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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

MARCH

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 111

Copy 1 of 34

8:00 A.M., 31 March, 1942

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\ JCS MEMO, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

India. There are indications that Allied shipping in CALCUTTA Harbor may soon be the objective of Japanese naval aircraft concentrating in the BAY OF BENGAL area.

Burma. As of 28 March the enemy had been reinforced and was attacking TOUNGOO from the south. The Chinese suffered heavy casualties when their counterattack from YEDASHE (Summary No. 110) met unexpectedly stubborn resistance. A train wreck has held up the Chinese Division from LASHIO (Summary No. 110). J.I.C. Comment: Press reports indicate that the Chinese are withdrawing from TOUNGOO and are smashing through encircling Japanese lines just north of the town.

Except for minor skirmishes between Chinese and Japanese-Thai troops in the SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, there was no reported activity elsewhere.

Philippines. No change in the situation. On the 30th, one of our base hospitals, plainly marked, was bombed. Numerous casualties resulted. Since the enemy has heretofore refrained from such an attack, however, the incident is considered unintentional.

Netherlands East Indies. Enemy activity is confined to normal air patrols and searches.

Melanesia. Five U.S. Army bombers attacked RABAUL. Results are unknown.

The FLORIDA - SAVO ISLAND area in the SOLOMONS was reconnoitered by the enemy on the 29th. TULAGI was bombed.

An observer who witnessed the Japanese occupation of SALAMAUA and LAE estimated that a force of 5000 men was put ashore at each place during the initial occupation.

There are strong indications of future enemy advance into northwest NEW GUINEA. The advance will probably come from CERAM and will land at or near SORONG (northwest tip of NEW GUINEA). J.I.C. Comment: All enemy activity up until the present has been on the east coast of NEW GUINEA.

It is estimated that the Japanese are able to initiate a sea borne landing attack against PORT MORESBY with one division of troops. They are also capable of executing an attack on TULAGI, southern part

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of the SOLOMON ISLANDS, concurrent with their initial move in operations against the northeast coast of AUSTRALIA:

New Caledonia. The Japanese made an air reconnaissance over NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, on 29 March. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first enemy reconnaissance of this important base. U

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. The estimated positions of enemy submarines indicate that active operations in the CARIBBEAN area are about to be resumed. //

German Ships. The German Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER, which was reported at TRONDHEIM on 20 March (Summary No. 101), is believed now to be at KIEL. There are no definite indications that any other change has occurred in the major German naval units in NORWEGIAN waters.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Malta. Air attacks increased in intensity on the 24th, 25th, and morning of the 26th. A total of 378 enemy planes attacked during that period. J.I.C. Comment: Press reports indicate that MALTA enjoyed a raidless night, 29-30 March, with negligible air activity during the following day.

Libya. Patrol activity is somewhat intensified, with the British holding the initiative.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER.

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 110

Copy 1 of 34

8:00 A.M., 30 March, 1942

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

India. The visit of Sir Stafford Cripps has resulted in a great change in the attitude of the foreign community in INDIA. Extreme pessimism has given way to a feeling, if not of optimism, at least of great hopefulness.

On 28 March a British merchant vessel was bombed 160 miles south-east of CALCUTTA by a four-motored bomber. J.I.C. Comment: The Commander of the Japanese Combined Air Force (Navy), who is reported now at MOULMEIN, BURMA, has issued instructions for an offensive operation. Although details are not yet fully known, an attack on Allied shipping appeared to be included. This is borne out by the attack described above, the first of its kind in that area. Submarines will also be used in this offensive.

Aerial reconnaissance reveals a Japanese force of four cruisers, five destroyers, four transports and two supply ships off the ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Burma. The situation has improved in the TOUNGOO area. The Chinese there apparently have no intention of withdrawing, and the reinforcements from MANDALAY (Summary No. 109) are preparing a counter-attack in the sector PYINMANA-YEDASHE. Another Chinese division, from LASHIO, should reach PYAWBWE (110 miles north of TOUNGOO) by 30 March. J.I.C. Comment: YEDASHE is about 18 miles north of TOUNGOO; PYINMANA is 40 miles north of YEDASHE. The above information was sent from LONDON on the 29th. Press dispatches indicate that this counterattack has started.

Seventy-five percent of PROME has been destroyed by fire. River crews, although guarded, have been deserting, thus handicapping the transport of supplies.

A force of approximately 4000-5000 irregular troops, Japanese led but mostly Burmese, is moving from the south about 20 miles south of PROME. During the day this force rests and recruits; at night it resumes its march. J.I.C. Comment: In Summary No. 108, this force was reported as moving on KYANGIN, 40 miles south of PROME.

Philippines. No change in the situation. An enemy heavy bomber, flying at an altitude of 27,300 feet, was shot down by our antiaircraft fire (Summary No. 109).

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Netherlands East Indies. BANTAM BAY (northwest coast of JAVA near BATAVIA) is being used as an advanced base for operations to the south of JAVA.

There is no indication yet that the Japanese have been able to procure any oil in quantity from the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. J.I.C. Comment: This is borne out by the continued shipment of various fuels - notably 87 octane aviation gas - from JAPAN proper to points south.

Melanesia. Press reports allege that the Japanese troops trying to advance inland along the MARKHAM RIVER valley have been compelled to withdraw to their bases at LAE and SALAMAU. Rainfall of 40 inches has swelled the MARKHAM RIVER and its tributaries, flooding the valley between LAE and NADZAB, 27 miles inland.

A large enemy force continues to base at RABAU. On the 28th it was reported to consist of 4 cruisers, 17 transports and supply ships, 5 destroyers and 5 miscellaneous vessels.

Enemy planes reconnoitered various points in NEW GUINEA.

The recent small scale air operations in the MELANESIAN area and the great increase of shipping to RABAU indicate that preparations for an impending offensive are being carried out.

Japanese Navy. A reorganization of many old, and the formation of new, air squadrons is underway in JAPAN.

U.S. submarine operations in the BONIN ISLAND area remain a source of concern to the Japanese. Several submarine contacts have been reported, and shipping has been warned of the presence of submarines in this area. All Japanese ships traveling to and from JAPAN and the MANDATES are being escorted through the BONIN ISLAND area.

The Japanese have recovered (probably at WAKE) a U.S. Navy torpedo manufactured in 1941. It is a foregone conclusion that the Japanese will incorporate in their future models any of the technical features of this torpedo which meet with their approval.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

German Ships. The German Heavy Cruiser ADMIRAL HIPPER, reported in Summary No. 109 of 29 March as underway to the eastward of TRONDHEIM, was inside TRONDHEIM FIORD and may have been merely exercising or shifting berth. This vessel may have been the German Heavy Cruiser PRINZ EUGEN, of the same class, rather than the HIPPER. Both are believed to be in TRONDHEIM FIORD.

Russian Convoy Route. An air attack on 28 March, northeast of NORTH CAPE, NORWAY, damaged three merchant vessels in a convoy.

St. Nazaire. No official report has been received concerning the raid on ST. NAZAIRE carried out by British forces.

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3. THE BALKANS.

Bulgaria. According to the best information available in ANKARA, the disposition of German troops in BULGARIA is as follows: antiaircraft batteries along the BLACK SEA coast, principally at BURGAS and VARNA; labor and technical troops at certain key points; some artillery units and 2,500 sailors centered about SOFIA. Construction of airfields is in progress, but press reports on the extent of this activity are believed to be exaggerated. No armored units or divisional troops, other than those of the Bulgarian Army, are believed to be present. Italian activity is limited to observation. These dispositions and activities are considered to be defensive. Bulgarian forces on the frontier have actually been reduced.

J.I.C. Comment: This report is in response to an inquiry based on a report from BERN that German and Italian armored and motorized divisions were in BULGARIA (Summary No. 109).

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

No change in the situation.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER.

Strong German counterattacks on the "KALININ FRONT" (between KHOLM and RZHEV) have regained some ground, but, according to latest press reports from RUSSIA, have been stopped with heavy casualties.

A. Sidney Buford III

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DAILY SUMMARY

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8:00 A.M., 29 March, 1942

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. The Japanese are establishing a seaplane and submarine base at PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

In MALAYA, the enemy continues to build up operating bases and supply dumps, presumably to support operations in the INDIAN OCEAN.

Burma. On 24 March the airdrome at AKYAB suffered three Japanese air raids.

There is no change in the TOUNGOO area. Chinese troops there are fighting well and holding their position despite heavy enemy pressure from the northwest. The Chinese reinforcements (Summaries No. 107 and 108) were held up by desertions among the native railway personnel, but they had, by the 27th, resumed their movement south.

J.I.C. Comment: Reports of disaffection among the Burmese are becoming ever more frequent.

British troops along the IRRAWADDY front have not been active, and no contact has been had with the enemy as far south as OKPO, 50 miles southeast of PROME on the RANGOON-PROME Road.

On the 26th there were 15 cases of cholera in one of the British Indian Divisions. Five deaths had resulted.

Philippines. In the evening of 28 March our BATAAN troops repulsed a heavy enemy attack against the right center of our line. Minor patrol action continues elsewhere in the PHILIPPINES. Hostile bombings, while frequent, have not been accurate because of our anti-aircraft fire.

Netherlands East Indies. KOEPANG in TIMOR is assuming increasing importance as a Japanese base. At least 50,000 tons of merchant type shipping have been observed in this area, and recently two long columns of troops were seen moving inland from the harbor. In the Allied raid on KOEPANG 27 March (Summary No. 108), a direct hit was scored on one 17,000-ton ship, setting it afire.

STARING BAY in the southeast CELEBES still seems to be the focus of base activities in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES and is the point to which convoys are routed prior to dispersal to ultimate unloading points.

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Australia. DARWIN underwent its seventh air raid on 28 March. Damage was immaterial, but two (possibly three) of the seven Japanese bombers were shot down.

Melanesia. On the 26th, the Japanese again raided PORT MORESBY, and carried out air attacks on KONODA (60 miles northeast of PORT MORESBY) and PEILA and GARAINA (both about 100 miles north of PORT MORESBY). No material damage resulted from any of these raids.

KIETA (SOLOMON ISLANDS) was bombed by the Japanese on 26 March.

Large numbers of enemy bombers were reported over BOUGAINVILLE and TABOR (SOLOMON ISLANDS), passing by to the south.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. The Brazilian Government has granted permission to the UNITED STATES to operate naval vessels and patrol planes from MACEIO and NATAL. The patrol planes will carry Brazilian personnel for instruction purposes.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. On 28 March photographic reconnaissance of TRONDHEIM showed the TIRPITZ at its usual berth in AAS FJORD (Summary No. 101). The ADMIRAL HIPPER was underway to eastward of TRONDHEIM.

J.I.C. Comment: In Summary No. 101 the HIPPER was reported proceeding northward in the vicinity of BERGEN.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

France. German pressure for the return of Laval to the cabinet has increased, and negotiations to that end appear to have reached an advanced stage. The Germans want assurance of genuine collaboration before the opening of the spring campaign.

5. THE BALKANS

Hungary-Rumania. J.I.C. Comment: The recent tension between RUMANIA and HUNGARY over TRANSYLVANIA is believed to be German-inspired, for the purpose of overcoming the reluctance of both to furnish additional troops for the Russian campaign. There is little hope that a conflict within the Axis will result at this time.

Bulgaria. J.I.C. Comment: Reports from BERN that Italo-German forces in BULGARIA include three panzer divisions, six or seven infantry divisions (largely motorized), and seven pioneer battalions are received with skepticism. Turkish aerial reconnaissance discloses no important concentrations near the Thracian frontier or on the islands adjacent to TURKEY. The Turks therefore conclude that an Axis attack before summer is improbable.

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6. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

No change in the situation.

7. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

It is reported that the regular spring thaw has started in MOSCOW and along most of the fighting front. As a rule this thaw continues from four to six weeks.

J.I.C. Comment: Major offensive operations are impossible during the period of the thaw.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 108

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8:00 A.M., 28 March, 1942.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. There is no officially reported change in the situation around TOUNGOO, although Chinese reinforcements from MANDALAY (Summary No. 107) had, prior to the 27th, reached the PYINMANA area, 60 miles north of TOUNGOO. The two Chinese regiments in TOUNGOO have orders to fight to the end. J.I.C. Comment: A Chinese communique of 27 March states that reinforcements have reached TOUNGOO and that a part of the enemy force north of that city has been annihilated.

On the IRRRAWADDY front, 1500 Burmese and 500 Japanese are reported moving on KYANGIN (40 miles south of PROME), while 3000 more of the enemy are said to be on the PROME Road at THARRAWADDY, THONZE, and MINHLA. J.I.C. Comment: Summary No. 106 reports a much smaller hostile force south of MYANAUNG, which is just south of KYANGIN. The enemy forces on the PROME Road had not previously been reported quite as far north as they now seem to be.

Philippines. Hostile air raids against CORREGIDOR continue, but with little success. The enemy has occupied ROMBLON ISLAND (southeast of MINDORO) with 400 troops and an unknown number of anti-aircraft guns.

Netherlands East Indies. KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR, was raided by Allied planes on the 26th and 27th.

Melanesia. Allied planes carried out aerial reconnaissance over LAE, GASMATA, SALAMAU, and RABAU. The BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO area is being reinforced considerably with Japanese aircraft.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. The French Naval Attache at RIO DE JANEIRO has been instructed by VICHY to report movements of U.S. and British vessels, troop transports, and convoys, as well as the movements of South American craft. He has declined to carry out these instructions, but it is understood that his colleague in BUENOS AIRES intends to comply.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. It appears that present focal points for enemy submarine activity are: (1) in the CAPE HATTERAS-CAPE MAY area; (2) off HALIFAX; and (3), in a relatively large area southeast of

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the GRAND BANKS. There are no current indications of submarine activity in the CARIBBEAN.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

General. A revised estimate of German air strength indicates that German capabilities at present are limited to an air-sea attack on MALTA or a land-air-sea attack on TOBRUK. An attack on TURKEY at this time appears to be unlikely.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Murmansk. The port is now congested, but the Russians state that they can clear it before the arrival of further shipments. J.I.C. Comment: Activity at MURMANSK has drawn German air attack. The MOSCOW radio reports that Red troops, with naval and air support, have landed behind German lines in that sector, causing great confusion among the enemy. The object of such an attack would appear to be to prevent further interference with the activity of the port.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 108

ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK
ATLANTIC AND CARIBBEAN COASTAL WATERS

<u>Theater</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>This Month to Date</u>	<u>Since 7 Dec.</u>
Eastern Sea Frontier*	Tankers	15	30
	Others	12	29
Gulf Sea Frontier	Tankers	2	6
	Others	1	1
Caribbean Sea Frontier	Tankers	6	18
	Others	12	22
Panama Sea Frontier	Tankers	0	1
	Others	0	0
TOTALS	Tankers	23	55
	Others	25	52

* The Eastern Sea Frontier includes the U. S. Atlantic coastal waters as far south as Jacksonville, Florida and seaward to a line parallel to the coast running through Bermuda.

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Joint Intelligence Committee

1. PACIFIC THEATER

Washington

London. Admiral Doreville has returned Admiral Layton as Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet.

The British War Office estimates the ANKANG landing force (Summary No. 106) as a reinforced infantry brigade or even probably a brigade with a strong naval landing party. These troops were landed from three cruisers, six destroyers and three transporters, and their size indicates that they may have some further objective than the MICHAN or MICHAN ISLANDS. ANKANG (125 miles southwest of MICHAN) could be taken from MICHAN. This is a considerably larger force than was earlier reported (Summary No. 105). Japanese air attacks over MICHAN (23 March) and MICHAN (24 and 25 March) are consistent with the possibility of an attempt to land at MICHAN.

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 107

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The Chinese division in the MICHAN area, where heavy fighting continued. JCS memo, 1-4-74. About 1000 Japanese troops apparently captured the MICHAN. 8:00 A.M., 27 March, 1942. MICHAN-MICHAN Road at MICHAN, 12 miles to the north (Summary No. 106 and Comment).

The Japanese are extending their efforts to destroy aircraft of the United States in MICHAN and East MICHAN. The enemy has 200 bombers and 100 pursuit planes in MICHAN and MICHAN.

Philippines. Inter-island traffic has been stopped recently by the enemy blockade, which is maintained effectively with a few naval vessels. Nations and medical supplies are urgently needed at MICHAN (Summary No. 104).

Heavy enemy air bombardment continues over MICHAN and MICHAN. MICHAN-based heavy bombers operated against MICHAN until early on the 26th. Our aircraft is taking a heavy toll of the hostile planes.

Netherlands East Indies. Small Allied detachments are reported still fighting out at various points in MICHAN, MICHAN, and the MICHAN.

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MICHAN. The Japanese have been reported to have been

The waterfront at MICHAN MICHAN was under attack on the 25th by Japanese planes. Japanese aircraft fire was effective in dispersing the planes.

The increasing scale of Japanese attacks on MICHAN at MICHAN MICHAN appears to reflect an effort to render those fields unusable as bases for Allied air operations against MICHAN and MICHAN.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. Admiral Somerville has relieved Admiral Layton as Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet.

The British War Office estimates the ANDAMAN landing force (Summary No. 106) at a reinforced infantry brigade or more probably a brigade with a strong naval landing party. These troops were landed from three cruisers, six destroyers and three transports, and their size indicates that they may have some further objective than the ANDAMAN or NICOBAR ISLANDS. AKYAB (225 miles southwest of MANDALAY) could be taken from PORT BLAIR. J.I.C. Comment: This is a considerably larger force than was earlier reported (Summary No. 105). Japanese air attacks over AKYAB (23 March) and MAGWE (21 and 22 March) are consistent with the possibility of an attempt to land at AKYAB.

Burma. A Chinese division has been sent from MANDALAY to reinforce the Chinese division in the TOUNGOO area, where heavy fighting continues. J.I.C. Comment: About 1000 Japanese troops apparently outflanked the Chinese at TOUNGOO and cut the TOUNGOO-MANDALAY Road at KYUNGON, 12 miles to the north (Summary No. 106 and Comment).

The Japanese are extending their efforts to destroy aircraft of the United Nations in BURMA and East INDIA. The enemy has 200 bombers and 225 pursuit planes in BURMA and THAILAND.

Philippines. Inter-island traffic has been stopped recently by the enemy blockade, which is maintained effectively with a few naval vessels. Rations and medical supplies are urgently needed at FORT MILLS (Summary No. 104).

Heavy enemy air bombardment continues over BATAAN and CORREGIDOR. LUZON-based heavy bombers operated against CORREGIDOR until early on the 26th. Our antiaircraft is taking a heavy toll of the hostile planes.

Netherlands East Indies. Small Allied detachments are reported still holding out at various points in SUMATRA, BORNEO, and the CELEBES.

KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR, was attacked by U.S. and Australian planes.

Melanesia. The Japanese column advancing along the MARKHAM RIVER is reported to have been halted at NADZAB (27 miles from LAE).

The waterfront at PORT MORESBY was unsuccessfully raided on the 25th by Japanese planes. Antiaircraft fire was effective in dispersing the planes.

The increasing scale of Japanese attacks on airfields at PORT MORESBY apparently reflects an effort to render those fields untenable as bases for Allied air operations against LAE and RABAU.

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Australia. President Quezon, accompanied by his family and his War Cabinet, has arrived in AUSTRALIA.

An enemy submarine was attacked off CAPE MORETON, near BRISBANE with unknown results.

TOWNSVILLE, northeast coast of AUSTRALIA, was reconnoitered by enemy planes.

Alaska. An enemy submarine was sighted in RESURRECTION BAY (southern tip of KENAI PENINSULA). Shore antiaircraft batteries attacked it with unknown results.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Chile. Axis envoys and the Chilean Government have agreed that all Chilean vessels shall be free from attack, except when in transit through the PANAMA CANAL. CHILE has warned the Axis that she would regard an attack on the PANAMA CANAL as an act of war.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. The harbor was attacked by 169 enemy aircraft, of which 35 are reported to have been destroyed or damaged. J.I.C. Comment: This heavy air attack is connected with the arrival of a British convoy. The Italian communique claims that one cruiser and one merchantman were hit.

Libya. There was an increase in the eastward movement of enemy motor transport in the vicinity of HALEGH EL ELEBA (midway between MEXILI and GAZALA) on 23 March.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Yugoslavia. J.I.C. Comment: Today is the anniversary of the coup d'etat which overthrew the Yugoslav Government that had signed the Axis Pact. Despite the fact that Yugoslavia was quickly overrun, this action by Serb army officers has a continuing effect on the course of the war. It interrupted the German schedule for 1941. For lack of time before winter GERMANY failed to reach a decision in RUSSIA that year. Since events failed to go according to plan in YUGOSLAVIA a year ago, GERMANY has lacked the complete freedom of action she had formerly enjoyed.

Russia. No change in the situation.

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A Sidney Buford III

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8:00 A.M., 26 March, 1942.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. The Indian Government has announced that the Japanese have occupied PORT BLAIR in the ANDAMAN ISLANDS (Summary No. 105).

Burma. The Chinese claim to have repulsed a Japanese attack on the 24th seven miles south of TOUNGOO. Both sides suffered severe casualties. Six miles north of TOUNGOO, the road was cut by enemy forces. On 23 March TOUNGOO suffered six heavy air raids. J.I.C. Comment: It is highly possible that small groups of the enemy are north of TOUNGOO. A "line," as such, does not exist in BURMA and it is not uncommon for troops to operate in rear of what would ordinarily be considered the enemy "line".

On the 23d, light Japanese forces were preparing to move in three columns from the east across the PEGU HILLS (east of the RANGOON-PROME road). Another enemy force of 350 men was reported on 22 March at MEZALIGON, on the railroad between HENZADA and MYANAUNG (40 miles south of PROME).

Philippines. Hostile air raids continue over the PHILIPPINES. On the 25th, 54 enemy bombers subjected CORREGIDOR to a heavy 6-hour attack, causing little damage. Our anti-aircraft accounted for four more enemy planes. These 54 planes, which included those which came over from FORMOSA on the 24th, are using LUZON airfields for bases. There is no change elsewhere.

The Japanese have laid mines in the VISAYAN and SIBUYAN SEAS in an effort to disrupt inter-island shipping.

Melanesia. There were two enemy raids on PORT MORESBY on the 24th. During the first raid, ten bombers attacked both airdromes, one successfully and the other with unknown damage. The second raid by eight bombers was directed at the waterfront. A storehouse there was demolished.

Christmas Island. It is now reported that the Japanese attack on CHRISTMAS ISLAND has been deferred until the end of March or early April.

Australia. An enemy submarine was sighted 65 miles east of BRISBANE on 24 March. J.I.C. Comment: There have been numerous reports of enemy submarines operating off the West Coast of AUSTRALIA, but this is the first report of activity off the east coast.

Japanese Mandates. MARCUS ISLAND has been strengthened with additional aircraft.

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There is little activity in the MARSHALL ISLANDS except for aircraft movements.

Russia. Soviet Naval sources state that all Russian vessels are being stopped and searched whenever they meet Japanese Naval patrols. Since the middle of January, all Soviet merchant ships en route to the U.S. or even to PETROPAVLOVSK (southern tip of KAMCHATKA) have been routed via the STRAITS of TSUSHIMA (between the southern tip of KOREA and the Japanese island of KYUSHU), as the passages through the STRAITS of TSUBURU (between HOKKAIDO and HONSHU) and through LA PEROUSE (between SAKHALIN and HOKKAIDO) have been denied to the Russians and are believed to be mined.

There is heavy rail traffic in both directions on the Trans-Siberian railway. Materials for heavy industry and hospital trains are moving eastward while light artillery, food, steel, new machinery, oil and trained reservists are moving westward.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The commander of an Argentine transport which recently visited DECEPTION ISLAND (SOUTH GEORGIA, about 1,000 miles east of the FALKLAND ISLANDS) suspects that the former Norwegian whale oil factory there may be used as a Japanese submarine base. In addition to the factory and three houses formerly there, he found a concrete house with modern installations and fifteen smaller dwellings. The Argentines destroyed seven nearly empty oil tanks (total capacity: 35,000 liters), a modern electric charging plant, and a thousand tons of coal. They report that the bay is suitable for year round sea-plane landing because of volcanic hot springs. ARGENTINA plans to station an observer there.

J.I.C. Comment: SOUTH GEORGIA is a dependency of the British FALKLAND ISLANDS colony. This report and the plan to establish an observer on DECEPTION ISLAND may be a maneuver related to ARGENTINA's controversy with GREAT BRITAIN regarding sovereignty over the FALKLAND ISLANDS.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. The British have succeeded in escorting a convoy to MALTA despite heavy air and naval attacks. One merchant ship was lost and another damaged as a result of air attack. Several naval vessels were damaged, but none was lost. British light cruisers and destroyers drove off a superior Italian force including one battleship of the LITTORIO class and two heavy cruisers. The battleship was damaged by a torpedo hit and by 6-inch gunfire.

Libya. No change in the situation.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation. A dive-bomber attack on MURMANSK resulted in damage to a British ship at dock, but no serious damage to port facilities, or goods. There were many Russian casualties.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 105

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 25 March, 1942.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. A Japanese naval force consisting of two aircraft carriers, one cruiser, one destroyer leader or cruiser and one 5,000-ton transport was sighted on 23 March approaching PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS. J.I.C. Comment: This appears to be the long expected enemy occupation of the ANDAMANS. The aircraft carriers mentioned above are probably seaplane tenders.

Burma. The enemy twice bombed MAGWE (Summary No. 104) on 22 March, damaging almost all aircraft there. Operational planes are being sent further to the west. It is reported that there are 150 Japanese planes at RANGOON.

The transfer of the Burmese division to PROME (Summary No. 104) is almost complete. The last unit was expected to be transferred last night.

The Chinese are still holding KYWEBWE (18 miles south of TOUNGOO). To the west there is little activity. J.I.C. Comment: There is no official information on the heavy fighting which, according to the press, is taking place only seven miles south of TOUNGOO. The foregoing report that KYWEBWE is being held came from LONDON under date of 24 March. Its wording indicates that the Japanese are exerting pressure in this area.

Philippines. For the moment, the shelling of our harbor forts has almost stopped. Infantry clashes and exchanges of artillery fire continue along the BATAAN front. Apparently the Japanese are continuing to increase the strength of their BATAAN forces. No further hostile air activity is reported. The situation in the VISAYANS and in MINDANAO is unchanged.

Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese are now energetically consolidating and strengthening their positions in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. Many new bases, principally for aircraft, are being established. They will probably be located at KOEPANG and DILLI, both in TIMOR, at BALI, and SABANG, off the northwest tip of SUMATRA. Shore-based planes from at least four air groups are being transferred to operate from these bases. The organization of the naval defense force is practically completed.

Melanesia - Australia. There was considerable enemy air activity in MELANESIA and Northern AUSTRALIA on 23 and 24 March, with air attacks on several air fields. Allied planes carried out a number of reconnaissance missions.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

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Bonin Islands. The approaches to CHICHIJIMA, BONIN ISLANDS have been mined by the Japanese. J.I.C. Comment: CHICHIJIMA is believed to be the base for the First Fleet, the main striking force of the Japanese Navy.

Far Eastern Waters. Many reports have reflected such Japanese logistical problems as a shortage of fuel oil and gasoline in their widely dispersed areas of occupation. While such problems may be only of a temporary nature it is unquestionably true that JAPAN is feeling the need for more merchant ships and is making every effort to acquire foreign vessels, particularly those of VICHY French and Norwegian registry.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Venezuela. U.S. naval authorities have closed the Venezuelan oil port of LAS PIEDRAS for an indefinite period, because of the impossibility of protecting tankers loading there. Normally the port handles 80,000 to 100,000 barrels of oil daily. J.I.C. Comment: LAS PIEDRAS, near the entrance to LAKE MARACAIBO, is a point where Venezuelan oil is transhipped from lake to ocean tankers.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About 13 enemy submarines appear to be operating at various distances off the coast of NORTH AMERICA between MIAMI and a point 300 miles east of NEWFOUNDLAND. Five of the submarines in the northeastern part of this area are believed bound westward or southwestward. There have been no reports of definite submarine contacts in the CARIBBEAN-WEST INDIES area during the past week, but one submarine (which is now west of a point midway between the AZORES and the LESSER ANTILLES) appears to be bound for that area. Another submarine further west seems to be homeward bound from the CARIBBEAN. Four others (suspected of having been in contact with a supply vessel) appear to be in the general vicinity of a point halfway between the AZORES and the LESSER ANTILLES. Other than the 19 noted above, no submarines seem to be in that part of the ATLANTIC Theater west of the longitude of the AZORES.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. A British communique states that a convoy has reached MALTA, despite Axis naval and air attacks.

Libya. No change in the situation.

Greece. There are persistent reports of the transfer of Axis air forces from SICILY and ITALY to GREECE and CRETE. Rumors, believed to be Axis-inspired, suggest CYPRUS as an objective. Local British opinion is that a flank attack on LIBYA is more probable.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 104

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 24 March, 1942.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The Viceroy of INDIA, at the request of Sir Stafford Cripps, has issued invitations to various political leaders to meet Sir Stafford in NEW DELHI on or about 26 March. Among those invited are representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu group, the Sapru group, the Azad Muslim Conference and the depressed classes. Unconfirmed reports suggest Gandhi may arrive in NEW DELHI about 24 March.

The Congress and Muslim leaders are reported to have accepted the invitations on the condition that they first be acquainted with the Cripps' proposals, after which they will ascertain whether or not the nomination of representatives will be worthwhile.

Burma. The Japanese bombed MAGWE (90 miles north and slightly west of PROME) on the 21st, damaging several British planes there. Elsewhere there is no reported activity.

The SITTANG Front is being taken over by the Chinese and the BURMA division formerly in that area is going into reserve at PROME.

There is some danger that the movement of RANGOON refugees may interfere with military traffic. It has been reliably reported that, on 21 March, 100,000 RANGOON refugees were leaving by way of the IMPHAL (ASSAM) Road and 60,000 by AKYAB (west BURMA). Sporadic cholera is said to be present among the IMPHAL Road group, but necessary treatment is being given.

Philippines. The enemy naval blockade is denying to our forces needed food and medical supplies.

Australia. The press reports that the Japanese bombed WYNDHAM, 275 miles southwest of DARWIN.

The Vichy radio announced that a large Japanese fleet was headed for PERTH. J.I.C. Comment: Although there is a fairly strong striking force in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES area there is no indication of its movement in this direction.

Melanesia. Additional information concerning the Allied air attack on the LAE airdrome on 22 March (Summary No. 103) reveals that 15 enemy planes were destroyed and 6 damaged in lieu of the 9 previously reported. An ammunition dump was also destroyed.

According to the press, PORT MORESBY sustained its heaviest enemy air raid of the war. The attacking planes bombed from a high altitude, followed by low altitude strafing attack. Damage is unknown.

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Japan. The Japanese Naval Intelligence in TOKYO appears to be acquiring information regarding the movements of U. S. convoys to the PACIFIC within a short time after the commencement of such movements. |||

Far Eastern Waters. U. S. submarines on patrol in Far Eastern waters have sunk one 7000-ton tanker and two freighters (one of 5000 tons and one of 6000 tons). In addition, a destroyer or anti-submarine vessel has probably been sunk and two small 2000-ton freighters damaged.

The Japanese are showing continued concern over Allied submarine activities in Empire waters and, as a result, have increased their air patrols in these areas.

Enemy radio messages, purporting to originate from owners of Norwegian ships in the PACIFIC and INDIAN OCEAN, have been broadcast to the vessels in those waters offering bribes if they proceed to Japanese-controlled ports.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Air Activity. There has recently been an increase in German air activity over ENGLAND. According to the press, this activity reached its greatest intensity during the night of 23-24 March with heavy attacks on three areas along the southeast coast.

Eleven additional long range German aircraft (suitable for off-shore reconnaissance and operations against shipping) are believed to have transferred their base of operations from points farther south to TRONDHEIM. Since daylight and weather conditions are now becoming more favorable for air operations against shipping in northern latitudes, such activities may be expected to increase.

3. NORTH AFRICA

In consideration of Darlan's assurances, the U. S. Government intends to resume activity under the North African economic accord with FRANCE.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

The R.A.F. has made heavy attacks on Axis airfields in LIBYA, CRETE, and GREECE, and British mobile ground forces have shelled Axis airfields at TMIMI and MARTUBA. There is also considerable activity at sea. These events are all related to the problem of supplying MALTA (Summary No. 97). There is still no indication of major ground operations in the near future.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 104

TANKER TONNAGE AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

The gross tonnage of tankers available to the United Nations (see attached chart) includes Panamanian and Mexican vessels; Norwegian, Danish, Belgian, and Netherlands vessels believed to be under anti-Axis control; and naval auxiliaries of the United States and Great Britain. The new construction shown represents completions (not launchings). As the result of certain adjustments, the figures on which the attachment is based differ somewhat from the figures for tanker tonnage given in subparagraph (c) of the Annex to Summary No. 99. It will be noted that the methods of representation used in the attachment differ from those used in the chart annexed to Summary No. 99, since, in the attached chart, the distance from the base line to the top of the black area represents tonnage remaining after losses and before giving effect to new construction, and the distance from the base line to the top of the shaded area represents tonnage available after giving effect to both losses and new construction (completions).

The totals through February 1942 are as follows:

	<u>Gross tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Tanker tonnage available as of 1 Sept. 1939	9,999,702	100%
Less losses through February 1942	<u>1,925,000</u>	<u>19</u>
Balance	8,074,702	81
New construction (completions)	<u>833,691</u>	<u>8</u>
Balance available 1 March 1942	8,908,393	89

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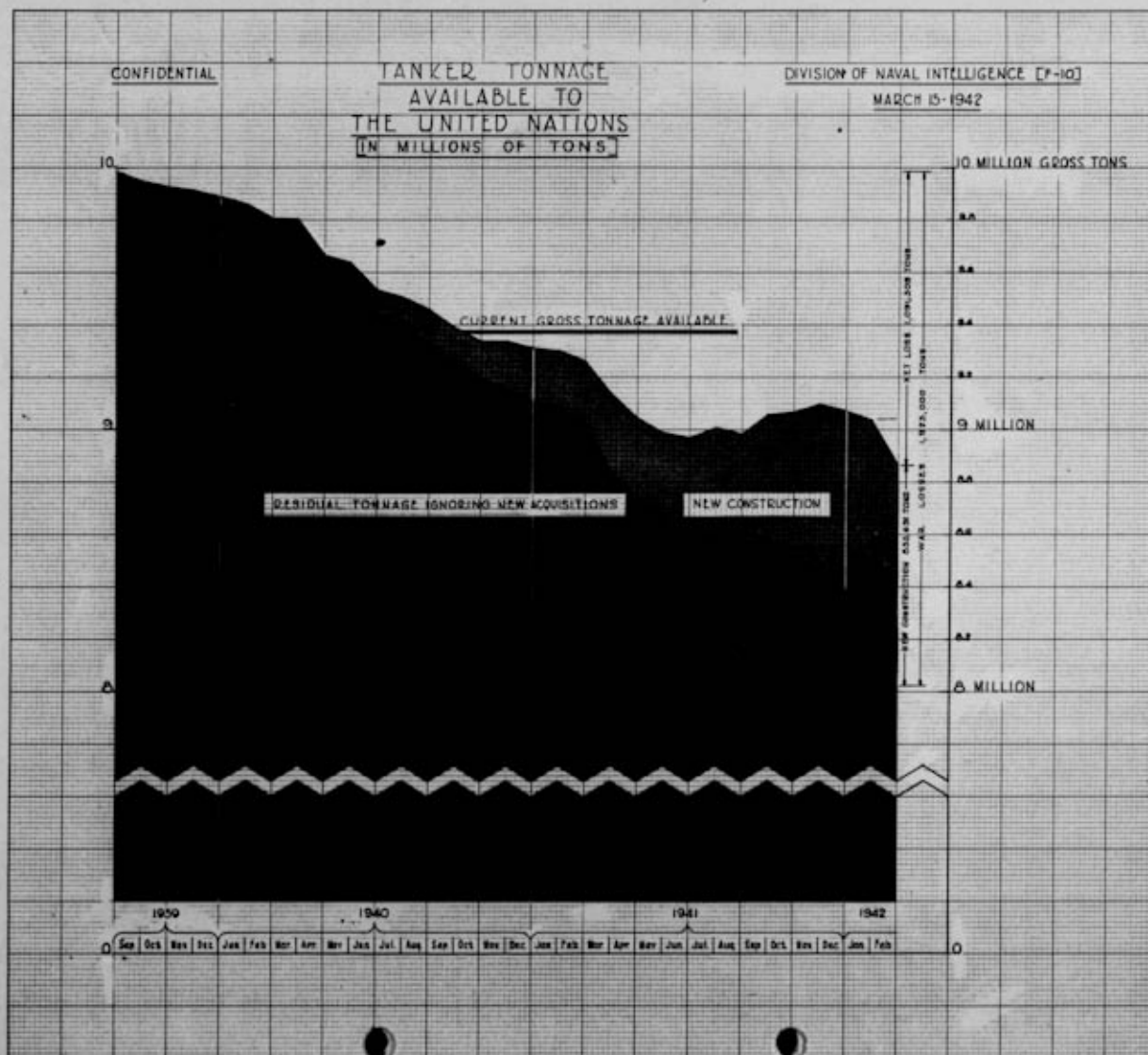
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

TANKER TONNAGE
AVAILABLE TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
[IN MILLIONS OF TONS]

DIVISION OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE [P-10]
MARCH 15, 1942



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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 1974

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NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, all references to the subject in this report, it may be assumed to be the same as those in the report of the Joint Intelligence Committee.

1. JAN EAST AND EASTERN TAIWAN, Washington

Taiwan Island, a United Nations Island, was reported in the JCS report dated 10 March 1942, as being under Japanese control. This is the first report of enemy submarine operations in this area. (Source: Navy Intelligence Report dated 10 March 1942).

Report, according to a report captured by the Chinese, Japanese Division in HONGKONG, has given the following information: 1. The 10th Division, which was in HONGKONG, has apparently been located at TAIPEI.

DAILY SUMMARY

No.

103

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 23 March, 1942.

Report, dated 23 March, 1942, from the Chinese, Japanese Division in HONGKONG, has given the following information: 1. The 10th Division, which was in HONGKONG, has apparently been located at TAIPEI.

On 21 March 1942, the Japanese 10th Division, which was in HONGKONG, has apparently been located at TAIPEI.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. A United Nations' tanker was torpedoed in the INDIAN OCEAN about 400 miles south of COLOMBO. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first report of enemy submarine operations in this area. Heretofore their operations have been in areas to the north.

Burma. According to a map captured by the Chinese, Japanese divisions in BURMA have been given the following missions: 55th Division - TOUNGOO; 33d Division - PROME; 18th Division - TAUNGGYI. The 18th Division, which was in MALAYA, has definitely been located at CHIENGMAI.

Minor skirmishes southwest of THAKRAWADDY and south of PYU constituted the only reported action.

Philippines. There is no change in the situation. The enemy has again demanded the unconditional surrender of our forces.

Netherlands East Indies. There are indications that some of the Japanese forces in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES are ready to occupy CHRISTMAS ISLAND (Summary No. 98).

On 21 March R.A.A.F. planes bombed the airdrome and buildings at KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR.

Melanesia. Allied bombers, accompanied by fighters, attacked LAE airdrome, destroying at least nine enemy planes on the ground. Two of our fighters are missing.

The VANAKANAE airfield at RABAU was bombed by two U. S. Army bombers on 21 March. Two hostile fighters were probably shot down.

U. S. fighter planes shot down an enemy bomber over PORT MORESBY on the 21st.

Australia. On 21 March, enemy planes reconnoitered TOWNSVILLE, a large port on the northeast coast of AUSTRALIA.

KATHERINE, 120 miles southeast of DARWIN, was raided by hostile aircraft. J.I.C. Comment: KATHERINE is an important point in the land supply route to DARWIN.

There is increased enemy reconnaissance activity over ARNHEMLAND, the territory east of DARWIN and adjoining the western part of the GULF OF CARPENTARIA.

Wake Island. Apparently WAKE is being developed as an air base, and a small air unit is now in the process of being established there.

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Japanese Navy. The reorganization of naval forces, which was started about ten days ago, appears to have been virtually completed. Although information is not yet available in sufficient detail to permit definite assignment of units to the various forces, data on an estimated organization is contained in the ANNEX to this Summary.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There has recently been a lull in submarine activities in the parts of the Western Atlantic Theater south of the latitude of KEY WEST and north of the latitude of CAPE COD. Most of the activity in the intermediate area has occurred near the coast of the UNITED STATES.

Enemy submarines continue active off the West African coast in the vicinity of LIBERIA (Summary No. 94).

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. There is no indication of offensive activity in the immediate future. Both sides are improving their positions and accumulating supplies.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation. Czech sources report that large quantities of gas and glass containers therefor are being manufactured in CZECHOSLOVAKIA and shipped to the LENINGRAD and UKRAINE fronts. (Cf. a similar report from VICHY in Summary No. 99.) J.I.C. Comment: It has been anticipated that the Germans would resort to the use of gas whenever they considered that the success of a decisive effort depended upon it.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 103

DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES

(Prepared by Far Eastern Section, Office
of Naval Intelligence)

Japanese naval force groupings appear to be as follows:

(a) A defensive patrol force based in the Netherlands East Indies for defensive operations including escort duty and base defense.

(b) A fairly strong striking force based in the Netherlands East Indies, the main elements of which seem to be 2 to 3 BB, 3 to 5 CV, 2 divisions of heavy cruisers with attendant destroyers and light craft. Staring Bay in the Celebes appears to be the base of this force although units show considerable dispersion at times.

(c) Air Bombardment groups, one located probably on Timor to bomb north Australian bases and one near Manila to bomb U.S. Army Forces on Bataan.

(d) A small combined air surface and submarine force basing on Penang to facilitate operations in the Indian Ocean whenever the opportunity moment arrives.

(e) The 4th Fleet continuing defensive operations in the Mandates and minor offensive operations in the New Britain-New Guinea area, particularly building up bases at Rabaul and Lae.

(f) The main strength of the Japanese Fleet organized into a Screening Force whose operations center at Chichijima in the Bonin Islands.

(g) The 5th Fleet engaged in patrol and escort off the coasts of Japan proper.

While the general disposition suggests defense at least for the present, there are two strong striking forces, one in the East Indies and one near the Bonin Islands capable of taking offensive action at will and in almost any direction; therefore this disposition of force appears to be well suited for the initiation of offensive operations whenever the enemy so elects.

Numerous reports being received of dockings and supply arrangements suggest that many units of the fleet are now being repaired, crews rested and other measures of material and personnel and refit and refreshment are under way.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 102 Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 22 March, 1942.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. British troops dispersed 500 Japanese who were occupying LETPADAN, and surrounding villages are being cleared of the enemy by a British infantry company and tank squadron. Japanese pressure continues south of PYU (north of KANYUTKWIN). J.I.C. Comment: This is the first indication that enemy troops had been occupying LETPADAN. Hostile planes bombed TOUNGOO heavily on the 18th and 19th.

Philippines. Hostile cruisers and destroyers are effectively blockading the VISAYANS. Enemy batteries on the south shore of MANILA BAY continue shelling our harbor forts. Along the BATAAN front, enemy patrolling has been more active during the past 24 hours. This continued activity indicates that the Japanese may be building up their strength for a renewed assault on the BATAAN position. J.I.C. Comment: It is interesting to realize that the first stages of General MacArthur's move to AUSTRALIA were accomplished in four U. S. Navy Motor Torpedo boats over waters which, one week later, are reported effectively blockaded by the enemy.

Netherlands East Indies. When the Japanese captured PLADJOE (six miles from PALEMBANG, SUMATRA), they also captured, undamaged, nearly all oil stocks there and most of the refinery. The stocks totaled approximately 2,000,000 barrels -- approximately 84,000,000 gallons -- of various kinds of oil (gasoline, diesel and crude) including 30,000 barrels of 100-octane aviation gasoline. J.I.C. Comment: This confirms previous reports.

The British destruction at MIRI, SARAWAK, was incomplete and large quantities of grease fell into enemy hands. Oil stocks at TJIPOE and WONOKRONO (both in JAVA) are believed to have been completely destroyed.

Melanesia. Four U. S. Army bombers attacked an enemy concentration of ships at RABAU (two cruisers, four destroyers and eight transports). One cruiser was struck and possibly sunk and another possibly damaged severely. No enemy resistance was encountered during the attack.

PORT MORESBY was raided by the Japanese twice on the 19th.

Australia. On 19 March, BROOME sustained its second enemy air raid, when 7 bombers accompanied by 3 fighters dropped 50 bombs and machine gunned the airdrome. Damage was slight. DERBY was also

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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attacked by two enemy pursuit ships. J.I.C. Comment: Northwest Australian ports are being subjected to increased enemy aerial activity. Such action heretofore has presaged enemy landings.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Off WILMINGTON, N. C., an army plane is believed to have made two direct bomb hits on an enemy submarine. The submarine is thought to have been destroyed.

German Ships. It now appears that the only destruction of shipping accomplished by the German Battleship TIRPITZ and its accompanying three light craft in their northward sweep from TRONDHEIM on 6-9 March was the sinking of one Russian cargo vessel westbound from MURMANSK.

Azores. Relatively heavy movements of Portuguese artillery units to the AZORES have recently taken place.

3. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

The consensus of foreign military observers in Russia is that, although the Russian winter campaign has imposed a severe strain on German resources of manpower and materiel, affecting enemy preparations for a spring offensive, it will not prevent the Germans from launching a strong attack whenever conditions of weather and terrain are satisfactory to them.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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1. THE EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. There is little tangible evidence of offensive operations in the INDIAN OCEAN other than the establishment of an air patrol which covers area with a 400-mile radius from base at PEARL HARBOR and possibly MANILA. This suggests that the available Japanese fleet units will move into the INDIAN OCEAN with some caution. (Summary No. 100).

DAILY SUMMARY

Japan. An enemy task force of two auxiliary battleships, four cruisers, and two destroyers, plus a large number of smaller units, was observed within 1000 yards of the British front line at KIVUNGU, 100 miles south of SOLOMON, before being stopped. The Japanese force then retired.

No. 101

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 21 March, 1942.

According to the British War Office, the relative quiet along the SOLOMON front is being used by the Japanese to prepare for a major offensive against the British at KIVUNGU and KILU, and is part of a deliberate plan to bring the arrival of our tank regiment from TAILAND and our own Malaya. Military and naval forces are growing increasingly active. It is reported that in Malaya, the military and the coast guard have been able to maintain order, and attacks on the part of the Japanese against Indians and Europeans are becoming more frequent.

Philippines. Aerial reconnaissance reveals that the JAF is being used as a base for enemy air operations. The field and buildings there appeared to have been rebuilt, and dispersed bases were noted, along with heavy bombers and transport ships. At MANILA no aircraft, ships in the harbor, or anti-aircraft fire were observed. At BANGAL all buildings seemed to have been demolished and the airfield appeared to be unusable.

Malaya. Aerial reconnaissance over Southern Malaya is continuing. During the air raid at KENT MURPHY on the 19th, our enemy forces were believed to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Australia. The naval headquarters at PERTH was severely damaged during the raid on 15 March (Summary No. 100). Casualties were few. It is believed that the Japanese will persist in efforts to seize strategic points in Australia, such as they do not have sufficient forces to do so. By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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Japanese Navy. There is a continued movement of enemy merchant ships to these waters.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. There is little tangible evidence of offensive operations in the INDIAN OCEAN other than the establishment of an air patrol which operates with a 600-mile radius from bases at PENANG and possibly RANGOON. This suggests that the available Japanese fleet units will move into the INDIAN OCEAN with some caution. (Summary No. 100).

Burma. An enemy infantry battalion and two artillery batteries forced back the British left (Burmese) flank and advanced within 1000 yards of the British front line at KYWEBWE (20 miles south of TOUNGOO) before being stopped. The Japanese force then retired.

According to the British War Office, the relative quiet along the BURMA front is explained in part by the Japanese failure, up to the 18th, to repair the bridges at SITTANG and BILIN and in part to a deliberate pause, pending the arrival of one tank regiment from THAILAND and one from MALAYA.

Military and civilian conditions in BURMA are growing increasingly worse. It is reported that in MANDALAY neither the military nor the constabulary have been able to maintain order, and attacks on the part of the Burmese against Indians and Europeans are becoming more frequent.

Melanesia. Aerial reconnaissance reveals that LAE is being used as a base for enemy air operations. The field and buildings there appeared to have been rebuilt, and dispersal bays were noted, along with heavy bombers and pursuit ships. At SALAMAU no aircraft, ships in the harbor, or anti-aircraft fire were observed. At MADANG all buildings seemed to have been demolished and the airfield appeared to be unserviceable.

Hostile aerial reconnaissance over Southern NEW GUINEA continues.

During the air raid at PORT MORESBY on the 19th, one enemy heavy bomber is believed to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Australia. The Naval headquarters at DARWIN was severely damaged during the raid on 19 March (Summary No. 100). Casualties were few.

It is believed that the Japanese will persist in efforts to seize strategic points on islands northeast of AUSTRALIA, although they do not have sufficient force in that area to seize the FIJIS, NEW CALEDONIA, or points in northeast AUSTRALIA itself. Enemy reinforcements in NEW GUINEA may be expected.

Japanese Navy. There is a continual movement of enemy combatant ships to home waters.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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ANEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 101.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. A German cruiser, not positively identified but thought to be the Heavy Cruiser HIPPER, has passed to the northward along the NORWEGIAN Coast in the vicinity of BERGEN, escorted by three destroyers and a torpedo boat. The Battleship TIRPITZ, the Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER, and a heavy cruiser of the HIPPER class, believed to be the damaged PRINZ EUGEN (Summary No. 99), were still at TRONDHEIM on 20 March. It is not yet known whether the additional cruiser was also bound for TRONDHEIM.

Submarines. In addition to the submarines yesterday reported operating in the ATLANTIC Theater (Summary No. 100) about nine more hostile submarines are now believed to be in the following areas: one northwest of the AZORES bound west; one in the AZORES Area bound southwest; and six or seven in an area northeast of the AZORES.

A patrol boat and an airplane carried out heavy depth charge attacks on a hostile submarine near CAPE HATTERAS. Evidence as to the result of the attack is inconclusive.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

The situation is unchanged.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

The situation is unchanged.

Pursuit performance. The Japanese Zero fighter has outclimb and outmaneuver the P-40E and has a higher ceiling, but the P-40E can outdive and outrun the Zero and is less vulnerable. With the new type engine, the P-40E may have a ceiling as high as or higher than the Zero.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III

Captain, F.A.

Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

With its detachable belly tank, the Zero has a range of 1,700 miles as compared to the present 1,500-mile range of the P-40E.

The pursuit ships used by the AVN in Burma are P-40E's, which are considerably faster than the later P-40's. This factor may account in part for the AVN's success.

Pursuit pilots should be fully trained before their arrival at the front, and they should be familiar with the tactics of the fighter type equipment."

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Bomber performance. The B-24 has proved to be a great success. It can be improved by the elimination of turret difficulties in later models. While 5,000-foot runways are highly desirable, the plane can be operated, fully loaded, from 3,500-foot, unimproved runways. The few dive bombers available were also highly successful.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 101

OBSERVATIONS BASED ON AIR COMBAT EXPERIENCE IN THE FAR EAST

An Air Corps officer recently returned from the Far East, where he served with bombardment in the Philippines and as an interceptor commander in Java, makes the following observations:

1. Passive protection of grounded planes. Bombers were dispersed and were protected by well-constructed revetments. Although seldom damaged by high level bombing, they were extremely vulnerable to strafing attack. Pursuit planes, which could be hidden on the edges of fields, were seldom destroyed on the ground. Several hidden fields were never located by the Japanese, although they flew low over them.

2. Philippine Fifth Column. The initial attack on Clark Field was successful because communications had been cut. Air Force Headquarters was unable to notify the Field of known impending attack in time for planes to take off. During the attack, strafing pursuit planes found and destroyed or badly damaged every effective bomber. Significantly, they ignored one B-17 which had been out of commission for some time. Later the Japanese were invariably warned by smoke, flare, and other signals whenever American planes were in the air. On one occasion Nichols Field was completely outlined with fires and lights, so that Japanese planes could find the target.

3. Pursuit performance. The Japanese Zero fighter can outclimb and outmaneuver the P-40E and has a higher ceiling, but the P-40E can outdive and outrun the Zero and is less vulnerable. With the new type supercharger the P-40E may have a ceiling as high as or higher than that of the Zero fighter.

With its detachable belly tank, the Zero fighter has a range of 1,200 miles as compared to the present 450-mile range of the P-40.

The pursuit ships used by the AVG in Burma are P-40B's, which are considerably faster than the later P-40E. This factor may account in part for the AVG's success.

Pursuit pilots should be fully trained before their arrival at the front, and they should have "the will and the desire to fly fighter type equipment."

4. Bomber performance. The B-17 has proved to be a great success. It can be improved by the elimination of turret difficulties in later models. While 5,000-foot runways are highly desirable, the plane can be operated, fully loaded, from 3,500-foot, unpaved runways. The few dive bombers available were also highly successful.

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5. Bombing accuracy. Although the very technical bombing equipment installed in B-17's is not being used, the accuracy of American bombardiers has been superior to peace-time performance. The improvement is attributed to the use of new heavier-type bombs, which have a very accurate trajectory. The disuse of automatic bombing devices is caused in part by lack of proper maintenance in the field and in part by lack of time for complex operation.

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 100

Copy 1 of 22

20 March, 1947.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 100

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 20 March, 1942.

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The success or failure of the Cripps' Mission will depend upon the nature of the proposals he is authorized to make and the speed with which they are acted upon. Any proposal which does not give INDIA complete freedom within a stated time will have only a very bad effect.

Since the fall of JAVA, every indication as to the future direction of Japanese naval offensive action has pointed to the INDIAN OCEAN. So far these indications have been limited to comparatively close range objectives, with particular emphasis on the ANDAMAN ISLANDS. Late evidence, however, shows an aggressive interest extending westward across the BAY OF BENGAL with particular emphasis on certain objectives in the Ceylon, Calcutta, and Mysore Areas. In order to carry out operations in the INDIAN OCEAN it is estimated that the Japanese can, within a reasonable period of time, assemble a naval force consisting possibly of 3 to 4 battleships, 4 aircraft carriers, 4 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 34 destroyers, 6 converted seaplane tenders, and at least 10 submarines.

J.I.C. Comment: Submarine operations have previously been reported as being on the increase. Any operations by the Japanese in the southeast area of INDIA will have to rely on ship-borne aircraft for support because of the great distances involved.

Burma. The main Japanese strength is still south of TAIKKYI (40 miles north of RANGOON) but a strong hostile force advancing toward TOUNGOO has been engaged by British troops south of KANYUTKWIN (45 miles south of TOUNGOO). All was quiet on the 17th. J.I.C. Comment: Since KANYUTKWIN is about 40 miles north of NYAUNGLEBIN, apparently the British withdrew (Summary No. 99) to a line slightly north of the latter place.

Three Chinese divisions occupy positions in the area KENG TUNG-TAUNG GYI (generally southeast of MANDALAY) and another Chinese division is in the TOUNGOO area, covered by a British Burmese Division. Two other Chinese Divisions are now at MANDALAY. These two, with the division now in the TOUNGOO area, will cover the RANGOON-MANDALAY road. At present there is a gap of 100 miles between the Chinese at TOUNGOO and the three divisions in the KENG TUNG-TAUNG GYI sector (a 200 mile front). The principal British forces are in position near THARRAWADDY, astride the road from RANGOON to PROME.

Philippines. No reported change.

Netherlands East Indies. R.A.A.F. planes again bombed KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR, damaging the airdrome there.

Australia. A small force of enemy bombers raided PORT DARWIN.

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Melanesia. Additional information concerning the air attack on shipping at Rabaul on 18 March (Summary No. 99) reveals that a direct hit was definitely scored on a heavy cruiser and near misses on two other ships in the harbor.

Press reports state that a Japanese force of considerable strength is advancing from LAE through the MARKHAM VALLEY toward PORT MORESBY. Contact has not yet been made by Australian forces. J.I.C. Comment: Summary No. 99 reported a concentration of Japanese troops on the MARKHAM RIVER.

There was extensive enemy reconnaissance in the PORT MORESBY area.

TULAGI and FLORIDA ISLAND, both in the SOLOMONS, were raided by Japanese planes on the 18th.

Japanese Navy. As a result of the extensive air searches which they have recently carried out, the Japanese are of the opinion that Japanese waters are now clear of all Allied Naval units except submarines.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The probable positions of enemy submarines are as follows: About 10 (as compared to about 11 a week ago) are at various distances off the North American Coast between CAPE HATTERAS and a point to the eastward of the GRAND BANKS (of these, two are in the vicinity of the VIRGINIA CAPES and two or three are between the VIRGINIA CAPES and NEW YORK); three are in the FLORIDA-BAHAMAS Area, and two are in the CARIBBEAN-WEST INDIES Area (as compared to a total of seven in these two areas a week ago); one is off the South American Coast in the vicinity of the GUIANAS (the same as a week ago); two are eastbound and one is westbound east and southeast of the GRAND BANKS; four are eastbound southeast of BERMUDA; one is eastbound and one is westbound southwest of the AZORES; about six are in the ROCKALL Area; and two are off the West African Coast in the vicinity of LIBERIA. The total number so accounted for is approximately 30, as compared to approximately 36 a week ago. J.I.C. Comment: There is no apparent reason to believe that these reductions in the number of submarines believed to be operating in various areas of the Western ATLANTIC Theater constitute anything more than a temporary fluctuation in the intensity of the enemy submarine campaign in that area.

3. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER.

France. Franco-German relations have deteriorated. It is reported the Germans will insist on the return of Laval and Doriot to the cabinet in place of Darlan and Pucheu, both of whom are under fire, the first for failing to make good his promises, the second for arresting German agents.

Spain. It is believed that the suspension of Spanish merchant sailings was caused by discussions between SPAIN and GERMANY as to the cargoes these ships will be permitted to carry to AMERICA. There are no indications of any particular pressure on SPAIN to change her position, and the indications are that SPAIN's desire is to remain neutral.

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4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

No change in the situation.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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1. VAP BART AND PATRICIA Joint Intelligence Committee

Indian Ocean. Confirmed Washington. Reports that three transports loaded with colonial reinforcements are enroute from Ceylon to MADAGASCAR.

After a brief Japanese submarine operations have been reduced in the INDIAN OCEAN. A Norwegian ship was torpedoed and sunk northwest of MADAGASCAR on 12 March, and other submarines have been sighted recently off the east coast of INDIA. J.I.C. Comments: Numerous reports of Japanese submarine activity at PERANG indicate that increased submarine activity may be expected in this theater in the future.

British naval authorities in INDIA report the loss of the VAP. Freighter SFA WITH enroute. **DAILY SUMMARY** INDIA. The ship was transporting U.S. Army aviation personnel and material.

Burma. During the evacuation of RANGOON, a British diversion in the ARKANAWA resulted in the capture of KHEIKHA, KHEIKHA, and KHEIKHA. This force No. 99 withdrew to an east-west position Copy 1 of 33 (45 miles north of PHOU) and has established contact with the force from RANGOON, which has occupied an east-west line north of THAKHATHI. Both positions are about 8:00 A.M., 19 March, 1942. patrols reconnoitered daily as far as KHEIKHA (45 miles south of PHOU); no hostile units have been seen north of that point.

Chinese patrols have repelled small Japanese forces near KHEIKHA (on the SALVIN RIVER northwest of CHINESE RAIL).

A provisional boundary between Chinese and British territory in BURMA has been established. The British sector lies north of the TUNINGO-CHANG-KHAYN-THAYN road (exclusive) and west of the ridge between KHEIKHA and THAKHATHI RIVERS. (THAYN is 30 miles south of KHEIKHA). The Chinese have not yet received the British force at THAKHATHI.

Eight U.S. heavy bombers transported one Battalion of Indian Infantry from CHANG, INDIA, to KHEIKHA, BURMA (about 100 miles north of PHOU) between 5-11 March, inclusive. The unit had 474 troops and 15 tons of military equipment. On the return flights 421 civilians were evacuated from BURMA to INDIA. All landings in BURMA were effected under daylight and A.V.G. fighter protection with the result that there were no losses or casualties.

J.I.C. Comments: While the foregoing explains why the aircraft was in one tactical aircraft, it indicates the many uses to which military aircraft may be put and the results that may be expected when aircraft on the ground is furnished fighter protection. It is estimated that the operation required 15 round trips.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. Unconfirmed reports allege that three transports loaded with colonial reinforcements are enroute from DAKAR to MADAGASCAR.

After a lull Japanese submarine operations have been resumed in the INDIAN OCEAN. A Norwegian ship was torpedoed and sunk northeast of MADRAS on 13 March, and other submarines have been sighted recently off the east coast of INDIA. J.I.C. Comment: Numerous reports of Japanese submarines basing at PENANG indicate that increased submarine activity may be expected in this theater in the future.

British Naval authorities in INDIA report the loss of the U.S. freighter SEA WITCH enroute from AUSTRALIA to INDIA. The ship was transporting U.S. Army aviation personnel and material.

Burma. During the evacuation of RANGOON, a British diversion in the SITTANG Valley resulted in the recapture of PYUNTAZA, MADAUK, and SHWEGYIN. This force has now withdrawn to an east-west line through NYAUNGLEBIN (45 miles north of PEGU) and has established contact with the force from RANGOON, which has occupied an east-west line north of THARRAWADDY. Both positions are stabilized. Although enemy motor patrols reconnoitre daily as far as THONZE (80 miles south of PROME), no hostile units have been seen north of that point.

Chinese patrols have repelled small Siamese forces near MONG TUNG (on the SALWEEN RIVER northwest of CHIENG RAI).

A provisional boundary between Chinese and British sectors in BURMA has been established. The British sector lies north of the KUNLONG-LASHIO-MAYMO-KYAUKSE road (exclusive) and west of the ridge between the SITTANG and IRRRAWADDY RIVERS. (KYAUKSE is 30 miles south of MANDALAY). The Chinese have not yet relieved the British force at NYAUNGLEBIN.

Eight U.S. heavy bombers transported one battalion of Inneskilin Fuseliers from ASANOL, INDIA, to MAGWE, BURMA, (about 100 miles north of PROME) between 5-13 March, inclusive. The unit had 474 troops and 29 tons of military equipment. On the return flights 423 civilians were evacuated from BURMA to INDIA. All landings in BURMA were effected under BRITISH and A.V.G. fighter protection with the result that there were no losses or casualties.

J.I.C. Comment: While the foregoing exploit was not the accepted way to use tactical aircraft, it indicates the many uses to which military aircraft may be put and the results that may be expected when aircraft on the ground is furnished fighter protection. It is estimated that the operation required 45 round trips and its success speaks well for all personnel involved.

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Netherlands East Indies. R.A.A.F. planes attacked KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR, damaging the runways at the airfield there.

Melanesia. A heavy concentration of Japanese troops with some mechanized equipment is reported on MARKHAM RIVER (near LAE).

The enemy force at SALAMAU is estimated at about 1000 men.

U.S. Army bombers attacked RABAU, scoring one possible hit on a hostile cruiser.

With the exception of reconnaissance missions over various points in NEW GUINEA, there was little enemy aerial activity.

Japanese Navy. The great naval activity which has existed in the BONIN ISLANDS area now appears to have subsided somewhat. Submarine and air searches, however, continue. Air searches on a 600 mile radius are being carried out from WAKE, the Northern MARSHALLS, JALUIT and MAKIN (GILBERT ISLANDS) in addition to the air patrol from JAPAN (YOKOSUKA) previously reported. Five enemy submarines are reported in the area Lat. 30-35° N. and Long. 150-160° E. (about 500 miles north of the MARCUS ISLANDS).

J.I.C. Comment: The above information indicates that the Japanese are worried over the whereabouts of our Naval forces.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. It is reliably reported that the Argentine War Minister is opposed to his government's policy toward the Axis and has said that the sinking of South American vessels will render it most difficult to maintain the status quo.

Uruguay. The government has seized the German SS TAKOMA, removing the crew. Uruguayan ships have been ordered to remain in port until arrangements for convoys can be completed.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. The German Battleship TIRPITZ is believed to have returned to TRONDHEIM on 13 March and was still there on 18 March. In addition, the Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER and a heavy cruiser of the HIPPER class (believed to be PRINZ EUGEN, which is reliably reported to have been seriously damaged below the water line) were still at TRONDHEIM (Summary No. 92).

Submarines. Twelve of the enemy submarines which have been operating west of the AZORES now appear to be homeward bound. Nothing like a corresponding number of westbound submarines is reported. J.I.C. Comment: These homeward-bound submarines constitute a considerable part of the total number which have been operating in the western part of the ATLANTIC THEATER. (Summary No. 93).

Azores. J.I.C. Comment: The restrictions imposed by the Portuguese Government on air navigation over the AZORES (Summary No. 98) seem likely to have been directed principally against German aircraft, which have

- 2 -

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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recently flown over the Islands on several occasions. The restrictions should not interfere with Panair flights.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. Axis infantry have occupied ELUET EL DABE (12 miles northwest of GAZALA). Elements of the Littorio Armored Division, marching eastward, have reached MISURATA (110 miles east of TRIPOLI).

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation. In VICHY there are persistent reports of indications that the Germans intend to use gas in their spring offensive in RUSSIA.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III

Captain, F.A.

Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 99

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

The attached charts show graphically, on both a monthly and a cumulative basis, the following: (a) the losses of merchant vessels of the United and neutral nations since the beginning of the war; (b) merchant vessels launched (upper chart) and merchant vessels completed (lower chart) in the United Kingdom (white areas), and in the United States (segmented areas), respectively; (c) the cumulative net loss based on the excess of losses over launchings or completions, as the case may be (black areas).

The following are the highlights of the Naval Intelligence Report upon which the attachment was originally prepared:

(a) Heretofore these charts have been based only on launchings (upper chart), not on completions (lower chart), and have been entitled "The Battle of the Atlantic." Hereafter they will be based only on completions and will be called "The Battle of the Sea Lanes." Because of the degree to which completions lag behind launchings, the cumulative net loss based on completions will, of course, always be greater than the cumulative net loss based on launchings.

(b) The February losses for all types of merchant vessels, amounting to 635,456 gross tons, were the highest to date except for April 1941, when heavy losses resulting directly from military operations occurred in Grecian waters. The great bulk of the February losses resulted from submarine attacks, while a considerable part of the losses for April 1941 resulted from air attacks.

(c) The February net loss (based on completions) amounted to 385,818 gross tons (losses of 635,456 less UNITED KINGDOM completions of 64,114 and UNITED STATES completions of 185,524).

(d) The February tanker losses of 255,702 gross tons were by far the greatest to date. March 1941 with losses of 181,772 gross tons was the worst previous month. The February net tanker loss (based on completions) was 207,904 and the cumulative net tanker loss was 1,009,716 gross tons.

(e) In the UNITED STATES during February launchings reached a new monthly high of 235,228 gross tons, and completions reached a new monthly high of 185,524 gross tons.

(f) There are indications that the present rate of merchant vessel construction in the UNITED KINGDOM, averaging approximately 95,000 gross tons a month, is about as high as is likely to be achieved.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

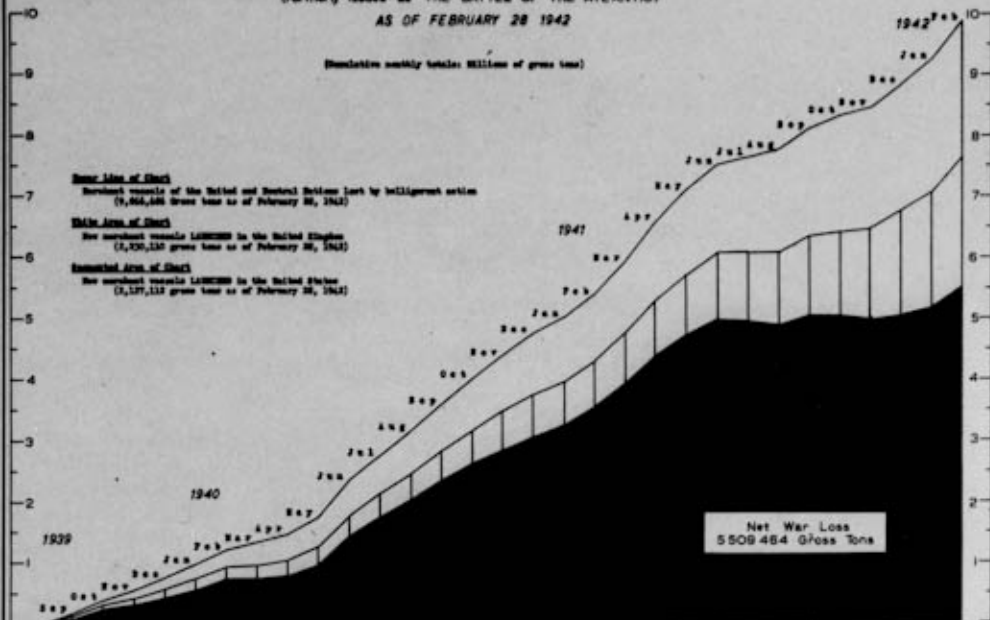
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THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

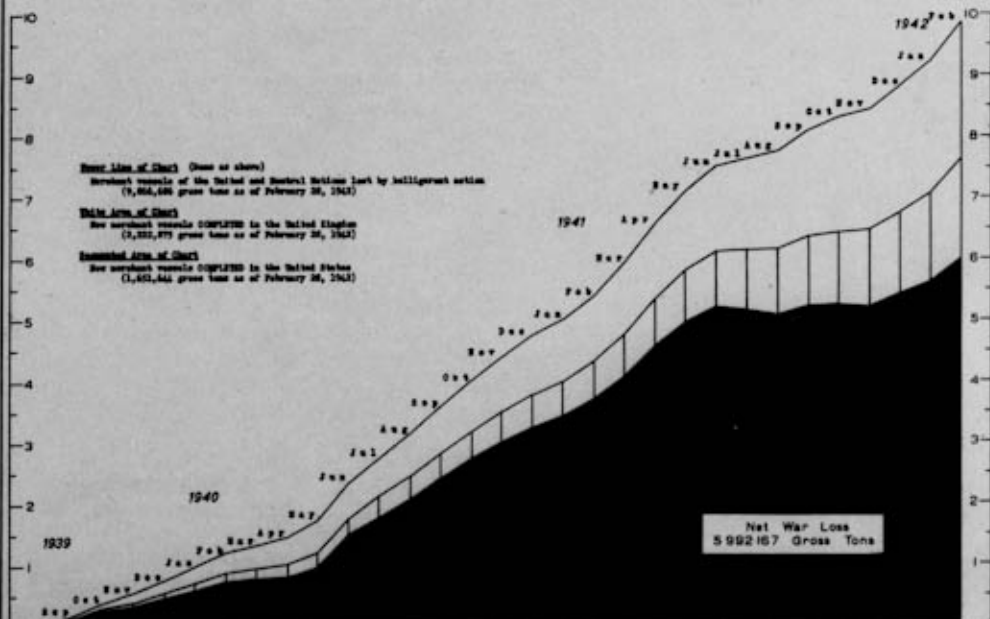
(Formerly issued as THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC)

AS OF FEBRUARY 28 1942

(Cumulative monthly totals: Millions of gross tons)



The above graph is based on LAUNCHINGS as in previous issues of THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC



The above graph is based on COMPLETIONS as in forthcoming issues of THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

Based on data received by the Division of Naval Intelligence to date of issue. For explanation and sources see accompanying report

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Division of Naval Intelligence
(Op-16-P-18)
March 11, 1942

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THE JOINT BOARD

1. PACIFIC Joint Intelligence Committee

Burma. There are signs Washington turning toward the west for future operations. Unverified identifications of Japanese divisions indicate that there has been some enemy movement of troops from INDIA-CHINA into THAILAND, and from MANCHURIA and LUZON into INDIA-CHINA and northwest SUMATRA. It is reported that Japanese South Sea Headquarters, which is now at HAINAN, is to be located at HANGKOW. J.I.C. Comment: Whereas the foregoing is based in part upon unverified information, it seems worthy of high consideration.

Malaya. Japanese naval units in the Malayan area are reported moving westward.

DAILY SUMMARY

Philippines. Enemy shipping from the PHILIPPINES has increased. Out-bound ships are laden with scrap and reconnoissance material, including ammunition and supplies left by our troops. Hostile planes enroute to the south have been over SATEAN recently. Of 1 Copy the 1 of 33 was composed of 10 aircraft.

No. 98

Copy the 1 of 33

Netherlands 8:00 A.M., 18 March, 1942. ion points to an extension of Japanese occupied territory in SUMATRA. Some few naval vessels have been ordered to BELAWAN, the port of MEDAN in northern SUMATRA, indicating that some troops will be landed in this area.

Christmas Island. British sources estimate that CHRISTMAS ISLAND will probably be captured prior to 22 March (Summary No. 97).

Australia. The R.A.A.F. airbase at DARWIN was raided by three enemy bombers on 18 March. Considerable damage to buildings and a few casualties resulted.

Moluccas. On the 16th, enemy planes swooped over SOERABAYA (1), SAMARAH (2), and raided PORT MOCHEM.

Eight Japanese naval units are based at IPONA, BUKA BAY (1), and there is a good possibility that the harbor there has been closed. This force is believed to be a covering force for operations in the BIRMA-INDIA-CHINA area.

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There are indications that 300 JCS memo, 1-4-74
many fighters and bombers, while the By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974
GASAGTA (5).

Japanese Navy. Most of the units comprising the screening force (Summary No. 96) are now believed to be concentrated in the BIRMA-INDIA-CHINA area.

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EX-100-10000

MAR 7 1974

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. There are signs that JAPAN is turning toward the west for future operations. Unverified identifications of Japanese divisions indicate that there has been some enemy movement of troops from INDO-CHINA into THAILAND, and from MANCHURIA and LUZON into INDO-CHINA and northwest SUMATRA. It is reported that Japanese South Sea Headquarters, which is now at HAINAN, is to be located at BANGKOK. J.I.C. Comment: Whereas the foregoing is based in part upon unverified information, it seems worthy of high consideration.

Malaya. Japanese naval units in the Malayan area are reported moving westward.

Philippines. Enemy shipping from the PHILIPPINES has increased. Out-bound ships are laden with scrap and reconditionable material, including ammunition and supplies left by our Army. Hostile planes enroute to the south have passed over BATAAN recently. Of these, the last flight was composed of 46 aircraft.

Netherlands East Indies. Recent information points to an extension of Japanese occupied territory in SUMATRA. Some few naval vessels have been ordered to BELAWAN, the port of MEDAN in northern SUMATRA, indicating that some troops will be landed in this area.

Christmas Island. British sources estimate that CHRISTMAS ISLAND will probably be occupied prior to 22 March (Summary No. 97).

Australia. The R.A.A.F. airdrome at DARWIN was raided by three enemy bombers on 16 March. Considerable damage to buildings and a few casualties resulted.

Melanesia. On the 16th, enemy planes reconnoitered BOUGAINVILLE (1), SAMARAI (2), and raided PORT MORESBY.

Eight Japanese naval units are based at KESSA, BUKA ISLAND, (3), and there is a good possibility that the harbor there has been mined. This force is believed to be a covering force for operations in the NEW BRITAIN-NEW GUINEA area.

There are indications that SALAMAUA (4) is being used as a base for enemy fighters and bombers, while fighters and patrol planes operate from GASMATA (5).

Japanese Navy. Most of the units comprising the screening force (Summary No. 94) are now believed to be concentrated in the BONIN ISLANDS.

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Air patrols from YOKUSUKA are operating in a sector to the northeast, with a radius of 700 miles. The planes used in this patrol are of the torpedo-bomber type, emphasizing the great reliance the Japanese place on this type of aircraft. J.I.C. Comment: Past successes with aerial torpedoes would seem to amply justify Japanese reliance in this weapon.

There is increasing evidence to support the assumption that the KAGA (CV of 26,900 tons) of Cardiv 1, now enroute to a home yard, was the carrier damaged by torpedo fire in the STRAIT OF LOMBOK. The following identifications of recent casualties, while not certain, seem probable.

NACHI (CA of 10,000 tons, with 10 8" guns), probably damaged in the Java Sea, is under repairs at PALAU;

CHIKUMA (CA of 8,500 tons, with 12 6" guns) is believed to have been sunk in air raid of 11 March on the SALAMAU-LAE area.

Either AOBA (CA) or KINUGASA (CA of 7,100 tons with 6 8" guns) was sunk, and TENRYU or TATSUTA (3230 tons, with 4 5" guns) badly damaged and probably sunk in the SALAMAU-LAE area.

Japan. Funeral services for six Japanese Rear Admirals were recently held in TOKYO. //

East Pacific. Three or four enemy submarines are reported in the approximate position Lat. 20° - 30° N., Long. 138° W. (1000 miles east of HAWAII).

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. There is apparently no foundation of fact for a report which appeared in the press indicating that the German Battleship TIRPITZ had been sighted off NORTHERN NORWAY since the unsuccessful attack made on her on 9 March off NARVIK (Summary No. 90). No authentic information of any kind has been received concerning the movements of TIRPITZ since that attack.

Azores. A decree has been issued by the Portuguese government forbidding aircraft to fly over the AZORES or the territorial waters of that archipelago. However, seaplanes which need to land in or near the harbor of HORTA may do so if (in clear weather) they fly at heights of not more than 200 meters.

Portugal. The Portuguese Government is leasing three 8,000-ton tankers from FRANCE or SPAIN. J.I.C. Comment: A serious shortage of oil and gas in PORTUGAL is reported to exist.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

No change in the situation.

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4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III

Captain, F.A.

Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. SUMMARY NO. 98

ESTIMATE OF JAPANESE NAVAL SHIPBUILDING
(Prepared by Far Eastern Section, O.N.I.)

Japanese warship construction has progressed steadily, in spite of the handicap of material shortages. During the past four years naval construction has more than doubled. Nevertheless, the maximum expected production for 1942 is only about 106,500 tons.

a. Japanese Warships under Construction, December 7, 1941

Type	Name	Tonnage	Due to Complete	% Completed Dec. 7, 1941	% Completed Mar. 16, 1942
BB	YAMATO (KII)	35,000	Dec. 1941	98%	100%
BB	OWARI (?)	45,000	June 1942	86%	94%
BB	TAKAMTSU (?)	35,000	Feb. 1943	71%	77%
BB/CA	TSUGARU	19,800	April 1942	90%	98%
BB/CA	CHICHIBU	19,800	Dec. 1943	43%	50%
BB/CA	Job #8	19,800	Dec. 1943	43%	50%
BB/CA	KISHU (?)	14,000	May 1942	90%	98%
BB/CA	(?)	14,000	July 1942	80%	88%

All battleship and pocket battleship tonnages are tentative. While they are based on the best information on hand, more reliable reports may point to a revision either upwards or downwards.

CV	KASHIWARA	27,500	Dec. 1942	75%	83%
CV	IZUMO	27,500	April 1943	55%	64%
CL	-----	6,000	Sept. 1942	67%	77%
CL	-----	6,000	March 1943	50%	60%
CL	-----	6,000	Sept. 1943	33%	43%

The appearance of 3 CL in 1940-41 leads to the assumption that this class of warship has come back into favor with the Japanese and that similar ships are under construction. The dates given are based on past rates of building.

Three destroyers of 1500 tons have been completed since 7 December 1941 and four are due for completion this year.

Eleven submarines of 2180 tons are reported under construction. At least four of these will be completed this year and the remainder during 1943.

b. Survey of Japanese Warship Construction, 1931-1942, in Standard Tons.

This survey is pro-rated over the building period, so that a 40,000 ton EB requiring 4 years to build would be assigned 10,000 tons during each of the four years of building.

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Capital Ships</u>	<u>Aircraft Carriers</u>	<u>Cruisers</u>	<u>Destroyers</u>	<u>Submarines</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1931	- - -	- - -	10,600	5,500	2,900	3,100	22,100
1932	- - -	3,500	10,500	3,800	2,500	700	21,000
1933	- - -	3,600	10,600	3,600	2,900	9,900	30,600
1934	- - -	- - -	11,200	3,800	5,000	10,200	30,200
1935	- - -	3,300	9,700	6,800	4,800	19,800	43,400
1936	- - -	3,300	9,200	9,500	5,500	15,600	43,100
1937	- 10,000	6,800	10,500	9,200	8,000	18,000	48,100
1938	20,000	14,300	10,500	9,000	10,000	14,000	77,800
1939*	28,000	16,300	10,500	9,000	11,000	10,000	84,800
1940*	44,000	18,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	8,000	103,000
1941*	45,000	22,500	8,000	9,000	14,000	8,000	106,500

c. Maximum Expected Production, 1942

The following tonnages are based on the above figures and on ships known or believed to be building.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capital Ships</u>	<u>Aircraft Carriers</u>	<u>Cruisers</u>	<u>Destroyers</u>	<u>Submarines</u>	<u>Misc.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1942	45,000**	20,000**	9,000**	9,000**	15,000**	8,000**	106,000**

* If the pocket battleships prove to be large battleships, these figures may have to be increased about 50% - 60%.

** Repairs to damaged warships may cut down the total capacity to build.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 97

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8:00 A.M., 17 March, 1942.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. The Japanese Naval forces which appear to be involved in the advance into the BAY OF BENGAL are estimated at 1 aircraft carrier, 3 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 4 seaplane tenders (converted), and approximately 75 shore-based aircraft.

Burma. No reported change.

Philippines. On 15 March hostile batteries at CAVITE were active against our harbor forts, causing slight damage. An enemy destroyer lightly shelled CEBU the same day, but no harm resulted. Elsewhere there is no change.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Dutch Naval losses to 1 March 1942 are reported to be as follows: 2 cruisers; 7 destroyers; 6 submarines; 2 minelayers; 1 coast defense ship; and 31 flying boats.

Dutch Merchant Marine losses to 1 March are estimated at 30 merchant vessels, totaling approximately 100,000 tons.

Losses sustained since 1 March are uncertain, but it is believed that all local defense units (minelayers, mine sweepers, patrol boats, motor torpedo boats), which could not get out of the JAVA SEA, were lost. Of the Merchant Marine, presumably 75,000 tons of shipping, including 17,000 tons of tankers, were lost in the vicinity of JAVA, although the exact tonnage loss there is not yet available.

Erratum. In the Annex to J.I.C. Summary No. 95, under the BATTLE OF JAVA, the statement was made that "all other Allied warships which were in JAVA waters are known to be safe." Inasmuch as some few other units are still unheard from, the foregoing statement appears to have been in error.

Timor. The press states that Allied planes bombed DILLI, Portuguese TIMOR, in an effort to neutralize that base from which, it is believed, the Japanese carried out air operations against DARWIN, WYNDHAM, and BROOME (Northwest AUSTRALIA). J.I.C. Comment: Recent reconnaissance flights reveal that DILLI is an important enemy air base.

Christmas Island. There are indications that the Japanese will, in the near future, occupy CHRISTMAS ISLAND (180 miles southwest of JAVA).

Australia. Press reports state that PORT DARWIN was raided by Japanese planes.

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Japanese Navy. Japanese aircraft carrier KAGA is now enroute to SASEBO, JAPAN. J.I.C. Comment: It is likely that this is the enemy carrier previously reported torpedoed by one of our submarines.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Chile. Reports in the nature of rumors state that Japanese merchant ships with escorts are expected to arrive in CHILE between 15 and 17 May, possibly in an effort to get Chilean copper. J.I.C. Comment: Similar Japanese propaganda for South American consumption has previously been received. In view of the current Japanese shipping shortage, it is not believed that the enemy will undertake such a foolhardy venture.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

English Channel. The large and heavily escorted enemy vessel which was attacked by British naval units while passing through DOVER STRAITS westbound on 14 March (Summary No. 96) was probably hit by a torpedo and is believed to be at LE HAVRE. Her identity has apparently not been established. Two German E-boats were probably sunk and a German destroyer damaged by gunfire in the naval action which occurred at that time.

Enemy Air Activities. The German radio has reported the sinking of a British merchant vessel by air attack in MID-ATLANTIC. J.I.C. Comment: It seems probable that the foregoing actually refers to the sinking in that manner of a British merchant vessel which is known to have been sunk on 15 March off the Portuguese Coast (in MID-ATLANTIC only from the standpoint of latitude). As expected, enemy air attacks against vessels in this area appear to have increased.

Submarines. The Chilean merchant vessel TOLTEN was sunk by submarine torpedo attack off BARNEGAT before daylight on 13 March. Earlier that night she had been observed with lights on, but it appears that she complied with an order received about midnight from a patrol vessel to turn off lights. No information has been received indicating whether or not the attacking submarine had picked up the TOLTEN before her lights were turned off. If the vessel had complied with the routing instructions given her in BALTIMORE she could not have been proceeding at night through the area in which the attack occurred.

In at least one other recent case (the LEMUEL BURROWS) a vessel which has failed to obey routing instructions has been sunk by submarine action.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. German forces in the forward area total 15,000 men, 180 tanks, and 110 field guns. The units are the 90th Light Division, the 15th and 21st Panzer Divisions, and the Burckhart detachment (parachutists who participated in the attack on CRETE). In the same area are the Ariete Armored Division and the Trieste Motorized Division, totaling 9,000 men, 72 guns, 100 medium tanks, and 25 light tanks. (Grand total: 24,000 men, 305 tanks, and 182 guns.)

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In the AGHEILA-BENGHAZI area there are remnants of five Italian divisions totaling about 13,000 men. Approximately 170 Axis tanks are en route from TRIPOLI to CIRENAICA and others are believed to be at TRIPOLI. Two Axis convoys, one of considerable size, recently arrived at that port.

Enemy activity in the GABR EL ALEIMA area (20 miles west of GAZALA) is increasing, but British patrols are still active in the neighborhood of MEKILI (65 miles west of GAZALA).

Malta. The situation has become critical because of the failure of sea-borne supply, for lack of air escort. A recent convoy was forced to turn back after the loss of a cruiser and a destroyer. It is unlikely that adequate air escort can be provided unless the British recover the GREEN MOUNTAIN area of northern CIRENAICA.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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PACIFIC AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. There are numerous indications of an imminent attack into the Bay of Bengal. Air and light naval forces have been assembling at PORT BLAIR. Since the composition of the relatively light force is not thought sufficiently strong for a major operation and since there are signs that shore-based aircraft may be employed from KALAI, the ANDAMAN ISLANDS remain the most probable objective (Situation No. 91).

DAILY SUMMARY

General. Although no direct reports have been received from the forces engaged, R.A.A.F. observers have reported that the British attack to the south in the SUNDARBAN sector was progressing favorably on 12 March. Further to the west, in the general area north of PORT, there was no activity. J.I.C. Comments: Earlier information had indicated that British forces south of INDRA were planning an attack in the vicinity of SUNDARBAN (on the SUNDARBAN RIVER, 17 miles northwest of PORT) on 11 March. Evidently that attack is under way.

Thailand. The 5th and 10th Japanese A.R. Divisions have been identified, respectively as BANHON and BANHON, and are positioned at CHANAYOT.

No. 96

Copy 1 of 33

Sri Lanka East India. 8:00 A.M., 16 March, 1942. Reports from the coastguard by night sighted a ship about 20 miles west of THIRU. This first raid on this island resulted in no damage to the airfield, but one R.A.A.F. plane was destroyed on the ground and one P-40 fighter is missing. Two enemy fighters and one bomber were shot down. J.I.C. Comments: While reports from the SRI LANKA EAST INDIA are meager, the foregoing information indicates that THIRU is still in Allied hands.

Timor. The R.A.A.F. bombed the Japanese-occupied airfield at TIRU, Portuguese TIMOR.

It is reported that 500 captured prisoners are now engaged in heavy construction work at KUPANG, Dutch TIMOR.

Australia. JOHN and THURMAN DELANEY were reported being placed on 12 March.

Explosives and some confidential newspaper representatives and the Australian citizenship restrictions in force. ISYTHALIS appear in LORAN and KONTORON after having been brought to AUSTRALIA.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. There are numerous indications of an imminent advance into the BAY OF BENGAL. Air and light naval forces have been assembling at PENANG. Since the composition of the relatively light forces is not thought sufficiently strong for a major operation and since there are signs that shore-based aircraft may be employed from KALAYA, the ANDAMAN ISLANDS remain the most probable objective (Summary No. 91).

Burma. Although no direct communications have been received from the forces engaged, R.A.F. observers have reported that the British attack to the south in the SCWEGYIN sector was progressing favorably on 12 March. Further to the west, in the general area south of PROME, there was no activity. J.I.C. Comment: Earlier information had indicated that British forces south of TOUNGOO were planning an attack in the vicinity of SCWEGYIN (on the SITTANG RIVER, 45 miles northeast of PEGU) on 11 March. Evidently that attack is under way.

Thailand. The 5th and 10th Japanese Air Divisions have been identified, based respectively on BANGKOK and LAMPANG (40 miles southeast of CHIENGMAI).

Netherlands East Indies. On 14 March, eight Japanese heavy bombers, escorted by eight fighters, raided SOEMBA ISLAND (about 200 miles west of TIMOR). This first raid on this island resulted in no damage to the airfield, but one R.A.A.F. plane was destroyed on the ground and one U.S. fighter is missing. Two enemy fighters and one bomber were shot down. J.I.C. Comment: While reports from the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES are meager, the foregoing information indicates that SOEMBA is still in Allied hands.

Timor. The R.A.A.F. bombed the Japanese-occupied airfield at DILLI, Portuguese TIMOR.

It is reported that 500 captured prisoners are now engaged in wharf construction work at KOEPANG, Dutch TIMOR.

Australia. HORN and THURSDAY ISLANDS were raided by enemy planes on 14 March.

Perplexities and some unfriendliness exist among bona fide American newspaper representatives and the Australian press as a result of the total censorship restrictions in force in AUSTRALIA. Articles concerning AUSTRALIA appear in LONDON and WASHINGTON after having been prohibited in AUSTRALIA.

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Melanesia. PORT MORESBY sustained its 13th air raid on 14 March when enemy planes damaged the runways at the airdrome there.

Southeast NEW GUINEA was thoroughly reconnoitered by enemy planes on the 14th.

Recent reports indicate that there is a strong probability of a Japanese submarine base being established in the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

China. The Swiss Consul, SHANGHAI, reports that the S.S. PRESIDENT HARRISON of the American President Lines was beached about 7 December 1941 to escape capture. J.I.C. Comment: The S.S. PRESIDENT HARRISON, at the commencement of hostilities with JAPAN, was enroute to NORTH CHINA for the purpose of evacuating U.S. Marines stationed in TSIENTSIN and PEKING.

Philippines. There are indications that the enemy is attempting to tighten the blockade of our BATAAN forces.

Far Eastern Waters. British and Allied owned, or chartered, shipping which has fallen into Japanese hands since 7 December, 1941, amounts to 206,000 tons, of which 160,000 tons is available for immediate service.

Hawaiian Islands. Official WASHINGTON communiques frequently follow the close wording of official daily reports. This is detrimental to communication security, and careful censorship of all releases is necessary to ensure that only general information is released, containing nothing that can be of aid to the enemy.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

English Channel. A large enemy vessel, heavily escorted, passed through the DOVER STRAITS westbound early on 14 March. Attacks by DOVER Patrol craft and five destroyers were apparently unsuccessful. The identity of the vessel or its type has not yet been determined.

Submarines. The majority of the attacks on shipping by enemy submarines during the past day or two appear to have occurred in the NORTH CUBA COAST-FLORIDA STRAITS-BAHAMAS Area and off the U.S. ATLANTIC COAST between CHARLESTON and NEW YORK.

A possibly successful air attack on a submarine was made on 15 March about 250 miles southeast of CAPE RACE.

The activity of enemy submarines south and southwestward of ICELAND is increasing.

Vichy French Ships. According to a reliable report the Vichy French Light Cruiser EMILE BERTIN (at MARTINIQUE) is in poor condition as regards both personnel and material. The deck force consists largely of insufficiently trained MARTINIQUE negroes.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. After destroying five enemy posts in the FEZZAN (southwestern LIBYA), Free French raiders are returning to CHAD TERRITORY. Axis forces

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continue the preparation of defensive positions between DERNA and MEKILI. They have expelled British patrols from the vicinity of GAER EL ALEIMA (45 miles east of MEKILI and 20 miles west of GAZALA).

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III
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Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD PROCEEDINGS

There is no reported change in the situation.

Malaya. The Japanese recognized the area north and east of Malaya as a major threat.

Malaya. British forces attacking Malaya, in March, encountered very heavy anti-aircraft fire. J.I.C. Comments: This is an indication that the Japanese are preparing a major air battle in Malaya.

A ball attacking the V.M. on 15 March, 1942, scored a direct hit on one grounded plane, destroyed the tower, and caused damage. It acquired two large fragments, threw debris, and left no other wreckage of any probable destruction.

DAILY SUMMARY

Malaya Islands. Reports of damaged base facilities have been received and a new air base has been established at Malaya. The base is a large force of heavy bombers is stationed in the island.

Malaya. The Japanese are making extensive surface and air reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack.

No. 95

Copy 1 of 33

8:00 A.M., 15 March, 1942.

The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack.

An American submarine has sunk a Japanese freighter off Malaya.

WEST AFRICA.

Nigeria. British authorities are alerted by the current reports of four V.M. attacks on the V.M. area. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack.

WEST AFRICA.

Nigeria. The ground situation in the V.M. area is being reported to the J.I.C. by the British authorities. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack. The Japanese are making extensive reconnaissance of the area in Malaya and are preparing for a major attack.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. There is no reported change in the situation.

Australia. The Japanese reconnoitred the area north and east of DARWIN by air, 13 March.

Melanesia. An R.A.A.F. bomber attacking GASMATA, 12 March, encountered very heavy anti-aircraft fire. J.I.C. Comment: This is an additional indication that the Japanese are preparing a major air base at GASMATA.

A B-17 attacking the VUNAKANAU airdrome at RABAU, 12 March, scored a direct hit on one grounded plane, probably destroyed two more, and damaged others. It observed one large transport, three cruisers, and ten smaller vessels (some of them probably destroyers).

Marshall Islands. Repairs to damaged base facilities have been completed and a new air base has been established at TAONGI ATOLL (in the north). A large force of heavy bombers is stationed in the Islands.

Japanese Navy. The Japanese are making extensive surface and air reconnaissance from bases in JAPAN and at CHICHIJIMA (BONIN ISLANDS) and SAIPAN (MARIANAS) in an effort to locate Allied forces believed to have been north of WAKE ISLAND on 10 March. The results have been negative to date.

The Japanese are emphasizing torpedo training, particularly for air units. Coordinated attacks by high-level bombers and torpedo planes are being practiced. A standard attack of this type would be delivered by 36 bombers and 9 torpedo planes.

An American submarine has sunk a Japanese freighter off YOKOHAMA BAY.

2. WEST AFRICA.

Nigeria. British authorities are disturbed by the recent arrival of four Vichy-French brigades in the YENI-SAY area, on the northwest frontier of NIGERIA. J.I.C. Comment: SAY is 95 miles from the frontier. Vichy reinforcement in NIGER is conceived to be a threat to the air-ferry route across NIGERIA.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. The ground situation remains unchanged. Axis air units have moved from BENHAZI to new forward bases near DERNA. The principal Axis bombing effort has been directed against FUKA airdrome, the CAPUZZO rail-

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head, and coastal shipping. Axis air strength in LIBYA is unchanged, but there are indications of increased German bomber strength in SICILY.

Malta. Night air attacks were continuous during the week ending 10 March. On 8 March daylight attack was also continuous, and 26 alerts were necessary during the other six days of the week. The daily average was not less than 80 planes. Marine bases and airdromes were the main objectives. The food situation on MALTA is increasingly serious. Ammunition supply is believed to be ample.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: Despite press reports of a major Russian offensive, with continuing advances at various points along the entire line from LENINGRAD to TAGANROG, the winter advance appears to have ended, except for purely local gains. In three months the Russians have retaken only 20 percent of the area overrun by the Nazis in six months. The Germans have held firm at the extremities of the line and retain possession of the intervening key points: STARAYA RUSSA, RZHEV, VYAZMA, BRYANSK, OREL, KURSK, and KHARKOV. These "islands" of resistance appear to be strongly held, while the Russians are allowed to overrun the intervening countryside.

For a detailed report on the situation in RUSSIA, see Annex II.

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE
Lt. Col., Cavalry
Secretary, J.I.C.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 95

I U.S., ALLIED, AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SHIP LOSSES
CAUSED BY ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTION

<u>Theater</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>1 March to 13 March</u>	<u>Since 7 Dec.</u>
Eastern Sea Frontier (Maine to Jacksonville)	Tankers	1	12
	All others	6	19
Gulf Sea Frontier (Coasts of Florida and Gulf of Mexico)	Tankers	1	5
	All others	0	0
Caribbean Sea Frontier	Tankers	3	17
	All others	6	15
Panama Sea Frontier	Tankers	0	0
	Others	0	0
TOTALS	Tankers	5	34
	All others	12	34

II THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

American military observers in Russia are forbidden to visit the front and are denied other firsthand information. Below is a summary of a recent dispatch based on analysis of Russian press and other reports, for lack of better sources, and on such direct observation as is possible in the circumstances. It is in striking contrast to reports appearing in the American press, but is believed to be more reliable.

In three months the Russians have retaken only 20 percent of the area overrun by the Nazis in six months. The Russian advance has now come to a standstill.

Climatic conditions were the direct cause of the Nazi failure in 1941. The Red Army's defense was aided materially by guerrilla attacks on German communications and by the work of civilians, mostly women, in digging trenches and preparing defensive works.

In the Red Army leadership above the division is weak. Strategic mobility is reduced by bulkiness. Tactical principles are well applied, but execution is slow. Great use is made of horse-drawn transport. The tank

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and air force units are the best in the Red Army, but the shortage of tanks has compelled the formation of independent brigades. In general, maintenance work is poor, but winter maintenance has been effective.

Russian and German losses, to 12 March, may be estimated as follows:

	Russian	German
Casualties	3,500,000	2,000,000
Aircraft	12,000	7,000
Tanks	15,000	8,000

In addition Russia has lost 33 percent of her population, 35 percent of her industry, and 18 percent of her farm land. There is a critical shortage of foodstuffs.

Although the living conditions of the civil population have deteriorated steadily, there is no indication that the stability of the government has been affected. The morale of the army is extremely high, verging upon over confidence.

Russians admire the continued resistance of American forces in the Philippines, but the prestige of the United States is at a low ebb because of failure to deliver promised aid.

The present strength of the Red Army is 10,000,000 men, 7,000 aircraft, and 5,000 tanks. Monthly production does not exceed 2,000 planes and 1,500 tanks. There are indications that the Soviets rely upon numerical superiority and the attitude of the Russian masses to make up for shortages of equipment.

According to reliable information, extensive defensive works have been prepared since 1 November at Vladimir, Ivanovo, and Gorki, and throughout the area between the present front and the Volga River southward to include the Caucasus.

The Nazi attack will probably be directed against Rostov and toward Stalingrad to isolate the Caucasus. Operations will be possible in the south by 1 April.

The Red Army can only slow up the German advance and make it expensive. It will withdraw under pressure, but it will not give up the fight.

III

THE BATTLE OF JAVA SEA

On 27 February an Allied force consisting of one Australian cruiser (the PERTH, one English cruiser (the EXETER), one American cruiser (the HOUSTON) two Dutch cruisers (the DE RUYTER and JAVA), accompanied by four destroyers (English ELECTRA, JUPITER, ENCOUNTER, Dutch KORTENAER), made contact with a Japanese force consisting of at least two NATI class cruisers, a number of smaller cruisers and 13 submarines.

In the action which followed the EXETER was hit in the boiler room, reducing her speed and forcing her to drop out of line. The KORTENAER was

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sunk; the ELECTRA disappeared and is presumed sunk. Japanese losses are not known, but observers believe that one Japanese 8-inch cruiser was sunk, a second 8-inch cruiser damaged, and a destroyer sunk. It has also been reported that a cruiser of the MOGAMI class was set on fire and three destroyers seriously damaged (left on fire or sinking).

Later that night, 27 February, the JUPITER, the DE RUYTER, and the JAVA were sunk, probably by mines.

On 28 February the PERTH and the HOUSTON encountered an enemy force while attempting to pass through SUNDA STRAIT. Nothing has since been heard of them.

On the night of 28 February the EXETER, ENCOUNTER, and U.S.S. POPE departed from SOERABAJA, and on 1 March they reported sighting three enemy cruisers. No further signals have been received and it is presumed all three ships were sunk. The Dutch destroyer EVERTSEN encountered two Japanese cruisers in SUNDA STRAIT. She was damaged and beached.

The British destroyer STRONGHOLD and the Australian sloop YARRA are also missing.

? || All other Allied warships which were in JAVA waters are known to be safe.

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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PACIFIC THEATER

Borneo. The greater part of the British Force withdrawing to the BANGKOK-PRANG Road (Newbury Co. 93) has reached or passed THAKHONG (about 100 miles northwest of BANGKOK) without further contact with the enemy. The above force is composed of elements from BANGKOK and from the PHU area. Apparently the latter group escaped westward from PHU to the BANGKOK-PRANG road.

Malaya. The Japanese continue their operations and expanding out of PHU.

DAILY SUMMARY

Australia. The Japanese are still attempting to carry out landing operations on the east coast. (1) That the Japanese fully appreciate the large amount of aircraft parked from DULAGO through KILPATRICK during the past month, (2) hostile submarines are off KILPATRICK and other Japanese vessels are south of JAMA, and (3) that BANGKOK has been controlled and PHU and WINDHAM have received air attacks.

47

Philippines. It is reported that the Japanese have failed to capture certain islands which recently surrendered. SALAMATA on No. 94

Copy 1 of 33

Japanese Navy. A large number of Japanese Navy vessels reported to have been seen north of the ROYAL ISLANDS. The following is the reported composition of the force: 5 battleships; 1 aircraft carrier; 10 destroyers; 1 light cruiser; and 7 submarines. It is believed that several merchantmen are also in the composition.

8:00 A.M., 14 March, 1942.

The force's mission is thought to be the taking of the island of JAMA. It is reported that the force is screening for the landing of troops. The force is also reported to have landed some additional troops. The force is also reported to have landed some additional troops. The force is also reported to have landed some additional troops.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. The greater part of the British force withdrawing up the RANGOON-PROME Road (Summary No. 93) has reached or passed THARRAWADDY (100 miles northwest of RANGOON) without further contact with the enemy. J.I.C. Comment: The above force is composed of elements from RANGOON and from the PEGU area. Apparently the latter group escaped westward from PEGU to the RANGOON-PROME road.

Malaya. The British estimate that 25 hostile submarines are operating out of PENANG.

Australia. The Australian War Office anticipates an early enemy landing attack on the west and northwest coast of AUSTRALIA, pointing out (1) that the Japanese fully appreciate the large amount of shipping expected from COLOMBO through FREEMANTLE during the next month, (2) that hostile submarines are off FREEMANTLE and other Japanese naval units are south of JAVA, and (3) that DARWIN has been neutralized and BROOME and WYNDHAM have received air attacks.

Melanesia. It is reported that the Japanese have failed to identify certain Allied planes which recently carried out destructive attacks on SALAMAU and LAE.

Japanese Navy. A large rendezvous of Japanese Naval vessels is reported to have been ordered for the period 13-23 March in an area not far north of the BONIN ISLANDS. The following is the expected composition of the force: 5 battleships; 4 aircraft carriers; 28 destroyers; 2-4 heavy cruisers; 1 light cruiser; and 7 submarines. It is believed that 12-15 armed merchantmen are also in the concentration.

The force's mission is thought to be the defense of JAPAN proper, since it is virtually the same screening force (earlier reported), to which have been added some additional vessels, rounding it out as a well-balanced unit. This screening force, because of its intimate association with the Fifth Fleet and various home defense forces, has been considered defensive.

The Naval force which is being organized to base in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, apparently in defense of the Indies with its principal base at STARING BAY, is now believed to be composed of the following ships: 1 battleship; 4 aircraft carriers; 1 light cruiser; 12-20 destroyers; and 16 submarines.

Japan. The loading of 30,000 tons of whale oil in JAPAN is the first evidence of material being consigned for blockade-running to GERMANY.

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Philippines. On 19 February a U.S. submarine sank a 3,000-ton Japanese gasoline tanker off SUBIC BAY.

West Coast. Canadian Naval vessels carried out two attacks on an enemy submarine in the STRAITS OF JUAN DE FUCA. Results are unknown.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Lima. The Peruvian forces defending TALARA were augmented on 10 March by a battery of 155-mm. guns from the CARIBBEAN Defense Command.

Rio de Janeiro. Gomes has assured cooperation but insists that "Condor" is now entirely Brazilian owned and controlled and should resume operations. Accordingly he notified Standard Oil that remaining "Air France," "Lati," and "Condor" fuel stocks were being requisitioned by the army. Our Ambassador has advised Standard Oil to effect unavoidable delay until Aranha has been consulted. J.I.C. Comment: If permitted to resume operations, all "Condor" flights, and particularly its communications system, should be closely scrutinized.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Norwegian Coast. The defenses of the Norwegian Coast are being strengthened, according to reports considered reliable, by the construction of some 150 new coastal batteries, the transfer from GERMANY of personnel to man them, plus 16 infantry battalions, and some reorganization of the troops now in NORWAY. As noted previously, two battleships and a heavy cruiser are now based on the Norwegian Coast, and there is reliable information that greatly increased naval base facilities at TRONDHEIM are under construction.

Submarines. The resumption of submarine activities off the Liberian Coast has resulted in the sinking of four merchant vessels. Two or three enemy submarines appear to be operating in that area.

4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

France. Axis efforts to exploit the British bombing of suburbs of PARIS have failed to arouse anti-British sentiment there or in unoccupied FRANCE. The Parisians were impressed by the power and precision of the British attack and by the unpreparedness of the Germans. Accounts and comment by the German-inspired press were discredited by obviously gross exaggeration of casualties, and the Nazis' effort to exploit the incident was further hindered by their psychological error in announcing an execution of hostages two days later. Although civilian casualties are naturally deplored, general opinion in both zones is that the British were legally and morally justified. Even officials at VICHY now explain their vehemence as a first reaction to exaggerated reports.

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5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. Normal patrol activity continues.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation reported.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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NOTE: Unless the contrary is the case, it may be assumed that information reported as from a confidential military or naval source within the area is top secret under discussion.

1. PACIFIC AND PACIFIC THEATRE

Burma. On 11 March, a British Division, an armored brigade, and an Indian Infantry Brigade were continuing to withdraw up the Bhamo-Prome Road with their organizations intact.

Malaya. On 10 March a U. S. Naval Task Force carried out an attack on Japanese ships in the MALAYA-LAN area. Over 100 U. S. planes participated. Only one enemy ship was sunk, although there was some antiaircraft resistance. The attack at LAN had the following results:

DAILY SUMMARY

Three transports (one of 15,000 tons) with many men aboard were sunk or beached;

One cruiser was hit by 6 50-pound bombs and left burning;

One cruiser was hit by 1 100-pound bomb and probably sank after blowing up;

One destroyer was hit by 1 50-pound bomb and lost its stern off.

No. 93

Copy 1 of 33

One destroyer was hit by 1 50-pound bomb and left afloat;

8:00 A.M., 13 March, 1942.

One destroyer was left burning.

The following are the results at MALAYA:

Two transports of about 15,000 tons each were hit, one being sunk and one left burning;

One of our planes failed to return.

This operation was greatly assisted by information furnished from the J.I.C. planes which reconnoitered this area under difficult and hazardous conditions prior to the attack. J.I.C. Reports. The above attack is a superb demonstration of the proper offensive use of carrier-borne aviation in solving surprise, accuracy, and excellent coordination.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala. Fighting against the Axis in Central America. It has been carried by public demonstration and considerable damage to

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. On 11 March, a British Division, an armored Brigade, and an Indian Infantry Brigade were continuing to withdraw up the RANGOON-PROME Road with their organizations intact.

Melanesia. On 10 March a U. S. Naval task force carried out an attack on Japanese ships in the SALAMAUA-LAE area. Over 100 U. S. planes participated. Only one enemy plane was encountered, although there was some antiaircraft resistance. The attack at LAE had the following results:

Three transports (one of 15,000 tons) with many men aboard were sunk or beached;

One cruiser was hit by 6 50-pound bombs and left burning;

One cruiser was hit by 1 1000-pound bomb and probably sunk after blowing up;

One destroyer was hit by 1 500-pound bomb, which blew its stern off;

One destroyer was hit by 1 500-pound bomb and left afire;

One minelayer was left burning.

The following are the results at SALAMAUA:

Two transports of about 10,000 tons each were hit, one being sunk and one left burning;

One of our planes failed to return.

This operation was greatly assisted by information furnished from R.A.A.F. planes which reconnoitered this area under difficult and hazardous conditions prior to the attack. J.I.C. Comment: The above attack is a superb demonstration of the proper offensive use of carrier-borne aviation involving surprise, accuracy, and excellent coordination.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. Feeling against the Axis is running high in RIO DE JANEIRO. It has been marked by public demonstrations and considerable damage to

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German and Italian shops. The police now have the situation under control, and the government is warning the public against mob violence. All Brazilian vessels have been ordered to their nearest ports.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The probable positions of enemy submarines are as follows: About 11 are at varying distances off the North American Coast between CAPE HATTERAS and a point 100 miles east of NEWFOUNDLAND (of these, one is near HATTERAS, two or three are close to the coast between CAPE HENRY and NANTUCKET, and three are to the southward of CAPE RACE); three are between the area just covered and the longitude of the AZORES; one is north of the AZORES; four are between the longitude of the AZORES and the BAY OF BISCAY; two are southeast of BERMUDA, bound east; seven are in the WEST INDIES - CARIBBEAN Area (of these one is north of EASTERN CUBA, three are south of CUBA, and one is near ST. LUCIA); one is off BRITISH GUIANA; about four are between ICELAND and IRELAND; three are off LIBERIA. The total number so accounted for is approximately 36.

German Ships. The Battleship TIRPITZ has apparently not been located since she was unsuccessfully attacked off NARVIK on 9 March (Summary No. 90). The indications are that up to 11 March she had not returned to TRONDHEIM.

4. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Naval Activities. The Italians claim that recent torpedo plane operations resulted in hits on three British cruisers, one of which was sunk. They further claim the sinking of six British submarines during the past four weeks.

On 9 March, in an air attack on an enemy convoy to LIBYA, British naval planes made hits on a cruiser and destroyer and set fire to one of the four vessels conveyed.

5. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. Patrol activity continues.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

The press reports heavy Russian attacks on the TAGANROG-KHARKOV front and at OREL.

Several sources estimate that a large German concentration on the BALTIC Coast is intended for operations against LENINGRAD rather than against SWEDEN. The German Baltic ports are ice-bound at present.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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CCS 319,1 (3-12-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 92

Copy 1 of 31.

8:00 A.M.

12 March, 1942

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Secretary of War. | 17. Chief of Naval Operations. |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army. | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet. |
| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q. | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics. |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff. | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans) |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air. | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C. |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D. | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence. |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I. |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee. |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 26. Coordinator of Information. |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board. | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins. |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C. | 28. C-in-C, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission. | 29. Director, Plans Div. Office, C.N.O. |
| 16. Secretary of the Navy. | 30-31. J.I.C. File. |

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The police estimate that 10,000-12,000 Indian Fifth Columnists are in the industrial area of CALCUTTA, with an even larger number in CHITTAGONG. Because of their anti-British sentiments, it is felt that these Indians might attempt acts of terrorism in the event hostilities should break out in those places. A constant watch against sabotage is kept over all vessels in CALCUTTA, and all members of the "Forward Bloc" are known to the government and are kept under careful surveillance.

Burma. On 6 March, the enemy made landings on the north bank of the CHINA BAKER RIVER (due south of RANGOON) and along the west bank of the RANGOON RIVER, which runs southeast past RANGOON. The resulting British withdrawal from that city (Summary No. 90) via the RANGOON-PROME Road was led by an armored brigade. At a point 26 miles up this road, the British encountered an enemy road block protected by antitank guns. A sharp engagement followed, and the British suffered heavy casualties and lost several tanks before reducing the blocks on the 8th and continuing toward THARRAWADDY, 65 miles northwest of RANGOON. J.I.C. Comment: There is no reported change in the present situation. The foregoing information, which was received in LONDON 10 March, indicates that the enemy had not, as of the 8th, reached the RANGOON-PROME Road in real force.

Philippines. No further report has been received (Summary No. 91).

Java. The SOERABAJA Naval Dock Yard has been demolished.

Melanesia. On 10 March, eight U. S. bombers attacked shipping in SALAMAUA Harbor, scoring hits on six transports. Of those, four were observed to be burning, one beached, and one sinking. The same day, Allied planes also bombed a transport at the entrance to SALAMAUA Harbor and the airdrome there. J.I.C. Comment: The above bombing successes are very probably those reported in the press yesterday (Summary No. 91).

Five U.S. Army planes attacked SALAMAUA and LAE on 11 March, destroying all buildings and damaging runways at the airdromes and scoring a direct hit on the pier and a near miss on a ship at SALAMAUA. Five enemy fighters were shot down with no loss to us.

The Japanese made reconnaissance flights over the Australian northeast coast and over NEW GUINEA. TOENGAU (MANUS ISLANDS, NEW GUINEA) and BUNA, NEW GUINEA, were bombed and machine-gunned.

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MAR 7 1974

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Australia. PORT DARWIN was reconnoitered by six hostile planes on 10 March. Antiaircraft fire kept the enemy planes at 25,000 feet, and no attack was carried out.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine sank three freighters and one passenger-cargo vessel in the vicinity of FORMOSA.

The Tokyo radio claims that a Japanese cruiser squadron sank a U.S. cruiser on 2 March.

Marcus Islands. Two dive bomber squadrons from a U.S. Naval task force attacked MARCUS ISLAND on 4 March. No enemy ships or aircraft were present. The damage inflicted was not easily determined, but 32 500-pound and 64 100-pound bombs were dropped on the runways at the airfield (uncompleted but usable) and on tanks and buildings. One of our planes was shot down by extremely accurate antiaircraft fire.

Wake Island. On 24 February, A U.S. Naval task force carried out a well-executed attack on WAKE ISLAND. Three large enemy seaplanes and a patrol boat were destroyed. The shore installations and landing field were strafed and bombed with 37 500-pound bombs and 182 100-pound bombs, while cruisers and destroyers shelled the island. One of our planes failed to return, and its crew was captured.

Midway. Two enemy planes were detected by aircraft detection devices to the westward of MIDWAY. Four of our fighters intercepted a Japanese 4-engine seaplane 45 miles from MIDWAY and shot it down. One of our fighters was damaged and the pilot wounded, but the plane reached its base. The other enemy plane is believed to have turned back.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro. Conditions in BRAZIL are extremely tense in both diplomatic and public circles. There are persistent rumors of Berlin-sponsored putch, which it is feared may foster an uprising.

President Vargas has issued a decree vesting in himself authority to declare a state of war, or state of emergency throughout the country in case of foreign menace, imminence of internal disturbance, or existence of a plan of conspiracy.

Buenos Aires. There are signs that Justo's political influence is increasing. In addition, the American Ambassador has been led to understand that relations between Justo and Acting President Castillo have improved, with the latter indicating a desire to digest opinions of the former. J.I.C. Comment: Justo is the Ex-President of ARGENTINA who foiled a Nazi putch in September 1941.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. The Pocket-Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER and a heavy cruiser of the HIPPER class were at TRONDHEIM on 11 March. The heavy cruiser may be PRINZ EUGEN. That vessel is believed to have been damaged aft below the waterline, and there is no dock in that part of NORWAY capable of accommodating a ship of its size for repairs.

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The aircraft carrier GRAF ZEPPELIN, reported in the press to be on the West Coast of NORWAY, is believed to be at Gdynia in the BALTIC. No large German naval vessels other than those mentioned above are believed to be in Norwegian waters.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Although there may be as many as 450 Axis tanks now in CIRENAICA, it is believed that the actual number present is close to 260, the minimum estimate. The continuous heavy bombing of MALTA probably indicates that another Axis convoy is on its way to TRIPOLI. Patrol activity continues.

The Free French claim that their forces, advancing from EQUATORIAL AFRICA, have captured TEMESSA, 300 miles southeast of TRIPOLI.

arranged signal from the flight leader such as their effective name is lost when the leader is shot down.

7. As a general rule all attacks are made at an altitude of approximately 11,000 feet at a steep angle. On occasion a long glide is resorted to in making a landing run. It also appears to be common for a crash landing on the flight deck of a carrier to be followed by the plane being disabled or on fire.

Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

3. Defensive.

1. Japanese bombers are equipped with well trained and bold crews and are therefore able to defend themselves very effectively from attacks coming from behind.

2. Lack of armor protection for engines makes them extremely vulnerable to high lateral and overhead attacks directed at the power plants.

3. Their speed range compares favorably with that of U. S. Navy scout bombers.

4. Carrier defenses against bombers.

1. Fighter sweepings to disorganize or break up attacks. This is far superior to 2. 2. protection.

2. Bombers during bombing run and by violent maneuvers immediately prior to the time the formation or individual bomber reaches the bomb released line.

3. Limit the distance fighter pursuit follows up and engaging bombers in order to prevent subsequent surprise attacks.

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ANNEX

JAPANESE AIR TACTICS

From actual combat conditions it has been possible to compile this brief analysis of Japanese horizontal bomber (twin engine) attacks which generally employ the following pattern.

a. Offensive.

1. The attack is launched from a long straight approach run maintaining close formation regardless of the intensity and accuracy of anti-aircraft fire. As a result they are comparatively easy targets. As they generally bomb on a pre-arranged signal from the flight leader much of their effectiveness is lost when the leader is shot down.

2. As a general rule all attacks are begun at an altitude of approximately 11,000 feet at a speed of 160 knots. On occasion a long glide is executed immediately prior to the bombing run. It also appears to be Japanese tactics to make a crash landing on the flight deck of a hostile carrier if his plane is disabled or on fire.

b. Defensive.

1. Japanese bombers are equipped with tail turrets and cannon and are therefore able to defend themselves very effectively from attacks coming from behind.

2. Lack of armor protection for engines makes them extremely vulnerable to high lateral and overhead attacks directed at the power plants.

3. Their speed range compares favorably with that of U. S. Navy scout bombers.

c. Carrier defense against bombers.

1. Fighter supremacy to disorganize or break up attacks. This is far superior to A. A. protection.

2. Maneuver during bombing run and by violent maneuver immediately prior to the time the formation or individual bomber reaches the bomb release line.

3. Limit the distance fighter pursuit follows up any escaping bomber in order to prevent subsequent surprise attacks.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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d. Radar

1. Low flying attacks by patrol planes can be successfully detected and frustrated by proper use of RADAR and the attacking planes can be made easy targets for A. A. fire.

82-11

Copy 1 of 11

8:00 A.M.

11 March, 1942.

Participants

THE PRESIDENT

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Secretary of War. | 17. Chief of Naval Operations. |
| 2. Chief of Staff of the Army. | 18. Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet. |
| 3. Chief of Staff, U.S.A. | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics. |
| 4. Deputy Chief of Staff. | 20. Sp. C. J. C. Goshorn (Planes) |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air. | 21. Commander, U.S. M.C. |
| 6. Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S.A. | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence. |
| 7. Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S.A. | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, U.S.A. |
| 8. A.C. of Hq. Army Air Forces. | 24. Joint Strategic Committee. |
| 9. Chief, Intelligence Branch, U.S.A. | 25. Coordinator of Information. |
| 10. Secretary, Joint Board. | 26. Mr. Harry Hopkins. |
| 11. Secretariat, U.S.A.C.S.A. | 27. Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. |
| 12. British Army Staff Mission. | 28. Director, Plans Div., J.C.S. |
| 13. Secretary of the Navy. | 29. Mr. J. E. Hill. |

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THE JOINT BOARD
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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 91

Copy 1 of 31.

8:00 A.M.

11 March, 1942.

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| 2. Secretary of War. | 17. Chief of Naval Operations. |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet. |
| 4. Chief of Staff, G.H.Q. | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics. |
| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff. | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans) |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air. | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C. |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D. | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence. |
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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission. | 29. Director, Plans Div. Office, C.N.O. |
| 16. Secretary of the Navy. | 30-31. J.I.C. File. |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. Portuguese reinforcements are being sent to MOZAMBIQUE from LISBON. The present strength of the garrison there is approximately 5,000 men, and an additional 5,000 are to be sent as reinforcements.

A hostile aircraft carrier is now in the vicinity of SINGAPORE and there are indications that it will soon be sent to support Japanese forces at RANGOON or to raid shipping in the INDIAN OCEAN.

Recent signs point to an early enemy advance into the BAY OF BENGAL, with the seizure of the ANDAMAN ISLANDS the most probable objective. In line with their customary procedure, the Japanese may be expected to carry out air reconnaissance and bombing before the actual landing operations.

Burma. No reported change.

Philippines. The situation is unchanged. General MacArthur will send no reports for a number of days.

Java. Japanese press reports allege the surrender of 93,000 Dutch and 5,000 British, American and Australian troops in JAVA. Reports from AUSTRALIA state that Dutch officers at BANDOENG requested Japanese terms of surrender.

J.I.C. Comment: Because of the loss of communications with JAVA the picture is obscure. Radio contact with American forces remaining there was lost on 8 March.

It is believed that the Japanese occupation of JAVA will be consolidated in about two weeks, freeing at least two divisions for operations elsewhere, possibly against the Northwest Coast of AUSTRALIA.

Indications have been received that the organization of a NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES Naval Defense Force is in progress. The Japanese battleship HIYEI is believed to be the flagship of this force, which may use STARING BAY (southeast CELEBES), commanding a central position in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, as a fueling and supply base.

Australia. In order to harass Allied facilities for the protection of INDIAN OCEAN shipping, it is probable that Japanese naval task forces with carrier-borne aircraft will, in the near future, attack ports of southwest AUSTRALIA.

British Navy. No news has been received from two British cruisers, two destroyers, two sloops, and a base ship. They are presumed lost in Far Eastern waters.

J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese have claimed the destruction, after the battle of JAVA, of a British cruiser and two destroyers.

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Melanesia. An Australian press communique states that R.A.A.F. flyers scored direct hits on an enemy warship and four other vessels at SALAMAU, NEW GUINEA. The damaged warship is believed to be a cruiser or large destroyer. Two other vessels appeared to be in a sinking condition, and a third was beached.

PORT MORESBY was bombed for the tenth time.

The Japanese made a third landing at FINNSHAFEN on NEW GUINEA ISLAND, 60 miles from SALAMAU.

China. Chiang Kai Shek is extremely suspicious of the British and refuses to place Chinese troops under their command, categorically stating that he will withdraw his forces from BURMA if the British insist upon commanding those troops. American command is acceptable.

Chinese reports of Japanese air strength at important airfields in occupied CHINA disclose a marked reduction in the number of hostile planes.

J.I.C. Comment: In view of the large scale demands in other theaters, it was necessary for the Japanese to draw on these groups for air support.

Russia. U.S.S.R. Naval Reserves, especially those employed in river transportation, are being called to active duty on the PACIFIC Coast.

Japan. The movement of aircraft from the southern part of the Japanese Empire to YOKUSUKA is still in progress.

J.I.C. Comment: This is apparently a continuation of the effort to strengthen the air defenses at YOKUSUKA (Summary No. 86).

Hawaiian Islands. There are indications that the Japanese' initial attempt at bombing objectives in the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS was not wholly successful, but that renewed trials will be made with some form of coordination between flying boats and either surface craft or submarines.

A responsible British source in LONDON predicts that the Japanese will, in the near future, make an all out assault on PEARL HARBOR, aimed at its complete destruction as a naval base. He feels that the Japanese realize that the existence of PEARL HARBOR is a powerful threat to all their present gains, and he gives as reasons for his prediction, a purely personal one, the Japanese propensity for doing the unexpected and their acceptance of great losses in achieving their objectives.

2. LATIN AMERICA.

General. A reliable British source indicates that German and Italian pilots formerly employed commercially in SOUTH AMERICA and on the trans-Atlantic route thereto are receiving special training on 150 bombers in western FRANCE. It is believed that they are being prepared for air attacks on shipping out of West African ports and on key points in SOUTH AMERICA. J.I.C. Comment: These pilots are of special value because of their intimate knowledge of the WEST AFRICA-NATAL route and of both vital areas and out-of-the-way places in SOUTH AMERICA.

Haiti. President Lescot favors the establishment of a small air base at MOLE ST. NICOLAS for the protection of shipping in the WINDWARD PASSAGE. J.I.C. Comment: Axis submarines have been operating in the PASSAGE with impunity.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. There are indications that the Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER and the heavy cruiser HIPPER, both of which have been at TRONDHEIM, have put to sea, (Summary No. 89). No report has been received concerning the movements of the Battleship TIRPITZ since the unsuccessful attack on that vessel by British torpedo planes on 9 March, (Summary No. 90).

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

No change.

5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

No change.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III

Captain, F. A.

Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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CCS 319.1 (3-10-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 90

Copy 1 of 31.

8:00 A.M.

10 March, 1942.

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Secretary of War. | 17. Chief of Naval Operations. |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
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| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D. | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence |
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| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 26. Coordinator of Information. |
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| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C. | 28. C-in-C, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission. | 29. Director, Plans Div. Office, C.N.O. |
| 16. Secretary of the Navy. | 30-31. J.I.C. File. |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Afghanistan. The Afghans, anticipating a Japanese invasion of INDIA and being uncertain as to the Indian reaction, have begun to turn to the United States for help. They will probably ask Lease-Lend aid and defense assistance, offering full cooperation in return.

India-China. With the addition of two airfields in ASSAM and three in CHINA it has been found practicable to establish an air transportation route from DINJAN (near SADIYA, ASSAM) either to LOIWING, or to PAOSHAN, then on to YUNNANYI, (the latter three places in YUNNAN Province) as a connecting link between existing transportation systems. Twenty-five transport planes are needed for this project.

Burma. On 7 March, RANGOON was evacuated and demolition was begun there. J.I.C. Comment: The above report, the latest from LONDON, gives no further details. It may be assumed that the British main line of resistance is still slightly north of PEGU.

Construction on the IMPHAL PASS (1) - KALEWA (2) road is progressing, although the British seem too optimistic in believing it will be ready in August with a daily capacity of 1000 tons. The route from MYITKYINA (3) to LEDO PASS (in ASSAM, northwest of MYITKYINA) is being surveyed. It will require a year to build this road, but it is impossible to build any other in less than two years.

Philippines. An enemy light cruiser shelled CEBU, causing slight damage. Elsewhere, there is no change.

Melanesia. In addition to this occupation of SALAMAU, the Japanese also landed at LAE (4), 35 miles to the north. R.A.A.F. planes bombed SALAMAU, scoring a hit on a large transport.

PORT MORESBY was again raided by Japanese bombers.

J.I.C. Comment: An enemy attempt to occupy PORT MORESBY will probably be made shortly, since such occupation would make possible the control of TORRES STRAIT (5) and would further constitute a serious threat to Northern AUSTRALIA.

China. The Chinese press has become extremely critical of the strategy of the United Nations. This criticism apparently has been caused by the Japanese advance in JAVA.

Lease-Lend supplies for CHINA, which were dispersed along the BURMA Road to prevent their falling into enemy hands at RANGOON, are being moved steadily into KUNMING.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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Hongkong. The Japanese report their casualties during the HONGKONG campaign as 600 killed and 800 wounded and claim that the British lost 1500 killed and 600 wounded.

Large quantities of loot confiscated in HONGKONG have been shipped to JAPAN.

Japanese Navy. The High Command of the Japanese Navy shows signs of great concern over the operations in the western PACIFIC of U. S. Navy task forces and submarines.

Recent information that the Japanese Navy is requisitioning additional merchant ships (number unknown) is further evidence of a shortage of transport facilities.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Natal. The Condor commercial radio station at NATAL is manned coincidentally with the arrival and departure of U. S. aircraft and surface vessels. The Lati station continues to send weather reports and the AIR FRANCE station, although inoperative, is not dismantled. J.I.C. Comment: Complete dismantling of all three stations is vital for the security of our South ATLANTIC Ferry route and freedom of action for surface craft.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. At daylight on 9 March British aircraft sighted the German Battleship TIRPITZ, accompanied by naval vessels reported as a cruiser and two destroyers (but believed more likely to have been three destroyers). An attack by British carrier-based torpedo planes was carried out shortly afterwards. No hits are thought to have been made. At the time, the TIRPITZ was about 150 miles (5½ hours) west by north from NARVIK and was proceeding toward that port. No reports of subsequent contacts have been received. There is reason to believe that before turning back toward the Norwegian Coast, the TIRPITZ had proceeded some distance to the northwestward of the point where she was sighted.

Vichy French Ships. The VICHY French Light Cruiser EMILE BERTIN will not cruise from FORT DE FRANCE (MARTINIQUE) to ILES DES SAINTES as previously reported. A new commanding officer is to take over the vessel and will exercise her in the territorial waters of MARTINIQUE on 11 March.

Submarines. An enemy submarine is reported to have attacked shipping in the harbor of CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. Increased air and patrol activity is reported.

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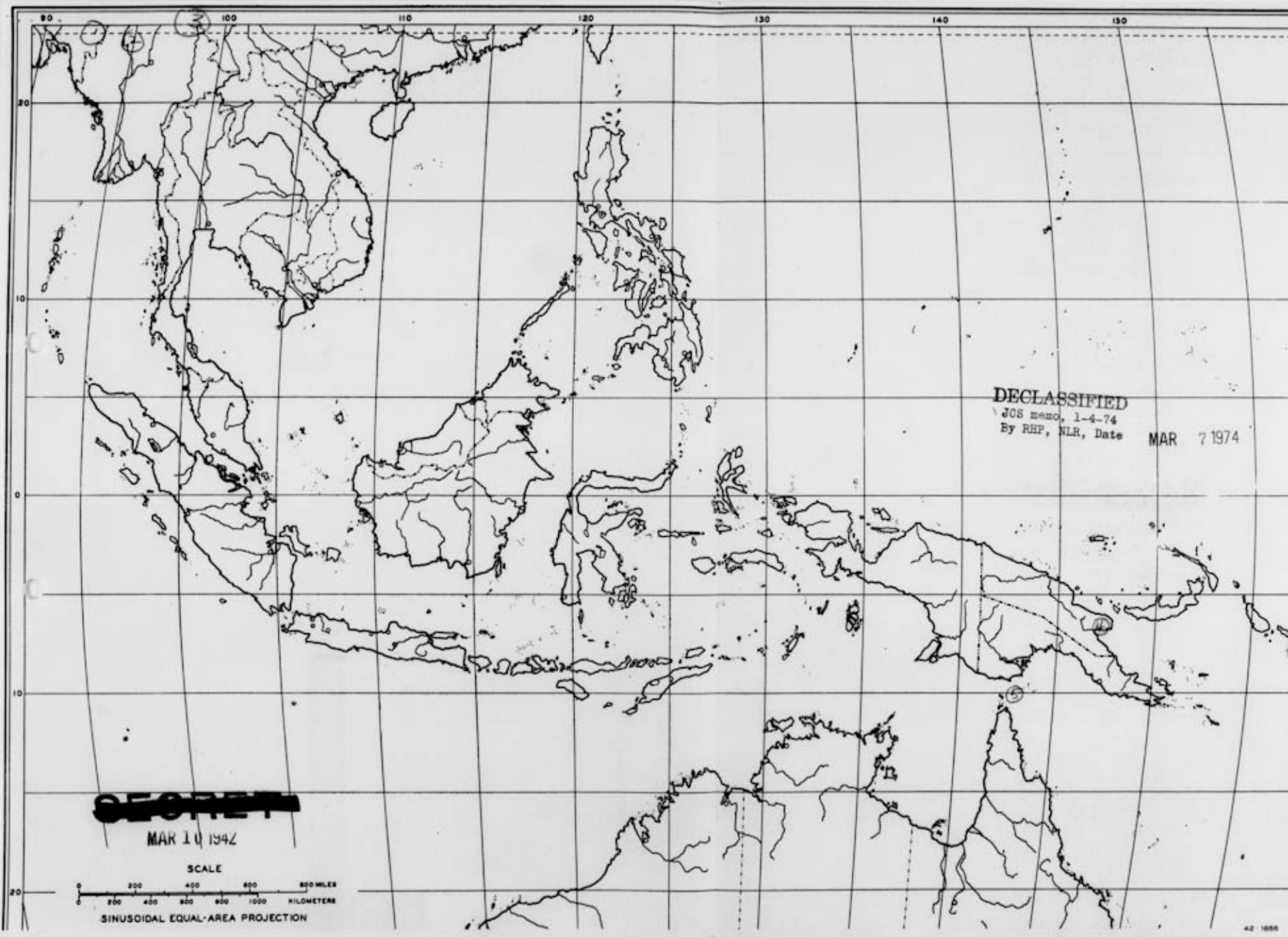
5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER.

Unconfirmed press dispatches continue to report Russian advances in the vicinity of STARAYA RUSSA, RHZEV, and KHARKOV. It is asserted that the Russians have completely encircled OREL.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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CCS 319.1 (3-9-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 89.

Copy 1 of 31.

8:00 A.M.

9 March, 1942

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT

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| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army | 18. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans) |
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| 13. Secretary, Joint Board. | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C. | 28. C-in-C, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission. | 29. Director, Plans Div. Office, C.N.O. |
| 16. Secretary of the Navy. | 30-31. J.I.C. File. |

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. The Portuguese press alleges that MADAGASCAR will be surrendered to the Japanese in the near future. Press despatches from CAIRO state that during recent weeks a Japanese mission has been making a survey for naval and air bases on the island. J.I.C. Comment: Although the above reports are unconfirmed press despatches, they gain some credence from past indications of the attitude of VICHY and the interest of JAPAN. The strategic importance of MADAGASCAR in connection with operations in the INDIAN OCEAN has been the subject of previous comment.

Burma. Increasing enemy pressure is reported to the north and north-east of PEGU, with enemy forces also northwest of the town. The British have driven the Japanese out of PAYAGYI (Summary No. 88), though hostile forces, including light tanks, continue to infiltrate through PEGU toward YOMAS, the hill mass running northwest from PEGU. An attack by British Indian naval craft resulted in the capture of one of the eight hostile river vessels reported off the mouth of the SALWEEN RIVER (Summary No. 88). On board there were a Japanese officer and 55 Burmese of the Free BURMA Army. RANGOON is more settled and a number of the Indian population have returned. In the north, the situation is quiet except for continued sabotage of roads and motor transports. J.I.C. Comment: Despite the local success mentioned above, British forces in the PEGU area, as pointed out yesterday, appear to be in danger of being cut off from their main body to the north. The official claim of TOKYO Imperial Headquarters that RANGOON has fallen, while apparently opposed to the foregoing earlier account from LONDON, does not seem unreasonable.

Philippines. There has been no change since the 8th, when our heavy advanced artillery surprised an enemy infantry regiment of 2500 men and destroyed 29 of the 90 trucks in which they were being transported. On the same day, sharp clashes took place at BIGOS (west coast of DAVAO GULF, in MINDANAO).

The new Japanese Commander-in-Chief is General Yoki Yomashita, who commanded the SINGAPORE drive.

Malaya. Light surface forces, which have been added to the submarines and air forces operating from PENANG, constitute an added threat to Allied communications with INDIA.

Netherlands East Indies. U. S. submarines operating in the waters of the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES inflicted the following torpedo damage to enemy vessels:

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- 2 March - two hits on an aircraft carrier;
- 4 March - three hits on a large oil tanker (definitely sunk);
- 4 March - one certain, one possible hit, on a cruiser;
- 4 March - one hit on a cruiser;
- 4 March - two hits on a destroyer leader (definitely sunk);
- 21 February - two hits on a cruiser.

J.I.C. Comment: This is the first successful attack against an enemy aircraft carrier. Communications with JAVA have not been reestablished.

Melanesia. The Australian Government admits the Japanese occupation of SALAMAUA. J.I.C. Comment: Increased enemy air activity may be expected in Northern AUSTRALIA as there are excellent facilities for aircraft operations in this area.

PORT MORESBY was severely bombed by two waves of Japanese planes on 7 March.

It is estimated that the Japanese have two divisions of troops in the NEW BRITAIN area.

J.I.C. Comment: The increased strength of Japanese naval, military, and air forces in the NEW BRITAIN-NEW GUINEA area points to the possibility that bases are being organized in that area to support offensive operations.

Australia. In order to employ ground units effectively in northern AUSTRALIA they must be equipped with anti-aircraft units, aircraft detection devices, and adequate air support. The Japanese can base 500 to 600 planes on the islands north of AUSTRALIA and, in addition, can use aircraft carriers and seaplane tenders to increase their air striking force. The flexibility of carrier based operations permits concentrations of a large hostile air force, almost at will, against any point in northern AUSTRALIA, and any opposition to a Japanese concentration by defense forces there is exceedingly difficult because of the lack of communications, poor transportation facilities, and great distances.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

German Ships. The German Battleship TIRPITZ, which recently left TRONDHEIM and headed northward, has not returned to TRONDHEIM. No other information as to her whereabouts has been received. The Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER and a heavy cruiser of the HIPPER class (presumably HIPPER) are now known to have remained at TRONDHEIM.

Submarines. The number of enemy submarines operating off the ATLANTIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA appears to have somewhat decreased during the last few days. This does not apply to the WEST INDIES-CARIBBEAN AREA, where the number does not appear to have changed materially.

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3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. Only patrolling operations are reported. The enemy has entrenched himself strongly on the line DERNA-MEKILI, but it is believed that this does not preclude the possibility of an Axis offensive.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secty., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 89

GENERAL SITUATION AT HONGKONG

The following information on HONGKONG summarizes the report of one who recently escaped from that city and has arrived in CHUNGKING:

- (1) U. S. Consular officials, although confined, have been fairly well treated.
- (2) Civilian internees, including women and children, are comfortable, although food is poor and medical attention is lacking.
- (3) The Japanese are making a great effort to win the favor of the Chinese populace, and some officials will probably become Japanese puppet officials.
- (4) Although atrocities were numerous shortly after Japanese occupation, they now occur only occasionally.
- (5) Chinese guerrillas are assisting people who escape from HONGKONG.
- (6) The airdrome at KIATAK is being extended and greatly improved.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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CCS 319.1 (3-8-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 88

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

8 March 1942

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT

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| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army | 17. Chief of Naval Operations |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans) |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D. | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C. |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I. |
| 12. Chief, Intelligence Branch, M.I.D. | 24-25. Joint Strategic Committee |
| 13. Secretary, Joint Board | 26. Coordinator of Information |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C. | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. On the night of 3 March enemy forces occupied PAYAGYI (apparently north of PEGU) and moved up the road to PYINBON, where road blocks were set up. Inasmuch as Japanese tanks were reported crossing the PEGU-MANDALAY road and proceeding west, it may be that the enemy intends to cut the RANGOON-PROME road or to outflank British positions at PEGU. Eight hostile river steamers were off the SALWEEN RIVER mouth moving west. J.I.C. Comment: It appears that the enemy has correctly taken the British army rather than the city of RANGOON as his objective. The RANGOON-PROME road, about 40 miles west of PEGU, is the last important avenue of escape northward for British forces in the RANGOON area.

Philippines. No reported change.

Java. Two additional Japanese divisions are reported to have landed on JAVA, raising the enemy forces there to a total of six divisions. Of these new arrivals, the division which landed in northwest JAVA came from MALAYA, while the other is believed to have come from the southeast CELEBES.

Japanese troops penetrated the northern defense of BANDOENG, the last stronghold of Allied resistance in JAVA.

Communications with JAVA are reported to have ceased.

The Japanese naval tanker ERIMO was torpedoed and sunk on 4 March at Lat. 4-20 S. Long. 108 E. (60 miles south of BELITON ISLAND in the JAVA SEA).

A U. S. submarine on patrol in the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES area has not been heard from since 7 February.

Dutch Timor. Australian planes bombed the KOEPANG airfield, straddling the runways.

Melanesia. Reconnaissance on 6 March revealed Japanese forces, including three heavy cruisers and five destroyers, moving from RABAU toward SALAMAU. At the same time, 25 merchant ships, 3 transports and 5 destroyers were sighted at RABAU. On 7 March, only three cruisers, four transports, and one hospital ship still remained there.

J.I.C. Comment: SALAMAU is an important air center with two or three good airfields and many auxiliary airfields. A Japanese landing there would give the enemy an excellent base of operations on eastern NEW GUINEA.

LAE, on the northeast coast of NEW GUINEA, was subjected to a hostile air raid.

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R.A.A.F. planes attacked GASMATA, in NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

Australia. There is no definite evidence of more than one Japanese submarine operating off FREEMANTLE. J.I.C. Comment: Yesterday it was reported that five submarines were operating along the entire west coast of AUSTRALIA.

Japanese Mandates. Two air groups totaling 20-24 flying boats, plus a third unit of bombers (strength unknown), are reported to be based at WOTJE, MARSHALL ISLANDS. J.I.C. Comment: These flying boats, with submarine assistance at some intermediate point, could be used to carry out nuisance raids on the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

China. Chinese military operations, much overplayed in the press, have, with the exception of the Japanese repulse at CHANGSHA, been confined to minor clashes and to the occupation of areas evacuated by the Japanese. In spite of a reduction of Japanese forces in CHINA proper from 37 to 26 divisions, no effort seems to have been made to take advantage of the weakening of the Japanese position. Kuomintang-Communist relations have been quiet for some time, and changes in government personnel have strengthened conservative party control.

Japan. A neutral diplomatic source in Tokyo reports that the Japanese are already feeling the pinch of a deficiency in shipping facility.

German newspapers state that Premier Tojo in a speech to the Japanese parliament stated that should the population of BURMA cooperate with JAPAN, the latter would be willing to grant a BURMA for the Burmese. He further stated that INDIA now has the best chance to throw off British despotism and establish an INDIA for the Indians.

East Pacific. The report of six enemy submarines operating between HONOLULU and MIDWAY indicates increased activity in this area.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. The Battleship TIRPITZ, accompanied by three destroyers, is believed to have left TRONDHEIM and to be proceeding northward, presumably to attack convoys to RUSSIA. Considerable shore-based air support should be available from Norwegian airdromes, to which plane movements have recently been reported. The Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER and the Heavy Cruiser HIPPER, also at TRONDHEIM, are not reported at sea.

Construction at TRONDHEIM of major repair facilities for capital ships, according to reports, is being pressed.

Vichy French Ships. The submarines VENUS, IRIS, CERES, and PALLAS, whereabouts previously unreported, have arrived at CASABLANCA.

The Light Cruiser EMILE BERTIN will proceed on 11 March from FORT DE FRANCE (MARTINIQUE) to ILES DES SAINTES off GUADELOUPE, returning 18 March to FORT DE FRANCE.

Repairs to the Battleship DUNKERQUE, now at TOULON, can probably not be completed in much less than six months.

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3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Libya. There is no reported change in the situation in CIRENAICA. The press reports the capture of an Axis post 500 miles south of TRIPOLI by Free French forces. J.I.C. Comment: The Free French mentioned are presumably a raiding column from EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Their movement can have significance as protection for the air ferry route across AFRICA.

4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

J.I.C. Comment: No change in the military situation is reported. Rumors persist that Hitler will offer RUSSIA peace with the status quo ante bellum. In this connection it is noted that a Japanese mission is en route to KUIBYSHEV and that the former German ambassador to RUSSIA is reported to be at Hitler's headquarters. Reports of a peace offensive emanate principally from STOCKHOLM, where it is suggested that they may be designed to coerce SWEDEN and FINLAND.

Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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~~SECRET~~

ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 88

SITUATION IN RANGOON 22 FEBRUARY

The following excerpts from the report of an official American observer who visited RANGOON on 22 February give an interesting picture of conditions there at the time.

The Fire Department and Police Department had left the city along with most of the civilian population, and the inhabitants remaining were uncontrolled. Those in authority made no attempt to stop the looting of stores. Fires which could not be put out were blazing and dogs left behind by their owners were running in packs.

There was no control at the docks except where a brigade of tanks was unloading. Anyone in uniform had access to the materials on the piers, and stocks were looted at will. Valuable lend lease material which could be moved had been evacuated two days before. Chinese officials had already departed. Large quantities of foodstuffs had not been evacuated. A few Americans were ready to destroy immovable supplies and unassembled trucks in compliance with instructions issued by the War Department.

On the afternoon of 23 February I told our RANGOON personnel to carry out the plans for destroying left-over materials in RANGOON. The British Headquarters were informed that the destruction would be carried out that afternoon. The assembly plant, small quantities of material which the Chinese thought unimportant and difficult to move, and about 1000 trucks, boxed or partly assembled in the plant, were burned.

Because of the cooperation of the Chinese authorities, and because our personnel in RANGOON and in the north put forth such great efforts, it was possible to carry out the evacuation of material to the north. All in all this evacuation was a creditable performance for the United States. The initiative and efforts of all our personnel were outstanding despite minor errors, local difficulties and confusion. The moving of material to MANDALAY and YAMETHIN, which I had inspected on my way south, was successful despite natural obstacles.

Upon my return northward I noted that final cleanup operations were being conducted at MANDALAY, where there were still about 1000 tons of material, and at YAMETHIN, where there were 2500 tons. This material was being moved largely by rail to LASHIO at the rate of 500 tons a day. The job of handling this material and then moving it to CHINA is still being handled by our northern representative and the Burma Road personnel.

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 87

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A. M.

7 March 1942

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT

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| 2. Secretary of War | 16. Secretary of the Navy |
| 3. Chief of Staff of the Army | 17. Chief of Naval Operations |
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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics |
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Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. Recent reports indicate that enemy elements across the RANGOON-MANDALAY road and railroad at PYINBON, on 27 Feb. (Summary No. 81), were largely composed of disloyal Burmese collected and commanded by the Japanese.

J.I.C. Comment: This is the first information of active, organized Burmese military opposition to the British. The present situation in BURMA is still obscure. No official report on recent operations there has been received here or in LONDON.

Philippines. LUZON: No change. MINDORO: Enemy landed from four vessels at CALAPAN. Estimated strength 1500, with tanks. Several east coast towns bombed. MINDANAO: Enemy strength in ZAMBOANGA, 2000. Contact with this force is being maintained about three miles north of the city. J.I.C. Comment: TODAY completes the 3rd month of war in the Philippines. As a port, MANILA is still denied to the enemy. More than half of the Philippine Archipelago remains in our hands. Several Japanese divisions are being contained. Our will to resist persists and for that reason only the Japanese have failed to liquidate the Philippine situation.

Java. In western JAVA one Japanese column from the north has occupied LEMABABANG (10 miles east of KRAWANG) and another from LEUWILLIANG (Summary No. 85) has advanced to BUITENZONG (25 miles south of BATAVIA). POERWAKARTA (Summary No. 86) was voluntarily evacuated.

Press reports state that JOGJAKARTA (15 miles from the south coast of JAVA) is in enemy hands and that hostile forces have occupied MADIOEN and KEDIRI (southeast of MADIOEN).

In east JAVA enemy forces are at the outskirts of DJOMBANG (35 miles southwest of SOERABAJA). Some destruction of the SOERABAJA naval base has been accomplished.

On 4 March Allied air units scored direct hits on three enemy transports at FRATAN (18 miles west of INDRAMAJU) and near misses on three others.

BANDOENG is being subjected to continuous air attacks. During an enemy air raid on TJILATJAP (south coast of JAVA) all the recently arrived air reinforcements (pursuit ships) were destroyed. No air strength remains in JAVA to resist the Japanese and collapse of the defense forces is inevitable.

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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Australia. Five Japanese submarines are reported operating in the area between Lat. 21 - 36° S. Long. 112 - 113° ~~W~~^E (off the west and southwest coast of AUSTRALIA).

Two hundred survivors of the U.S.S. LANGLEY and PECOS have been accounted for.

Japanese Mandates. Enemy air reinforcements continue to arrive in the MARSHALLS.

The press states that an Allied naval force attacked the LADRONE ISLANDS (MARIANAS ISLANDS, north of GUAM). J.I.C. Comment: There has been no confirmation of Japanese press reports of attacks on WAKE ISLAND (24 Feb.), MARCUS ISLAND (4 March), or the above.

Japan - Germany. Authoritative information points to an early attempt direct trade between GERMANY and JAPAN. In some cases, freight and insurance details are even now being arranged, and in addition, there are clear indications that plans are under way to dispatch ships through the blockade from European waters to the Far East. This latter is considered highly important, since Japanese and German economies complement each other.

2. LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City. The Mexican Government has confined the following Nazi agents: Fritz Mueller, Max Weber, Hans Hallerman and Hilda Krueger, a Nazi cinema actress. Georg Nicolaus remains in confinement.

J.I.C. Comment: MEXICO appears most active in its efforts to eradicate fifth column activities. Unified action throughout LATIN AMERICA along similar lines would be a severe blow to the Axis.

Rumors concerning Portes Gil having split with the present administration continue to be circulated even by some of his own intimates. It appears unlikely, however, that he will align himself with the "Leftists," the currently strongest anti-administration group.

Rio de Janeiro. Ten of the eleven escaped Nazi sailors from the WINDHUK were captured 50 miles from SANTOS. One sailor drowned during a storm off PRAIA GRANDE. The Government has arrested the Nazi Vice Consul and "other persons" assisting in the escape of the crew members.

BRAZIL will renew, through PORTUGAL, its protest to the Reich over the OLINDA and BUARQUE sinkings. Unless a satisfactory agreement can be reached German properties will be confiscated.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There are indications that additional enemy submarines may soon arrive in the western ATLANTIC.

Dakar. French naval, air, and coast defense forces at DAKAR (including the immobilized battleship RICHELIEU, three light cruisers, and three heavy destroyers -- one of which is damaged) have been very actively engaged in gunnery exercises and maneuvers.

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4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. In a number of recent contacts between patrols in the TMIMI-LIZFA area, Axis troops have shown a marked lack of aggressiveness. Heavy rains have now brought operations almost to a standstill.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

It is now estimated that three German divisions are partially cut off in the STARAYA RUSSA-DEMYANSK-KHOLM salient. The Russians continue to claim local advances at various parts of the front, particularly near CHUDOVO and VYAZMA. In the UKRAINE it is claimed that they have reached NOVOMOSKOVSK, 12 miles northeast of DNIETROPETROVSK. These reports are unconfirmed.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F.A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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CCS 319.1 (3-6-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 86

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A. M.

6 March 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. There is a congestion of shipping at CALCUTTA caused by a lack of docking facilities and a shortage of labor for unloading and repairing vessels there. As a result, ships are delayed from 2 to 14 days. J.I.C. Comment: This is a most unfortunate situation in view of the shipping shortage among vessels of the United Nations.

Burma. On 2 March, British tanks, supported by infantry, made an unsuccessful attack on an enemy battalion at WAW (about 15 miles north-east of PEGU). Hostile anti-tank guns accounted for two British tanks. J.I.C. Comment: There is still no up-to-date information on BURMA, but it may be assumed that Burmese disloyalty, variously reported, is adding numerous difficulties to an already precarious situation.

Philippines. Comparative quiet again prevails throughout the PHILIPPINES.

Indian Ocean. R.A.A.F. planes report sighting a Japanese aircraft carrier and a destroyer 270 miles SSE of CHRISTMAS ISLAND on 4 March.

Australia. DARWIN was attacked on 5 March by an unreported number and type of enemy planes.

Airfields in northwest AUSTRALIA are not suitable for offensive air operations against JAVA because of enemy action. J.I.C. Comment: Every problem presented should have its solution. Fighter and anti-aircraft protection may eventually change this situation.

Java. In the west the Japanese advance has been halted on the line TANGABANG-LEUWILLIANG (Summary No. 85) by demolition of bridges over the JAVA RIVER, although some hostile patrols have crossed. Dutch counter attacks are prevented by the same obstacle.

Japanese forces advancing from INDRAMAJU have reached KRAWANG (30 miles east of BATAVIA) and POERBAKARTI (25 miles northwest of BANDOENG).

BATAVIA has been evacuated and declared an open city. The Japanese radio claims its occupation.

In the east, Japanese columns fanning out from REMBANG have reached SOERAKARTA (midway between MAGALANG and MADIOEN) and BODJANEGRO (50 miles west of SOERBAJA).

J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese are spreading rapidly over the lowlands of JAVA, but have not yet penetrated the mountain fastnesses. Their present effort seems to be to pinch off BATAVIA and to isolate the Dutch centers of resistance from each other.

The few airfields remaining to the Allies are subject to continual strafing. TJILATJAP, the principal remaining Allied port and naval base, was bombed.

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New Caledonia. VICHY has protested U.S. assumption of the defense of NEW CALEDONIA. The VICHY Foreign Office has demanded that the U.S. explain its reasons for dealing with the Free French in this matter.

Japan. Additional air protection for the important naval base of YOKUSUKA is noted in the establishment there of two new air groups.

Hawaiian Islands. The enemy planes which dropped bombs over HONOLULU on 4 March are now thought to have been large flying boats. J.I.C. Comment: If this is true, the planes were probably refueled by submarines at sea.

Eastern Pacific. The Japanese are giving increasing attention to U. S. observation forces and patrols in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. As a result of a depth charge attack by a U.S. Naval patrol plane on 1 March, later followed up by a surface vessel depth charge attack on the resulting oil slick, an enemy submarine is believed to have been sunk about 80 miles south of ST. JOHNS (NEWFOUNDLAND).

Three ships carrying bauxite from the GUIANAS have been sunk by submarine attack since 20 Feb. J.I.C. Comment: About 40% of the bauxite to be used by the U.S. in 1942 for the production of aluminum is expected to come from the GUIANAS.

Submarine Locations. The approximate positions of enemy submarines (German, unless otherwise noted) in the ATLANTIC, CARIBBEAN, or GULF OF MEXICO are estimated to be as follows: 14 more or less in the area off the North American Coast north of Latitude 37 N. (the entrance to CHESAPEAKE BAY) and west of Longitude 50 W. (about 100 miles east of NEWFOUNDLAND); 2 or 3 in the area CHESAPEAKE BAY-CHARLESTON (S.C.)-BERMUDA, 1 or 2 near the BAHAMAS or to the eastward; 1 to the westward of the FLORIDA STRAITS; 2 to 5 (including two Italian) in the CARIBBEAN, including 1 near ARUBA and 1 near the VIRGIN ISLANDS; 2 eastbound well east of NOVA SCOTIA; 3 eastbound well east of BERMUDA; the BAHAMAS, or the VIRGIN ISLANDS; 3 or 4 southwest of ROCKALL; 2 off LISBON (PORTUGAL); 2 near FREETOWN (SIERRA LEONE). The foregoing makes a total of 34 to 40 submarines.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. It is now estimated that the Germans have 210-230 medium tanks in LIBYA. (The estimate reported in Summary No. 84 was 130-150 tanks. Two tank battalions of the Littorio Division (at TRIPOLI) have joined the Ariete Division (in CIRENAICA). Axis tank units are engaged in training. No indications that the Axis overestimates British strength.

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4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

The recent British bombing of PARIS has created a most unfavorable reaction in French military circles, and the VICHY Government has expressed great indignation over the attack. Casualties are reported to number approximately 1200 dead and over 1500 wounded.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Press reports, unconfirmed by official sources, indicate that the Russians are applying pressure in all three sectors of the front. There appears, however, to be no substantial change in the location of the line. An official report from an American observer in CAIRO stresses the Soviet suspicion of insincerity on the part of their allies. J.I.C. Comment: This Committee has consistently advocated the establishment of a sound psychological warfare agency which would inspire our allies with confidence and create fear among our enemies.

A Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy, J.I.C.

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CCS 319.1 (3-5-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 85

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A. M.

5 March 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The Board of the All-INDIA AZAD MUSLIM CONFERENCE at a meeting in NEW DELHI unanimously adopted a resolution that INDIA must forthwith cease to be a dependency. This organization represents nine Muslim (Moslem) organizations and claims to speak for the bulk of the Indian Muslims.

Burma. Reconnaissance of 28 Feb. revealed a few hostile tanks in the MYITKO-PYINBON area. The British War Office believes that these first tanks reported in BURMA probably belong to a divisional tank battalion, although they may be from a tank regiment shifted from THAILAND. According to British estimates, one enemy division is moving up for support from the BANGKOK sector, one is in reserve at MOULMEIN, and two are in operation along the PEGU-SITTANG line. J.I.C. Comment: There is no reported change in the general situation.

Philippines. Yesterday's surprise attack on SUBIC BAY was delivered by four old, but specially equipped, P-40s. The enemy is thought to have lost thousands of men from the vessels sunk. We suffered no air losses from hostile air action.

Java. A new convoy of 51 enemy transports has arrived at BANTAM. Advanced elements of the force originally landed in that area have reached TANGERANG (10 miles west of BATAVIA) and LEUWILIANG (10 miles west of BUITENZORG).

The Dutch counter attack to retake SOEBANG and KALIDJATI (30 miles northeast of BANDOENG) has failed.

An enemy column from the REMBANG area is advancing on TJAROEANG (10 miles northeast of MADIOEN), after bridging the river at TJEPOE. Other forces from REMBANG have made strong infiltrations in the BANJONEGRO-BABAD line (approximately 40 miles west of SOERABAJA). Demolitions are in progress at the SOERABAJA naval base.

A Dutch torpedo boat sank an enemy light cruiser or destroyer leader, 1 March, and a Dutch submarine sank a large enemy tanker (NARUTO type).

Allied air reinforcements (pursuit ships) were landed at TJILATJAP, 1 March.

A U.S. naval oil tanker was sunk in the vicinity of COCOS ISLAND (700 miles southwest of JAVA) on 1 March. Survivors from the U.S.S. LANGLEY have been sent to an Australian port.

Australia. The Japanese attack at BROOME on 3 March resulted in the destruction of seven miscellaneous Allied planes in the bay and twenty-four on the ground. A hangar at the airdrome was also destroyed.

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The SS TONGARIO was shelled by an enemy submarine on 3 March in Lat. 33-48 S., Long 113-30 E. (150 miles southwest of FREMANTLE, AUSTRALIA). The ship is believed safe. The attacking submarine attempted to jam the TONGARIO's radio distress signal. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first authenticated report of enemy submarine operations in this area.

Marcus Island. The TOKYO radio states that an Allied force of 30 planes raided the MARCUS ISLANDS (1750 miles southeast of TOKYO). Seven of the attacking planes were said to have been shot down, with Japanese losses small. ||

Japanese Navy. There are indications of increased enemy naval activity in the immediate future, possibly against outlying Allied possessions in the South Pacific. Since the opening of hostilities on 7 Dec. Japanese submarines have repeatedly been reported making unsuccessful attacks on Allied vessels. Their record has been unimpressive, but to date no logical reason can be given for their lack of success.

Hawaiian Islands. Two or possibly three enemy planes executed an unsuccessful night attack on HONOLULU at 0215 L.C.T., 4 March. Attack was made from above an overcast and was picked up by the warning net at 0013. Bombs used were apparently 250 kg. general service type and made craters 30 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep.

2. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

No change.

3. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. SUMMARY NO. 85

COMPOSITION AND TACTICS OF JAPANESE
COOPERATING TASK FORCES

Japanese joint task forces are of two types, the divisional group and the brigade group.

Type 1. Divisional Group:

<u>Air Task Force</u>		
<u>Shore-based:</u>		
Bombers (heavy)	3-4 squadrons	
Fighters	2-3 squadrons	
Flying boats	2 squadrons	Total aircraft 75-100
Carrier-borne:		Total aircraft 40-80
		Aggregate 115-180
 <u>Ground Task Force</u>		
1 Division of troops	(15,000)	
1 Battalion of paratroops		
 <u>Naval Task Force</u>		
Aircraft carriers	2	
Cruisers	6	
Submarines	2-4	
Destroyers	10-14	
Transports	12-20	Total vessels 32-46

The space allowance for transport by water is about 4 to 5 tons per man. Normally two or three transports carry two-thirds of the troops and the remaining smaller vessels carry the supplies and the remainder of the troops.

Type 2. Brigade Group:

<u>Air Task Force</u>		
<u>Shore-based:</u>		
Bombers (heavy)	2-3 squadrons	
Fighters	1-2 squadrons	
Flying boats	2 squadrons	Total aircraft 45-60
Carrier-borne:		Total aircraft 40
		Aggregate 85-100

Ground Task Force

Troops 5000

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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<u>Naval Task Force</u>	
Aircraft carrier	1
Cruisers	3-4
Submarines	1-2
Destroyers	6-8
Transports	8-10
Total vessels 19-25	

In both types of groups the naval escort is variable.

TACTICS

1. The boundary of movement with mutual support is roughly 400 miles.

2. A new movement proceeds in the following pattern:

- a. Submarine reconnaissance.
- b. Light day attacks and reconnaissance by flying boats.
- c. Light attacks by T-96 heavy bombers operating from the nearest land bases, unescorted by fighters as a rule.

The objective of these initial tactics is to damage runways, destroy airdrome installations, and provide meteorological information.

3. A heavy air attack is then undertaken with the support of shore or carrier-based pursuit in order to destroy opposing aircraft.

4. A final bombing, just before the combined assault, is made by 50 to 150 aircraft to destroy communications, coast defense batteries, and anti-aircraft installations. This final bombing will be followed by landing operations which normally have been prepared for by a total of 150 to 300 sorties.

5. The approaching convoys are usually doubly protected on the day before the assault. This protection consists of (a) direct protection from all stations with airplane range and (b) of harassing attacks on air bases from which attacks could be made on the convoys. Carrier aircraft cooperate with shore-based bombers to provide this protection.

6. The landing assault begins usually near dawn through the medium of motor landing craft protected by aircraft under the radio control of the landing units. The bulk of the air task force is held in reserve to counterattack those of our bases which are near enough to make such attacks feasible.

7. Once a landing is effected, a second pattern of attack gets under way as follows:

- a. Paratroops or special landing units seize an airdrome for use by fighter aircraft. Usually seaplanes or carrier aircraft support the troops this first day.

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b. Fighter squadrons are speedily established on seized airdromes, type "O" fighters coming to the support of the troops on the second or third day from one of these occupied fields or from carriers.

c. Native labor is promptly put to work on occupied airdromes to repair, resurface, and extend the fields for use by heavy bombers. In two to seven days the fields are usually ready for use by the bombers.

8. Within 14 days, prefabricated shelters are up and intercept units are quickly installed with warning detachments spread out over an area of 60 to 100 miles. There is also evidence of search-light installations correlated with effective sound detectors.

9. Supplies are accumulated and, at intermediate points, service and maintenance units for aircraft are set up, all within a period of two or three weeks.

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CCS 319.1 (3/4/42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 84

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

4 March 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indian Ocean. PENANG will probably be used as the base for the additional enemy submarines which are being dispatched for operations in the INDIAN OCEAN.

Burma. J.I.C. Comment. Reports from BURMA, by way of LONDON, indicate that a British armored Brigade engaged the enemy near PEGU, as hostile columns converged on that city from positions along the west bank of the SITTANG RIVER. Results of the engagement are unknown.

Philippines. No change has been reported.

Cocos Island. A hostile surface raider attacked COCOS ISLAND (1) during darkness. Cable communication with the island has been lost.

Christmas Island. Enemy bombers attacked CHRISTMAS ISLAND (2) on 28 Feb.

Netherlands East Indies. In addition to his landings in BANTAM, INDRAMAJU, and KRAGAN, the enemy also landed at many other points along the entire north coast of JAVA. Hostile forces have reached PAMARAJAN and SERANG (3), in west JAVA, and a defensive line has been taken up by the Dutch along the TSIANTER RIVER. Demolitions have been executed in areas forward of that line. The capital of the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES has been moved from BATAVIA to BANDOENG.

Kalidjato (4) airdrome was captured by a light mobile enemy force estimated at 600 men and including tanks. Twenty-one planes (Blenheims and Hudsons) fell into Japanese hands. Efforts are being made to retake this field. The enemy has further penetrated to KRADENADO and BAKAD (west of SURABAJA) and is bridging the BENLAWAN RIVER south of TJEPOE (5). The oil installations at TJEPOE have been destroyed.

Allied planes inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy during the landings at INDRAMAJU and REMBANG.

Air activity on both sides has been intense during the past week with Allied bombers carrying out a series of successful attacks on hostile naval forces. The Japanese have conducted operations against Allied sea forces and against all airfields in JAVA.

Melanesia. PORT MORESBY, TULAGI, BULOLO (6) and WAU were all attacked by Japanese planes. J.I.C. Comment: Japanese air attacks are increasing in intensity throughout this area.

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Siberia. It is reliably reported that Vichy-French representatives in JAPAN believe that a Russo-Japanese war will break out in the spring, probably in April. Their reasoning is based in part on troop movements and suspension of civil traffic in KOREA and MANCHURIA. Additional considerations are:

1. Public opinion has been prepared for such a development (to result from Russian "aggressions").
2. Operations in the south are primarily naval, leaving large land forces available for a northern campaign.
3. GERMANY is pressing for a coordinated attack to eliminate RUSSIA, arguing that JAPAN cannot survive if GERMANY is defeated.
4. The Japanese are drunk with success and psychologically ready to undertake any or everything.

West Pacific. The Japanese Fifth Fleet is reported conducting exercises in an area bounded by Lat. 37-46°N. and the east coast of JAPAN to Long. 155°E.

J.I.C. Comment: In the past, such "exercises" have usually been followed by operations. The only clues to the nature of these exercises are the area, which indicates defensive dispositions, and the formerly reported mission of the fleet, which likewise is believed defensive.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Iceland. The opinion of the LONDON War Office is that the immediate probability of invasion of ICELAND is not increased by the present concentration of German naval units, aircraft, and troops in NORWAY.

Submarines. An enemy submarine shelled MONA ISLAND, 45 miles west of PUERTO RICO.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. It is estimated that the Germans have only 130-150 medium tanks and 236 anti-tank guns. Their losses were heavy in the recent campaign, and replacements are believed to be of inferior quality. Rommel must maintain an overland supply line all the way from TRIPOLI, and he is hampered by acute shortages of trucks and motor fuel.

The Littorio Armored Division is reported to have reached TRIPOLI. In addition, the Italians have one motorized division at full strength. ITALY can furnish infantry in unlimited quantity, but armored and motorized units are the key to the situation.

4. MEDITERRANEAN

British sources believe that further units of the French fleet are departing from AFRICA for FRANCE.

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5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Staraya Russa. Swedish military sources state that the Germans have suffered serious losses in the vicinity of STARAYA RUSSA, and have been compelled to dispatch reserves from the LENINGRAD sector in consequence. They assert, however, that the German 16th Army is not surrounded, and that the Germans are not alarmed regarding the outcome of this operation. J.I.C. Comment: The Swedes are dependent on German sources for their information. The 16th Army covers an extensive front and it is unlikely that it could be entirely surrounded, but it is probable that major units of it are enveloped on at least three sides. It appears that the Germans do admit that the Russians have inflicted appreciable damage.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. SUMMARY NO. 84

THE SITUATION IN INDIA

A reliable source estimates that as a result of the fall of SINGAPORE the situation in INDIA is as follows:

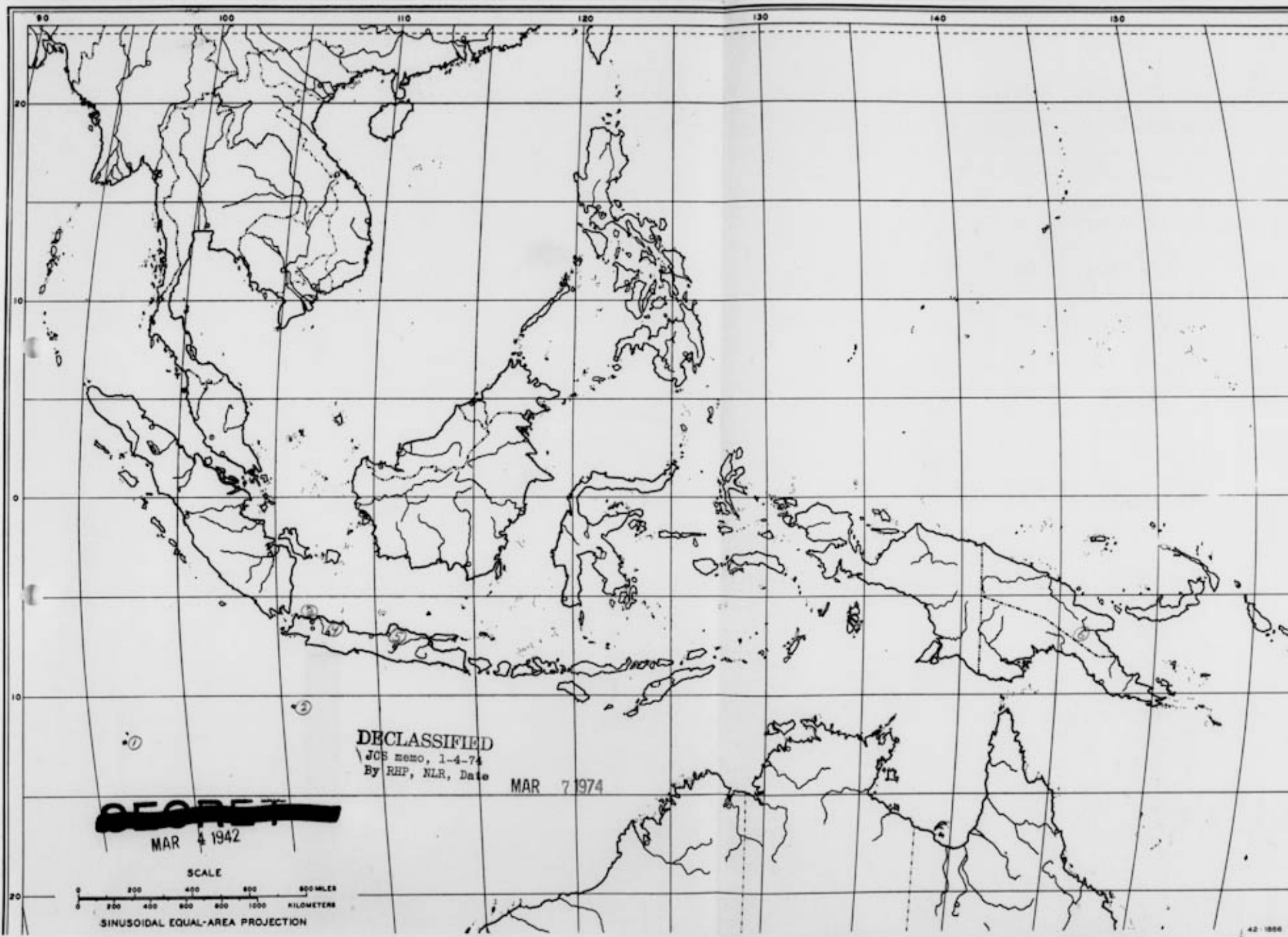
(1) Military. The possibility of Japanese activity in the Indian Ocean, and even of a direct attack on Ceylon and India proper has increased. The Japanese may make sea and air raids on Indian ports along the eastern sea-board, but so long as RANGOON and/or CEYLON stand they are not likely to attempt a major landing in India. However, arms and supplies may be landed for fifth columnists. Although defeatist rumors are now being spread in BENGAL, the morale of the Indian Army units has not yet been affected.

(2) Political and Social. The leaders of the "Indian National Congress" have condemned Japanese aggression and have expressed sympathy with CHINA. They claim that they will resist aggression but still refuse to cooperate with the British government. Their rivals, the leaders of the "Moslem League" also condemn Japanese aggression but insist upon the satisfaction of their political demands (for special privileges for the Mohammedan minority, incompatible with "Congress" demands) as a price for their cooperation with the British. The only definitely anti-British element is found in the "Hindu Forward Bloc," especially in BENGAL. (J.I.C. Comment: For geographic and strategic reasons any attempted Japanese landing would probably be made in Bengal.) Among the Indian population as a whole, particularly in eastern India, there is great fear of invasion, but there is a marked absence of hostility to the Japanese and of the will to resist. The majority prefer to wait on events. Fear of air raids with resultant looting and rioting has evoked some cooperation with the British by the responsible business element, and has even led to cooperation between political groups, normally in bitter opposition. There is considerable shortage of labor because of the large number of natives fleeing from the industrial cities.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974



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CCS 319.1 (3-3-42)

THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 83

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

3 March 1942.

Distribution

THE PRESIDENT

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| 2. Secretary of War | 16. Secretary of the Navy |
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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. The S.S. PRESIDENT POLK was unsuccessfully attacked by an enemy submarine about 300 miles southwest of BOMBAY. J.I.C. Comment: This is the northernmost attack which has been reported in this area.

Burma. As of 2 Mar., the British War Office had had no report from BURMA for three days. It believes, however, that PEGU and RANGOON are still in British hands. J.I.C. Comment: Little, if any, encouraging news has come from BURMA recently. If there are British forces in PEGU and RANGOON, their position must be critical, for the enemy has definitely crossed the SITTANG RIVER at one or more spots north of PEGU and has apparently been reinforcing those of his forces which cut the RANGOON-MANDALAY railroad at PYINBON (Summary No. 81).

China. The delay in the movement of Chinese Armies into BURMA is attributed to two things: (1) Chiang Kai Shek's absence in INDIA; (2) the desire of the Chinese to protect the southeast flank of their main body while on the march and at the same time to move en masse in order to defeat any enemy attack in detail.

British sources stress the urgency of getting oil and gasoline supplies to the Chinese in order to offset the adverse effect on the Chinese people of the realization that the supply line from BURMA has been broken.

Philippines. Although the BATAAN situation remains unchanged, the enemy has suddenly become active in the VISAYAS. A Japanese cruiser and destroyers have shelled vessels and port facilities at ARGAO (1), CEBU City (just north of ARGAO), MISOS, TOLONG (2), DUMAGUETE (3), and MARICABONG. Shells from a hostile destroyer destroyed docks and shipping at BOGO (4). In MINDANAO, the enemy has made a landing at ZAMBOANGA (5) from a cruiser and four transports. The city is afire. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first heavy enemy effort in this area, from which there has been considerable blockade-running into BATAAN.

Sumatra. A Japanese force is driving in a northerly direction from PALEMBANG (6), in spite of the stubborn resistance of Dutch forces in central SUMATRA.

Java. Supplementary reports of the naval engagement between Japanese and Allied Forces on the night of 27-28 Feb. reveal that possibly one 8-inch cruiser and one destroyer were sunk and an additional 8-inch cruiser damaged. The enemy's total losses during this engagement are now estimated to be one cruiser sunk (definitely), one cruiser damaged and afire (probably sunk), one cruiser damaged, and four destroyers sunk.

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During the night of 28 Feb. - 1 March one U.S. cruiser and one British cruiser fought a night action in SUNDA STRAITS (7). A Dutch destroyer was damaged by two enemy cruisers and beached there also. Four U.S. destroyers fought their way through the STRAIT OF BALI (8).

Allied planes attacked the aerodrome at DEN PASSAR (BALI) and a convoy off that point. A convoy north of REMBANG (9) was also attacked. One enemy destroyer was sunk and one destroyer damaged.

The landings on JAVA during the night of 28 Feb.-1 March were of the following composition: (a) Northwest BANTAM -- 16 transports with an estimated strength of 1 division of troops; (b) in BAY OF INDRAMAJU -- 23 transports with an estimated strength of 1-2 divisions; (c) between KRAGAN and AWARAWAR (east of REMBANG) approximately 50 transports with an estimated strength of at least 2 divisions. The landings were carried out during the whole night in spite of air attacks by Allied planes at REMBANG and INDRAMAJU.

J.I.C. Comment: It is apparent that the price JAPAN is now paying in naval losses for her invasion of JAVA will have far reaching effect in reducing her naval strength relative to U.S. naval strength in the PACIFIC.

Timor. The government of PORTUGAL is unable to communicate with TIMOR. The Portuguese convoy, with reinforcements for TIMOR, observed Japan's friendly warning of the naval battle off JAVA and kept clear of that area, thereby delaying its arrival until 4 March. J.I.C. Comment: These reinforcements consist of 610 men, of whom half are Portuguese and half African.

Australia. Japanese planes attacked the airfields at WYNDHAM (10) and BROOME (11) on the northwest coast of AUSTRALIA. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first enemy attack on the Australian mainland other than at DARWIN.

Melanesia. TULAGI, on FLORIDA ISLAND in the SOLOMON Group, was bombed by the Japanese.

Hawaii. All suspects now held in protective custody in HAWAII have been ordered evacuated and interned on the mainland of the U.S. Some U.S. citizens are in this group.

Siberia. There are several indications that PETROPAVLOVSK (on the southeast end of KAMCHATKA PENINSULA) is to be used as a reshipping base for cargoes westbound to RUSSIA. From there cargoes will be carried by coastal vessels of light draft through the SAKHALIN and TARTARY STRAITS to the railheads of VLADIVOSTOK and KOMSOMOLSK. This will avoid passage through Japanese-dominated straits, such as TSUSHIMA and LA PEROUGE. However, TARTARY and SAKHALIN STRAITS are not likely to be free of ice for another 2 months, the OKHOTSK SEA for another month.

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2. LATIN AMERICA

Nicaragua. Construction of the Pan American Highway will be delayed by the complete destruction, by fire, of repair ships, stores, and equipment at MANAGUA. This is believed to have been an act of sabotage.

Ecuador. In announcing the establishment of a U.S. naval base at SALINAS, the President declared that ECUADOR's contribution to hemisphere defense consisted of acts, not words.

Uruguay. Popular acceptance of President Baldomir's recent coup is indicated by a noticeable reduction of military and police guards.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

A Swiss newspaper correspondent in BERLIN states that, although the German submarine fleet is already very considerably reinforced, everything indicates that completed submarines continue to leave the ways daily and that coming weeks and months will bring further large-scale use of this weapon.

4. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Activities in LIBYA are still limited to patrolling on both sides. It is generally believed, however, that hostilities may now start at any time, as tank reinforcements for Rommel are reliably reported to be enroute. One convoy of 28 vessels has reached TRIPOLI.

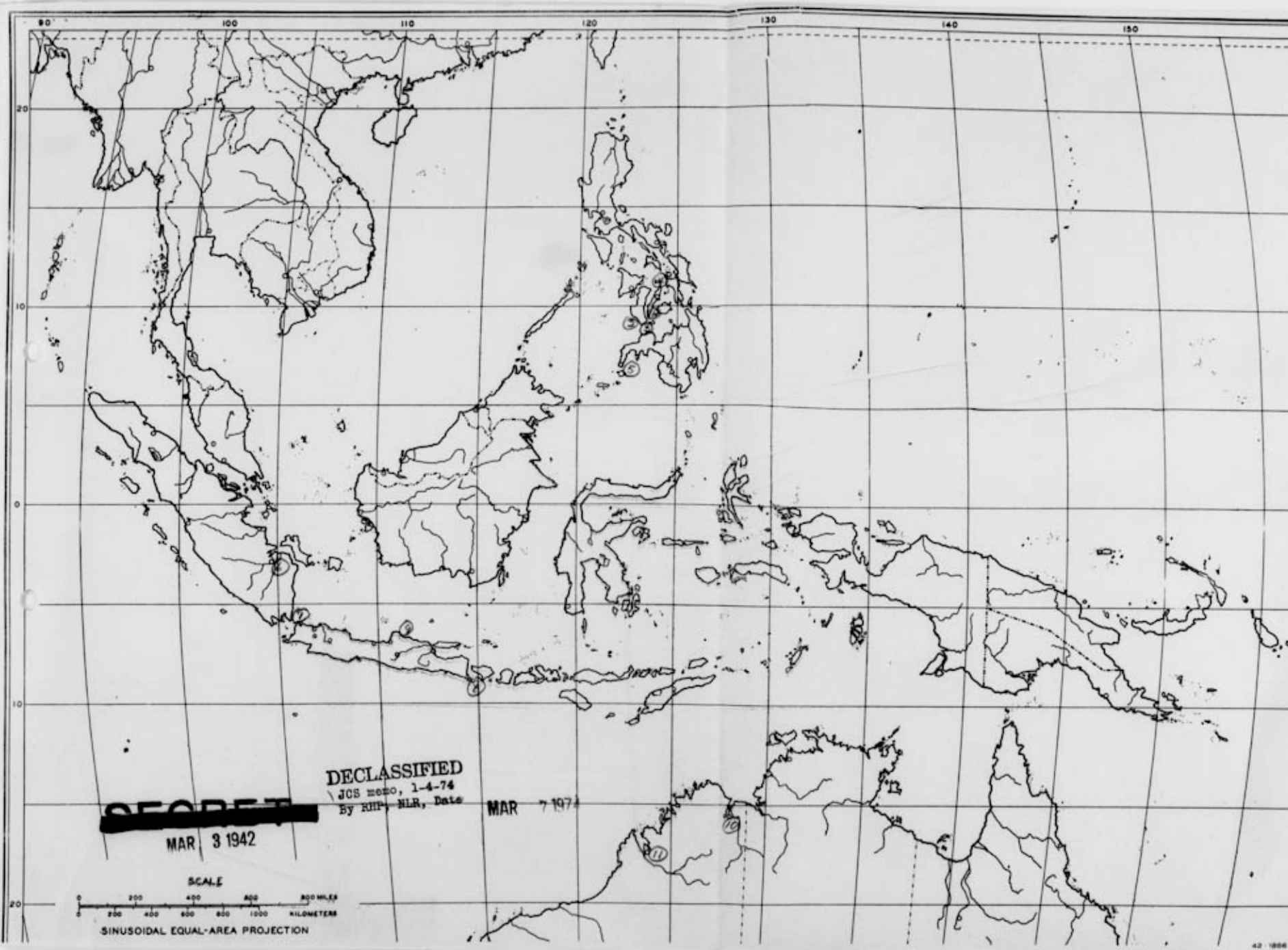
5. EASTERN EUROPEAN THEATER

As of about 26 Feb. the German front lines were reliably reported to be as follows, from south to north: TAGANROG-PAVLOGRAD-KHARKOV-KURSK-OREL-KIROV-DOROGOBUGH (25 miles southeast of VYAZMA)-GZHATSK (midway between VYASMA and MOZHAISKO-RZHEV-KHOLM-STARAYA RUSSA.

Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 82

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

2 March 1942.

Distribution

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| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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\ JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 7 1974

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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Burma. J.I.C. Comment. Although no further official information on the BURMA situation has been received, press reports indicate, and probably correctly, that Japanese forces are employing tactics similar to the west coastal infiltrations which they used in MALAYA. After pushing northward unopposed along the east bank of the SITTANG RIVER, they strike west across the SITTANG and, by thus threatening the British flank, force the British to withdraw from positions south of the new attack. According to the press, British problems are being increased by Burmese natives, who, in many instances, are said to have rebelled and to be assisting the advancing Japanese forces in every possible way.

Philippines. No change.

Netherlands East Indies. The superior strength of the Japanese surface and air forces, although temporarily checked by the aggressive action of the Allied forces, with heavy losses to both sides, has pushed through successful landing operations at three points. The strongest of the invading forces went ashore at REMBANG (1) west and slightly north of SOERABAYA between that air-naval base and BATAVIA. That force has advanced inland 20 miles to BLORA, where it is expected to fan out in three columns, one to the east toward SOERABAYA, one toward SEMARANG (2) on the west and the third across the island toward DJOKJAKATRA (3). Enemy losses are said to be heavy. The force which landed at INDRAMAJU (4) has reached the town of SOEBANG, 40 miles north-east of BANDOENG. There has been no report of the progress of the third invading force which landed in the northwest part of BANTAM Province (5).

No official information has been received as to the losses inflicted on the Japanese transports during the past few days. One transport was sunk near BAWEAN ISLAND (6) on the 27th by U.S. dive bombers. The press states that damage was inflicted on two enemy cruisers, in addition to the losses reported yesterday.

Melanesia. Enemy bombers raided PORT MORESBY (7) on the 28th, destroying three R.A.A.F. planes on the ground. GASMATA (8) was attacked by the R.A.A.F.

The Japanese aircraft carrier HOSHO has been engaged in transporting planes from the Japanese MANDATES to NEW BRITAIN.

West Coast. The Standard Oil Tanker W. H. BERG was unsuccessfully shelled by an enemy submarine 60 miles southwest of SAN FRANCISCO.

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2: ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A. U.S. destroyer reports that an enemy submarine was attacked and sunk near AMERICAN SHOALS LIGHT (off KEY WEST). An American tanker had been sunk by a submarine at this locality about 12 hours previously. Search was continued for a second submarine believed to be in the vicinity.

After the SS LENOX enroute from SURINAM to TRINIDAD had been torpedoed and was sinking rapidly, the attacking submarine surfaced close aboard, gave the course to the nearest land and inquired as to the needs of the survivors. Movies were taken of the scene. The submarine was painted gray black and carried the number ZO 19. It looked new and clean. The crew appeared young, clean shaven and tanned, and wore blue shorts with yellow belts. The spokesman's English was good.

3. MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Libya. The abatement of recent sandstorms resulted in a resumption of Axis air and ground patrol activity, 27 Feb.

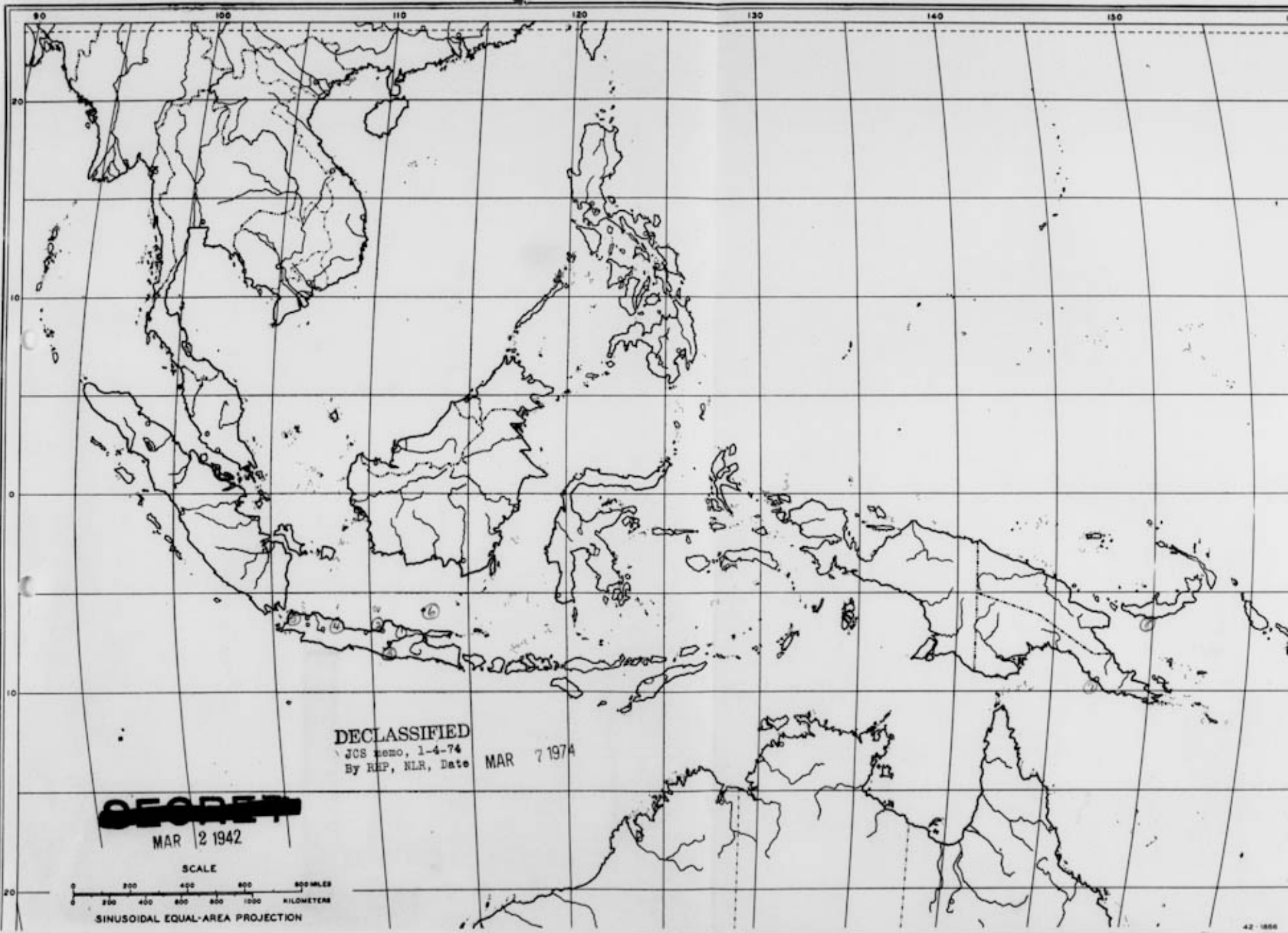
4. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Press reports state that rain and thaw have turned the southern front into a quagmire.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 81

Copy 1 of 29.

8:00 A.M.

1 March 1942.

Distribution

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| 5. Deputy Chief of Staff | 19. Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics |
| 6. Deputy Chief of Staff for Air | 20. Asst. C.O.S. Cominch (Plans) |
| 7-9. Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D. | 21. Commandant, U.S.M.C. |
| 10. Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 | 22. Director, Naval Intelligence |
| 11. A.C. of S., A-2, Army Air Forces | 23. Head, Foreign Branch, O.N.I. |
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| 13. Secretary, Joint Board | 26. Coordinator of Information |
| 14. Secretariat, U.S.J.C.S.C. | 27. Mr. Harry Hopkins |
| 15. British Joint Staff Mission | 28-29. J.I.C. File |

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 7 1974

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THE JOINT BOARD
Joint Intelligence Committee
Washington

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from a competent military or naval source actually present in the area under discussion.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

India. Subhasa Bose, former President of the All-Indian Congress, is reported to be in JAPAN. He is quoted as saying that the present war in ASIA gives INDIA a great chance to throw off British domination. J.I.C. Comment: Bose is the Axis Indian satellite and has lived in exile in ITALY for sometime. His presence in JAPAN, while unconfirmed, is of great political significance.

Burma. Despite heavy Japanese losses suffered during the British withdrawal across the SITTANG RIVER, by 27 Feb., an unknown number of enemy troops had crossed that river and were on the RANGOON-MANDALAY railroad and road at PYINBON, 16 miles north of PEGU (1). Strong hostile forces from the SITTANG VILLAGE area (east of PEGU) were reported gathering at MYITKYO, 15 miles to the north. Forward elements of Chinese units reached TOUNGOO (2) on the 27th. J.I.C. Comment: The foregoing from LONDON is the first official information from BURMA in several days. The concentration of forces at MYITKYO indicates that the enemy was reinforcing his units which cut, at PYINBON, the central railroad communications between RANGOON and MANDALAY. The arrival of Chinese troops at TOUNGOO, the southernmost point they have yet reached, is somewhat encouraging, but is offset by two things, also reported by LONDON: (a) Native Burmese troops have deserted in rather large numbers, taking their arms with them, (b) as of 27 Feb. losses had reduced one Indian division to approximately one-third of its full strength.

Netherlands East Indies. A major naval action took place near BAWEAN ISLAND (3), north of SOERABAJA, during the afternoon and evening of the 27th, when an enemy force of 40 transports, accompanied by 5 cruisers and 20 destroyers, was contacted by a United Nations' naval force of 5 cruisers and 10 destroyers. The enemy mission was to land troops from the transports on the north coast of JAVA. In the ensuing engagement their covering force of five cruisers and nine destroyers engaged our striking force and succeeded in preventing the latter from reaching the transports. It is reported that the enemy lost at least one cruiser (MOGAMI Class) and three destroyers. Our losses were two Dutch cruisers and three destroyers (two British and one Dutch). One British cruiser was badly damaged and one U.S. cruiser sustained minor damage. The landing was not effected and the hostile transports were last seen retiring to the north.

During the period 13 - 26 Feb. U.S. submarines sank two enemy transports, two auxiliaries, and one large vessel of unknown type in the N.E.I. area.

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Air activity over JAVA was on a major scale throughout the 28th. TANDJONG PRIOK (port of BATAVIA (4)) was twice raided with little damage. Five hostile bombers were shot down. Enemy aircraft approaching SOERABAJA were driven off by antiaircraft fire.

The U.S.S. LANGLEY was sunk by Japanese aircraft in waters south of JAVA, and Japanese planes are reported to be active as far south as CHRISTMAS ISLAND (5).

The press reports a Japanese landing in the northwest part of the province of BANTAM in the Bay of INRAMAJU (6). The same source stated that REMBANG, north central coast of JAVA, was also being subjected to an enemy landing attack, and that our aircraft attacked two other landing fleets last night.

Melanesia. On 28 Feb. the R.A.A.F. successfully attacked RABAUL, starting fires visible for 50 miles.

Japanese Mandates. There is evidence that KWAJALEIN is being rehabilitated as a base. Construction engineers have recently arrived at that place and materials are expected to arrive in the next few days.

Wake Island. The TOKYO press announced on the 28th that U.S. naval forces attacked WAKE on the morning of 24 Feb. The U.S. forces were listed as one carrier, two cruisers, and six destroyers. The report states that shore defense guns scored one hit on a cruiser and one hit on a destroyer and that Japanese naval aircraft scored one hit on a cruiser. It is claimed that five U.S. planes were shot down. The Japanese are said to have lost one patrol vessel and to have suffered considerable damage to military facilities and a few personnel casualties.

2, ATLANTIC THEATER

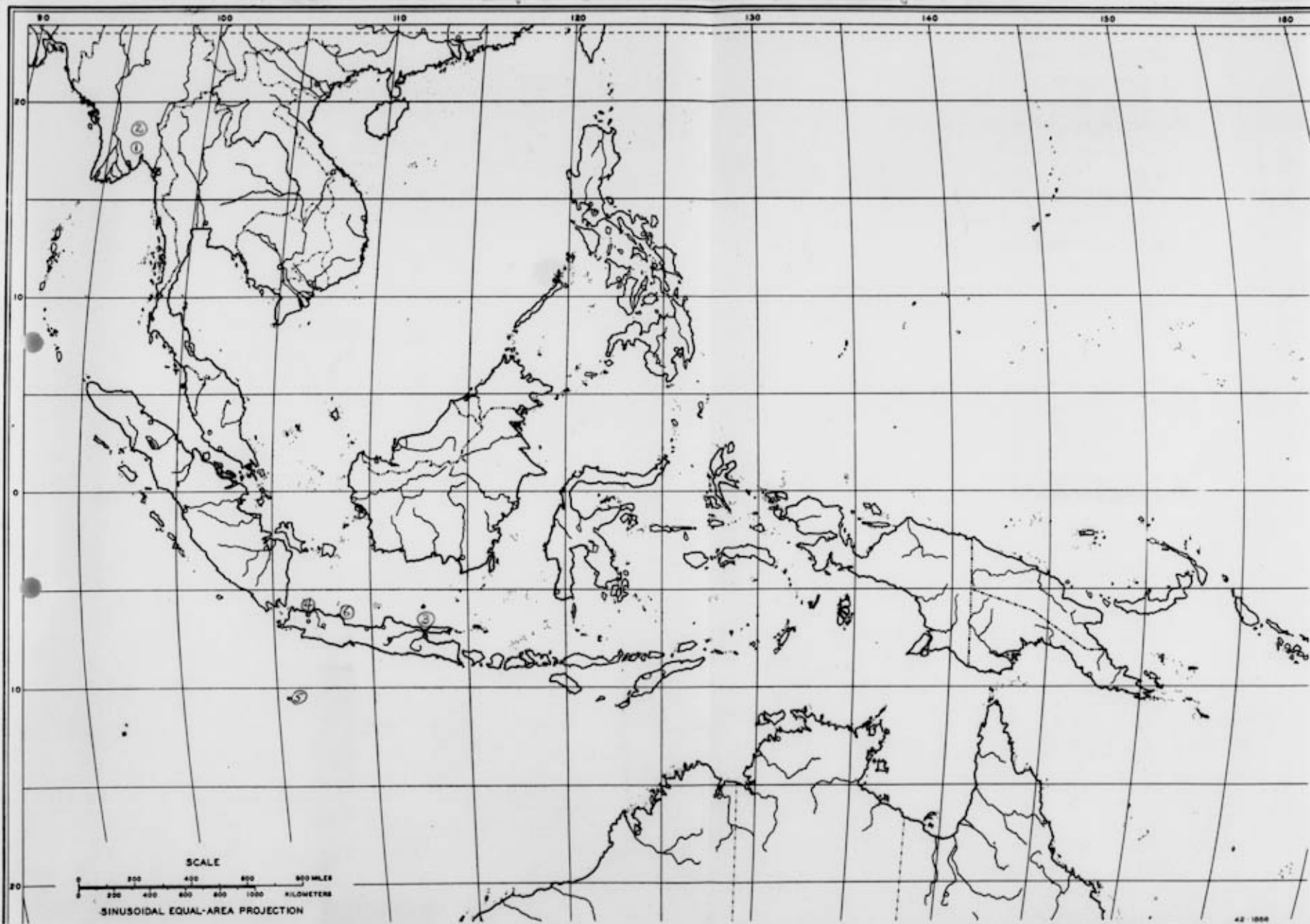
The U.S.S. JACOB JONES (old destroyer) was torpedoed and sunk off CAPE MAY, N.J. Eleven survivors have landed.

3. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

BERLIN reports strong Russian attacks in the CRIMEA. J.I.C. Comment: Continued Russian reinforcement in that area was reported in yesterday's Summary

A. Sidney Buford III
A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
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