 5 damaged. On February 16, railroad installations and industrial targets in Sicily and the toe of Italy were heavily raided. At Palermo Harbor, 1 ship and an oil tank were set on fire by an attack of B-17s.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 13, enemy rolling stock was successfully attacked at 3 points in Upper Burma.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Sightings February 14 in the Buin--Tonalei area included 10 cargo ships and 12 destroyers. The Munda airdrome and the landing strip at Vila were attacked on February 15. New Guinea--New Britain Area: During the night of February 14-15, the enemy base at Rabaul was subjected to another heavy air attack, resulting in many fires. On February 15, Malahang strip near Lae was bombed and strafed, and fires were started in fuel and supply dumps. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On the morning of February 15, Dobo in the Aroe Islands was attacked by Allied planes. Photographs taken during the attack show the north half of the town completely gutted by a previous raid. Both jetties were also badly damaged and the town appeared deserted. Ambon was raided by other

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Allied planes, with direct hits scored on an 8000-ton merchant vessel. Four other vessels were in the bay.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic: Slightly over 50 submarines are reported operating in the N Atlantic. There were heavy concentrations S of Greenland and Iceland, and a minor concentration S of the Azores. Scattered sightings were reported off the coast of South America from Trinidad to Recife. Pacific: Enemy submarine activity was reported in the vicinity of Samoa, February 16.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution A  
DISPATCH 3-3-42  
OASD Letter 3-3-42

**SECRET** UNCLASSIFIED  
OASD Letter 3-3-72

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G-2 REPORT

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Let 6-3-78  
SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S.G-2  
Date 2-16-43  
Initials R.S.B.  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 47.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 13, enemy positions at Kiska were heavily bombed, and the fighter-strip area was also strafed. Enemy losses in this action were 4 single-float fighters and 1 twin-float, double-seater scout plane. On February 14, seven enemy planes made ineffective attacks on shipping at Amchitka. Domestic Situation: Japanese interned at Moab, Utah, rioted and attempted to burn down buildings on February 12.

2. Latin American Theater

Admiral Robert, pro-Vichy High Commissioner at Martinique, refused to receive Admiral Battet, special emissary of General Giraud who flew to Martinique on February 4 in an attempt to align Robert with the United Nations. After Battet's return to Puerto Rico, Robert announced he would have nothing to do with "dissident" French elements. Meanwhile, French cargo vessel SS GUADELOUPE from Martinique remains at New Orleans, where the crew has refused to load it until Robert adopts a pro-Allied policy.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: The enemy continues his stubborn defense in the Kuban bridgehead. Southern Front: Inside the big bend of the Donets, enemy forces continue their withdrawal. In the Stalino area, the enemy by counterattacks has successfully resisted all efforts to further constrict his escape corridor to the west, but has given up the town of Kuteinikovo to the southeast. Southwest of Kharkov the enemy has been forced to give up Krasnograd and has fallen back on the defenses of Poltava in order to defend his last remaining standard-gauge railroad into Kharkov. Along the rest of this front there appears

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Regraded Unclassified

to be fighting of local character only. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Leningrad area, the enemy successfully resisted a renewed Soviet attack on a broad front.

b. Western Europe

On February 14, sixteen enemy fighter-bombers operated against shipping and over the Dover area. During the night of February 14-15, Cologne and Milan were heavily attacked by RAF bombers.

c. Southern Europe

The Axis is reported fortifying the Greek coast and islands from the vicinity of Athens southward.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

After considerable movement of British troops into the area S of Ben Gardane, Axis forces withdrew from that point February 15. In southern Tunisia, Axis forces attacking W from Faid on February 14 have reached a point 9 miles SW of Sbeitla. Another spearhead from the area of Maknassy drove NW to the vicinity of Oued el Fekka. On the night of February 14-15 Allied forces evacuated Gafsa. No enemy ground activity was reported for northern and central Tunisia. On February 13, Naples Harbor and Crotona airdrome were heavily bombed by U.S. B-24s. There was no air opposition, and AA fire was light and without effect.

5. Asiatic Theater

Maingwan was heavily raided on February 14. Considerable enemy rail and water transport was observed in Central Burma. Air activity continues in the Akyab area. The Japanese Army signal net in Hankow area has been unusually active since February 1.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons: Enemy shipping and installations in the Buin area were attacked by U.S. planes on February 14, with direct hits scored on a large transport, and 11 out of 40 to 45 intercepting enemy planes destroyed. Munda airdrome was twice bombed and strafed. New Guinea --New Britain Area: Photographs of Wewak, February 13, show 8 vessels in the harbor, including 1 previously damaged destroyer and 1 large transport. On the airdrome 6 unidentified planes were seen, and there was evidence of intense activity, with 77 dispersal bays under construction. The airdrome at Lae was attacked February 14 by Allied planes, suffering direct hits on buildings and on at least 2 grounded planes. On the night of February 13-14, Rabaul was sub-

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jected to a very heavy attack, with almost 50 tons of bombs dropped, and huge fires resulting. There was no enemy interception. Photographs taken at noon on February 14 show 1 light cruiser, 10 destroyers, 5 tankers, 3 submarines, 1 minesweeper, 6 transports, 45 merchant vessels, 8 float planes, and 3 flying boats in the harbor.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic: Activity continues heaviest along the northern shipping lanes, with no reported changes in the locations of major concentrations. Pacific: Enemy submarines are reported near Fort Randall, Alaska, and SE of Palmyra Island.

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

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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~~SECRET~~  
OSD 1-1-42 5-8-72

**SECRET**

Regraded Unclassified

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter 5-3-72

Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date -- 2-15-43 --  
Initials -- Y S V Z --  
R.S.B.

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

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

No. 46.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Japan has protested to Peru against the deportation of Japanese from Peru to the United States. Venezuela, closely following similar action taken by Peru, is reported to have endorsed the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The French Minister to Chile is reported to have notified the Chilean government that he and his staff will support General Giraud.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: Enemy forces continue to defend their Caucasian bridgehead, with little change in the situation. Southern Front: Enemy units have been forced to evacuate the important city of Rostov. All vital railroad systems in the North Caucasus, and in the Donets and Don bends, are again in Soviet hands. The enemy continues to make withdrawals from the Donets salient and has been forced to evacuate Voroshilovgrad, while holding Stalino and keeping the escape corridor open. In the Kharkov area, enemy units are defending the city stronghold against advancing Soviet encircling forces. North and west of Kursk, enemy forces are resisting stubbornly, but continue to fall back under the weight of the Soviet offensive. Central and Northern Fronts: Along these fronts action of local importance continues, with the enemy on the defense and little change in the situation.

b. Western Europe.

On the night of February 14-15, the enemy submarine base at Lorient was heavily bombed by RAF planes. Other raids were made

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

on St. Malo, Boulogne, and the Pas de Calais.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Axis forces are attacking strongly in southern Tunisia W of Faid. Enemy planes made reconnaissance flights over Tripolitania, and others attempted interception of RAF planes raiding Axis motor transport W of Ben Gardane. From 20 to 30 enemy planes intercepted a flight of U.S. bombers attacking Tunis airdrome. Five enemy transport planes, of a flight of about 40, were destroyed between Tunis and Sicily by Allied fighters. Enemy airdromes on Crete were bombed by U.S. planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 12, Rangoon railway yards suffered a damaging Allied air raid. On February 13 a Japanese headquarters was successfully attacked at Lonkin, 50 miles NW of Mogaung. Japanese efforts to secure French and Italian vessels in the Far East to relieve shipping shortages are reported.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

On February 13, Japanese installations and shipping in the Shortland Island area were attacked by U.S. planes, with 1 cargo ship reported hit. Forty-five enemy planes intercepted and 8 were destroyed. The enemy airdrome at Munda was attacked and some AA guns were destroyed.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Approximately 60 enemy submarines are reported in this area. There is a heavy concentration on the shipping lanes NE of Newfoundland and another further E which includes a refueling submarine. South of the Azores another hostile concentration is reported, including a refueling submarine.

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
5-3-72  
SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-14-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 45.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: Recent photographs of Kiska Harbor reveal two midget submarines in motion and two additional ones apparently lashed together. New cargo vessel recently reported now identified as same ship bombed on December 31. Vessel has been moved toward shore in apparent attempt to beach it. Sixteen barges are moored to shore side of the ship.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the northwest Caucasus enemy forces continue to defend their bridgehead with the only good remaining base, Novorossisk, and their last escape corridor, the Taman Peninsula.  
Southern Front: Enemy troops in Rostov continue defense of the city against increasing pressure. Northeast of Rostov the railroad towns of Novochoerkassk, Likhaya, and Zverevo were lost by the enemy. In the Krasnoarmeiskoe area the enemy made stubborn resistance against attacking Red Army. In the Kharkov area Axis forces were forced to withdraw from Zolochiv to the northwest on the railline to Bryansk.  
Northern Front: On the Leningrad Front the enemy continues a strong defense against Red Army attacks.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

Activities along the Libyan border were limited to patrolling and minor artillery action. In Central Tunisia in the Gasseltia area a strong

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Regraded Unclassified

Axis patrol was repulsed during the night of February 11/12. In Southern Tunisia small enemy armored patrols were active in the Djebel Goussa area, and Axis patrols were encountered in the Faid area and in the vicinity of Djebel Majoura. NV of Ston de Sened enemy battery positions were reported. Enemy air activity in Tunis was limited to reconnaissance off Bengazi on February 12. A few bombers were over Bone and Algiers during the night, one of which was probably destroyed.

5. Asiatic Theater

Nothing to report.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Sightings on February 12 included 1 enemy heavy cruiser and 2 destroyers moving SE about 60 miles NE of Buka. Three destroyers and 10 cargo ships were sighted in the Bulu-Tonalel area. New Guinea--New Britain Area: An enemy convoy consisting of 1 light cruiser, 2 large merchant ships and 1 medium cargo ship was sighted and attacked by Allied aircraft 75 miles south of Cape Orford, resulting in one of the merchant ships being damaged. NV Australia--Banda Sea Area: A single enemy plane ineffectually bombed Allied installations at Tanahmerah (Interior of New Guinea) on February 12.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Approximately 50 enemy submarines were reported operating in this area yesterday. Concentrations were heaviest on the northern shipping lanes. South Atlantic: Several hostile U-boats were reported off the Cape of Good Hope. Pacific: Two unidentified submarines were sighted off the coast of northern California.

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

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Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 0-3-72

ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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

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

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

No. 44.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: In the northwest Caucasus the enemy has suffered a severe setback, being forced to evacuate the railroad town of Krasnodar. Enemy forces now are defending strongly their only good remaining base, Novorossisk and their one escape corridor, the Taman Peninsula. Southern Front: Enemy units in Rostov continue to defend the city from 3 directions, while Axis forces in the big bend of the Donets have been forced to abandon Shakhty and other small towns NE of Rostov in the tip of the salient. In the middle Donets area, the enemy has suffered another severe setback in the loss of the vital railroad junction and city of Krasnoarmeiskoe. This cuts the enemy's last remaining standard-gauge railroad line to Rostov. Northeast of Stalino the enemy has been driven out of Voroshilovsk, but still holds the city of Voroshilovgrad. In the Kharkov area, Axis forces have been driven back into the city's fortifications and are defending against powerful Soviet attacks from the NE, E, and SE. Enemy units N of Kursk are giving way slowly in the face of continued Red Army assaults. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Velikie Luki area, fresh Soviet attacks failed to change the relative positions materially. On the Leningrad front, the enemy is strongly defending his positions at Volkhov and S of Ladoga against renewed Red Army assaults.

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SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia the enemy was forced from positions 6 miles NNW of Jefna on February 10, losing some prisoners. In southern Tunisia the enemy was reported building defenses along the road between Djebel el Asker and Djebel Bou Jerra, and 4 miles E of El Guettar between Djebel el Auk and Djebel ed Dekrila. Activity in the Libyan border sector was limited to patrolling.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 11 in Kwangsi Province, 17 enemy bombers and 2 fighters raided Kweilin, and 15 planes raided Liuchow.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Sightings for February 11 included 2 enemy destroyers, 3 cargo ships, and 1 tanker off the west coast of Buka. The enemy airfield at Munda was attacked. New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 11 in the Wau area, the enemy continued his withdrawal towards Mubo. Rabaul was raided.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Activity is greatest along the northern shipping route, S of Greenland. A sighting is reported N of Colombia for the first time in several weeks. Pacific: Two submarines are reported in the area SW of Hawaii, and 1 was observed off Sydney, Australia. On February 11, submarine sightings were reported near Nauru Island and E of Sydney, Australia.

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

*R. S. Bratton*  
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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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MIS 319.1-3-74  
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OSD Det 1, 6-8-72

G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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OSD Det 1, 6-8-72  
Author A.C. of S. G-2  
Date 2-12-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 43.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 10 at Kiska, hangars and the new fighter strip suffered hits in a raid which encountered inaccurate AA fire and no fighter opposition.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: In the Novorossisk area, enemy forces are now defending themselves against general Soviet pressure, with particularly heavy fighting against the reinforced bridgehead on the Novorossisk peninsula. Southern Front: In the Rostov area, the enemy is defending against attacks from the west, south, and east. Inside the big bend of the Donets, enemy forces have had to abandon their river defense line and are falling back to the west. In the Kramatorsk area, enemy counterattacks have stopped the southern impetus of the Red Army offensive and continue to hold open the vital supply or escape line of the Rostov salient. In the Kharkov area, enemy forces have given ground south of the city and have lost the important railroad crossing of Lozovaya and the railroad town of Zmiev. The enemy units in Kharkov are in much the same situation as that of a year ago. On the northern end of this front, enemy forces are still on the defensive and are giving ground slowly, particularly N of Kursk where Red Army pressure is strongest. Central and Northern Fronts: In the Leningrad area the enemy's defenses have forced the Soviets to temporarily abandon their heavy attacks just S of Ladoga. On other parts of the northern front the enemy, in heavy fighting, has been forced back by renewed Red Army assaults accompanied by some mechanized forces.

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OSD Det 1, 6-8-72

Regraded Unclassified

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4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on February 9, enemy troop movements were observed S of Jefna. In central Tunisia a concentration of enemy tanks was reported S of Pont du Fahs. North and south of Djebel Bou Dabouss, infantry and cavalry were reported moving west. Additional tank reinforcements were reported arriving at Kairouan. Along the Libyan border bad weather, marshy terrain, and enemy demolitions hampered operations. On February 10, enemy bombers made light raids on Tripoli and Bone, and 12 fighter-bombers were engaged by U.S. planes in the Beja area. Four enemy vessels, believed to be Siebel ferries, were attacked by U.S. planes N of Cape Bon. Two of the ships were sunk. Heavy enemy air transport activity was reported in the Tunis area. Palermo Harbor, Sicily, and Heraklion and Kastelli airdromes on Crete were heavily bombed by U.S. planes.

5. Asiatic Theater

Mingaladon airdrome, Rangoon, was attacked successfully on February 8. Six enemy ships were observed in Rangoon Harbor. On February 9, targets along the Burma Road from Kutkai to Mangshih were strafed. On February 10, the Maymyo railway yards were attacked by U.S. planes. Reports persist of Japanese withdrawals from central China.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: Sightings February 9 in the Buin-Tonolei area included 25 ships, of which 2 appeared to be aircraft carriers, 16 destroyers, and 6 cargo ships. Another large cargo ship was seen off Ballale Island. New Guinea--New Britain Area: Enemy forces in the Wau area are reported withdrawing to the east. On February 10, one destroyer and 4 transports were sighted 56 miles SE of Cape St. George. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: Photographs of Kendari showed extension of the runway, new buildings and dispersal areas, 26 bombers, 18 of which are believed serviceable, 37 fighters, and 11 dummy aircraft. On February 10 enemy installations at Toeal, in the Kei Islands, were attacked by Allied planes, with numerous fires resulting.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: About 40 submarines were reported in this area, with concentrations on the N. Atlantic shipping lanes.

Middle Eastern Theater

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Tunisia on February 9, enemy troop movements  
of Jelfa. In central Tunisia a concentration of enemy  
1 S of Pont du Fahs. North and south of Djebel Bou  
and cavalry were reported moving west. Additional  
s were reported arriving at Kalrouan. Along the  
weather, marshy terrain, and enemy demolitions  
ns. On February 10, enemy bombers made light  
d Bone, and 12 fighter-bombers were engaged by  
eja area. Four enemy vessels, believed to be

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OSD Letter, 6-8-72

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Distribution  
~~SECRET~~  
OSD Letter, 6-8-72

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

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

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 11, 1943

No. 42.

1. North American Theater

Nothing to report.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: In renewed heavy fighting, the enemy has been forced to abandon the sea coast (Azov) town of Primorsko-Akhtarskaya (Akhtari) and now occupies no territory between this point and Rostov-on-Don. Southern Front: In the Rostov area the enemy is resisting stubbornly, but has again given ground north of the Don where Red Army units have reached the railroad between Rostov and Novocherkassk. In the Kramatorsk area enemy counterattacks have apparently held the most dangerous Russian threat to no gains. In the Kharkov area enemy defense units have been forced to fall back on the city by Red Army advance to the towns of Chuguev (22 miles to the SE) on the Kupyansk railroad and Volchansk (36 miles to the NW). In the Kursk area there appears to be little change. Central and Northern Fronts: Some air activity and ground reconnaissance.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

There was no significant activity on February 9 in northern or central Tunisia. In southern Tunisia Sidi Bou Zid was shelled during the night of February 8 - 9. South of Gafsa an Italian armored car patrol forced French troops from Djebel Mdilla but later withdrew. Eighteen more tanks from the German 15th Armored Division were moved southeastward from Ben Gardane to Taghelmit only 12 miles west of the Libyan border. Total concentration at Taghelmit is 32 tanks, or one-half of the estimated tank strength of the German Afrika Korps. British units have crossed the frontier and are approaching enemy concentrations in the Ben Gardane--Taghelmit area. On February 9, there was considerable Axis air

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activity over Tunisia. Offensive action was limited to light and ineffective raids on Bone and Souk el Arba. The enemy airfield at Kairouan was heavily bombed by U.S. planes. It is confirmed that Lt. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer, former commander of the 10th Panzer Division, has been killed in Tunisia.

5. Asiatic Theater

On February 8 twenty-two enemy bombers attacked a target (identity not reported) 7 miles southeast of Kweilin, Kwangsi Province. Seven bombers hit Kweilin. Ten bombers escorted by 9 fighters raided Hengyang town in Hunan Province, while the airdrome was hit by 6 bombers. A British brigade headquarters in the Chin Hills near the Bengal frontier was attacked by 18 bombers.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: On February 10, isolated enemy units on Guadalcanal were being mopped up. Munda Field and Vila were bombed by U.S. planes. New Guinea-New Britain area: Enemy patrols were active February 9 in the area SE of Wau and near Wandumi. NW Australia and Banda Sea Area: On February 9, Kendari, in the Celebes, suffered extensive damage from a heavy Allied air attack. Enemy planes intercepted this raiding force over Timor.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Enemy submarines continue action along the shipping lanes S of Greenland and Iceland. Scattered sightings are reported along the Atlantic seaboard and off Cape San Roque, Brazil.

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

*R. S. Bratton*

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Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
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MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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G-2 REPORT  
ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter 5-3-72  
SECRET

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

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

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

No. 41.

1. North American Theater

Alaska: On February 9, enemy installations at Kiska suffered damage to an oil or water tank and to main camp buildings as the result of a U.S. bombing raid. Six enemy planes seen on Trout Lagoon sandspit made no attempt to take off.

2. Latin American Theater

Nothing to report.

3. European Theater

a. Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces are holding their own against local Soviet attacks. Southern Front: In the Rostov area the enemy in counterattacks is resisting Red Army pressure. On the lower Don and along the Donets, the enemy is putting up a passive resistance against fresh Soviet attacks, with no important change in the situation. In the Kramatorskaya area counterattacks in some force are being employed in order to stop the Soviet threat to cut off the Donets basin. Northeast of Kharkov the enemy has been forced to abandon Belgorod, a large railroad junction on the now useless Kursk line. In the Kursk area further territory has been yielded to Soviet advance N and S of the city. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy defenses on Karelia and S of Ladoga have successfully withstood renewed attacks.

4. African and Middle Eastern Theater

On February 8, fifteen German tanks moved SE from Ben Gardane toward the Tunisian--Libyan border after British units had taken up positions W of the marshes along the frontier. In

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OSD Letter 5-3-72  
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central Tunisia, enemy motor transport, tank, and troop concentrations were observed to the S and SE of Goubellat. Italian forces are believed to have occupied the western slopes of Djebel Touila and Djebel Serdouk, NE of Ousseltia. On February 7 an enemy patrol heavily engaged our forces in the Djebel Cheurfa area of the Ousseltia Valley. On February 8 enemy air action included light raids and reconnaissance flights over Tripoli and British forward positions on the Tunisian border. Axis fighter planes intercepted a large flight of U.S. B-24s attacking Messina. Enemy installations at Gabes airdrome and Sousse Harbor were heavily bombed, and enemy ground troops in the Faid area were attacked. Axis fighter opposition was strong.

5. Asiatic Theater

Three separate air attacks were made against Rangoon railway and dock areas on February 8. Heavy damage resulted. Sustained Allied air operations were directed against Japanese communication facilities in Upper Burma and the Akyab area.

6. Southwest Pacific Theater

Solomons Area: The last main Japanese position, at Cape Esperance, was captured by converging U.S. forces, which thus brought to a successful conclusion the offensive begun a month ago. Large quantities of supplies were taken. New Guinea--New Britain Area: In the Wau area on February 8, enemy forces were subjected to heavy attacks by Allied patrols supported by artillery. Japanese strength at the mouth of the Waria River is estimated at 200 to 300 troops, with nightly barge activity continuing. NW Australia and Banda Sea Area: The enemy base at Dobo was twice attacked by Allied planes, and suffered extensive damage.

7. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

8. Submarine Activity

Less enemy activity was reported yesterday in the N Atlantic. A fairly heavy concentration still remains along the Newfoundland--Greenland section of the shipping lanes. Scattered sightings are reported SV of the Azores and off Cape San Roque, Brazil. A single enemy submarine is reported near the center of the Gulf of Mexico.

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

*R. S. Bratton*  
R. S. BRATTON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chief, Intelligence Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION

(3-14-42)

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8-3-72

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD  
Date 2-9-43  
Initials R.S.B.

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

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

No. 40

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. North American Theater.

Alaska: Nothing to report.

b. Latin American Theater.

Nothing to report.

c. European Theater.

(1) Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: Red Army units advancing on Krasnodar from the NE are now within 30 miles of the city. Southern Front: On the lower Don and Donets, there was little fighting or change. Along the upper Donets, Soviet forces continue to advance SE of Kharkov. North-east of Kharkov and Belgorod, the town of Korocha on an important road crossing was taken by Red Army units. At the northern end of this front, the important enemy base of Kursk was occupied by Russian forces, apparently with little fighting. Central and Northern Fronts: There was little change on these fronts in spite of renewed Soviet attacks S of Ladoga. In the far north the enemy bombed Murmansk, with little effect.

(2) Western Europe.

Spanish mobilization is hampered by lack of equipment, causing some of the recently mobilized classes to be released. Germany is reported trading French munitions for Spanish oranges and rice. Two new Spanish divisions are reported being organized in Barcelona and Zaragoza, as well as additional battalions for some regiments. More than 300 RAF bombers raided the submarine yards at Lorient on the night of February 7-8.

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Regraded Unclassified

(3) Southern Europe .

During the past few days, merchant shipping has been concentrating at Palermo, Sicily.

d. African and Middle Eastern Theater

In northern Tunisia on February 7, enemy patrols were active NE of Munchar and NE of Station De Sedjenane. In central Tunisia considerable Axis motor transport movement was observed S of the El Kebir Reservoir and along the Kairouan--Ousseltia road. All of Rommel's forces cleared the Tunisian border by February 7. British units have penetrated into Tunisia at a point about 30 miles from the coast. On February 7 heavy raids were directed against enemy airfields at Elmas and Cagliari on Sardinia. An Allied air raid on 200 dispersed motor vehicles W of Ben Gardane met no opposition. B-24s made a heavy attack on Naples Harbor. Six Axis aircraft bombed the airfield at Youk Les Bains, and a flight of enemy planes was driven off from an attack on a convoy.

e. Asiatic Theater .

On the night of February 4-5, RAF planes made a heavy raid on Rangoon, starting large fires. British and Japanese air activity increased in the Akyab area. In the Rathedaung sector slow progress is being resumed by British troops against determined Japanese resistance. According to an unconfirmed report, the entire 48th Japanese Division has gone overseas from Canton.

f. Southwest Pacific Theater .

Solomons Area: U.S. forces on Guadalcanal have advanced W to a line along the Umasani River. The units that landed at Verahue have established an outpost line NE of Marovovo Mission. On February 7, U.S. planes attacked a force of 19 enemy destroyers S of Rendova Island, hitting 2 destroyers and shooting down 2 of 15 escorting Zeros. Sightings included 2 aircraft carriers (1 large and 1 converted) and 1 tanker in the vicinity of Nuguria Island (about 150 miles N of Buka). A task force of 4 battleships, 6 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, and 12 destroyers and another force of 2 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 3 cargo ships, and 11 destroyers were sighted about 150 miles NE of the Greenwich Islands (SE of Truk). New Guinea--New Britain Area: On February 7, Allied land forces encountered strong enemy opposition SE of Wau airdrome. Enemy forces continue movements by night from Amoa (NW of Morobe) to Dona (mouth of Waria River). The Finschhafen area is reported to be occupied by 800 Japanese troops, but no apparent attempt has been made to use the airdrome. NW Australia--Banda Sea Area: On February 7 Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy positions at Kaukenau and Timika (SW of New Guinea), and also started fires at Dobo in the Aroe Islands.

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OASD Letter, 02-3-78

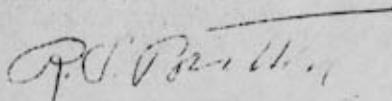
g. Pacific Theater .

On February 7, observation showed that the airfield on Nauru Island had been completed.

h. Submarine Activity .

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Seventy-four enemy submarines are reported operating in this area, with principal concentrations S of Greenland and S of Iceland. Several sightings were reported off Cape San Roque, Brazil. Pacific: A submarine was sighted SW of the Fiji Islands.

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



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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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8-10-78  
OASD Letter, 02-3-78

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**SECRET**  
DECLASSIFIED  
OASD Letter, 02-3-78

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DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

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

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

Date - 2-8-43

Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 7, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, February 8, 1943.

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

No. 39.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. North American Theater

Alaska: The vessel reported E of Trout Lagoon on February 4 has departed.

b. Latin American Theater

A U.S. army barge carrying high octane gasoline to Panama exploded and sank in Havana Harbor on February 6, resulting in 5 known dead, 5 missing, and 3 seriously wounded. Brazil is reported to have announced adherence to the United Nations Pact and the Atlantic Charter.

c. European Theater

(1) Eastern Europe

Caucasian Front: The Russian bridgehead NW of Novorossisk has been partially wiped out, but one unit still remains. In heavy fighting SW of Rostov, Soviet units have occupied the town of Azov on the Don estuary. Red Army units in this area have reached the city defenses of Rostov. Southern Front: In the Soviet-held bridgehead E of Shakhti in the bend of the Donets, there was fighting of local character only. On the upper Donets in heavy fighting the Russians have enlarged their bridgehead and have cut all northern railroad connections to Voroshilovgrad. In the Oskol sector, Red Army units have taken the town of Gostischevo just N of Belgorod on the Kharkov--Kursk railroad. North of Kursk, Soviet forces have taken the town of Fatezh and cut the military highway between Kursk and Orel. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe

Nothing to report.

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(3) Southern Europe .

Fortifications on the eastern coast of the Adriatic are being reinforced. A line of defense from Salonika to southern Albania to Preveza is being set up. Antiaircraft defense of Athens has been increased

d. African and Middle Eastern Theater

There were no significant changes in the enemy positions SE of the Mareth line. One group of enemy motor transports was observed moving SW from Ramada, 90 miles S of Mareth. Allied forces have been reorganized to the W of the Djebel Mansour area.

e. Asiatic Theater

A heavy force of Japanese bombers attacked British forward positions in the Akyab area. The RAF operations continue in this area.

f. Southwest Pacific Theater

New Guinea-New Britain Area : Enemy bombers with strong fighter escort made repeated attempts to attack the airdrome at Wau on February 6, losing 5 bombers and 21 fighters to U.S. planes and antiaircraft fire. NW Australia-Banda Sea Area : A Japanese reconnaissance bomber was shot down over Darwin on February 6.

g. Pacific Theater

Nothing to report.

h. Submarine Activity

Atlantic W of the 26th Meridian : Sixty-eight enemy submarines are reported operating in this area. Concentrations continue on the shipping lanes, with a perceptible westward movement in U-boat patrols. ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING : One vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the N Atlantic. Two vessels were torpedoed in the Mediterranean, one being sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S. G-2  
Date 2-7-43  
Initials R.E.B.

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 7, 1943

No. 30.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. North American Theater.

Alaska: Four of the five enemy planes participating in the February 4 attack on Amchitka are believed to be NAGOYA ZERO fighters, and the fifth an AICHI 99 dive bomber. The enemy fighter landing strip near Salmon Lagoon, Kiska, is estimated to be within one month of completion.

b. Latin American Theater.

Nothing to report.

c. European Theater.

(1) Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: Soviet forces occupied Bataisk, 5 miles south of Rostov. Units of the Red Army reached the Sea of Azov south of Rostov at Yeisk temporarily isolating the Nazi forces in the triangle Kerch Strait -- Novorossisk -- Krasnodar -- Yeisk. Southern Front: Southeast of Kharkov, in the Izyum sector, Soviet forces occupied Balaklava, Barvenkova and Lisichansk. Below Kursk, west and southwest of Stary Oskol, Red Army units are reported to have captured Veliko -- Mikhailovskaya (81 miles northeast of Kharkov) and Troitskoye. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe.

About 60 enemy planes of various types intercepted U.S. bombers over Emden on February 4. An increase in the number of twin-engine fighters was noted. British planes encountered moderate AA fire and many searchlights and decoys over Cologne on the night of February 3-4.

d. Africa and Middle Eastern Theater.

In Libya February 4 Axis forces withdrew west of Pisida. All

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OSD Letter 5-3-72

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Axis units except one are now over the Tunisian border. In northern Tunisia, the enemy ground operations were limited to artillery activity. In central Tunisia, by counterattacks the enemy established himself on Djebel Mansour and Djebel Alliliga, a position SV' of Djebel Mansour. In southern Tunisia, the enemy was in contact with our outposts in the vicinity of Faid. Due to bad weather all air action over Tunisia was light on February 5. The enemy carried out shipping reconnaissance and the usual 50 or more daily air transports operated between Sicily and Tunisia. Axis air activity and AA fire was increased over the area west of Pisida, and one small flight of enemy planes bombed Tripoli on the night of February 4-5.

e. Asiatic Theater.

Successful raids were carried out against the Myitnge bridge on February 4 and 5. On the same day targets along the Sagaing-Myitkyina railway were attacked. Motor vehicles, a machine gun position, and several barracks were strafed in the Kengtung area on February 5.

f. Southwest Pacific Theater.

Solomons Area: On February 5, U.S. forces on Guadalcanal continued advancing westward against slight enemy resistance, with patrols reaching the Umasani River. On the same date, 40 enemy barges were sighted adrift off Cape Esperance and Aruligo Point. In the Russell Island region there were indications of barge activity and a small enemy landing. In a special search off the Russells a large Japanese aircraft carrier was sighted, and a ship with a large radio tower and an antenna was strafed and left burning. In the Buin-Tonolei area on February 5, sightings included 17 destroyers entering the harbor south of Shortland, 1 possible battleship off Molla Point on Bougainville Island, 10 cargo vessels in Tonolei Harbor, and 1 cargo vessel off Maifu, between Shortland and Bougainville. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On February 4 enemy shipping at Kavieng included 2 heavy cruisers, one cargo vessel and one tanker. On February 5, Rabaul town and airdromes were heavily attacked by our planes and large fires set. At Talasea, one small cargo ship was bombed and sunk. On New Guinea, Allied patrol activity in the Wau region increased. Photographs February 4 showed work proceeding on runway at Madang and on runway and dispersal area at Alexishafen (Sek) to the north. Also a runway at Finschhafen and one at Dona, on the Waria River, were shown to be unserviceable. New Australia-Timor Area: On February 5, Allied planes attacked Ambon and Doba. At Ambon fires were set in the town, 2 medium size cargo vessels were hit and a 10,000 ton transport was left burning. Five Japanese Zeros out of 10 intercepting were shot down. At Doba buildings and an ammunition dump were set on fire.

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g. Pacific Theater.

Nothing to report.

h. Submarine Activity.

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: A total of 54 submarines are reported operating in this area. About 20 submarines are patrolling the shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Greenland, and smaller concentrations are reported S of Iceland and SW 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 G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter G-2  
6-3-72

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-6-43  
Initials [Signature]  
N.S.B.

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

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

No. 37.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. North American Theater.

Alaska: The February 5 attack on Amchitka was made by 5 float monoplanes. No damage resulted. A reconnaissance plane over Kiska on February 4 was attacked by 3 enemy fighters, 1 of which is believed destroyed. On February 4 our planes bombed the Main Camp, North Head, and submarine base areas on Kiska, and a small new cargo vessel E of Trout Lagoon. Five enemy fighters intercepted and 3 enemy planes were shot down. Effective antiaircraft fire was noted from several positions. A fighter strip was reported under construction SW of Salmon Lagoon. On February 2 a small enemy vessel was observed at Attu. Domestic Situation: A note found in a Connecticut town indicated that enemy agents knew the time and place of departure of vessels for a convoy escort, and were attempting to discover the location of the rendezvous.

b. Latin American Theater.

Nothing to report.

c. European Theater

(1) Eastern Europe.

Caucasian Front: Northwest of Novorossisk, the Soviet bridgehead has been enveloped by enemy forces of the Novorossisk--Krasnodar garrison. There was no other change in the position of these isolated enemy forces. South of Rostov, Red Army units have reached the Bataisk defenses, 10 miles S of the river. Southern Front: Along the lower Donets there was no change. In the upper Donets sector Soviet units have taken Isyum, Yma, and Olkhovotka, and thus reached last winter's positions not far from the Kharkov defenses. Southeast of Kursk, Stary Oskol on the Kastornaya--Valuiki railroad and 2 towns W of it, have been captured by the Red Army. Enemy forces in the northern half of this front appear to be falling back on last winter's defenses at Kharkov and Kursk. Central and

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Northern Fronts: South of Ladoga fresh Soviet reserves again attacked strongly, but failed to make any important gains.

d. Africa and Middle Eastern Theater.

Activities in Libya were limited to patrols. In southern Tunisia on February 4, elements of Rommel's 21st Panzer Division were identified in the vicinity of Ston de Sened. Allied forces withdrew from Ston de Sened during the night of February 3-4. Reported Axis infiltration 8 miles SW of Faid was not confirmed. In northern Tunisia, enemy mine-laying activities were reported along the Bou-Aracla--Goubellat road. On February 3, U.S. bombers heavily raided Palermo and Messina, hitting 1 cargo ship of about 9,000 tons. AA fire, both aimed and barrage, was intense but inaccurate. On February 4, a large formation of B-17s successfully attacked 2 airfields near Gabes, and medium bombers made a raid on Bizerte; opposing enemy fighters suffered losses of 26 planes destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and 14 damaged. Allied fighters turned back attempted enemy raids on Bone and Souk el Arba.

e. Asiatic Theater.

On February 1, U.S. planes successfully raided Rangoon docks and shipping.

f. Southwest Pacific Theater.

Solomons Area: On February 5, U.S. forces driving west on Guadalcanal advanced beyond Tassafaronga, with patrols active in the vicinity of the Umabani River. American units that recently landed at Verahue have now established contact with an enemy force estimated at 1000 in the vicinity of Titi near Maravovo. On February 4 NW of Vella Lavella, an enemy force of 20 destroyers, protected by 25 Zeros, was twice attacked by U.S. planes. One destroyer was sunk and 3 damaged, and 17 enemy Zeros were shot down. Munda airdrome was attacked on February 4 and 5. On February 4 at Buka, 2 cruisers and 1 large merchant ship were sighted in the harbor. New Guinea-New Britain Area: Enemy forces on February 3 moved up the Kumusi River and occupied Deunia, 50 miles inland and about 70 miles W of Gona. Barge activity continues S from Morebe at night. Allied planes twice attacked Lae airdrome on February 4, starting large fires and probably destroying many aircraft on the ground. NW Australia-Banda Sea Area: Photographs of February 2 show AA positions and quantities of stores at Timika, SE of Kaukonau, Dutch New Guinea.

g. Pacific Theater.

Nothing to report.

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h. Submarine Activity.

Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: In this area 58 enemy submarines are reported operating. This is the lowest figure in recent weeks. Activity seems to be concentrated on the N Atlantic shipping lanes, particularly in the area SW of Greenland. Pacific: In the Aleutians a submarine was sighted NW of Carolol Island. A possible submarine contact is reported NW of the Phoenix Islands. ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING. Two torpedoings are reported in the Atlantic; 1 vessel is known to be sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change. Correction: In the G-2 bi-weekly summary of February 3, par. 1, c (3), CAPABILITIES line 8--correct Belgian to Bulgarian.

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

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-5-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT, February 4, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, February 5, 1943

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

No. 36.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER: Alaska: Nine enemy planes participated in the February 1 attack on Amchitka. All were single-motor low-wing monoplanes. Three were single-float and 6 double-float. On February 5 enemy planes again attacked Amchitka.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Two hundred and thirty Japanese and 120 Europeans, nearly all Germans, have been arrested in Cuba in a round-up of enemy aliens which began on February 3.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the Novorossisk--Krasnodar bridgehead was further isolated by the Soviet occupation of Staro-Minskaya, a railroad crossing SE of Yeisk. Northwest of Novorossisk, Soviet naval landing parties supported by the Black Sea Fleet have established a bridgehead on the coast. South of Rostov there is little change. Southern Front: In the Krasny Liman--Slavyansk--Artemovsk area the Soviet offensive continues in strength, and several towns off the railroad were taken. There was no other important change in the Ukraine--Rostov area. East of Kursk, the railroad station of Shchigri and the town of Tim were taken by Red Army units, which thus reached the Kursk defenses. Central and Northern Fronts: Fresh Soviet reserves failed to gain S of Ladoga. There were no important changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Bad weather handicapped U.S. bombing raid over Emden, Germany, on February 4. Numerous enemy planes intercepted and followed the bombers on return trip as far as the French coast. AA fire was heavy.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On February 3 in northern Tunisia, the enemy was forced to retire in the Djebel Mansour area. He later counterattacked with results not yet reported. His advance elements retired

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from the Djebel Bargou area E of Robaa. Considerable rear-area movement was observed NE of Port du Fahs. In central Tunisia, Axis movements were observed SE of Djebel Halfa and on the road to Karachoum to the north. In southern Tunisia, enemy forces were reported well camouflaged and entrenched at Faid. Action in Libya was limited to patrolling. Tripoli Harbor was bombed on the night of February 2-3 in the first enemy offensive air action over Tripolitania in a week. The following day U.S. aircraft made heavy attacks on enemy shipping and airfields, and supported ground troops in Tunisia. Eight enemy planes bombed Souk el Khemis airfield. Axis air defensive action continues. Enemy air losses in combat were 6 planes destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and 8 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Ground and air activity has increased in the Akyab area. One Japanese torpedo boat and 5 merchant vessels were sighted in the Rangoon River on January 31. Some Japanese forces have withdrawn from the Chindwin area. A five-fold increase since February 1 in Japanese army radio traffic on the Rangoon--Saigon circuit has been reported. On February 2 a surprise raid destroyed 10 Japanese planes on the ground at Kengtung.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER: Solomons area: On Guadalcanal on February 3, U.S. troops supported by gunfire from surface vessels occupied heights beyond the Bonegi River. Considerable materiel was captured, including a well-equipped mobile machine shop, a large powerful radio station, and 10 field guns. On the morning of February 2, U.S. aircraft scored direct hits on at least 1 of the 19 enemy destroyers reported NE of Vella Lavella Island. Torpedo boats attacked enemy ships off Guadalcanal, sinking 1 destroyer and damaging another. Planes attacked an enemy destroyer off Cape Esperance and observed 2 other enemy ships, probably destroyers, burning in this area. On February 3, two enemy transport or cargo ships were sighted burning at Gizo Island. New Guinea-New Britain Area: On the night of February 2-3, Allied aircraft again bombed Lakunai and Rapopo airdromes at Rabaul. NW Australia-Banda Sea Area: On February 3, Allied planes effectively bombed Dobo, Aroe Island, and shot down 1 intercepting plane.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of the 26th Meridian: Approximately 60 submarines are reported operating in this area. The concentrations along the Atlantic shipping lanes appear to be less heavy and to be moving westward. Several submarines are reported off the E coast of Newfoundland. ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING. Two vessels were reported torpedoed in the N Atlantic; one is known to be sunk.



REF ID: A66151

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OSD Letter, 6-3-72

G-2 REPORT

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DECLASSIFIED 5-3-74

OSD By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-4-43  
Initials [Signature]

From: 1201 GCT, January 20, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, February 3, 1943

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 4, 1943.

No. 3.

1. ENEMY SITUATION, OPERATIONS, AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Our forces at Amchitka were discovered by the enemy who, beginning January 24, launched a series of 5 light bombing and strafing attacks. Damage and casualties were inconsequential. On February 1, eight to 10 Japanese float planes were observed over Amchitka. This is the largest concentration of Japanese air strength recently observed in the Aleutians. On Kiska it is believed that the enemy is constructing a landing strip or infantry installations S of Salmon Lagoon. No new enemy shipping was reported during this period, and the only vessels remaining at Kiska are 2 previously damaged cargo ships. There was little enemy submarine activity, with 1 or 2 sightings being reported. Greatly increased radio activity has been noted in the Rat Islands during the past few days.

Atlantic: During this period, enemy submarine activity resolved itself into heavier concentrations along the Atlantic shipping lanes. The 3 heaviest groupings were S and SE of Greenland, and SW of the Azores. From 66 to 96 U-boats were reported W of the 26th meridian, the greatest number toward the end of the period. Sightings along the N coast of South America were numerous at the beginning of the period, but have lessened in recent days. Smaller concentrations were noted for a short time NE of Newfoundland and in the Cuba-Bahamas area. A submarine was reported off the coast of Costa Rica for the first time in recent weeks.

Domestic Situation: No subversive activities by groups controlled by or sympathetic to the Nazis have been reported. The intensification of the anti-Semitic campaign is indicated by reports of the dissemination of propaganda. Japanese broadcasts have endeavored to subvert Chinese-American loyalties. There have been no indications of organized enemy-inspired sabotage affecting vital war facilities. The effect of strikes upon total war production was insignificant.

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CAPABILITIES. To capture or effectively bomb Amchitka; to consolidate and strengthen the Kiska-Attu position; to continue attacks on shipping both in the Pacific and Atlantic; to continue attempts to sabotage the North American war effort.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Submarines operating in the Caribbean and South Atlantic are primarily engaged in patrol activities off the northeast coast of Brazil, the Guianas, and the Lesser Antilles. A maximum of 10 submarines was reported in the area early in the period. Currently, 5 submarines are reported. Axis influence diminished further in Latin America during the last 2 weeks, as indicated by Chile's break in diplomatic relations with the Axis, by the continued deportation of enemy aliens from Central America, and by the departure of Dietrich Niebuhr from Argentina. Chile severed relations with the Axis nations on January 20, and this resulted in the internment of about 168 Germans and 74 Japanese, cancellations of permits of Axis nationals to carry firearms, and the prohibition of the use of codes in telecommunication. The closing of Vichy legations and embassies in some South American countries has neutralized possible Axis listening-post centers. Brazil has failed, for the present, to secure U.S. approval for the plan by which Brazil would take over French Guiana while the U.S. occupied Martinique.

CAPABILITIES: To continue submarine and surface raider attacks on Allied shipping; to continue propaganda and subversive activities in Latin America; to sabotage key military and industrial installations; to incite revolutions or border clashes in Latin America; to attack or sabotage vulnerable installations of the west coast of South America, or the Panama Canal.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the northwest Caucasus, enemy forces in the wooded foothill sector have evacuated Maikop and the oil fields, but still hold Krasnodar and the port of Novorossisk. Along the Armavir--Rostov railroad, enemy forces have retreated to within 75 miles of Rostov while closely pressing Soviet units have occupied Tikhoretsk. In the Rostov-Voroshilovgrad area, enemy forces have withdrawn to the line of the Donets River and are holding in spite of heavy Soviet attacks in the Voroshilovgrad sector. The battle for Stalingrad has ended. In the Voronezh area, Red Army units have forced the enemy to abandon his Voronezh bridgehead and pushed him halfway to last winter's strong-point at Kursk. From Kursk to Rzhev the enemy's line remains unchanged. In the Velikie Luki salient the Soviet offensive has reached the same localities as last winter's offensive and appears to be unable to go farther. On the

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Leningrad front, Soviet units, after storming the enemy-held fortress at Schlusselburg, have succeeded in widening slightly the corridor into Leningrad. In the far north there is no change.

CAPABILITIES: To continue withdrawal from the Caucasus and establish a defensive ring around Rostov--Voroshilovgrad and the Donets basin; to maintain a bridgehead opposite the Kerch Peninsula, possibly to include Novorossisk; to withdraw along the entire front to the line Rostov--Voroshilovgrad--Kharkov--Kursk--Bryansk--Vyazma--Rzhev--Staraya Russa--Tosno; to initiate an offensive against the extended Soviet units on the southern front; to initiate an offensive against the Soviet forces on the northern front S of Leningrad; to initiate an offensive against Kandalaksha and cut off the Kola Peninsula; to attack Sweden.

(2) Western Europe. There is little change in the Iberian situation. Spanish mobilization is proceeding slowly owing to a lack of equipment. In the Low Countries there are reported to be 2 German offensive divisions and 5 defensive divisions. In the coastal zone, between Brest and the Belgian frontier, 4 offensive divisions (including 1 Panzer division) and 3 defensive divisions are reported. From Brest to the Spanish frontier, 3 offensive divisions, but no Panzer division, and 4 defensive divisions have been reported. In the Mediterranean area of France there are 3 offensive divisions (including 1 Panzer SS division), and 3 defensive divisions. In the eastern part of France there are 5 defensive divisions. In addition, 4 offensive divisions including 1 Panzer, are in France, positions unlocated. Since September a total of 17 divisions have left France, 15 of which went to the Russian front and 2 to Tunisia. In the same period 13 divisions arrived in France, 9 from Germany and 4 from the Russian front. All divisions which left France were combat divisions, while those arriving were either new formations, reserve divisions from Germany, or divisions from the Russian theater. The latter were combat units which probably had suffered considerable casualties. This whole movement would indicate a decrease of German combat strength in France. Besides German divisions, there are in southeastern France, E of the Rhone River, 6 Italian offensive divisions.

Heavy Allied bombing raids over France and Germany included 2 RAF attacks on Berlin. United States bombers attacked German territory for the first time in a heavy raid on Wilhelmshaven. Enemy planes in small flights made almost daily light raids on the SE of England. Admiral Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German submarine fleet, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German naval forces.

CAPABILITIES: To intensify submarine attacks in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean; to defend the Atlantic

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coast and the French Mediterranean coast; to use France as a base from which to launch an attack against Spain or Portugal; to seize the Balearic Islands; to launch an air attack against Great Britain from bases located in France and the Low Countries.

(3) Southern Europe. There are believed to be 15 first-line Italian divisions in Italy, including 3 divisions in Sicily, 3 in Sardinia, and 1 in Corsica. The number of German troops is not definitely known; GAF units, air ground forces, and antiaircraft troops are present. Reports continue of military traffic into Italy from Germany. The situation in the Balkans remains unchanged. The enemy has maintained close sea reconnaissance of the western Mediterranean. Sicily remains the chief base for bombers, which have operated against Allied shipping and over Tunisia.

CAPABILITIES: To defend the Italian Peninsula and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia; to use Italy as a base for an offensive into Africa; to continue offensive-defensive air operations and attacks on United Nations shipping in the Mediterranean; to maintain air transport between Sicily and Tunisia; to move troops and materiel from Italy to the Balkans, or vice versa, according to need; to attack Turkey, using Belgian troops; to release Axis forces in Yugoslavia and/or Albania by relieving them with Bulgarian troops.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The British Eighth Army's drive which began on January 15 in the vicinity of Buerat was continued throughout the period, reaching Zuara on February 1. Very little enemy resistance was encountered, but the British advance was slow because of extensive mine fields and demolitions. Tripoli Harbor was found to be blocked. As of February 2, the Axis had withdrawn to Zelten, and at least 3 German and 3 Italian divisions had crossed the Libyan--Tunisian border. The enemy withdrew his aviation from Tripolitania to airfields in Tunisia. During the lull in ground action W of Tripoli, U.S. planes were released for heavy raids on Italy and Sicily.

In northern Tunisia during the period January 15 to February 2, ground activity was limited to patrolling and minor combat action by both sides. In central Tunisia on January 19 and 20, the enemy made successful two-pronged attacks at the junction of the Anglo-French forces near Pont du fahs. French forces were driven to the southwest from their positions near the El Kebir Reservoir and the range of hills to the E and NE of Ousseltia. Axis advances were checked by U.S. reinforcements. In southern Tunisia, between January 24 and February 2, several raids and counter-raids were made along the Gafsa--Maknassy road. These operations resulted in the loss of Faid and Faid Pass to the enemy on January 30, and the recapture of Sened Station by U.S. forces on February 1. In the Gabes--Mareth area,

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Germans and Italians from Rommel's force have been re-organizing their units on the Mareth line and in the vicinity of Gabes. Allied aviation maintained strong pressure against enemy airfields, shipping, and forward positions throughout Tunisia. Increased enemy air defensive action was noted, but offensive action was limited to a few light raids on Bone.

CAPABILITIES: To defend Tunisia temporarily; to launch a limited counteroffensive against United Nations' forces in central and northern Tunisia; to evacuate Tunisia; to make concentrated air and submarine attacks on Allied lines of communication.

e. ASIATIC THEATER: There has been slight withdrawal of Japanese forces in the Donbaik--Rathedaung--Kyauktaw area of Burma.

Allied air attacks were directed against Japanese communication lines, river steamers, railway engines, and rolling stock, and highway and rail bridges were effectively strafed. Japanese airfields at Heho, Shwebo, Monywa, Pakokku, and Akyab were bombed. Raids were carried out against Rangoon, the Myitnge bridge, and Japanese forward positions N of Mogaung and Myitkyina. On January 23 Japanese planes raided Fenny and Chittagong. One attack was made on the British supply point of Maungdaw.

Reports persist of impending transfer of Japanese troops from Central China to the South Pacific. In Burma, coastal and river vessels were used to supply and reinforce the Japanese in Akyab and in the Chindwin area.

CAPABILITIES: To maintain or extend their position in China; to defend Burma against invasion; to maintain their position in Thailand, Indo China and Malaya; to undertake an offensive against Siberia.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons Area: After capturing Mt. Austen, U.S. troops on Guadalcanal drove west, captured Kokumbona, and pushed the Japanese to the vicinity of the Bonegi River, where the attack met stiff resistance. A new landing-strip area was reported at Vila, on Kolombangara Island, and the enemy has occupied Baisen Island in the Russell group. The Japanese have been able to use Munda field and Vila despite almost daily attacks by U.S. planes, and there has been an increase of enemy air activity in the whole area. At the end of the period there were indications that the Japanese had launched a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area.

New Guinea--New Britain Area: Organized enemy resistance in the Sanananda sector was destroyed at the beginning of this period, with mopping-up of scattered groups occupying the next few days. To the north, in the Wau area, enemy forces, reported to be 1 regiment, made a strong assault on Allied positions near the airdrome but

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were repulse with heavy losses. Allied planes continued to pound at Lae and executed a series of attacks on shipping at Rabaul. There was an unusually heavy concentration of Japanese fighter planes on Lakunai airdrome at the beginning of the period.

NW Australia-Banda Sea Area: A new landing-strip was reported under construction near Kaukenau on SW New Guinea. There was an increase of enemy shipping at Ambon.

CAPABILITIES: To continue efforts to drive the United Nations out of the Solomons; to initiate offensive operations in New Guinea; to launch a limited diversionary attack on NW Australia and/or islands to the E of the Solomons; to assume the defensive along a general line Timor--Western New Guinea--Northeast New Guinea--New Britain--Northern Solomons (or any combination of these places); to increase attacks on Allied shipping in an effort to cut United Nations supply lines to Australia.

G. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy submarine activity increased in the central Pacific and gave indications of operations to intercept shipping in the area E of the Phoenix Islands. Reconnaissance on January 28 over Ocean and Nauru Islands revealed considerable enemy activity and construction, including a single-strip airfield on each island.

CAPABILITIES: To attack shipping at any time; to raid, attack, or seize at any time any of the strategic islands in the area.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

*R. S. Bratton*

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(4-16-42)

Distribution B

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Declassified  
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

CURRENT ESTIMATE OF AXIS FORCES, FEBRUARY 1, 1943

GROUND FORCES		Divs				
(O=Offensive; D=Defensive; A=Administrative)			Croatian (excl. the Ustachi Militia, equiv. to 1 Div) . . . . .	6		
<b>German Total</b> (O, 224; D, 54; A, 47) . . . . .		<b>325</b>	Slovakian (incl. 2 in Russia) . . . . .	4		
Located in:			Serbian (excl. the state guard, equiv. to 1 or 2 Divs) . . . . .	0		
Russia (O, 183; D, 14; A, 6) . . . . .		203	<b>AIR FORCES</b>			
Germany (O, 6; D, 6; A, 30) . . . . .		42	<b>I.--Total Strength</b>			
France & Lowlands (O, 16; D, 20) . . . . .		36	Nationality	Combat Planes	Squadrons	
Poland (D, 1; A, 11) . . . . .		12	German . . . . .	9,800*	480	
Norway (O, 4; D, 5) . . . . .		9	Italian . . . . .	1,400	No data	
Balkans (incl. Greece and Crete)(O, 3; D, 6) . . . . .		9	Japanese . . . . .	3,900**	No data	
Finland (O, 6) . . . . .		6	*These combat planes are found in the following categories:			
North African (O, 6) . . . . .		6	Operating Squadrons . . . . . 5,760			
Denmark (D, 2) . . . . .		2	Reserve Training Units . . . . . 800			
<b>Italian Total</b> (incl. 4 semi-Mtz, 6 alpine 4 mobile, 2 Mtz, and elements of 1 Armd) . . . . .		<b>72</b>	Operational Training Units . . . . . 1,500			
Located in:			Others . . . . . 1,940			
Yugoslavia & Montenegro (incl. 2 alpine & 1 mobile) . . . . .		21	(The category "Others" includes planes sent from factories to depots for adjustments; planes requiring new installations or repairs; and other unattached planes.)			
Italy (incl. 3 semi-Mtz) . . . . .		16	**Includes 400 combat planes in Operational Training Units.			
Greece & Aegean (incl. 1 mobile) . . . . .		13	<b>II.--Planes per Squadron</b>			
Russia (incl. 3 alpine, 1 Mtz, 1 mobile, and 1 semi-Mtz) . . . . .		10	Nationality	Active	Reserve	
France (incl. 1 alpine, 1 Mtz, 1 mobile, and elements of 1 Armd) . . . . .		7	German . . . . .	9	3	
Albania . . . . .		4	Italian:			
North Africa (total strength estimated 65,000 men) . . . . .		14	Bombardment . . . . .	6	3	
<b>Japanese Total</b> (excl. 14 Tk Regts, 17 Depot Divs, 17 Ind Brigs, 5 Cav Brigs, 132,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		<b>87</b>	Other . . . . .	9	3	
Located in:			Japanese:			
Japan, Korea, Sakhalin, Manchuria (excl. 8 Tk Regts, 16 Depot Divs, 3 Cav Brigs, 111,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		32	Navy:			
China (excl. 2 Tk Regts, 16 Ind Brigs, 2 Cav Brigs, 6,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		21	Flying Boats . . . . .	6	2	
Malaya, New Guinea, N.E.I. Solomon & Bismarck Islands (excl. 1 Tk Regt and 1 Ind Brig) . . . . .		10	Other . . . . .	9	3	
Thailand, Burma, Indo-China (excl. 2 Tk Regts)		8	Army:			
Formosa, P.I., Mandates (excl. 1 Depot Div, 15,000 Garrison troops) . . . . .		3	Fighters & Light Bombers . . . . .	12	3	
Unlocated (excl. 1 Tk Regt) . . . . .		12	Reconnaissance . . . . .	9	3	
En Route . . . . .		1	Heavy Bombers . . . . .	9	3	
<b>Rumanian</b> (incl. 17 in Russia) . . . . .		<b>25</b>	<b>NAVAL FORCES</b>			
<b>Bulgarian</b> (incl. 1 Armd and 1 Rapid) . . . . .		<b>19</b>	(Figures in parentheses show vessels under repair.)			
<b>Hungarian</b> (incl. 13 in Russia) . . . . .		<b>18</b>	Type	German	Italian	Japanese
<b>Finnish</b> (excl. 1 Cav, 5 CA, 1 Mtn, and 1 Armd Brig) . . . . .		<b>14</b>	Battleships . . . . .	5	7 (1)	10
			Carriers . . . . .	1		5
			Heavy Cruisers . . . . .	5	3	13
			Light Cruisers . . . . .	4	10	14
			Destroyers . . . . .	33	72	67
			Submarines . . . . .	410	72	82

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
By Auth A.C. of S. G-2  
Date 2-4-43  
Initials R.S.B.

From: 1201 GCT; February 3, 1943.  
To: 1200 GCT, February 4, 1943.

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 4, 1943.

No. 35.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The French Minister to Chile resigned February 1 following receipt of orders from Petain for the immediate return of the entire legation to Vichy.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest the enemy now holds two bridgeheads, one in the Novorossisk-Kasnodar area based on Kerch, the other south and east of Rostov. Soviet forces have occupied the railroad junction at Kushchevskaya. Southern Front: SE of Kharkov, Soviet units have taken the railroad junctions of Kupyansk, Krasny Liman, and Rubezhnoye. The middle Don offensive constitutes the greatest threat to the enemy positions on the Donets and at Rostov. Enemy resistance in this area is increasing. North of Kursk, Soviet forces have cut the Kursk-Orel railroad by taking the town of Zolotukhino. On this front the enemy has now retreated to his last-winter defense line from Kharkov north. Central and Northern Fronts: No change.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Libya the enemy rear-guard was still in the vicinity of Pisida on February 2. No ground activity was reported in northern Tunisia on February 2. In central Tunisia the enemy was forced to retire NE across the road at two points between Sidi Said and Mansolee. Fondouk was cleared of Axis forces. In southern Tunisia, Station Sened previously reported taken February 1 was actually taken by U.S. forces February 2. Faid, Rebou, and Matleg Passes to the S and SE of Faid were reported held by the enemy. Twenty-five of 84 enemy planes in operation over Tunisia, February 2, were dive-bombers which attacked Allied ground forces in the southern sector. The remainder were defensive fighters. U.S. planes made about 120 sorties. Bomber targets were enemy shipping and the airdrome at Sfax.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: U.S. units on February 1 made an unopposed landing at Verahue (NW coast of Guadalcanal). February 2, strong flanking night patrols wiped out an enemy pocket and permitted elements of U.S. advancing units to cross the Bonegi River. U.S. planes strafed and damaged 16 new landing boats on the beach at Aruligo (13 1/2 miles SE Cape Esperance). Sightings included 10 enemy destroyers to the north.

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of Vella Lavella moving NW, and 8 other enemy destroyers NE of New Georgia also moving NW. At least 43 ships were sighted in the Shortland--Tonoloi area, including 2 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser, and 7 more destroyers. On this same date, U.S. planes set fire to a large cargo ship near Ballale Island and shot down 9 of 20 intercepting enemy fighters. Photographs of Buka show 34 bombers on the airdrome, with additional taxiways and revetments built since January 13. New Guinea--New Britain area: In New Guinea, strong Allied patrols were active in the Wau area. Allied aircraft on February 2 again bombed Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul. An attack by Allied planes on an enemy cargo ship towing barges west of Open Bay resulted in heavy damage to the ship and the sinking of a barge. NW Australia and Banda Sea area: Enemy planes were seen over Darwin and Broome on the morning of February 2. Allied aircraft this same date bombed and strafed supply dumps at Kaukenau, SW Dutch New Guinea, and also set large fires in the harbor area at Toeal in the Kei Islands.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: About 65 submarines are currently reported operating in the N Atlantic. There has been little change in the areas of operations. Scattered sightings are again reported in the Lesser Antilles. Activity continues in vicinity of Canton Island. ATTACKS ON UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING. Atlantic: Six vessels were reported attacked by submarines in the N Atlantic and one ship is known to have been sunk. Another vessel was torpedoed midway between the Azores and Trinidad. Four vessels now long overdue are presumed lost.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.:

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

MIS 319.1 SITUATION  
(3-14-42)

Disseminated  
SECRET 6-3-42A  
OSD 101-101

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OSD

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 72  
SECRET

By Auth A.C. of S., G-2  
Date 2-3-43  
Initials RS

From: 1201 GCT, February 2, 1943  
To: 1200 GCT, February 3, 1943

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

No. 34.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On February 1, eight to 10 enemy float-type fighters were observed over Amchitka for 10 minutes, but no strafing or bombing action was attempted.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Krasnodar-Novorossisk area the enemy's intentions are not yet revealed. S of Rostov, Axis units continue their retreat. North Caucasian Soviet units have occupied the railroad junction at Pavlovskaya, leaving enemy forces in the Krasnodar area only one rail connection with Rostov. Southern Front: In the Rostov-Voroshilovgrad area there appears to be no change. SE of Kharkov in the Boguchar-Svatovo sector, Soviet forces have occupied several more towns. W of Voronezh, heavy fighting continues with Red Army units gaining some ground. Enemy resistance in Stalin-grad has ceased, and Soviet forces are in complete control of the Volga-Den corridor and the big bend of the Don. Central and Northern Fronts: There was little change on either front. Heavy fighting continues S of Ladoga.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In northern Tunisia, action was limited to raids and patrolling activities. The enemy withdrew from Heidous on January 31. In central Tunisia no change was reported. In southern Tunisia the enemy continued to hold Faid, and Faid Pass, and prepared positions on high ground N and S of Faid. Belten, Libya, was occupied by the British on February 2, and enemy rearguard withdrew to the vicinity of Pisida. British patrols occupied Sinaoun, 125 miles SW of Ben Gardan. The enemy was forced to retire from Station Benoud on February 1. On February 1, U.S. heavy bombers made hits on 3 ships and set fire to port installations at Tunis Harbor. A strong force of enemy fighters attempted interception. A formation of 24 JU-87s escorted by 15 ME-109s attacked Allied ground troops in the Faid area and was driven off by 12 P-40s.

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Allied air-ground support was increased. Enemy air losses from combat were 12 planes destroyed, 4 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On February 1, the airfield on Guadalcanal was attacked by 7 enemy bombers escorted by 4 Zeros. Only 1 plane dropped bombs and 3 bombers were shot down. U.S. aircraft made 2 attacks on shipping in the Buin-Shortland area and damaged a large cargo ship. Interception of 1 flight of B-17s by 20 enemy fighters resulted in the loss of 3 B-17s. U.S. planes attacked a force of 4 enemy destroyers at a locality unreported but believed to be in the northern Solomons. Two destroyers were sunk, another was set on fire, and 2 of 10 intercepting Zeros were destroyed. U.S. planes continued their attacks on Munda. There are indications that the Japanese have launched a major effort to regain control of the entire Solomons area. New Guinea-New Britain Area: Japanese forces from Ramu River were reported to have reached Kaiapit, 60 miles NW of Lae in the Markham Valley. Enemy reinforcements are reported arriving by barge nightly at the mouth of the Waria River. On the night of January 31-February 1, Allied planes attacked Lakunai and Rapopo airdromes at Rabaul, starting many fires among fuel dumps and aircraft on the ground. Northwest Australia-Timor Area: At Laha on Ambon Island, photographs of January 31 showed 5 bombers and 1 fighter on the field and 9 new dispersal bays on the east side of the airdrome. A U.S. submarine reports sinking an enemy tanker, 2 destroyers, and a transport in the Southwest Pacific.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian: Eighty-one hostile submarines are reported operating in this area. In addition to the major concentrations S and SE of Greenland and W and S of the Azores, several smaller groupings of U-boats are reported along the shipping lanes. For the first time in several days, a few submarines are reported in the Lesser Antilles area. ATTACKS ON SHIPPING. Two vessels were torpedoed in the N Atlantic with unreported results. A ship was torpedoed and sunk SW of New Caledonia.

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)

DECLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-18-78  
BY SP-6/BJA

**SECRET**

OSD letter, 5-3-43

G-2 REPORT

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

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

War Department,  
Military Intelligence Service,  
February 2, 1943.

No. 33

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. On February 1, two enemy single-engine float monoplanes ineffectively bombed shipping at Amohitka. The six enemy planes sighted at Attu on January 31 are Zero-type float planes. On the same date, these 6 fighters were sighted headed towards Kiska. Later, on January 31, three enemy planes were observed at Kiska Bay.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Dietrich Niebuhr, recalled German Naval Attache to Argentina, left Buenos Aires on January 30 on the Spanish steamship MONTE ALBERTIA.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces continue to withdraw in the same directions. Along the Armavir-Rostov railroad the Soviet units of the North Caucasian command are pursuing the retreating enemy. In the Maikop-Krasnodar area, Red Army units of the Trans-Caucasian command now based on Tuapse are occupying the abandoned oil fields. There appears to be little fighting on the entire front. Southern Front: In the Rostov-Voroshilovgrad-Donets area, there is little change; heavy fighting continues only in the Voroshilovgrad-Donets sector. In the Stalingrad sector there is little change. The position of the enemy group N of the city continues to deteriorate. Southwest of Voronezh heavy fighting continues with little change in the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Ladoga Soviet attacks have diminished in strength, and the situation along both fronts is about the same.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Libya on January 30, the enemy rearguard withdrew to the vicinity of Zelten. On January 31, Station Sened, in southern Tunisia, was found held by reinforced Axis units and was bypassed by our forces moving eastward toward Maknassy. In the Feid area, fighting continued throughout the day.

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The E and W exits of Faid Pass were blocked by Axis artillery, infantry, and tanks. In central Tunisia in the vicinity of Sidi Said, 2 enemy attacks were repulsed. Axis forces have established positions on the crest of Djebel Cusselat N of Pichon. Offensive flights were made by 18 enemy planes in 2 bombing raids on Bone. More than 100 offensive sorties were made by U.S. planes on January 31, and all flights encountered enemy resistance. Six B-26s, attacking an enemy convoy N of Tunisia, were driven off by about 80 Axis aircraft. A heavy Allied raid on Gabes set fire to 6 large air transports and a large part of a group of 30 to 40 small enemy planes. Total enemy losses from combat were 18 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged. Allied planes from Libya and Malta made bombing and strafing attacks on Pisida and Zarzis in Tripolitania, and on Messina in Sicily.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Aerial reconnaissance between January 26 and 30, revealed 1 tanker and 5 merchant vessels in Rangoon. One ship was seen approaching Akyab, and another was near Moulmein.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Solomons: On January 31, U.S. ground forces on Guadalcanal met stiff enemy resistance, estimated as a reinforced battalion, in the vicinity of the Bonegi River, and the advance has been slowed down. In the vicinity of Maifu Island (between Shortland Island and Bougainville), 3 columns of Japanese ships totaling 3 cruisers and 14 destroyers were sighted. In the Buin-Tonolei area, 21 ships of various types were reported, including 1 submarine. On this same date, U.S. planes attacked an enemy destroyer, 1 cargo ship, and a corvette headed for Vunda. All 3 ships were set on fire, and 5 of 10 intercepting Zeros were destroyed. New Guinea Sector: On the night of January 30-31, shipping at Rabaul Harbor was again attacked by Allied aircraft, but searchlights and haze prevented observation of results. A concentration of 800 Japanese troops is reported SE of the airdrome at Wau, and 200 enemy were reported at Divinkoari, 10 miles N of Wairopi. Sector NW of Australia: Reconnaissance January 31 at Ambon, revealed 1 probable cruiser, 2 destroyers, 2 merchant ships, and 2 small ships in the bay. On this same date, Allied aircraft attacked Penfosi airdrome at Koepang Timor and destroyed or damaged 8 bombers and 1 fighter, and set fire to buildings and hangars.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy submarines are reported operating to intercept shipping in the area 250 miles E of Canton Island. Reconnaissance over Ocean and Nauru Islands on January 28, revealed considerable activity. On Nauru there were 6 large storage tanks, 1 possible wharf, one single-strip airfield, and one large cargo vessel was in the harbor. On Ocean Island there were numerous

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barracks, warehouses, and 1 single-strip airfield. Black-painted torpedo planes were observed on both islands, but antiaircraft fire was received over Ocean Island only. There was no attempt at interception and it is not known if the airfields are usable.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Atlantic W of 26th Meridian:  
Between 71 and 81 enemy submarines are reported operating in this area. Patrols and concentrations are relatively unchanged, with the Atlantic shipping lanes remaining the center of activity.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

*F. 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, 6-3-78

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