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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

JUNE

DECLASSIFIED
JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 202 Copy 1 of 60

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

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese are reported to be enlarging existing air fields at AMBON and building new ones. It is estimated that about 25 planes, mostly fighters and bombers, are now operating from this base.

A large concentration of enemy planes is believed to be stationed at present in the CELEBES as some 170 planes (90 fighters, 50 bombers, 30 seaplanes and flying boats) are estimated to be in this area. The majority of these planes are believed to be at KENDARI, (S.E. CELEBES) which is also a naval operating base.

Timor. Japanese reinforcements are said to be arriving at DILLI, PORTUGUESE TIMOR. New billets for these forces are being prepared at LIQUICA (15 miles from DILLI).

Melanesia. Aerial photography of the LAE airdrome on 26 June revealed 43 enemy fighters on the field and also that the runways had been improved.

Recent reports indicate that the bulk of Japanese air strength in MELANESIA is in the NEW BRITAIN area and comprises about 102 planes (24 fighters, 44 bombers and 34 seaplanes and flying boats). The airfields in NEW GUINEA are being used as advanced bases for fighters only, with the apparent mission of intercepting Allied bombers operating in MELANESIA and escorting enemy bombers on their raids on PORT MORESBY and NORTHEAST AUSTRALIA. The fighter bases in NEW GUINEA are utilized for rendezvous and escort of attacking enemy bombers from NEW BRITAIN airfields.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The estimated positions of enemy submarines in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater from the longitude of the AZORES westward were as follows as of 29 June: eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND, 6 on passage (5 westbound and 1 eastbound); eastward of NOVA SCOTIA, 9 (1 on station near the coast, 4 south of NEWFOUNDLAND westbound, and 4 to the eastward eastbound); near the coast between CAPE SABLE and WILMINGTON, S. C., 5; off shore to the eastward of that area, 15 (4 on station from the longitude of BERMUDA westward, 5 on passage westbound, and 6 on passage eastbound); off MIAMI, 1; in the GULF OF MEXICO, 2; in the CARIBBEAN Area 5; northeastward of the CARIBBEAN Area, 4; total accounted for above, 47. No submarines are reported south of the latitude of TRINIDAD.

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3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Murmansk. The German raids on MURMANSK 27 and 28 June (Summary No. 201) resulted in further serious damage to the city. During those two days MURMANSK was subjected to 16 bombing attacks with high explosives and incendiaries.

Kursk. J.I.C. Comment: There is little information on the situation in this sector. The Russian communique claims the repulse of a large number of enemy tank attacks. The German communiqués have as yet made no mention of this new fighting.

Sebastopol. The Germans claim new advances against the fortified positions southeast of the city; the Russians admit some enemy advances and state that the fighting has reached a critical stage. (cf. Summary No. 197).

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The latest official report describes action through the 27th only. At that time Rommel's main body was in the SIDI HANSA-MINQUAR Area (20 miles south of MATRUH) and the British were withdrawing from the MATRUH position, with infantry opposing directly the enemy's advance while mobile forces attacked his southern flank farther west. The situation was "fluid" and Rommel's general progress eastward remained unchecked.

J.I.C. Comment: If the withdrawal from MATRUH began on 27 June, it is possible that considerable forces escaped encirclement there. It is apparent, however, that at this stage the British lack sufficient tank and artillery strength to stop Rommel's advance. Reinforcements are arriving and it is probable that a stand will be attempted near EL ALAMEIN (110 miles east of MATRUH and 60 miles southwest of ALEXANDRIA).

H. Livingston Hartley
H. LIVINGSTON HARTLEY
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
Deputy Secy., J.I.S.C.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma. It is reported from INDIA that Moslem vigilantes now control the coastal area in the vicinity of the INDIA-BURMA border. The Moslems are said to be offering organized resistance to the penetration of armed bands of Thakins (Burmese Nationalists cooperating with the Japanese) and to have driven them from BUTHIDAUNG (50 miles northwest of AKYAB). Continued Moslem resistance to Thakin or Japanese penetration is being encouraged.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Allied planes attacked SALAMAUA and LAE on the 27 th. Results are unknown as poor visibility hindered observation.

Central Pacific On June 27 U.S. army bombers made an attack on Wake. Some AA fire was encountered when still three miles offshore. During the attack this fire, although heavy, was inaccurate. Nearly all the bombs dropped struck the aerodrome or adjoining facilities. Many planes which were poorly dispersed were hit. About three Japanese planes succeeded in taking off and fired on our bombers at long range some 30 miles at sea on the return trip.

Aleutians. U.S. Army bombers attacked KISKA on 27 June.

The TOKYO radio on 25 June, in a commentary addressed to the Americas in Japanese, claimed that additional ALEUTIAN ISLANDS had been occupied by Japanese forces. Although no details were given, it was intimated that these seizures were incidental to "mopping up" in areas adjacent to ATTU and KISKA. The Japanese have renamed KISKA "NARUMAKI" and ATTU "ATSUTA." "NARUMAKI" refers to "Thunder in June" while "ATSUTA" is the name of a Japanese shrine whose festival is in June.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A tanker not in convoy was torpedoed 10 miles east of DIAMOND SHOALS during daylight on 28 June. No substantial changes have occurred in the estimated disposition of enemy submarines.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Murmansk. MURMANSK was bombed on 27 and 28 June. The extent of damage is not clear, but the port is still considered usable. German aircraft had dropped leaflets threatening complete destruction by 25 June.

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Air Operations. BREMEN was again attacked the night of 27/28 June, but on a much smaller scale than on 25/26 June. Of the 186 aircraft dispatched, 144 were sent against BREMEN and 12 against airdromes. Twelve planes are missing. Preliminary reports indicate that heavy cloud was encountered over BREMEN but fires were seen, including some large ones.

Russian Front. The Russian midnight communique announced that German troops in the KURSK sector took up the offensive on 28 June. Elsewhere along the Russian front there appears to be no appreciable change. J.I.C. Comment: Troop movements in the KURSK area during the first part of June suggested that the Germans were probably preparing an early offensive in that sector (Summary No. 183).

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. In the evening of 26 June the enemy closed on the MATRUH position from the coast to the escarpment some 15 miles to the south. In the center, 100 German tanks passed through the minefields at dusk. Forty-five Italian tanks reached the vicinity of SIDI HAMZA (23 miles south of MATRUH). During 27 June German tanks advanced on a wide front, turned southward, and reached a locality 30 miles southeast of MATRUH (and about 15 miles from the coast road). A ten-mile gap then separated the garrison of the MATRUH area from other British forces.

The latest British communique reports only heavy fighting southwest and southeast of MATRUH on 28 June. An Italian communique claims that Axis forces reached the coast road at a point 30 miles from MATRUH.

The latest Axis communique claim that MERSA MATRUH has fallen.

The presence of 7,000 motor transports indicates that Rommel is carrying his supplies with him.

H. Livingston Hartley
H. LIVINGSTON HARTLEY
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
Deputy Secy., J.I.S.C.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. PACIFIC AND PACIFIC OCEAN
JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Delaware. On the 24th, 18 enemy heavy bombers, escorted by 11 fighters, attacked BMT WARREN, but inflicted little damage. The fighters intercepted and six to ten of the enemy bombers were hit. One of our fighters was lost, two damaged.

DAILY SUMMARY

Allied bombers attacked BMT WARREN on the 24th and 25th. Results were similar. The possibility that our side may be enemy target near BMT. One of our bombers is missing.

There are strong indications of increased enemy activity in the NEW BRITAIN-NEW IRALAN-GERMAN area, especially in the form of expanding ground installations and airfields and land-based operations. For some time past shipping has been very busy in movement of normal supplies. This is probably for the purpose of increasing ground positions and for the movement of forces to the area.

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Time: The Japanese Commission Report No. 1000 has been supplied. LIAISON (CIRCUIT) Division, J.I.C. reports BMTI has been captured at a possible base for enemy operations. (Reference: J.I.C. Summary No. 181).

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

Albatross. Seaside operations continue. Japanese activity in the area appears to have declined during the period 18-21 June.

On 26 June Japanese heavy bombers were again observed by our heavy bombers.

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2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarine. The number of submarines off the coast between the BMT and BMTI was estimated at 27 June to have increased to eight, while the number in the BMTI area was estimated to have decreased to five. Two submarines were estimated to be in the GULF OF MEXICO, one off BMTI and one off TEXAS. There appears to have been no other substantial changes in the disposition of enemy submarines. There is some incomplete information that it appears that the number of submarines off the coast may have increased to eight during the week ending 27 June.

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Surface ships. The number of surface ships off the coast between the BMT and BMTI was estimated at 27 June to have increased to eight, while the number in the BMTI area was estimated to have decreased to five.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. On the 26th, 18 enemy heavy bombers, escorted by 11 fighters, attacked PORT MORESBY, but inflicted little damage. Our fighters intercepted and six to ten of the enemy bombers were hit. Four of our fighters were lost, two damaged.

Allied bombers attacked SALAMUA and LAE on the 25th and 26th. Results are unknown. Two possible hits were made on an enemy cargo vessel near LAE. One of our bombers is missing.

There are strong indications of increased enemy activity in the NEW BRITAIN-NEW IRELAND-SOLOMON area, especially in the form of expanding ground installations and airfields for land-based aviation. For some time past shipping has been more than is necessary for normal supplies. This is probably for the purpose of consolidating present positions but may be the prelude to further aggressive action.

China. The Chinese communique reports that the Japanese have occupied LISHUI (CHEKIANG Province). J.I.C. Comment: LISHUI has been mentioned as a possible base for bombing attacks on the Japanese mainland. (cf. Summary No. 163).

Aleutians. Despite occasional U.S. bombing attacks, the Japanese appear to have doubled their ground facilities at KISKA in the period 18-27 June.

On 26 June Japanese installations at KISKA were again attacked by our heavy bombers. Because of the fog results are uncertain.

It is estimated that the enemy has the following units in the vicinity of KISKA: one heavy cruiser; three destroyers; and one tender-based seaplane detachment.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The number of submarines off the coast between NEW YORK and MIAMI was estimated as of 27 June to have increased to eight, while the number in the CARIBBEAN Area was estimated to have decreased to four. Two submarines were estimated to be in the GULF OF MEXICO, one off PENSACOLA and one off TUXPAN. There appear to have been no other substantial changes in the disposition of enemy submarines. From somewhat incomplete information it appears that the last mentioned submarine sank or damaged by gunfire two cargo vessels in TUXPAN Harbor and possibly torpedoed two others off the coast. One vessel in a coastal convoy was torpedoed but not sunk off CAPE LOOKOUT during a daylight attack on 27 June.

German Ships. Air reconnaissance on 27 June showed the battleship TIRPITZ and the heavy cruiser HIPPER in their usual berths in TRONDHEIM

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FIORD. Four destroyers were also in the Fiord. Air reconnaissance on 23 June showed the heavy cruiser PRINZ EUGEN in drydock at KIEL with repairs apparently in progress.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Nearly 1200 tons of high explosive and incendiaries were dropped on BREMEN during the raid 25/26 June (Summary No. 199). Photographs taken on the 26th showed that several large industrial buildings, including large warehouses in the docks area and a large erecting shop at the Foche Wulfe airdrome, were either destroyed or severely damaged.

Russian Front. No substantial change in the situation. On the MOSCOW front an unusual rainy period has rendered roads west of MOZHAISK impassable to motor vehicles in most places.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica-Egypt. There are no indications that any large scale attack has yet developed against British defended positions. As of the 26th the enemy main bodies were moving in three columns along a front between the coast road and BIR KANAYIS (southwest of MATRUH). By nightfall they were reported to have reached the general line of SIWA-MATRUH track. British armored cars and motorized columns were delaying the Axis advance on the southern flank.

The preparation of advance air fields for close support planes, and the desire to strengthen the supply position and to have the use of every possible tank may account for the present slowness of the Axis advance.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD III
Captain, F.A.
Secretary, J.I.S.C.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. AIR AND SEA TARGETS

Philippines JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE
On 25 June 1942, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor.

Timor On 25 June 1942, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor. Large fires observed.

DAILY SUMMARY

Philippines Allied bombers attacked enemy installations at Leyte and Iloilo on 25 June causing hits in the target areas.

Timor A large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor. Large fires observed.

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According to reports received from the Philippines, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor.

8:00 A.M., 27 June, 1942.

Philippines On 27 June 1942, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor. Large fires observed.

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Philippines On 27 June 1942, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor. Large fires observed.

2. AIR AND SEA TARGETS

Philippines On 27 June 1942, a large force of Japanese aircraft was observed in the harbor. Large fires observed.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands East Indies. Allied air reconnaissance over KENDARI, CELEBES, revealed 70 Japanese planes at the airfield and six transports in the harbor.

Timor. On 25 June Allied bombers made three night attacks on the airdrome at DILLI. Hits were scored on buildings at the airfield, and large fires observed.

Melanesia. Allied bombers attacked enemy installations at LAE and SALAWATI on 25 June scoring hits in the target area.

PORT MORESBY was attacked on the 25th by 28 to 30 enemy fighters which were intercepted by our fighters. Some damage was sustained by planes on both sides but none were shot down.

Australia. Several small Japanese submarines were reported on 25 June to be operating off the east coast of Australia.

According to press reports the survivors of two Allied vessels which were torpedoed by enemy submarines have landed in an Australian port.

Far Eastern Waters. One of our submarines operating off the waters of INDO-CHINA on 28 May is reported to have sunk an enemy light cruiser similar to the YUBARI class but with slightly different characteristics. It is possible that this cruiser may have been a ship of the KATORI class or possibly a new vessel on which information is lacking. In addition the same submarine sank a freighter of 7000 tons.

Alaska. Enemy submarines continue to be sighted in the N.E. PACIFIC and Alaskan waters.

There have been indications of enemy planes operating in the vicinity of DUTCH HARBOR, but no attacks have occurred.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The master of a U.S. cargo ship had reported the almost certain destruction of a U-boat by gunfire. The submarine surfaced close aboard, apparently unaware of the presence of the merchantman. After the first shot missed a second shot fired at point blank range of 200 feet hit the submarine at the waterline forward of the conning tower as it was attempting to submerge. The report further states that the U-boat turned over sideways as it went down.

A U.S. destroyer conducted a deliberate attack on a submerged U-boat with a reasonable certainty of success.

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3. EUROPEAN THEATR

Air Operations. During the night of 25/26 June, the British dispatched 1115 aircraft (including 312 heavies). Of these, 1007 were sent against BREMEN and 108 against airdromes. Thick cloud prevailed over BREMEN and the majority of the planes bombed the estimated position of the town. Fifty-four planes are missing.

Crimea. The SEBASTOPOL situation remains critical.

Ukraine. After claiming the capture of IZYUM (southeast of KHARKOV), the Germans announced that their drive southeast of KHARKOV had achieved its purpose of straightening the line and may be considered as concluded. J.I.C. Comment: The widening and extension of the German bridgehead over the DONETS suggests rather strongly that the Germans are preparing this sector as one of the major jumping-off points in their anticipated offensive.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica-Egypt. Axis forces are in contact with the British position about fifteen miles west of NERSA MATRUH, but, at last report, no attack had developed.

On 24/25 June ninety bombers attacked the port of BENGHAZI, and on 25/26 June seven bombers attacked the port of TOBRUK. No shipping was found at the latter place. Five enemy vessels were observed lying offshore near CAPE AZZAZ (16 miles north of BARDIA).

Unconfirmed reports state that Axis convoys are en route from TARANTO and BRINDISI to TOBRUK and BARDIA and that a direct air-borne and sea-borne attack on ALEXANDRIA from CRETE is impending.

H. Livingston Hartley
H. LIVINGSTON HARTLEY
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
Deputy Secy., J.I.S.C.

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1. HUMAN THREATS

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Dallas Group
recently reported:

Indications of a possible British agent who was active in the area of the Atlantic, but otherwise unidentifiable. (Ref. Summary No. 177). The agent was possibly active in the area of the Atlantic.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. NAVY AND NAVAL THREATS

U.S. Navy vessels attacked by German aircraft on 26 June 1942. The attack was reported by the Navy Department. The attack was reported by the Navy Department.

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

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ATLANTIC THREATS

Summary: U.S. Navy vessels attacked by German aircraft on 26 June 1942. The attack was reported by the Navy Department. The attack was reported by the Navy Department.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Indian Ocean. Enemy submarine activity in the INDIAN OCEAN has recently increased.

India-Burma. On 23 June British planes encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire over KALEWA, but observed no movement at HOMALIN or THAUNGDU (cf. Summary No. 197). Air observation indicates that HOMALIN was practically burnt out.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. U.S. heavy bombers attacked VUNAKANAU airdrome at RABAU, securing direct hits on the runway and dispersal areas. Intense fires were visible for 60 miles. Airplanes suffered no losses.

The Japanese were observed burning the grass plains on GUADALCANAL ISLAND, presumably in order to prepare them for airdromes.

Two enemy steel landing barges mounting machine guns were observed patrolling the sea south of FLORIDA ISLAND.

Aleutians. No new developments have been noted.

Aerial photographs taken over KISKA 18-19 June indicated that no docking facilities have been built, and showed no evidence of a landing field. There were, however, extensive earthworks and many paths, suggesting activities over the whole island. It is believed that the Japanese have planned to use KISKA only as a seaplane base.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The estimated positions of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (from the longitude of the AZORES westward) were as follows as of 26 June: Eastward and southeastward of NEWFOUNDLAND, 7 (all westbound, of which 5 were in the western part of the area); CAPE RACE to NANTUCKET 14 in the western part of area; NANTUCKET to MIAMI, 4 in the western part of area; FLORIDA STRAITS, 1; GULF OF MEXICO, 2; CARIBBEAN AREA, 5; NORTHERN BRAZIL, 3; well off shore in latitudes between CAPE SABLE and PUERTO RICO, 12 mostly on passage eastbound or westbound; total accounted for above, 48.

Air reconnaissance of the area near the AMAZON DELTA in which two submarines were reported aground (Summary No. 197) disclosed no evidence of the submarines.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATR

Shipments between Europe and Japan. It is believed that shipments between Axis-controlled areas in EUROPE and the FAR EAST are more likely to be made by the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE route than by the CAPE HORN route (cf. Summary No. 189).

Crimea. No reported change in the SEBASTOPOL fighting.

Ukraine. The Russians have acknowledged the loss of KUPIYANSK, 60 miles southeast of KHARKOV and 40 miles northeast of IZYUM.
J.I.C. Comment: Official information is not yet available on the German drive which has resulted in the capture of KUPIYANSK. The German communique of yesterday announced the launching, 22 June, of a new offensive in the KHARKOV sector.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATR

Cirenaica-Egypt. Latest press reports indicate that fighting is in progress between SIDI BARRANI and MERSA MATRUH.

Latest official reports state that on the 23d an enemy force including tanks and three to four thousand motor transport formed west of the frontier in the OMAR-SCHEFERSEN area. On the 24th this force moved generally eastward with small bodies turning northeastward toward SIDI BARRANI. At nightfall continuance of the eastward advance was indicated. British covering forces withdrew successfully from the frontier position. Most British forward supply dumps had already been evacuated. Demolitions are reported to have been effective and complete.

J.I.C. Comment: British withdrawal from the frontier and concentration to defend at MERSA MATRUH appears to have begun immediately upon the fall of TOBRUK. While the frontier is only 75 miles southeast of the Axis base at TOBRUK, MERSA MATRUH is 200 miles east of TOBRUK (and 160 miles west of ALEXANDRIA). Thus Rommel's supply difficulties are increased, while the British are enabled to effect a greater concentration of strength.

H. Livingston Hartley
H. LIVINGSTON HARTLEY
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
Deputy Sec'y., J.I.S.C.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India - Burma. It is reported that a substantial body of Japanese troops left the HOMALIN area on 3-4 June by way of the river UYU for INDAW and MANDALAY. Although the remainder of the troops in this area were expected to move down the CHINDWIN by 9 June, a small force was reported still in HOMALIN on 16 June.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Activity on 23 June was confined to Allied aerial reconnaissance missions.

China. The press reports that AVG fighters, converted into bombers, raided HANKOW on 23 June.

According to the press, Chinese sources express concern over the new Japanese drive aimed at capture of the airfield at LISHUI.

It is becoming evermore apparent that the Chinese are convinced JAPAN intends to launch an attack on SIBERIA during the summer.

Alaska. U.S. Naval patrol planes bombed KISKA on 22 June. Results are unknown because poor visibility hindered observation.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. An unescorted cargo vessel was torpedoed in the vicinity of CAPE HATTERAS before daylight on 24 June, and two cargo vessels in a coastal convoy were torpedoed in the same vicinity that evening before dark. The attacking submarine may have been damaged by a subsequent depth charge attack by a patrol vessel. A tug was blown up off CAPE MAY, presumably by a mine laid by a submarine.

Brazilian naval sources report two submarines aground about 30 miles east of the AMAZON DELTA.

Twelve enemy submarines, estimated as of 24 June to be in a comparatively small area to the southwestward of NOVA SCOTIA, constitute much the heaviest concentration of such vessels in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater. A total of 47 enemy submarines was believed to be west of the AZORES.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During the British raid on EMDEN, 22/23 June (Summary No. 195), 195 aircraft dropped 130 tons of H.E. and 262 tons of incendiaries. Many large fires were observed in the southern and western parts of the city and in the docks area.

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Russian Front. On 19 June Axis forces were within $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of SEBASTOPOL on the south and still advancing. German reserves were continuing to arrive on the 21st and the Russian garrison was then nearing exhaustion. It is estimated that the Germans have been making 700 to 1000 heavy bombing sorties against the city daily. J.I.C. Comment: The foregoing is the latest official information on the SEBASTOPOL fighting. The fall of the city now appears to be a matter of days only.

In the KHARKOV area, the German bridgehead on the DONETS is reported to extend over an area 30 miles wide and 20 miles deep.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica - Egypt. The Littorio (Armored) Division, formerly located in TRIPOLITANIA, has been identified in the frontier area. Axis effective tank strength is now estimated as 370 (German, 200; Ariete Division, 70; Littorio Division, 100). Escaped prisoners say that the Germans are repairing ten damaged tanks a day. At that rate Rommel can bring his four armored divisions to full strength (180 per German division, 160 per Italian division, total 680) by the end of July.

Italian Ships. Air reconnaissance of TARANTO on 17 June showed two LITTORIO class battleships, three CAVOUR class battleships, the heavy cruiser GORIZIA, and two light cruisers. The photographs did not indicate that any damage had been done to these vessels. Previous reports from naval sources had indicated the belief that the two LITTORIO class battleships had each received two or three bomb hits and one of them had received a torpedo hit during the air attack on 15 June.

Mozambique Channel. J.I.C. Comment: Frequent sinkings of Allied merchantmen continue in this passage on the supply route to the MIDDLE EAST.

A. Sidney Hubord III
A. SIDNEY HUBORD, III
Captain, F. A.
Secretary, J.I.S.C.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

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ANNEX

Summary No. 197

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE

1. Within reasonable limits estimates of Japanese aircraft production and estimates of current first-line strength can be tested by reference to known combat losses. For the five months ending April 30, 1942, the various Pacific Commands reported 1,310 Japanese aircraft losses in combat, including 233 planes destroyed by the A.V.G., as follows:

December, 1941 - 309	January, 1942 - 380	February, 1942 - 271
March, 1942 - 182	April, 1942 - 168	TOTAL - 1,310

2. R.A.F. experience has provided a basis for determining the approximate relationship between known losses in combat and other types of losses. The Japanese Air Force has, of course, operated under different conditions than the R.A.F. Nevertheless, making rough adjustments for differing conditions, a reasonable estimate of total Japanese tactical losses in aircraft can be calculated, as follows:

<u>Destroyed in Battle</u>	<u>Damaged in Battle</u>	<u>Destroyed in Non-Combat Operations</u>	<u>Damaged in Non-Combat Operations</u>
1,310 @1:1	1,310 @ 2:1	655 @1:1	655
Total Destroyed:	1,965	Total Damaged:	1,965

Under European conditions 70% of damaged planes are repaired. The dispersion of plane operations in the Pacific, however, and the uncertain character of communications, make it unlikely that more than 50% of damaged Japanese planes will be repaired. Total tactical losses thus average 589 per month.

3. Current aircraft output, however, must not only meet tactical losses, but must also supply planes for both elementary and advanced pilot training. European experience indicates that, for an air force actively engaged, the number of elementary trainers necessary to maintain pilot strength must equal about one-third the number of combat planes produced; and, in addition, as many as 30% of the combat planes produced must be allocated to advanced training.

It follows, therefore, that if Japanese production was sufficient to meet all losses over the five month period, average tactical losses of 589 would represent only 70% of total monthly output of combat types. This would indicate a total production of combat types of 841, of which 252 would be allocated for advanced training. The number of training planes required, under these circumstances, would have been one-third of 841, or 280.

4. Assuming, in the absence of direct information, that Japanese transport types, like German, constitute 5% of total production, 59 transports per month would be produced, if Japanese production fully covered all losses.

5. To cover all tactical, training, and combat losses suffered through April, monthly total production would thus have had to consist of the following:

Combat types - for tactical use -	589	For advanced training -	252
Trainers -	280	Transports -	59 TOTAL
			- 1,180

At the reported rate of combat losses in April alone (168 planes, as against a five month average of 265) a monthly production of 758 planes would be required to maintain constant strength.

6. Japanese first line strength, at the outbreak of the present war, is estimated to have been 2,600 planes, with roughly 100% reserves, totalling approximately 5,200 combat planes.

7. Independent estimates of Japanese monthly production range from 200 to 1,300 per month. Of these the most authoritative center about a figure of 750, and this is the production level that seems most consistent with the known facts. At this rate, approximately 525 combat planes are produced each month (70% of 750), of which about 160 must be allotted to advanced training. Thus 365 combat planes would be available to meet the average monthly loss rate of 589 through April, and the net drain on reserves would be 1,120 for the five months.

8. Because of the dispersion of operations, and related difficulties, it is likely that the average period of repair is as much as four months, as opposed to two months under European conditions. Under this assumption some 400 reserve planes would be under repair; and the actual reserve of combat planes behind a first line establishment of 2,600 would have consisted of 1,080 planes, at the end of April. Perhaps half of these planes were in transit.

9. Japanese aircraft losses in May and June have probably been on a scale still further to reduce the reserve position of the Japanese Air Force.

10. In general, this series of calculations suggests two conclusions: (1) that Japanese air strength may have been weakened to a point where extensive new commitments will not be undertaken until reserves have been rebuilt or old commitments liquidated; and (2) that a scale of effort corresponding to a battle loss rate of at least 160 planes a month must be imposed on the Japanese if they are to be prevented from regaining strength; and a higher loss rate is required if the Japanese position is to be further weakened.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 196 Copy 1 of 60

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

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. There was no activity on 22 June in this area except Allied aerial reconnaissance missions.

China. According to Chinese sources the Japanese have halted their eastward drive along the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI Railroad and have withdrawn considerable forces from the CHEKIANG front to HANGCHOW. The concentration of troops in CHEKIANG is thought to have left many areas dangerously weak and the Japanese may now be content to hold the important airfields they have captured.

Alaska. No new activity by Japanese forces has been noted, suggesting that the striking force probably has retired temporarily to the westward. Submarines apparently remain in the Northeast PACIFIC.

Dense fog and rain in the Western Aleutian area have handicapped our air attacks on KISKA.

The ship sighted in KISKA HARBOR in a sinking condition is now established by air photography to have been a transport, not a cruiser as originally reported (Summary No. 192).

West Coast. The British merchant vessel which was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on 20 June 75 miles SSW of CAPE FLATTERY, WASHINGTON (Summary No. 193) has reached port safely.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The heaviest concentration of enemy submarines is now believed to be in the area between CAPE RACE and CAPE COD. Only one attack against a convoy in the northwestern part of the ATLANTIC Theater has recently been reported. No losses were sustained in that attack, nor was any damage apparently done to the attacking submarines.

German Ships. The whereabouts of the light cruisers LEIPSIG and EMDEN, last located at SWINEMUNDE on 4 June, are now unknown. No indications of their movement to the Norwegian coast have been reported. It is probable that the battleship TIRPITZ is still in TRONDHEIM FIORD, though no positive information concerning her whereabouts has been reported for the past 10 days.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 22/23 June, British planes attacked EMDEN for the third time in four days. Of the 246 aircraft dispatched, 227 were sent against EMDEN and 17 against airdromes. Preliminary reports indicate that the majority attacked EMDEN in good weather and that many fires were started.

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Russian Front. The Russian situation at SEBASTOPOL seems to be worse. The north shore of SEVERNAIA BAY (the BLACK SEA Fleet anchorage north of the city) is under German control, and the Germans are reported advancing on the east side of the city, although they still have much difficult terrain to traverse.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica-Egypt. By the night of 22 June the enemy was in considerable force in the BARDIA-CAPUZZO area and in contact with the British positions near SOLLUM. British mobile columns still active west of the frontier are being attacked by bombers and artillery.

Axis effective tank strength is now estimated as approximately 200 (a 2 to 1 superiority), and possession of the battlefield will permit considerable local replacement of losses.

J.I.C. Comment: The moment seems opportune for Rommel to exploit his success by further offensive operations. Logistical difficulties, which checked his advance in February, may impose some delay, but cannot be as serious as they were then. At the outset of the present campaign Rommel had accumulated in forward areas supplies estimated to be sufficient for thirty days of major operations (ending 26 June). Meanwhile, the port of BENGHAZI has been in virtually unhindered operation and his line of supply therefrom is much shorter than that which he had to maintain in February (cf. Summary No. 184). Apart from any booty acquired at TOBRUK, the opening of that port will also facilitate replenishment of supplies.

On the night of 21/22 June, U.S. bombers dropped 13 tons of explosives on the port of BENGHAZI, starting large fires.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
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1. PACIFIC AND PACIFIC THEATER

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Understands that Japanese forces in the EAST ISLANDS are being drastically strengthened.

DAILY SUMMARY

Solomon Islands. Of particular significance is the report of an enemy air reconnaissance of OCEAN ISLAND. This indicates a renewed interest in the GILBERT Group. It shows the need for activity in this area since the engagement in the OCEAN area in early May.

Japanese Navy. Recent intelligence reports that the Japanese aircraft carrier YAMATO is in the area. Formerly the submarine tender YAMAGUCHI is also in the area. A sister ship of the YAMAGUCHI, the YAMAGUCHI, was also seen reported to be in the area.

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

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The first air attack... All three carriers except the YAMATO were struck and were set on burning... The YAMATO thereafter attempted to separate herself from the striking force with the destroyer YAMAGUCHI, but at 1:00 p.m. she was again attacked and hit by five bombs, but no casualties. She caught fire and sank about 0900. 5 a.m.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands East Indies. Recent reports of troop movements in CHINA and INDO-CHINA make it apparent that Japanese forces in the EAST INDIES are being drastically skeletonized.

Melanesia. Allied aerial activity on 21 June was confined to reconnaissance missions. There was no enemy aerial activity.

Gilbert Islands. Of possible significance is the report of an enemy air reconnaissance of OCEAN ISLAND. This indicates a revived interest in the GILBERT Group as there has been no activity in this area since the engagement in the CORAL SEA in early May.

Japanese Navy. Recent information reveals that the Japanese aircraft carrier sunk in the CORAL SEA engagement was the SHOHO, formerly the submarine tender TSURUGISAKI. It has recently been erroneously referred to as the RYUKAKU. A sister ship of the TSURUGISAKI, the TAKASAKI, has also been converted to an aircraft carrier and re-named the ZUIHO.

Central Pacific. According to information from survivors, the Japanese striking force which attacked MIDWAY consisted of:

4 aircraft carriers	AKAGI, KAGA, SORYU, HIRYU
2 battleships	HARUNA and either KIRISHIMA or KONGO
2 heavy cruisers	TONE, CHIKUMA
1 light cruiser	NAGARA
10 destroyers	

The first air attack on this force took place about noon, 4 June. All three carriers except the HIRYU were struck and were last seen burning from direct hits. The HIRYU thereafter attempted to separate herself from the striking force with two destroyers as escorts, but at 1700, 4 June, she was again attacked and hit by five bombs, but no torpedoes. She caught fire and sank about 0900, 5 June.

The party of survivors stated that they were the last ones to abandon the HIRYU and that they had no knowledge whether any ships other than carriers were damaged nor whether the three remaining carriers sank.

Alaska. On 21 June a flight of U.S. Army bombers attacked enemy installations at KISKA. Results were not observed due to poor visibility.

Indications point to carrier-based radar control of Japanese planes in the Alaskan sector. On one occasion a Japanese plane approached and passed directly under a U.S. plane. Despite adverse weather conditions the hostile aircraft attacked two minutes later. The carrier was estimated to be thirty miles from the scene of the action.

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2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Four enemy submarines were estimated as of 22 June to be near the coast between LONG ISLAND and MIAMI. Otherwise no substantial changes appear to have occurred in the general disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

An Argentine cargo vessel was torpedoed about 115 miles southeast of NEW YORK at 0649 E.W.T. on 22 June.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During the raid on EMDEN, 20/20 June (Summary No. 194) 157 aircraft dropped about 325 tons of bombs, more than half of which were incendiaries. Cloud and haze somewhat obscured the objective, but fires were reported.

Russian Front. No substantial change.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. J.I.C. Comment: The latest information from LIBYA adds but little to the reports contained in Summary No. 194. Apparently no Axis attack has yet developed against British positions on the frontier, but there is still a considerable enemy armored force within 15 miles of SOLLUM, and British mobile columns operating near EL ADEM report that Axis opposition is becoming stiffer.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, F. A.
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Malacca, J.S. Army heavy bombers attacked the airbase at 10:00 on 20 June during the campaign and in July following the outbreak of Japanese air attacks and North American forces have been reported since 15 June and Allied air attacks on Japanese bases a definite possibility of Japanese air operations has been noted, indicating that Japanese air strength in Malacca has been weakened.

DAILY SUMMARY

For Eastern Region, 100 B-29 Superfortresses were reported to be based in the area, with 10,000 personnel and 10,000 tons of supplies. British submarines were reported to be in the area.

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

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked the airdrome at LAE on 20 June damaging the runways and probably destroying two bombers on the ground. No Japanese air attacks on PORT MORESBY and North Australian bases have been reported since 18 June. During recent U.S. and Allied air attacks on Japanese held bases a definite increase in Japanese air opposition has been noted, indicating that Japanese air strength in MELANESIA has been reinforced.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern waters torpedoed and sank 1 transport (13,000 tons) and 1 tanker (5,000 tons) and sank three small craft by gunfire.

A British submarine sank an 18,000 ton enemy ship in MALACCA STRAITS.

Alaska. Adverse weather conditions continue to hinder operations in this area.

West Coast. A submarine, presumably Japanese, was sighted on 21 June off the OREGON COAST just south of the mouth of the COLUMBIA RIVER. Seven shells from the submarine landed in the vicinity of FORT STEVENS, near ASTORIA, inflicting no damage.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. It is estimated that the number of enemy submarines in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater from the longitude of the AZORES westward had increased as of 21 June to 49. The largest number are still believed to be in the area between the latitudes of northern NEWFOUNDLAND and NEW YORK, and the next largest number in the area between the latitudes of JACKSONVILLE and BRITISH GUIANA.

Erratum. The number of Vichy French light cruisers which arrived at BIZERIA about 11 June should have been referred to in Summary No. 193 under "Vichy French Ships" as two instead of three.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Murmansk. MURMANSK was subjected to a heavy air raid on 18 June. Shipping was not damaged, but it is estimated that about one-third of the town has been destroyed, and work on the docks is reported almost to have ceased.

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Air Operations. About 310 tons of H.E. and incendiaries were dropped during the British raids on the night of 19/20 June (Summary No. 193), 250 tons on the EMDEN area and 60 on OSNABRUCK. On the 20th HAVRE was bombed, with 27 fighter squadrons furnishing escort and carrying out diversionary sweeps. That night 193 aircraft were dispatched, 185 of them against EMDEN and 5 against Dutch airdromes. Moderate weather prevailed and about 70% of the planes attacked EMDEN. Six British planes are missing.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: As the Russo-German war enters its second year, the anticipated all-out attack on RUSSIA has still failed to materialize. Only at SEBASTOPOL is the fighting on a major scale and there, to quote the Russian press, the "situation remains tense." German claims that they have captured the last coastal fort of SEBASTOPOL and are mopping up resistance on the tip of land north of the city, coupled with Russian admissions that a German wedge has been driven into the defenses and that Soviet troops have withdrawn to intermediary positions on one sector, would seem to indicate that a critical stage in the defense has been reached, with the advantage apparently on the side of the attackers.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. British forces were withdrawn from the ACROMA position on the 19th, on which date the enemy was digging in on a line EL ADEM - ACROMA, along the southwest sector of the TOBRUK perimeter. On the 20th, the Axis launched the attack from the EL GUBI area (7½ miles southeast of the perimeter defenses; 16 miles southeast of TOBRUK). The German 15th Armored Division moved northwest, penetrating the TOBRUK defense and reaching the point where the road from EL ADEM to TOBRUK joins the coast road. The Trieste Division was near the coast on the German right flank and the PAVIA and BRESCIA divisions on the left. That night the harbor area was entered and General Rommel's forces took the port.

BARDIA and the CAPUZZO line is now occupied by the 21st German armored division, the 90th light division, and the 288th Group, with the British holding the frontier line from SOLLUM southward.

J.I.C. Comment: Although British losses at TOBRUK in men, materiel, and supplies must have been substantial, there are, as yet, no clear figures. By capturing TOBRUK, Rommel has succeeded in greatly shortening his supply lines, and it may be expected that his follow-up will be pushed to the limit of his capacity.

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INDIAN THEATRE

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

India. The arrival of convoys from Ceylon and repatriation of troops have resulted in a general improvement in Indian morale.

Another source says to be waiting on uniform supplies to British soldiers, supplied by India in order to prevent the withdrawal of foreigners from India.

DAILY SUMMARY

THE EAST AND SOUTHWEST

China. About hundred parachutes and 200 Soviet troops, equipped by the Chinese and Soviets, are carrying on guerrilla warfare in southwest China.

Japan. No. 193 Copy 1 of 60
6:00 A.M., 21 June, 1942.

China. It is reported that the Japanese are withdrawing 10,000 soldiers from their present positions in the Hainan area, and that a total of 10,000 soldiers are being moved to the Hainan area.

It is stated that the Japanese are also withdrawing their machinery and equipment from the Hainan area. The Japanese are also withdrawing their machinery and equipment from the Hainan area.

Central Pacific. Three Japanese naval officers and 14 men were picked up from a lifeboat in the vicinity of KUREI, which had been sunk by the U.S. Navy.

Hanks. Three flights of U.S. Army bombers raided KUREI on 17 June. Four enemy naval units were observed in the harbor and two of these outside the harbor. A small boat containing a few temporary soldiers and tents was seen on the island. Details of the raid are available in the report received by the Army.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India. The arrival of convoys from ENGLAND and recent world events have resulted in a general improvement in Indian morale.

Congress circles seem to be making no uniform response to Gandhi's statements, exploited by Axis propaganda, concerning the withdrawal of foreigners from INDIA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. Four hundred Australian and 200 Dutch troops, assisted by Portuguese subjects and natives, are carrying on guerrilla warfare in Portuguese TIMOR.

Melanesia. On 19 June U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked the airdromes and waterfront areas at RABAUL. Hits were scored on the buildings at the airdrome and some planes, including heavy bombers, were probably damaged. A 10,000-ton merchant vessel in the harbor was hit by three bombs, and buildings and wharves along the waterfront area were damaged. Of the enemy fighters which attempted to intercept, one was shot down and three were possibly shot down.

China. It is reported that the Japanese are using about 110,000 soldiers in their present CENTRAL CHINA campaign, and have a total of about 120 planes at NANCHANG and HANGCHOW.

The Chinese have destroyed the airfields at KWANGFENG, YUSHAN, and HSUCHOW to prevent their being used by the Japanese.

It is claimed that the Japanese now occupying HONGKONG are home guards, unfit for active military service. Factories there have been stripped, and their machinery has been placed on the docks for transport to JAPAN but has not been moved because of shipping shortage.

Central Pacific. Three Japanese naval officers and 32 men who were picked up from a lifeboat in the vicinity of MIDWAY stated that they were survivors from the aircraft carrier, HIRYU, which had been sunk by bombs.

Alaska. Three flights of U.S. Army bombers raided KISKA ISLAND on 18 June. Four enemy naval units were observed in the harbor and two or three outside the harbor. A small camp consisting of a few temporary buildings and tents was seen on the island. Results of the raids are uncertain although one vessel received a direct hit. No carrier-based plane opposition was encountered by the Army bombers.

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West Coast. A Canadian radio station at POINT STEVAN (central western coast of VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.), was reported shelled by an enemy submarine.

A British merchant vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in an area 75 miles SSW of CAPE FLATTERY, WASHINGTON. The vessel was last reported as slowly sinking. It has been abandoned.

J.I.C. Comment: From the above reports and other recent activities in this area it is apparent that a number of Japanese submarines have moved eastward from Aleutian waters.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Nine enemy submarines were estimated as of 20 June to be on station to the eastward and southeastward of NEWFOUNDLAND, and six were estimated to be on station in coastal waters from NEWFOUNDLAND to CAPE MAY (N.J.). About 11 were estimated to be in the CARIBBEAN - GULF OF MEXICO area. J.I.C. Comment: While the disposition of enemy submarines indicates that increased activity against northern TRANS-ATLANTIC shipping is to be expected, most of the actual attacks on shipping continue to be directed against unescorted vessels in the CARIBBEAN - GULF OF MEXICO area or to the eastward.

Vichy French Ships. Reliable information has now been received placing the light cruiser GEORGE LEYGUES at DAKAR. This confirms the correctness of the supposition stated in Summary No. 186 that GEORGE LEYGUES was not one of the three light cruisers which arrived at BIZERTA about 11 June. All three were presumably from TOULON.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 19/20 June 205 British aircraft were dispatched, 194 of them to EMDEN. The majority of those sent to EMDEN attacked but visibility was bad. Others bombed OSNABRUCK in good weather. Nine British planes are missing.

Russian Front. Heavy fighting continues at SEBASTOPOL, with no substantial change apparent.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. The British still held the ACROMA position as late as the afternoon of the 18th (Summary No. 191). Their mobile columns were operating against hostile motor vehicles between EL GOBI and EL ADEM and had shelled hostile aircraft at EL ADEM airfield. By dusk of that day the limit of the Axis advance was about 30 miles west of SOLLUM, with British armored car patrols active between the enemy and the coast along a north-south line 30 miles west of BARDIA. During the course of the withdrawal two British battalions, acting as rearguard, were cut off by Axis tanks and armored cars

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and suffered heavy losses. The destruction of BARDIA has been carried out and all valuable stores removed. The British now occupy the frontier position. J.I.C. Comment: General Rommel's follow-up of the British withdrawal seems to have as its immediate purpose the testing of the strength of the new British position. There is no indication as yet that the attack on TOBRUK has begun.

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

Malaya-Thailand. A fairly reliable source reports that the Japanese are building a railway line in the area of KUALA KEMPAS and according to a SINGAPORE broadcast, the building of a railway between SINGAPORE and KUALA KEMPAS (southeastern THAILAND) is being considered.

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

2. PACIFIC THEATER. DAILY SUMMARY

Philippines East Indies. According to a TOKYO report originating in AMOY, Japanese military and naval forces have completed the occupation of the MALDEN ISLANDS (between GUAM and NEW GUINEA). Landings on the last of the islands were said to have been unopposed.

Malaya. On 15 June, TOKYO REPORTS were attacked by 10 enemy bombers, which our fighters failed to intercept. The raid was the third within the three days. The bombers dropped bombs in the area of KUALA KEMPAS (south of SINGAPORE) between enemy bombers and fighters and our fighters, during which our fighters shot down one enemy bomber and two other bombers were damaged.

No. 192 Copy 1 of 60
8:00 A.M., 20 June, 1942.

Australia. Three enemy submarines are believed to be operating off the west coast of AUSTRALIA.

Alaska. On 15 June, a U.S. Army transport ship was badly damaged, and the ship was hit twice but apparently sustained little damage.

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The frequency of enemy submarine activity in this area would appear to indicate that these craft are planning our dispositions. Reports of submarine attacks on our merchant shipping show, however, that these submarines are not restricting their entire activities to scouting. An enemy submarine shelled a U.S. ARMY transport on 15 June in the GULF OF ALASKA. The ship was hit twice but apparently sustained little damage.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Germany. The number of enemy submarines in the area of the ATLANTIC Theater from the launch of the 1942 campaign was estimated as of 15 June to have increased to 15. The number of submarines in the area of the ATLANTIC Theater from the launch of the 1942 campaign was estimated as of 15 June to have increased to 15.

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

Burma-Thailand. A fairly reliable source reports that the Japanese are building a road from MANSI towards HOMALIN. (MANSI is 55 miles south-east of HOMALIN and about 32 miles northwest of INDAW.)

According to a SAIGON broadcast, the building of a railway between BANGKOK and MOULMEIN (southeastern BURMA) is being considered.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Netherlands East Indies. According to a TOKYO report originating in AMBOINA, Japanese marines and naval forces have completed the occupation of the MOLUCCA ISLANDS (between CELEBES and NEW GUINEA). Landings on the last of the islands were said to have been unopposed.

Melanesia. On 18 June, PORT MORESBY was attacked by 18 enemy bombers, which our fighters failed to intercept. This was the third attack in three days. A merchant vessel was destroyed, but other shipping in the harbor escaped damage. There were also two other engagements near RORONA (north of PORT MORESBY) between enemy bombers and fighters and our fighters, during which one enemy fighter was shot down, one possibly shot down, and two enemy bombers damaged. Two of our fighters were destroyed and one damaged.

Australia. Three enemy submarines are believed to be operating off the east coast of AUSTRALIA.

Alaska. On 18 June, air photographic reconnaissance at KISKA HARBOR established that an enemy heavy cruiser previously attacked by a U.S. Army bomber was badly damaged. The cruiser was observed to be down by the head, sinking, and had been abandoned by her crew. An aerial reconnaissance of the BERING SEA revealed no enemy naval units in that area.

The frequency of enemy submarine contacts in this area makes it apparent that these craft are scouting out our dispositions. Reports of submarine attacks on our merchant shipping show, however, that these submarines are not confining their entire activities to scouting. An enemy submarine shelled a U.S. Army transport on 19 June in the GULF OF ALASKA. The ship was hit twice but apparently sustained little damage.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. The number of enemy submarines in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater from the longitude of the AZORES westward was estimated as of 19 June to have increased to 46. There were no substantial changes from the estimated disposition outlined in Summary No. 191. J.I.C. Comment: Under present conditions a continuous increase is to be expected in the average number of enemy submarines at sea.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Murmansk. Heavy air attacks on 13 and 14 June resulted in little damage to port facilities or to shipping, but inflicted considerable damage on the town of MURMANSK.

Russian Front. In the KHARKOV sector the Germans are reported to have widened their bridgehead east of the DONETS RIVER.

According to the press, the Germans claim that their forces have pierced important defense lines at SEVASTOPOL, that the entire northern part of the defenses have fallen and that capture of the last fort is imminent.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Cirenaica. In the evening, 17 June, enemy tank units in considerable force attacked British armored forces south of SIDI REZEZH, causing the British to withdraw about 15 miles to the southeast. On the 18th, the German main body was at SIDI REZEZH, with hostile columns, including tanks, advancing along the TRIGH CAPUZZO and along the EL ADEM - SCHEFERZEN track more to the south. At last report this latter column was still advancing but the TRIGH CAPUZZO column had been stopped 12 miles south of GAMBUT (GAMBUT is just south of the coast road about 36 miles west of BARDIA). Axis patrols are operating as far east as CAPUZZO. J.I.C. Comment: The foregoing is the latest official information on CIRENAICA. It now appears, as suggested in Summary No. 191, that the main British forces are retiring to the frontier, leaving a strong garrison to hold TOBRUK. The position of the German forces suggests that TOBRUK may be attacked from the southeast. To hold that port and thus deny its facilities to General Rommel seems highly important. The supplying of its garrison will, however, probably be even more difficult than it was last year.

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

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NOTE: Unless there is specific indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from sources of high reliability.

1. INDIAN TREATY

Joint Chiefs of Staff. JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE. Office of Naval Intelligence. Office of Air Intelligence. Office of Army Intelligence. Office of Navy Intelligence. Office of Joint Intelligence. Office of Special Intelligence. Office of Intelligence Operations. Office of Intelligence Analysis. Office of Intelligence Collection. Office of Intelligence Dissemination. Office of Intelligence Security. Office of Intelligence Training. Office of Intelligence Research. Office of Intelligence Liaison. Office of Intelligence Cooperation. Office of Intelligence Exchange. Office of Intelligence Collaboration. Office of Intelligence Partnership. Office of Intelligence Integration. Office of Intelligence Innovation. Office of Intelligence Leadership. Office of Intelligence Vision. Office of Intelligence Mission. Office of Intelligence Values. Office of Intelligence Principles. Office of Intelligence Ethics. Office of Intelligence Law. Office of Intelligence Policy. Office of Intelligence Strategy. Office of Intelligence Tactics. Office of Intelligence Operations. Office of Intelligence Logistics. Office of Intelligence Support. Office of Intelligence Infrastructure. Office of Intelligence Information. Office of Intelligence Communications. Office of Intelligence Technology. Office of Intelligence Research. Office of Intelligence Development. Office of Intelligence Education. Office of Intelligence Training. Office of Intelligence Personnel. Office of Intelligence Management. Office of Intelligence Administration. Office of Intelligence Finance. Office of Intelligence Procurement. Office of Intelligence Logistics. Office of Intelligence Support. Office of Intelligence Infrastructure. Office of Intelligence Information. Office of Intelligence Communications. Office of Intelligence Technology. Office of Intelligence Research. Office of Intelligence Development. Office of Intelligence Education. Office of Intelligence Training. Office of Intelligence Personnel. Office of Intelligence Management. Office of Intelligence Administration. Office of Intelligence Finance. Office of Intelligence Procurement.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. INDIAN TREATY AND RELATED TREATIES

Subsidiary Staff Division. Summary of intelligence is being compiled and disseminated to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Copy) will be distributed to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Joint Chiefs of Staff. Various reports indicated that the Japanese are in an important position in the Pacific, probably for operations against the United States.

No. 191 Copy 1 of 60

8:00 A.M., 19 June, 1942.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER.

India-Burma. A considerable Chinese force, including a small detachment of mixed British troops, is reported on the Upper CHINDWIN about 50 miles southeast of LEDO, ASSAM. Radio communication has been established with these troops. J.I.C. Comment: There are indications that all Chinese troops still in the northern part of BURMA are retiring on INDIA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Netherlands East Indies. Extensive improvements are being carried out at LAHA airfield, AMBOINA (CERAM) although no aircraft were observed on the field.

J.I.C. Comment: Previous reports indicated that AMBOINA was to be an important Japanese air base, probably for operations against DARWIN.

Melanesia. On 17 June, 18 Japanese bombers escorted by 9 fighters attacked PORT MORESBY. Our interceptor fighters probably damaged an enemy bomber and fighter.

In addition to the hostile planes destroyed by our fighters in the attack on LAE (Summary No. 190), our medium bombers shot down 3 of the 15 enemy fighters which intercepted. These enemy losses, coupled with those previously reported, brings to six the total of enemy planes destroyed in this engagement. One enemy plane was damaged.

Philippines. Japanese news broadcasts state that a naval detachment supported the occupation of NEGROS ISLAND on 23 May, and a subsequent advance was made on BOHOL ISLAND to the eastward. In waters of this area it is claimed that eight American vessels, including transports, were seized. On 25 May BASILAN ISLAND, at the extreme southern tip of the PHILIPPINES, was also occupied. The broadcasts state that all remaining American resistance in the VISAYAN area has been completely subdued.

Japanese Navy. The German press, quoting a Japanese spokesman, states that the Japanese Navy fully expects to incur heavy losses in attaining her objectives, but can afford these losses. In explaining recent operations, it states that the Japanese attack on MADAGASCAR and SYDNEY were intended only as diversions, but that complete security in the FAR EAST can be secured only after strong bases, such as MIDWAY, are eliminated. The spokesman is further quoted as stating that Japanese naval activities will increase in the future and that U.S. aircraft carriers will be sought out and destroyed. Successful Japanese landing operations in the ALEUTIANS were attributed by the spokesman to a shortage of U.S. naval strength due to the heavy concentration at MIDWAY.

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Alaska. There has been little activity in this theater, except enemy submarine sightings and attacks. Two enemy submarine attacks in the vicinity of KOROVIN ISLAND (SHUMABIN STRAITS) have been reported during the past few days.

It is reported that there is a continuous reinforcement of the Japanese Aleutian bases from PARAMUSHIRO. J.I.C. Comment: PARAMUSHIRO, KURILE ISLANDS, is approximately 700 miles from ATTU.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. One cargo vessel in a TRANS-ATLANTIC convoy was sunk as the result of a submarine attack during the night of 17/18 June some 400 miles to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND. No attacking submarine was detected. The greatest number of submarine attacks continue to occur in the CARIBBEAN area, especially in the western part.

The estimated positions of enemy submarines in the ATLANTIC Theater from the longitude of the AZORES westward were as follows on 18 June: From a latitude north of NEWFOUNDLAND to the latitude of CAPE MAY, 22 well distributed over area (6 on station to eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND or further south in coastal waters, 7 on passage eastbound, and 9 on passage westbound); vicinity of CAPE HATTERAS, 2; FLORIDA STRAITS, 1; GULF OF MEXICO, 1; YUCATAN CHANNEL, 1; vicinity of COLON, 2; eastern part of CARIBBEAN area, 4; off north coast of BRAZIL, 1 well to seaward; 3 on passage eastbound and 4 on passage westbound between latitudes of JACKSONVILLE (FLORIDA) and the AMAZON River; total accounted for above, 41 (consisting of 18 on station, 10 on passage eastbound, and 13 on passage westbound).

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. The SEBASTOPOL assault continues unabated. In the KHARKOV sector, however, heavy thundershowers seem to have slowed the fighting.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Italian Fleet. During the action on 15 June, U.S. bombers attacked the Italian battleships LITTORIO and CAVOUR, claiming sixteen direct hits and five near misses on the former and six direct hits on the latter, all with 500-pound bombs. (These hits were in addition to torpedo hits by British planes and submarines - Summary No. 189.)

Cirenaica. All day on the 16th the enemy attacked along the entire line, compelling withdrawal from ZT EL MRASSAS, EL ADFM, and SIDI RESEGH. The British held, however, at ACROMA and at BIR EL HAMED (three miles north of SIDI RESEGH).

J.I.C. Comment: This account of action on Tuesday is the latest official report on operations in CIRENAICA. On that day Rommel had seized the

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British railroad (SIDI RESEGH), but had not cut the TOBRUK-BARDIA highway. Press reports indicate that the British have withdrawn to the frontier to reorganize and refit, leaving a strong garrison in TOBRUK, but that the coastal highway remains open as yet.

Mozambique Channel. Enemy raiders continue to be active in this area (Cf. Summary No. 181).

The large British air force, the new construction of the and the British Empire base construction in North Africa and the loss is not unduly, and the resulting... are shown in the attached charts and the... system of the losses above -- probably... figures -- is likely to be satisfactory.

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

It will be noted that the total losses... as a result of the three preceding months... weather than for any preceding month, but that the losses in that area... ing the second half of the month were somewhat lighter than during the first half.

In spite of the continuing heavy losses the data... ground for the hope that during the current month the losses... will equal or even exceed the losses.

ALL TYPES AND ALL CATEGORIES

Note: Under "Y" is given number of vessels under "X" is given gross tonnage in 1,000's of register tons.

	War Losses		New Vessels Completed		Net War Losses	
	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X
Total to Dec. 31, 1941	1,137	1,137	10	1,127	1,127	1,127
January, 1942	24	24	20	20	4	4
February	183	183	23	160	160	160
March	187	187	21	166	166	166
April	113	113	21	92	92	92
May	182	182	15	167	167	167
Totals for 1942 to May 31	124	1,240	80	1,160	1,160	1,160
Grand Totals						

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ANNEX

Summary No. 191

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

The cargo vessel war losses, the new construction in the United States and the United Kingdom (new construction in Canada and other British Dominions is not included), and the resulting net loss of vessels to 31 May, 1942, are shown in the attached chart and in the tables which follow. Some revision of the losses shown -- probably including an increase in the May figures -- is likely to be necessary when later data have been received.

It will be noted that the total losses during May were about the same as for each of the three preceding months, and that the losses in the western part of the Atlantic Theater during that month were considerably heavier than for any preceding month, but that the losses in that area during the second half of the month were somewhat lighter than during the first half.

In spite of the continuing heavy losses the data shown furnish ground for the hope that during the current month the new tonnage completed will equal or even exceed the losses.

WAR LOSSES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

Note: Under "V" is given number of vessels; under "T" is given gross tonnage in 1,000's of register tons.

	<u>War Losses</u>		<u>New Vessels Completed</u>		<u>Net War Losses</u>	
	<u>V</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>T</u>
Total to Dec. 31, 1941	<u>2,347</u>	<u>8,918</u>		<u>3,406</u>		<u>5,512</u>
January, 1942	94	397	29	218	65	179
February	123	657	33	250	90	407
March	127	640	43	307	84	333
April	119	649	51	384	68	265
May	<u>131</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>107</u>
Totals for 1942 to May 31	594	2,989	231	1,698	363	1,291
Grand Totals	<u>2,941</u>	<u>11,907</u>		<u>5,104</u>		<u>6,803</u>

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DIVISION OF 1942 WAR LOSSES BY AREAS

Note: Under "V" is given number of vessels; under "T" is given gross tonnage in 1,000's of register tons.

1942	Atlantic Theater West of Azores		Convoy Routes to Northern Russia		Elsewhere		Total	
	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
January	39	225	1	5	55	167	94	397
February	53	334	0	0	70	323	123	657
March	60	377	4	21	63	242	127	640
April	66	388	4	26	49	235	119	649
May	105	523	12	65	14	58	131	646
Totals	322	1,847	21	117	251	1,025	594	2,989

DIVISION OF MAY WAR LOSSES IN THE PART OF THE ATLANTIC THEATER WEST OF THE AZORES

Note: Under "V" is given number of vessels; under "T" is given gross tonnage in 1,000's of register tons.

May, 1942	East Coast of Florida		Gulf of Mexico		Carribean and Vicinity		Elsewhere West of Azores		Total West of Azores	
	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
1 - 15	6	25	13	77	15	74	21	104	55	280
16 - 31	0	0	7	38	28	136	15	69	50	243
Totals	6	25	20	115	43	210	36	173	105	523

NEW CONSTRUCTION DURING 1942

Note: Under "V" is given number of vessels; under "T" is given gross tonnage in 1,000's of register tons.

1942	Vessels Launched						Vessels Completed					
	U. States		U. Kingdom		Total		U. States		U.K.		Total	
	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
January	23	190	13	93	36	283	16	131	13	87	29	218
February	32	235	9	60	41	295	24	186	9	64	33	250
March	37	275	16	109	53	384	26	194	17	113	43	307
April	49	366	13	88	62	454	36	267	15	117	51	384
May	63	458	19	128	82	586	57	416	18	123	75	539
Totals	204	1,524	70	478	274	2,002	159	1,194	72	504	231	1,698

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

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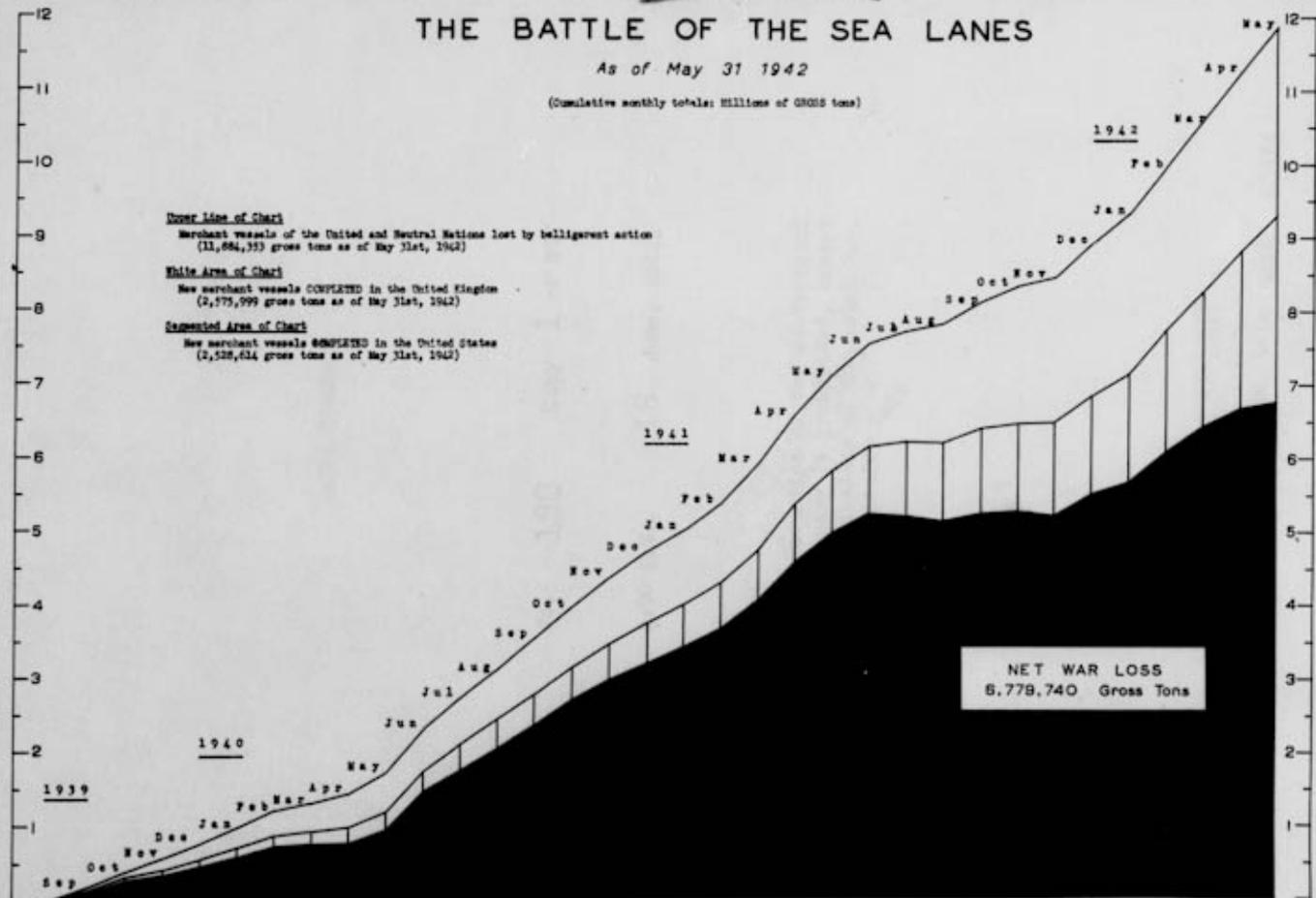
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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

As of May 31 1942

(Cumulative monthly totals: Millions of GROSS tons)



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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NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from operations of special sources.

THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Background. On 11 June, 1942, our fighters were a coordinated attack with our fighters on the airbase at ... Many fighters pursued our fighters after their attack and were intercepted by our fighters near ... During the evening ...

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

approximately 10 enemy fighters attacked ... and were intercepted by our fighters. During the engagement a group of fighters were damaged and 4 of our fighters were destroyed.

On 11 June, 27 enemy bombers escorted by 24 fighters ...

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8:00 A.M., 18 June, 1942.

Notes. The ...

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Notes. The ...

ATLANTIC THEATER

NOTE: It is ...

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. On 16 June, U.S. Army planes made a coordinated attack with medium and heavy bombers on LAE and SALAMAU. Hits were scored on the buildings and runways at the airdromes and many fires were observed. Enemy fighters pursued our medium bombers after their attack and were intercepted by our fighters near CAPE WARIA (north of PORT MORESBY). During the ensuing engagement 3 enemy fighters were shot down. One of our fighters is missing.

Approximately 28 enemy fighters attacked PORT MORESBY on the 16th and were intercepted by our fighters. During the engagement 4 enemy fighters were damaged and 4 of our fighters were destroyed.

Australia. On 16 June, 27 enemy bombers escorted by 25 fighters conducted a high level (26,000 feet) bombing attack on DARWIN for the fourth successive time in four days. Some 200 fragmentation bombs and a large number of incendiaries were dropped, destroying oil tanks and several buildings and damaging many houses. Thirty-six of our fighters intercepted the attacking planes and shot down one enemy fighter and probably one bomber. Five of our fighters were shot down. There is definite indication that these bombers are of a new type. Our fighter planes are at a disadvantage in engaging the enemy planes because of their inferior performance at high altitudes.

China. The Chinese High Command has announced that SHANGJAO was abandoned Monday to the Japanese forces advancing westwards (Summary No. 187). J.I.C. Comment: Latest Japanese claims indicate that their column advancing east from the NANCHANG area has reached KWEIKI, only 50 miles west of SHANGJAO.

Central Pacific. According to survivors rescued by a U.S. naval vessel, the heavy cruisers NOGAMI and MIKUMA (8500 tons) were sunk in the MIDWAY area by bombs on 6 June.

Alaska. The Japanese forces on KISKA continue to consolidate their position. Air reconnaissance around SEMISOPOCHOI ISLAND (75 miles east of KISKA) is believed to portend an attempt to occupy the island in order to establish an airfield. ANCHITKA ISLAND, which has level ground suitable for an airfield, has not yet been seized. On 14 June, enemy bombers attacked a village on ATKA ISLAND. Adverse weather conditions continue to restrict operations.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. It is now believed that the sinking or damaging of three vessels off the entrance to CHESAPEAKE BAY during the night of 15/16 June

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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(Summary No. 188) was caused not by torpedoes but by a minefield (probably of acoustic mines laid by an enemy submarine). Another cargo vessel was sunk in the same vicinity, presumably in the same manner, on 17 June.

While the concentration of enemy submarines still appears to be heaviest in the vicinity of the northern TRANS-ATLANTIC shipping routes (Summary No. 187), their greatest activity in the form of actual attacks on shipping has lately been occurring in the CARIBBEAN and vicinity.

German Ships. No further information has been received concerning the whereabouts of the TIRPITZ (reported in Summary No. 189 to be absent from her usual berth in TRONDHEIM FIORD). J.I.C. Comment: The visibility conditions which usually prevail on the northern and western coasts of NORWAY interfere greatly with air reconnaissance.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Murmansk. Seventeen tank landing craft, previously seen at TRONDHEIM, have moved northwards. Apparently they are making their way up the Norwegian coast, presumably bound for KIRKENES (NORWAY) and PETSAMO (FINLAND), both less than 100 miles northwest of MURMANSK (cf. Summary No. 188).

Russian Front. No significant change.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Cirenaica. Fighting continues in the vicinity of TOBRUK, with the weight of AXIS attack shifting to the EL ADEM-SIDI RESEGH area.

During 15 June the enemy captured ZT EL MRASSAS (in the coastal area 9 miles west of the TOBRUK perimeter and 7 miles north of ACROMA), but was driven out by counterattack. Three attacks on EL ADEM were beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy. SIDI RESEGH (13 miles east of EL ADEM and 11 miles southeast of the TOBRUK perimeter) was attacked on the 16th.

To avoid hostile forces south of EL ADEM and SIDI RESEGH, the British division which withdrew from the BIR EL FACHRUN area past BIR HACHEIM and BIR EL GOBI turned southeast. Its loading elements have reached FORT MADDALENA (on the Egyptian frontier 50 miles south of FORT CAPUZZO).

Prepared positions on the BARDIA-CAPUZZO-MADDALENA line are being manned and strengthened.

J.I.C. Comment: Attrition has been heavy on both sides, but Rommel's relative strength has increased. The present issue seems to be whether the British can keep open overland communication between TOBRUK and the frontier area. It is doubted that Rommel can pass the frontier in force without further reinforcement.

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A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
Captain, P. A.

Asst. Secy., J.I.C.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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ANNEX

Summary No. 190

JAPAN'S SHIPPING SITUATION

A. Japanese Merchant Marine Losses

The following are estimated Japanese losses of merchant tonnage, * including armed naval transports and oilers, since 7 December 1941. The figures given, especially those for more recent months, are subject to extensive revision as fuller information becomes available.

	<u>Freight and Passenger Vessels</u>		<u>Tankers</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
December, 1941	16	82,416	1	8,000	17	90,416
January, 1942	27	157,433	5	40,897	32	198,324
February	21	112,215	1	3,100	22	115,315
March	13	59,543	4	35,200	17	94,743
April	17	93,000	1	5,000	18	98,000
May	17	107,105	1	8,000	18	115,105
TOTAL	111	611,712	13	100,191	124	711,903

* Unidentified transports and supply ships have been estimated at 5,000 gross tons apiece, the average for Japanese sea-going freighters and passenger ships. Unidentified tankers have been estimated at 8,000 gross tons apiece, the average for Japanese sea-going tankers.

B. Japan's Shipping Position on 1 June

Japan's merchant tonnage, in vessels of over 1000 tons gross, was estimated as of 1 June at 6,241,000 gross tons, comprising 1458 freight and passenger vessels totaling 5,755,000 gross tons and 57 tankers totaling 486,000 gross tons.

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The following are estimates of changes in Japan's shipping position since 1 January.

	<u>Freight and Passenger Vessels</u>		<u>Tankers</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Tonnage on 1 January excluding losses	1430	5,817,056	64 *	551,835 *	1494	6,368,891
Gains through capture, seizure or acquisition to 1 June.	136	532,977	4	17,902	140	550,879
New construction 1/1/42 to 6/1/42	25	106,000	3	19,000	28	125,000
	<u>1591</u>	<u>6,456,033</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>588,737</u>	<u>1,662</u>	<u>7,044,770</u>
LESS:						
War Losses ** 12/7/42 to 6/1/42	125	576,091	14	102,519	139	778,610
Marine Casualties 10/1/41 to 6/1/42	8	25,000	--	--	8	25,000
	<u>133</u>	<u>701,091</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>102,519</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>803,610</u>
Estimated Tonnage available as of 1 June.	1458	5,754,942	57	486,218	1515	6,241,160

*Includes Navy Tankers and Whaler-Tankers.

**Includes besides vessels sunk 10% of vessels and tonnage damaged, which is believed to represent a conservative estimate of tonnage rendered permanently ineffective.

Of Japan's total available tonnage 3,000,000 tons are estimated to be required for the supply of Japan and her troops in China and Manchuria, 400,000 tons for naval auxiliaries, 900,000 tons for transport and supply in southern occupied areas, 700,000 are under repair and 100,000 tons are unusable types or in domestic services, comprising a total of 5,100,000 tons. According to this estimate, Japan had on 1 June a surplus of 1,141,000 gross tons of shipping available for additional overseas operations.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

After having been made available to the members of the
Committee, it may be desired that the Committee be kept advised of
any further developments.

1. TITLE:

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

2. SUBJECT:

DAILY SUMMARY

This summary is prepared daily and covers the period from
0000 hours on the day of issue to 2400 hours on the same day.

The summary is prepared by the Intelligence Section, Joint
Chiefs of Staff, and is based on information received from
the various intelligence agencies.

No. 189 Copy 1 of 60

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

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Chiefs of Staff.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

3. SUMMARY:

The summary covers the period from 0000 hours on 17 June to
2400 hours on the same day. It includes information received
from the various intelligence agencies.

The summary is prepared daily and covers the period from
0000 hours on the day of issue to 2400 hours on the same day.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER.

Nothing to report.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. On 15 June R.A.A.F. flying boats made a night attack on the airdrome at LAE. Results are not known.

Timor. Nine R.A.A.F. medium bombers attacked the KOEPANG airdrome, 15 June, scoring hits in the target area. Results are unknown.

Australia. Twenty-seven Japanese bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, attacked DARWIN, 15 June, for the third successive time in three days. Some damage was done to buildings and public utility facilities. Six enemy fighters were shot down by our pursuit planes. Two of our fighters were shot down.

Two enemy submarines were reported operating in coastal waters in the vicinity of SYDNEY.

Alaska. No noteworthy developments have occurred in the ALEUTIANS in the past 24 hours. Although no specific movement toward ATKAS has been noted, U.S. Army reports reflect the belief that a future concentration on this island may be expected.

Aerial reconnaissance over ATTU ISLAND on 15 June revealed only a few enemy planes of carrier-based type.

No enemy landings have been made on the PRIBILOFF ISLANDS.

Recent information indicates that planes from two Japanese aircraft carriers participated in the attack on DUTCH HARBOR, 4 June.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. As many as seven enemy submarines may have been, during the night of 15/16 June, in the immediate vicinity of the northbound convoy attacked on the preceding night about 300 miles west of CAPE FINISTERRE (Summary No. 188). However, only one attack was made during the night of 15/16 June, and that was beaten off without loss.

German Ships. Air reconnaissance on 16 June showed the battleship TIRPITZ absent from her usual berth in TRONDHEIM FIORD. The heavy cruiser HIPPER was in her usual berth. J.I.C. Comment: Since the air reconnaissance did not cover the whole of the fiord, the absence of TIRPITZ from her usual berth does not constitute more than a possible indication, apparently unsupported by any other indications, that she has gone outside the fiord.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Ships from Japan. It is estimated that 12 ships from JAPAN have reached enemy occupied ports in the BAY OF BISCAY since last July, 8 during the past two months. The cargo (probably 70,000 to 100,000 tons) almost certainly included rubber, large quantities of which are said to have recently arrived in GERMANY and ITALY. Seven ships have left European ports for the Far East in the same period.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: After driving a dangerous wedge into the SEBASTOPOL defenses, the Germans now announce a lull in the fighting around that city. Fighting elsewhere continues unchanged.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Gibraltar Convoy. Throughout 15 June the convoy was subjected to continuous attack by bombers, torpedo planes, cruisers, and destroyers, resulting in the sinking of one destroyer and three cargo vessels (including the tanker), and damage to one antiaircraft cruiser and one destroyer. In addition to those losses, a Polish destroyer was sunk and a British destroyer was damaged by mines near MALTA. The remainder of the convoy (two ships) arrived off GRAND HARBOUR at 1:00 A.M., 16 June. (One light cruiser damaged 14 June should be added to the casualties reported above.) Torpedo planes from MALTA attacked the enemy during the day and claimed hits.

Alexandria Convoy. On the approach of an enemy force of two battleships, four cruisers, and eight destroyers, this convoy turned back, about 2:00 A.M., 15 June. Throughout the day it was subjected to heavy air attack, resulting in the loss of two destroyers and damage to one light cruiser, one minesweeper, and one cargo vessel (in addition to damage to another light cruiser, 14 June). At the same time British submarines and aircraft were attacking the Italian naval force. Both battleships were hit by torpedoes, and a heavy cruiser set on fire by bombing was also torpedoed and sunk.

Taranto. On 9 June five battleships and four cruisers were discovered to be at TARANTO, which was bombed nightly by the R.A.F. thereafter. J.I.C. Comment: Only two of the five battleships participated in the operation described above.

Cirenaica. The three armored and two motorized Axis divisions are attacking ACROMA and EL ADEM, with four Italian infantry divisions between

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those places and the former GAZALA-BIR HACHEIM line. South of the TRIGH CAPUZZO Axis and British units are confusingly intermingled.

The infantry division withdrawn from GAZALA has reached TOBRUK without serious loss. A second division, formerly in line south of GAZALA and north of MTRIFEL, was unable to withdraw directly eastward, but has made a circuit of BIR HACHEIM from the west and at last report was moving northeastward between EL ADEM and BIR EL GOBI, 23 miles to the south.

During the 14th there was heavy fighting around ACROMA, with severe losses to both sides. The British positions at ACROMA and eight miles to the west held, but a defended locality five miles to the southwest was overrun. At the same time British mobile columns attacked the enemy's rear from the southeast and cleared the area south of the TRIGH CAPUZZO between EL ADEM and HARMAT.

At noon on the 15th the enemy attacked EL ADEM, without success. During the afternoon he dug in on the northwest, while launching a new attack from the southwest. J.I.C. Comment: The British division passing south of EL ADEM may collide with Axis forces attacking that place.

Axis tank strength, 15 June, was estimated as between 115 and 164. British tank strength is slightly less than the lower figure.

Twenty British prisoners released by the enemy near EL ADEM on the 14th reported that their captors had been without water for 36 hours.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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

MAR 8 1974



JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 188 Copy 1 of 60

8:00 A.M., 16 June, 1942.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER.

No substantial change.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. Allied air activity on 14 June was confined to reconnaissance missions. There was no enemy air activity.

An increased number of ships and aircraft have been sighted in the NEW GUINEA-MELANESIA area, indicating a possible resumption of enemy offensive operations in this region.

Australia. On 14 June, 18 to 25 enemy fighters attacked DARWIN. Our fighter planes intercepted and shot down 4 of them. One of our fighters is missing. Nine enemy bombers were sighted 30 miles west of DARWIN, but did not attack the city. According to press sources, a third air attack in three successive days was made on DARWIN, 15 June.

China. J.I.C. Comment: Japanese claims of the capture of SHANGJAO (Summary No. 187) seem to be supported by the Chinese admission, 15 June, that hostile forces proceeding westward along the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI Railroad have entered KWANGFENG, about 10 miles east of SHANGJAO.

Alaska. No recent observations have been reported with respect to the Japanese occupation force on ATTU ISLAND. At KISKA, however, apparent Japanese construction activity seems to indicate a determination to occupy the island permanently.

Vessels in the harbor and around the island of KISKA have been well dispersed to avoid being easy targets for bombing attacks by our planes. No enemy carriers have been sighted recently, although fighter planes which have been encountered during the past few days suggest their presence. It is reported that on 15 June most of the naval units previously sighted (14 June) in the vicinity of KISKA had departed for an unknown destination, leaving only a few vessels in that locality. So far there has been no intimation of enemy landings elsewhere than on ATTU and KISKA, but Japanese movements indicate further offensive operations in this area, possibly to the eastward or in the PRIBILOF ISLANDS.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. During the past 24 hours two cargo vessels in a coastal convoy and one escort vessel were sunk or damaged off the entrance to CHESAPEAKE BAY, probably in a daylight torpedo attack by a submerged submarine but possibly by mines. Within the same period, two cargo vessels

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in a coastal convoy were torpedoed off the NEW ENGLAND Coast during a night attack by an enemy submarine. No counteraction against an attacking submarine is reported in either case.

Five ships in a northbound convoy were sunk on 15 June by submarine attack about 300 miles west of CAPE FINISTERRE (SPAIN).

In addition to the attacks enumerated above, a number of unescorted vessels have recently been damaged by enemy submarine attacks in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater, especially in the CARIBBEAN Area.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Murmansk. J.I.C. Comment: There are some indications that the Germans may be preparing a combined operation in the MURMANSK area. The northbound departure from TROMSO (Northern NORWAY) of ten barges loaded with artillery, presumably tank landing craft, coupled with recent Luftwaffe bombings of MURMANSK harbor, lends support to this suggestion.

Kharkov. It seems probable that German claims of crossing the DONETS at several important points are true.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Malta. Two convoys bound for MALTA, one from GIBRALTAR and the other from ALEXANDRIA, have been attacked by enemy aircraft at points 80 miles southwest of SARDINIA and 90 miles northwest of DERNIA, respectively. At last report, one light cruiser out of each escort had been damaged.

Cirinaica. After severe fighting on the 13th, during which the enemy seized the ridge astride the TRIGH BIR HACHEIM north of the TRIGH CAPUZZO, the British evacuated the KNIGHTSBRIDGE area. At 9:00 A.M., 14 June, the enemy launched an attack on ACROMA from the southwest, south, and southeast. The British evacuated the GAZALA-FACHRUN position on the night of 14/15 June. J.I.C. Comment: Although the enemy claimed yesterday to have reached the coast near ACROMA in time to cut off large British forces to the west, the latest bulletin from CAIRO describes the evacuation of GAZALA as successful.

British tank losses were heavy during the 13th and 14th. It is now estimated unofficially that the Axis has a numerical tank superiority of two to one.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 187 Copy 1 of 59.

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

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CHIEFS OF STAFF, Date

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER.

No change.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. The airdrome and harbor area at RABAU were again attacked on the 13th by U.S. Army heavy bombers.

Australia. On 13 June, 27 Japanese bombers, escorted by 12 to 15 fighters, carried out a high altitude bombing attack on DARWIN. Some damage was done to the airfield, runways, and buildings, and a fuel dump was destroyed. Our interceptor planes were handicapped by the high altitude at which the enemy planes attacked. One enemy fighter was probably shot down and one of our fighters was lost.

China. The Chinese High Command has admitted the loss of NANCHENG (40 miles southeast of FUCHOW, KIANGSI PROVINCE). The Japanese drive west from CHEKIANG PROVINCE has reached YUSHAN (35 miles southwest of CHUHSIEN). This, in conjunction with the drive from the west, threatens to cut off the main Chinese body at SHANGJAO. J.I.C. Comment: SHANGJAO (or KWANGSIN), which is only 25 miles southwest of YUSHAN, is now claimed by TOKYO radio to be in Japanese hands. If this is correct, the Japanese columns from east and west are now not more than 80 miles apart, and Chinese forces, whose resistance in this area is reported at a low ebb, are beginning to be faced with the probable necessity of filtering through south into the mountains of western FUKIEN PROVINCE. They cannot withdraw to the west because of the Japanese lines south and southeast of NANCHANG.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern waters has sunk the following enemy vessels:

1 submarine
3 cargo vessels
1 oil tanker

Alaska. On 13 June, U.S. Army bombers attacked the enemy naval force at KISKA and reported that two bomb hits were scored on an enemy cruiser after which smoke and flames were observed. Near hits on several large enemy transports were also reported.

Four enemy observation planes which attempted to reconnoiter DUTCH HARBOR were driven off by our pursuit planes.

Air operations in the ALEUTIANS continue to be impaired by adverse weather conditions.

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

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. There appears recently to have been a material increase in the number of submarines in the western part of the region likely to be traversed by northern TRANSATLANTIC shipping; it is estimated that on 14 June in an area extending from the vicinity of NEW YORK in an east-northeasterly direction to points east of NEWFOUNDLAND and north of the AZORES, there were 17 enemy submarines. Of these, 6 were on station, 4 were on passage eastbound, and 7 were on passage westbound. There has also been an increase of submarine activity in the areas likely to be traversed by shipping through the YUCATAN CHANNEL to and from the PANAMA CANAL; 6 or 7 submarines, including 1 near the MISSISSIPPI DELTA and 1 bound westward through the STRAITS OF FLORIDA, are estimated to have been in those areas on 14 June. Five submarines are estimated to have been in the Eastern CARIBBEAN or the vicinity on 14 June, but only 2 are estimated to have been off the north coast of BRAZIL.

Surface Raiders. It is now known from survivors that on 11 June a cargo vessel was sunk by a surface raider at a point in the SOUTH ATLANTIC more or less between ASCENSION and ST. HELENA islands. No details have been received concerning the method of attack employed. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first instance for some time in which positive information has been received concerning the sinking of a cargo vessel in the ATLANTIC by a surface raider.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Nothing further to report.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Cirnaica. After a repulse before EL ADEM, 12 June, the Axis main effort developed in the direction of ACROMA, 6½ miles west of the TOBRUK perimeter and 23 miles ESE of AIN EL GAZALA. (Cf. comment, Summary No. 186.) Action has been continuous in the ACROMA-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-EL ADEM triangle since 12 June, but no clear report of its progress has been received. Casualties have been heavy on both sides.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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1. GENERAL REPORTS JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

DAILY SUMMARY

Summary of the Far East and Pacific Theater for the period ending on June 13, 1942. (The summary for the period ending on June 12, 1942, was in communication with AIT/AFSA.)

The summary covers the Far East and Pacific Theater and includes information on the Far East, the Pacific, and the Far East and Pacific Theater.

No. 186 Copy 1 of 59.

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

Summary. The Japanese fleet against KASUKU (November 19, 1941) and the Japanese fleet against KASUKU (November 19, 1941) and the Japanese fleet against KASUKU (November 19, 1941).

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Summary. Positive information has been received regarding the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA) and the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA) and the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA).

Summary. Positive information has been received regarding the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA) and the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA) and the location of the German U-boat base at LORNA (LORNA).

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

Nothing to report.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Netherlands East Indies. Small scale resistance continues on TIMOR. Minor Dutch forces on KISSAR (an island off the northeast point of TIMOR) and in NEW GUINEA are in communication with AUSTRALIA.

Australia. Three Japanese submarines are believed to be operating off the east coast: one off BRISBANE, one off SYDNEY, and one further south.

Melanesia. J.I.C. Comment: Allied bombing of GASMATA continues, with considerable damage to airfields and other shore installations. The Japanese continue to use the harbors with relative impunity, however. Six merchant ships, one tanker, one destroyer, four small vessels, thirteen launches, seven float planes, and twelve flying boats were at RABAU on 11 June.

Aleutians. The Japanese threat against KANAGA (Summary No. 185) did not develop. The only known enemy landings are at ATTU and KISKA. There anti-aircraft guns have been installed and landing fields appear to be under construction.

A number of Japanese ships, including cruisers, were in KISKA harbor, 12 June. Five bombing attacks were made on enemy vessels in the vicinity, 11 and 12 June, and hits were made on one heavy cruiser, four other cruisers, two destroyers, and one gunboat. In addition, a Japanese submarine was sunk in Alaskan waters.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Enemy Agents. Positive information has now been received concerning at least one instance in which agents and demolition and incendiary equipment (including incendiary devices resembling fountain pens or automatic pencils) have been landed on the coast of the UNITED STATES by a small boat presumably from a German submarine. There have also been indications of at least a desire on the part of enemy agents to use for the same purpose a small airplane obtained in the UNITED STATES.

Vichy French Ships. J.I.C. Comment: While positive information is lacking, it seems probable that the light cruiser reported to have arrived at BIZERTA (Summary No. 184) was not the GEORGES LEYGUES (from DAKAR) but another of the same class from TOULON. There has been no report indicating the departure of the GEORGES LEYGUES from DAKAR, nor has such a cruiser passed GIBRALTAR recently.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Ploesti. J.I.C. Comment: Although several U.S. planes returning from an attack on this Rumanian oil center have landed in TURKEY, no report of damage to the target has yet been received.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The emphasis of Soviet communiques upon frightful carnage among the attackers at SEBASTOPOL suggests that the position of the defenders is becoming desperate. Operations reported elsewhere along the front are regarded as jockeying for position in anticipation of the real offensive, which is now considered imminent.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Cirenaica. The Axis force which thrust northeast from BIR HACHEIM on the evening of 11 June advanced on EL ADEM rather than on EL HARMAT (cf. comment, Summary No. 185). At 7:00 P.M. it was engaged by British armored forces at a point 10 miles southwest of EL ADEM, but was not stopped. On the morning of 12 June 85 Axis tanks were immediately southwest of EL ADEM, while 20 others were moving further eastward.

During the 12th EL ADEM was attacked, without success. British tanks engaged Axis tanks in the EL ADEM area, while British infantry attacked Axis infantry 12 miles southwest of EL ADEM. Sixty Axis tanks, mostly Italian, were west of the British position covering KNIGHTSERIDGE. The remaining Axis tanks (presumably 165, or half of total strength) were still concentrated 10 miles northeast of BIR HACHEIM.

J.I.C. Comment: Axis seizure of the EL ADEM area would render precarious the British position in and west of TOBRUK. If, however, most of the British tanks were drawn eastward to protect EL ADEM, Rommel would be in an excellent position to interpose between them and GAZALA, repeating the BIR HACHEIM process.

Ludwell L. Montague

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE
Lieutenant Colonel, G.S.C.
Secretary, J.I.C.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

ANNEX

Summary No. 186

THE GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY OUTLOOK

JUNE 1942

1. In recent weeks, information from various sources depicts a critical deterioration in the European food and agricultural positions; food rations have been reduced; a cold and prolonged winter has damaged crops; farmers are reported to have had insufficient seed for spring planting. Many such accounts imply that the German food position is sufficiently unfavorable to be of decisive aid to the United Nations. Such a conclusion, however, is not yet warranted.

2. The food position in Germany and throughout the Continent, particularly in urban areas, has undoubtedly deteriorated in the past year. Nonetheless, the new German rations still provide all German workers and soldiers with diets adequate to maintain their present activities. Even Germany's normal consumers, who make no specific contribution to the war effort, will be allowed diets sufficient to maintain them. Germany can, in fact, still institute some further ration restrictions without impairing the activities of the German population for the next year or more.

3. Analysis of the total food requirements in Germany at the new ration levels reveals that the present consumption pattern or one not appreciably inferior to it can, in all probability, be maintained through the crop year ending on August 1, 1943, and perhaps through calendar 1943. For the Old Reich, such a program will require approximately the following domestic production in the three basic food groups: breadgrains, 10,000,000 metric tons; meats, 2,300,000 metric tons; fats and oils, 1,000,000 metric tons. It will also require the importation of small additional supplies of these products, particularly if the Germans envisage military activity after 1943.

4. Such production and import prospects still seem to be attainable, even granting credence to the reports of adverse crop conditions and the unavailability of seed. Actually, careful examination of current crop reports indicates that the damage may well be less severe than these reports suggest. Total output in Europe need not be appreciably below that of 1941. It is thus significant that production requirements estimated above are well below pre-war normal levels in the Old Reich, and even below the subnormal production of the crop years 1940-41 and 1941-42.

5. Analysis, therefore, supports the conclusion that the Nazi war effort will not be appreciably interfered with by lack of food during the coming year.

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DAILY SUMMARY

No. 185 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 13 June, 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 competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. Nothing to report.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. On 11 June RABAUL airdrome was again attacked by U.S. Army heavy bombers. Hits were scored on buildings and runways and fires started in the vicinity of the airdrome.

Australia. Enemy submarines continue to operate off the east coast of AUSTRALIA. On 11 June one of them torpedoed and sank a Panamanian merchant ship, which was a straggler from a convoy, in the area west of SYDNEY.

Alaska. The Japanese have made landings on ATTU ISLAND (extreme tip of the ALEUTIANS). Many landing boats were observed there during aerial reconnaissance and some construction activity was noted. At KISKA (RAT Group) a Japanese naval force consisting of transports and escorts was observed by our planes and attacked on 11 June. One transport was damaged and all the transports and escorts scattered. Large four-motored seaplane bombers were also observed at KISKA.

On 12 June all enemy naval vessels had departed from KISKA and a force similar to that previously reported there was observed in the vicinity north of KANAGA, ANDREANOF ISLANDS. It is now reported that air attacks on this enemy force during the period 11-12 June scored three bomb hits on a heavy cruiser, one bomb hit on a gunboat and one bomb hit on a destroyer.

J.I.C. Comment: Weather conditions in the ALEUTIAN area have prevented air search operations until the past two days.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. An Italian submarine has been interned at SANTANDER, SPAIN, after having been driven aground off that port by persistent attacks from R.A.F. planes. Propellers and diving planes have been removed by the Spanish authorities and the ship placed under guard.

Surface Raiders. H.M.S. MENELAUS (believed to be an armed merchant ship) reports that a German raider was encountered on 1 May in Lat. 25-19 S., Long. 13-21 E., carrying two motor torpedo boats

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each fitted with two stem torpedo tubes. The MENELAUS was attacked by one of these motor torpedo boats, which simulated British nationality by flying the White Ensign, but the attack failed.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. Two thousand French fought their way out of BIR HACHEIM on the night of 10/11 June. Other small parties are still coming in.

At 5:00 P.M., 11 June, 100 Axis tanks accompanied by infantry in trucks thrust eastward from a point 8 miles northeast of BIR HACHEIM. They were engaged at 6:30 P.M., and, at last report, a general tank battle was in progress. J.I.C. Comment: This account suggests a wide envelopment of the south flank of the British TAMAR-HARMAT position covering KNIGHTSBRIDGE or a direct attack on EL ADEM. Press reports dated 12 June describe a battle in progress with three strong Axis columns in the vicinity of HARMAT (30 miles southwest of TOBRUK). It is added that the perimeter defenses of TOBRUK are fully manned.

Axis dispositions at midnight 9/10 June were: west of the GAZALA position: the Trento Division and a small detachment of the Light Division, reinforced by the Sabrata Division (recently near AGEDABIA); before the TAMAR-HARMAT position and on its south flank: the Brescia, Pavia, Light, and Trieste Divisions; near BIR HACHEIM: the three armored divisions.

5. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. No change.

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

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

1. INDIAN TRENCH

Indo-China - India - China - Japan

2. FOR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER DAILY SUMMARY

Indo-China. According to HIGH sources, a Japanese transport and a passenger ship were captured in the SOUTH CHINA SEA (between HONG KONG and HAINAN) on 10 and 11 May 1942 respectively. It now appears that the Japanese have abandoned KAMOHAN BAY as a base.

Malaya. On 2 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

No. 184 Copy 1 of 59.

Malaya. On 11 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR. On 12 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR. On 13 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

8:00 A.M., 12 June, 1942.

Malaya. On 14 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

China. The Japanese have captured a large number of prisoners in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

China. The Japanese have captured a large number of prisoners in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR. On 15 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR. On 16 May, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

China. It is reported that some Japanese naval units were sighted on 11 June in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR, indicating that a complete withdrawal of Japanese naval forces from the area may have not been effected.

Latest reports indicate that the Japanese transport ship, the SS "MORI" and the SS "MORIKAWA" (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Co., Ltd.) were captured on 11 June. The SS "MORI" was a 10,000-ton ship and the SS "MORIKAWA" was a 10,000-ton ship.

3. ALBANY TRENCH

Albany. On 12 June, 25 Japanese aircraft, including 1 of the newly developed Type 100, were seen in the vicinity of KUALA LUMPUR.

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. No change.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Indo-China. According to VICHY sources a Japanese transport and a passenger ship were torpedoed in CAMRANH BAY (southeast coast of INDO-CHINA) on 4-6 May and 30 May respectively. It now appears that the Japanese have abandoned CAMRANH BAY as a base.

Melanesia. On 9 June, 26 Japanese vessels, including 3 of unusually large size, were sighted during an aerial reconnaissance of RABAUL.

U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked the VUNAKANAU airdrome dropping bombs on the buildings, runways, and parked aircraft on the field. Our bombers were undamaged. Ten enemy fighters which attempted to intercept are believed to have been damaged.

Australia. Three Japanese submarines, possibly four, were reported in waters off the east coast of AUSTRALIA on 9 June.

China. The Japanese captured CHUHSIEN 6 June and have now driven 25 miles west along the Chinese-held portion of the NANCHANG-HANGCHOW Railway to CHANGSHAN, where the Chinese report heavy fighting in progress. The Chinese also state that the hostile force from FUCHOW (KIANGSI PROVINCE) has pushed 30 miles southeast and is attacking KINKI. Another Japanese column proceeding south from a point 25 miles west of FUCHOW captured TSUNGJEN on the 9th. (TSUNGJEN is about 30 miles southwest of FUCHOW). J.I.C. Comment: From the positions of the Japanese columns it appears that not more than 120 miles separate the force driving southwest through CHEKIANG from that pushing eastward through KIANGSI. Minor fighting continues elsewhere.

Alaska. It is reported that some Japanese naval units were sighted on 11 June in the vicinity of KISKA, indicating that a complete withdrawal of Japanese naval forces from the ALEUTIAN area has not been effected.

Latest reports indicate that the Japanese cruiser which was hit by bombs and torpedoes (Summary No. 180) was a certain loss and that an enemy aircraft carrier was hit by a bomb on 5 June.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Surface Raiders. Some German surface raiders now carry two or more fast motor torpedo boats. These can be used under suitable

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weather conditions for carrying out night torpedo attacks without disclosing the raider's presence in the vicinity. The torpedoing reported (Summary No. 180) about midway between BAHIA (BRAZIL) and ST. HELENA, which was attributed to a submarine, may instead have been carried out by a motor torpedo boat from a raider.

Vichy French Ships. The seaplane carrier COMMANDANT TESTE, last reported at TOULON, the light cruiser GEORGES LEYGUES, last reported at DAKAR, another unidentified cruiser, and four unidentified destroyers are now said to have arrived at BIZERTA, allegedly for repairs.

4. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Submarines. About 6 of the 23 German submarines estimated to be in the MEDITERRANEAN are reported to be operating along the British supply routes from ALEXANDRIA to TOBRUK. Three torpedoes were fired at the TOBRUK HARBOR boom on the night of 6/7 June. Eighteen to twenty Italian submarines are believed to be at sea in the MEDITERRANEAN, principally in the SICILY CHANNEL and in the Western MEDITERRANEAN.

5. EUROPEAN THEATER

According to the press, heavy fighting continues at SEBASTOPOL and KHARKOV without change in the situation.

6. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. The British communique announces the evacuation of BIR HACHEIM.

Since Rommel opened the gap in the British mine fields, the importance of BIR HACHEIM to both sides has been psychological rather than intrinsic. The British were obliged to sustain the Fighting French, if possible, and at least to prevent their destruction. The chief purpose of Rommel's attacks may have been to compel British tanks to come out into range of his antitank guns. J.I.C. Comment: BIR HACHEIM also served as a pivot for attacks on Axis communications to the west.

Rommel now has 330 tanks, according to the latest estimate, which places his net loss at 180. Many more Axis tanks have been damaged, but their excellent recovery system has reduced net loss to the figure given. British tank strength is approximately equal, certainly not less. Rommel's strength is insufficient for a sustained offensive, while the 88-mm. gun forbids a British offensive. Both sides, therefore, remain concentrated, each watching for the other to make detachments which can be destroyed in detail. Rommel, in particular, maneuvers to cause the British to commit that error.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

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It is probably within Rommel's capabilities to repeat, with regard to the GAZALA position, the maneuvers which resulted in the fall of BIR HACHEIM.

Despite British efforts, Rommel's supply situation is probably satisfactory. BENGHAZI now handles 2,000 tons daily, while needs to the eastward are only 1,500 tons. Axis simultaneous truck capacity is estimated as 17,000 tons, because of the release of trucks from the former TRIPOLI-BENGHAZI run.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

INDIA THEATER JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

South-Central China. Reports indicate that substantial numbers of the Chinese forces in the northern tip of HAINAN (January No. 1762) have turned toward northwest. The statement credited to the Governor of HAINAN, presumably that reference to Chinese forces formerly in the HAINAN STAIRS, the units now proceeding toward HAINAN are thought to be additional elements of the force from which came those Chinese troops earlier reported to have reached HAINAN (January No. 177, 181).

DAILY SUMMARY

PACIFIC THEATER

Copy No. 183 Copy 1 of 59

8:00 A.M., 11 June, 1942.

U.S. Army units and heavy bombers carried out a...
...at both places.
...over these areas.
...with the bombers retreating from the attack.

During the afternoon, heavy fighters were shot down...
...one fighter is missing.

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...U.S. destroyer attacked...
...island southwest of HAINAN (January No. 1762).

There has been no radio communication with ATD and HAINAN (1000) in the WESTERN ALEXANDRIA for the past two days.

West Coast. The loss of the American merchant vessel reported with US ships southwest of HAINAN (January No. 1762) is believed to have resulted from an internal explosion and not from enemy action.

ALASKA THEATER

Submarine. Report...
...two cargo vessels...
...torpedoed during night...

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. Reports indicate that substantial numbers of the Chinese forces in the northern tip of BURMA (Summary No. 174) have turned toward northeast ASSAM. J.I.C. Comment: The statement credited to the Governor of YUNNAN (Summary No. 182) presumably had reference to Chinese forces formerly in the SHAN STATES; the units now proceeding toward ASSAM are thought to be additional elements of the force from which came those Chinese troops earlier reported to have reached INDIA (Summaries No. 170, 181).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 10 June Allied medium bombers attacked objectives in the DILLI area. Buildings were destroyed and fires started.

Melanesia. U.S. Army medium and heavy bombers carried out a coordinated attack on LAE and SALAMAUA on the tenth. Damage was inflicted on the wharves at LAE and on the airfields at both places. Enemy fighter planes intercepted the attacking planes over these areas. Our fighters then made a rendezvous with our bombers returning from the attack.

During the engagement eight enemy fighters were shot down (certain), two more were probably shot down and two were damaged. One of our medium bombers was shot down, five were damaged and one fighter is missing.

Alaska. It is reported that on 4 June a U.S. destroyer attacked and probably sank a Japanese submarine 15 miles southeast of EGG ISLAND (off the east end of UNALASKA).

There has been no radio communication with ATTU and KISKA (both in the WESTERN ALEUTIANS) for the past two days.

West Coast. The loss of the American merchant vessel reported sunk 45 miles southwest of CAPE FLATTERY (Summary No. 181) is believed to have resulted from an internal explosion and not from enemy action.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. According to somewhat incomplete reports, one or two cargo vessels and a Free French escorting corvette have been torpedoed during night attacks recently carried out by more than one

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submarine against a westbound NORTH ATLANTIC convoy. In addition one cargo vessel in a convoy off the NEW ENGLAND coast and two cargo vessels in a convoy in the eastern CARIBBEAN have recently been torpedoed in two daylight attacks, each carried out by a single submarine. J.I.C. Comment: It appears to have been a matter of chance that the last two attacks mentioned were directed against escorted rather than against unescorted vessels. The attack against the NORTH ATLANTIC convoy apparently followed the pattern which has become usual in premeditated group attacks against convoys, few of which have occurred on the northern TRANS ATLANTIC shipping routes for some time past.

German Ships. The aircraft carrier GRAF ZEPPELIN, which has been at ODYNIA for some time past, is believed now to be nearing completion.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On the night of 8/9 June 253 tons of bombs were released in the vicinity of ESSEN. Heavy opposition and haze made identification of targets difficult, but many fires, some large, were seen distributed over the RUHR area. Operations on the following night were limited to sea mining and offensive patrols.

Russian Front. Heavy fighting continues at SEBASTOPOL. The MOSCOW radio also reports a German offensive near KHARKOV. J.I.C. Comment: The attack on SEBASTOPOL began 5 June, approximately two weeks after the close of the KERCH offensive. The "Battle of KHARKOV" ended nearly two weeks ago.

Movements of armored and antiaircraft units into the KURSK area suggest a probable German offensive there beginning about Sunday. It is supposed that its objectives would be VORONEZH and TAMBOV, to cut the railways southward from MOSCOW. A simultaneous or subsequent offensive from STALINO is also indicated.

An attempt to complete the encirclement of LENINGRAD by the recapture of VOLKHOV and TIKHVIN may occur, 15/20 June. There are also German offensive preparations in the GULF OF FINLAND. Offensive operations in the MURMANSK area may begin by the end of June.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Considerable fighter reinforcements have arrived since those last reported (Summary No. 161).

Cirenaica. There has been no enemy activity before the KNIGHTS-BRIDGE position since 8 June. Axis infantry, heavily supported by artillery and antitank guns, have dug in from TRIGH CAPUZZO southward across the KNIGHTSBRIDGE-BIR HACHEIM road. Axis forces have also dug in east and southeast of BIR HACHEIM. Axis armored strength is now concentrated in the BIR HACHEIM area.

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On the night of 7/8 June a convoy of water and other supplies reached BIR HACHEIM. On the 8th the Fighting French repulsed heavy attacks, but suffered severe losses and were compelled to make a slight withdrawal during the night. British reinforcements reached the post on the 9th, a British armored unit clearing the way by an attack from the southeast.

J.I.C. Comment: It now appears that Rommel's demonstrations before KNIGHTSBRIDGE, 5/8 June, were designed to cover the establishment of a line of circumvallation about BIR HACHEIM to cover a decisive assault upon that place by the bulk of his force.

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

AIRCRAFT MUSEUM

Collinsons 29 Deanehastere 4 Halifax 1 Mustang 1
P-51 1 Spitfire 1

REVISED LIST

Disables are supposed to be in the Museum and the number of them 100,000.

The main railroad station is destroyed. The rail and the road are by other highways in the area and to public utility.

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ANNEX

Summary No. 183

COLOGNE BOMBING

Official British report of attack on COLOGNE 30/31 May. Aircraft dispatched, 1092; aircraft reaching target, 1042; airdromes vicinity COLOGNE attacked by 49 Blenheims; target attacked by 904 aircraft; no attack by 103 aircraft; casualties totalled 43.

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>High Explosive</u>	<u>Incendiaries</u>
496 Wellingtons	186 tons (including twenty 4000 lb.)	721,739 (including 488 at 30 lbs.)
105 Halifax	135 tons	83,774 (including 2504 at 30 lbs.)
71 Stirlings	76 tons (including 32 at 2000 lbs.)	64,296 (including 3016 at 30 lbs.)
71 Hampdens	Over 5½ tons	25,470
67 Lancasters	118 tons (including 66 at 4000 lbs.)	41,662 (including 112 at 30 lbs.)
37 Manchesters		26,834 (including 1364 at 30 lbs.)

Crews. Approximately 6000 officers and men actually were in the air crews.

Weather. Clear and unlimited throughout 90 minutes target was under attack. Objective was clearly visible, especially as whole areas became engulfed in flames. Mission considered a complete success.

AIRCRAFT MISSING

Wellingtons 29	Manchesters 4	Halifax 3	Stirlings 2	Lancaster 1
Hampden 1	Whitley 1			

REPORTED DAMAGE

Casualties are assumed to be in the thousands and the homeless may exceed 100,000.

The main railroad station and many other important structures were destroyed. The rail and tramway systems are completely inoperative and travel by motor conveyance is slow and hazardous. No report has been received in regard to public utilities which are presumed to have been seriously impaired.

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: This report was prepared by the Director in the
JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

INDIA THEATER

DAILY SUMMARY

... ..

INDIA THEATER AND PACIFIC THEATER

... ..

No. 182 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 10 June, 1942.

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INDIA THEATER

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-India-Yunnan. According to the Chinese press, the Governor of YUNNAN stated 7 June that Chinese forces had withdrawn safely from BURMA and were in contact with the main Chinese army in YUNNAN.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. On 8 June at least two enemy submarines were reported to be operating in the vicinity of SYDNEY. One unsuccessfully shelled an Allied merchantman in that area.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine torpedoed and severely damaged a 6,000-ton freighter. It also attacked a small Q or decoy vessel of 1500 tons. Both vessels are believed to have sunk.

Central Pacific. Japanese naval units are believed to have retired westward to a position where they are now under the support of shore-based aircraft at WAKE, as contact has been lost by our forces. The chances of our surface or air forces inflicting further damage on the Japanese units appears doubtful, unless some stragglers are encountered.

According to a broadcast from TOKYO the Japanese admit the loss of an aircraft carrier and serious damage to another carrier and a cruiser. They place their plane losses at only 35. In this same broadcast they claim that two U.S. aircraft carriers were sunk and 120 U.S. planes destroyed.

Alaska. The TOKYO radio claims that Army units have occupied several points in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. J.I.C. Comment: There is no confirmation of this report.

There is little information as to the location of the Japanese naval force which has been operating in the Aleutian area. Negative information in this case suggests a withdrawal in view of the costly failure of the MIDWAY operations.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. J.I.C. Comment: There appear to be some indications of increased submarine activity along the northern TRANS ATLANTIC shipping routes.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On the night of 8/9 June 198 bombers were dispatched, 172 against ESSEN (fourth attack since 1 June). At ESSEN visibility was poor.

Russian Front. At SEBASTOPOL heavy fighting continues, with the remainder of the front unusually quiet. Indications still point to a main German offensive in the KURSK-TAGANROG sector, with perhaps a subsidiary attack on LENINGRAD.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. Action continues in the pattern previously reported.

Axis attacks on BIR HACHEIM continued during 7 and 8 June, without success. British columns which advanced southwest from GAZALA, 6 June, including that which reached EL CHERIMA, have been withdrawn.

Both sides are using infantry to a greater degree and are conserving tanks. Axis infantry have dug in on the eastern perimeter of THE CAULDRON, while facing them British infantry have established defensive positions covering KNIGHTSBRIDGE. On the 7th and again on the 8th Axis infantry and tanks threatened to attack the KNIGHTSBRIDGE position, without attacking.

It is now estimated that the Axis has lost half of its original tank strength and that the two sides are about equal in numbers of serviceable tanks. This implies that British tank losses have been heavier than those of the Axis and that the German 88-mm. dual purpose gun has proved superior to the 25-pounder. Final numerical superiority in tanks will probably prove decisive.

J.I.C. Comment: It appears that in the present phase of operations Rommel's tactics are designed to conserve his own tank strength while enticing British tanks to expose themselves to his 88-mm. guns. (Cf. comment, Summaries No. 172, 180, and 181.)

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
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INDIA-CHINA FRONT JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

India-China Front - The Chinese reported that remained east of the HAILUO RIVER. The main Chinese force in the west had reached HAILUO (January 24, 1942) and that since during the night of 20-21 May, many of its troops were also located in the HAILUO area.

DAILY SUMMARY

Four Japanese units were reported to be active in the HAILUO area, including a Japanese Mountain regiment and a Japanese engineering company and engineers. Many troop concentrations in the HAILUO area were also located, but the main force appeared directed.

A Japanese patrol with approximately 10 miles north of HAILUO apparently has withdrawn and no further troops around to be seen of any kind.

J. S. [Name] of the [Agency] has been distributed above, to [Name] of the [Agency] and [Name] of the [Agency]. Japanese forces in the HAILUO area are reported to be in the vicinity of the HAILUO area and there is little evidence of any intention to extend the northern limit of HAILUO or to make a large scale attack on HAILUO.

No. 181 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 9 June, 1942.

Notes: 1. The [Agency] has reported that attacks on bridges near HAILUO and in the HAILUO area.

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China - [Name] reported activity in the HAILUO area, north-west of HAILUO (January 24, 1942) and is carrying on a regular supply line.

India - [Name] reported activity in the HAILUO area, north-west of HAILUO (January 24, 1942) and is carrying on a regular supply line.

Notes: 1. The [Agency] has reported that attacks on bridges near HAILUO and in the HAILUO area.

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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 competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. The Chinese regiment which remained east of the CHINDWIN after the main Chinese forces in the west had reached INDIA (Summary No. 170) crossed that river during the night of 30-31 May. Many of its troops are reported sick.

Four Blenheims made a low altitude attack on AKYAB, bombing a 4000-ton merchant vessel and machine-gunning sampans and wharves. Enemy troop concentrations in the HOMALIN area were also bombed, but the town itself appeared deserted.

A Japanese patrol which advanced 40 miles north of MYITKYINA apparently has withdrawn and no hostile troops seemed to be north of that place on 31 May.

J.I.C. Comment: Except for activity of the type described above, no major action is anticipated in this theater in the near future. Japanese forces are apparently consolidating their positions and there is little evidence of any immediate intention to seize the northern tip of BURMA or to make a large scale advance into YUNNAN.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 7 June R.A.A.F. planes carried out attacks on bridges near DILLI and on barracks in the ATAMBOEA area.

Australia. Two of the four midget submarines sunk in the Japanese attack on SYDNEY HARBOR (Summary No. 174) have been recovered. They apparently were carried by large I class Japanese submarines and released in the vicinity of SYDNEY.

According to official sources enemy submarines shelled SYDNEY and NEWCASTLE on 7 June. Little damage was inflicted.

China. Recent Japanese activity in ORDOS (INNER MONGOLIA, northwest of SHANSI PROVINCE) may be serving as a feeler toward Russian supply lines.

Fighting continues in KIANGSI and CHEKIANG, but apparently on a comparatively small scale, with the main Japanese force in KIANGSI evidently endeavoring to prevent Chinese reinforcement of CHEKIANG with forces from HUNAN PROVINCE (west of KIANGSI).

Chinese sources state that the enemy is completing the airfield started last year on HONG KONG ISLAND.

Central Pacific. The present tally on casualties inflicted on the Japanese naval units during the recent operations in the Central

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PACIFIC appears to be as follows:

(a) It is believed that four enemy carriers have been lost by sinking.

(b) Three battleships have been damaged, but none is known to have sunk.

(c) One heavy cruiser (MOGAMI Class) burned and abandoned; another sank following two 1100 lb. bomb hits; probably three other heavy cruisers have been badly damaged.

(d) Four transport type vessels are believed to have been lost and some four others damaged.

(e) Destroyer casualties are indefinite; at least one was sunk and others damaged.

Details are still lacking with regard to pursuit and attack on the remaining Japanese ships of this force, which are believed to be continuing their westerly withdrawal.

Alaska. The situation remains unchanged. There has been no intimation yet of an attempt to land enemy ground forces on any island in the ALEUTIANS.

West Coast. A small U.S. freighter was sunk, 7 June, 45 miles southwest of CAPE FLATTERY, WASHINGTON (at the entrance to the STRAITS OF JUAN DE FUCA).

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. J.I.C. Comment: There appears to be a decided increase in the distance from the U.S. ATLANTIC COAST of most of the submarine operations between CAPE COD and FLORIDA STRAITS. North and south of that area no marked change of that nature appears to have occurred.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On 6/7 June 94 tons of high explosives and 262 tons of incendiaries were dropped on EMDEN. Photographs reveal destruction of the main railway stations and of five shops at the submarine shipyard. Operations, 7/8 June, were limited to sea mining.

Russian Front. No change in the situation.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. At the conclusion of the action near KNIGHTSBRIDGE, 6 June, Axis armored forces retired into "the CAULDRON" (the area immediately east of the breach in the British forward position).

During the action on the 6th a strong motorized column from BIR HACHEIM attacked Axis communications at MTEIFEL (junction of TRIGH CAPUZZO and TRIGH EL ABD). Columns from the GAZALA position also attacked to the southwest, encountering strong opposition. One reached the EL CHERIMA area, however. (EL CHERIMA is within the Axis

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forward position, at a point 5 miles west of SIDI BREGHISC and 7 miles northeast of ROTUNDA SEGNALI. It was there that Rommel reorganized his tank forces west of the minefields before resuming the offensive - Summary No. 175.)

Few replacements, if any, have reached the Axis forward position. The British supply situation is easier than that of the Axis and their reserves of tanks are greater.

J.I.C. Comment: In its current phase the action in CIRENAICA has become a battle of attrition. A possible outcome is stalemate, which may be regarded as the alternative Axis intention. To frustrate any British offensive intention, rendering secure the DERNA-BENGHAZI area, would confirm a British disadvantage in the MEDITERRANEAN, with particular reference to MALTA.

Mozambique Channel. Survivors identify as Japanese the two surface raiders reported in Summary No. 180. They are fast motor vessels of 15,000 and 8,000 tons, respectively, armed with seaplanes and approximately 8-inch guns.

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Captain, F.A.
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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from authentic official sources.

INDIAN OCEAN

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

... (faded text) ...

DAILY SUMMARY

The U.S. Navy ... (faded text) ...

PACIFIC OCEAN

No. 180 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 8 June, 1942.

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. Extremely heavy rains have caused a considerable rise in the rivers near IMPHAL, and landslides along the TAMU-IMPHAL road have made it impassable to motor vehicles. The bridge at PALEL (southeast of IMPHAL) has collapsed.

Two U.S. heavy bombers raided RANGOON docks and shipping 4 June. Poor visibility made observation impossible. Of the ten hostile fighters which intercepted, two were destroyed. One U.S. plane is missing.

According to the press, R.A.F. planes attacked Japanese concentrations at HOMALIN on the 8th. All bombs fell in the target area. (HOMALIN is on the east bank of the CHINDWIN due east of IMPHAL).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. Enemy submarines continue active off the east coast of AUSTRALIA and at least two submarines are believed still to be operating off the NEW SOUTH WALES' coast. On 4 June a small British merchant ship was sunk by an enemy submarine 50 miles southwest of CAPE HOWE, southeast coast of AUSTRALIA. One enemy submarine is thought to have been sunk and another may have been sunk as the result of recent attacks by aircraft.

According to press sources enemy submarines shelled the port of SYDNEY and its suburbs, inflicting slight damage and few casualties.

China. The Chinese admit the loss of CHUHSIEN airfield (eastern CHEKIANG), but state that fighting is going on within the city itself. No appreciable change elsewhere.

Central Pacific. A late communique from Admiral Nimitz reports that the Japanese appear to be withdrawing and that contact was lost during the night by our forces. Additional damage has been inflicted on two enemy heavy cruisers although, until all reports are checked, it is impossible to state whether these cruisers are in addition to those included in previous reports. One enemy destroyer has been sunk. One U.S. destroyer was sunk by an enemy submarine, but most of the crew were rescued by vessels in company.

Alaska. The situation in ALASKA is obscure and both enemy and our own air operations appear to be hindered by unfavorable weather. An enemy force reported to consist of two aircraft carriers, two cruisers and eight destroyers was believed to have remained north of SEAGAUM ISLAND (ALEUTIAN Group) during most of 6 June. Apparently

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this force launched planes about midday for action against DUTCH HARBOR but the planes were unable to carry out their mission due to fog.

One of our planes is reported to have scored two torpedo hits on an enemy heavy cruiser.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A vessel is reported to have been torpedoed at a point about midway between BAHIA (BRAZIL) and ST. HELENA. J.I.C. Comment: This position is south of the area in which enemy submarines are known heretofore to have operated. No other significant change in the disposition of enemy submarines is apparent.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On the night of 5/6 June 182 aircraft, including 72 heavies, were dispatched against ESSEN. About 240 tons were dropped, causing a large fire in the center of the town and another at the Krupp Works. J.I.C. Comment: This was the third attack on ESSEN in five nights, raising the total weight of high explosives and incendiaries dropped there during the week to 1,755 tons.

On the night of 6/7 June 233 aircraft were dispatched against EMDEN. Preliminary reports indicate a successful attack.

Sebastopol. Press reports from MOSCOW, dated 8 June, state that a heavy German attack upon SEBASTOPOL has been in progress for three days. J.I.C. Comment: No official information is available. Operations to seize SEBASTOPOL are a logical complement to the KERCH offensive, the German purpose being to secure the southern flank by complete occupation of the CRIMEA, preliminary to a major offensive.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. An Axis counterattack along TRIGH CAPUZZO on the evening of 5 June forced the withdrawal of British infantry toward KNIGHTSBRIDGE. On the morning of 6 June 130 Axis tanks approached KNIGHTSBRIDGE and an indecisive tank battle occurred from 9:00 A.M. to noon. At evening the British were reinforced and drove the enemy westward. Axis tank losses were considerable.

On 6 June the "Fighting French" at BIR HACHEIM beat off two Axis attacks from the southeast. A third attack was in progress at 6:30 P.M.

J.I.C. Comment: It appears to be Rommel's consistent purpose to engage and wear down British tank strength, while continuing his efforts to seize the remainder of the British forward position under cover of these tank operations.

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Mozambique Channel. Two Axis surface raiders and three submarines are reported to be operating in the channel between MADAGASCAR and MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa), where several vessels have been attacked since 1 June. J.I.C. Comment: The surface raiders may be two of the three German vessels previously thought to be operating in the SOUTH ATLANTIC.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III
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7 June 1942
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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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INDIAN TALKERS

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

FOR INFO AND PLANNING PURPOSES

DAILY SUMMARY

Summary of the 5 June 1942. Summary prepared by the Joint Intelligence Committee on the basis of information received from the various sources and plans were started.

Analysis. Two Japanese submarines are reported to have been detected and probably sunk by U.S. forces during the past week of operations.

Section Summary. The summary contains information on the activities of the Japanese Air Force in the Pacific area and the activities of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific area. The summary also contains information on the activities of the Japanese Army in the Pacific area.

No. 179 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 7 June, 1942.

Central Pacific. According to latest reports the Japanese are believed to have started the following attacks:

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Alaska. On 5 June 1942, two Japanese planes were reported to have been shot down near the coast of Alaska. It is believed that the planes were shot down by U.S. forces.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Summary. An American ferry crew reports that on 5 June 1942, a Japanese submarine was sighted off the coast of Alaska. The submarine was believed to have been sighted by the crew of the ferry.

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. No reported change.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. On 5 June U.S. Army heavy bombers carried out a night attack on the wharves at RABAUL. Hits were scored in the target area and fires were started.

Australia. Two Japanese submarines are reported to have been attacked and probably sunk by U.S. Army planes off the east coast of AUSTRALIA.

Eastern Siberia. Chinese sources conclude that preparations are in progress for a Japanese attack on RUSSIA, although they feel that such an attack will probably not be launched unless RUSSIA permits Allied Air Forces to use her territory or the Germans have great success. These sources base their conclusions upon the recent denial of Japanese waters to the Soviets (Summary No. 178) and the decrease of air activity in the south seas.

Central Pacific. According to latest press reports the Japanese are believed to have suffered the following losses:

- 3 battleships damaged, at least one badly;
- 2 or 3 carriers destroyed and 2 or 3 damaged;
- 4 cruisers damaged, 2 heavily;
- 3 transports damaged.

One of our aircraft carriers is reported hit and some planes were lost.

Alaska. On 5 June U.S. Army pursuit planes shot down three Japanese dive bombers near FORT GLENN, ALASKA. In a subsequent action one Japanese and two of our fighters were shot down.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. An airplane ferry crew report that on 6 June they sighted off the IVORY COAST (WEST AFRICA) nine objects which they believe to have been submarines. J.I.C. Comment: This is the same area in which on 5 May (Summary No. 147) an airplane ferry crew sighted 25

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objects which they believed to be submarines. While the nature of the objects sighted has never been definitely determined, it seems most unlikely that more than three of them, if any, actually were submarines. In this case also it seems unlikely that the objects sighted were actually submarines.

German Torpedo Planes. According to reports which appear to deserve consideration 500 Heinkel 111's are being converted into torpedo planes. J.I.C. Comment: An increase has already occurred in the extent to which torpedo planes are used by the Germans in air attacks on both naval and cargo vessels, and a further increase is to be expected.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Having successfully beaten off all attacks, the Free French remain in possession of BIR HACHEIM, around which have been centered both sides' air operations. An ammunition convoy has reached BIR HACHEIM and the Free French are reported to have a satisfactory supply of food and water. British attacks from north and east against the TRIGH CAPUZZO-TRIGH EL ABD GAP the night of 4/5 June succeeded in breaking the outer screen of hostile antitank artillery. A considerable quantity of Italian materiel was left in British hands. At noon of the 5th an Axis counterattack was successfully repulsed. A threatened enemy tank attack on British positions near ELUET EL TAMAR (northeast of the GAP) has not developed.

5. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No reported change in the situation.

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ANNEX

Summary No. 179

RECENT BRITISH BOMBING OPERATIONS

1. Until the bombing of Cologne and Essen on the nights of 30 May and 1 June, British bombing, for April and May, was conducted with an average nightly effort of about 130 planes. In only rare instances were more than 200 planes employed. Losses averaged about 4% of the attacking force, and roughly 80% of the planes succeeded in finding a primary or secondary target. The proportion of high explosives to incendiaries employed varied with the type of objective. Single industrial plants (e.g., the Heinkel Works at Rostock) received a very high proportion of explosives; in large scale attacks on urban areas the proportion of incendiaries was greater. In 14 area raids the proportion of high explosives to incendiaries averaged only slightly more than 1 to 1.

2. Of 1,042 planes dispatched to bomb Cologne, 919 bombed primary or secondary objectives: a higher percentage than in the smaller raids. Total losses, from a force of 1,177 were 45; a slightly lower percentage than in the smaller raids. 530 tons of high explosives were dropped on Cologne and 929 tons of incendiaries. This proportion, of almost 1 to 2, was used on a few previous occasions, but differs sharply from recent British practice. In their attacks on England the German Air Force employed more than 5 tons of explosives to 1 ton of incendiaries. The raid on Cologne was also distinguished by its concentration in time. It lasted 90 minutes. Many of the major German raids on British cities lasted fully eleven hours. The initial raid on Essen exhibited roughly the same features, although it was on a scale about 80% of that on Cologne.

3. The three distinctive characteristics of the recent British raids - concentration of weight and in time, and the use of a high proportion of incendiaries - represent the results of a thorough analysis of the effects of German bombing on Britain. Despite the low proportion of German incendiaries, fire damage was found equal to damage from high explosives; and the rate of recovery after fire damage was found to be slower than after incendiary damage. Concentration of the attack in weight and in time was found capable of overwhelming ground defenses and fire-fighting forces, and of thus causing damage more than proportional to the increase in bomb weight dropped.

4. The recent British raids were directed against the towns of Cologne and Essen, as a whole. They may be taken as examples of air attack designed to disrupt the total economic life of a town for a maximum period. To achieve this effect the town must be analyzed by zones, to reveal the relative susceptibility of each quarter to incendiary and high explosive attack. The period of construction (i.e., mediaeval, 18th century, modern) of the buildings, and their current use (i.e., commercial, residential, industrial) are two of the principal factors examined. The typically strict zoning of German cities has aided in this analysis. The apportionment of planes and bombs of different types is made on the basis of this kind of study.

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5. In scale and method the attacks on Cologne and Essen differ from those of the German Air Force against Britain in 1940-41. It is therefore dangerous to attempt to gauge their over-all economic effects on the basis of British experience. Some comparative figures are, nevertheless, revealing. In both recent British raids a concentration of about 15 tons of bombs (H.E. and incendiaries) per square mile was achieved. The major German raid on Coventry represented a concentration of about 7 tons per square mile. The concentration employed against Cologne and Essen should have been sufficient to reduce production virtually to zero on the day immediately following the raid. The probable rate of recovery is impossible to predict, but it is unlikely to be at an average rate of more than 2% per day.

6. According to the 1939 census 1.89% of the industrial working force of Greater Germany was located in Cologne; 2.35% in Essen. Thus somewhat more than 4% of the German industrial working population was affected by these two raids. These figures can not, however, be employed as a direct measure of the economic effect of the raids. The cost, in manpower and materials, of reconstruction must be taken into account, and the particular significance of the plants affected to the German war economy.

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1. THE EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

China - China - Chinese military movements in the Hailuoguo Area (west of 100°E) are being signaled to the enemy by wireless radio.

According to Chinese sources, Chinese military units are in movement in the HAILUOGUO-CHANGSHAN-1000°E area of the HAILUOGUO sector of the HAILUOGUO Area. The Chinese are strengthening their defenses in this area and are compelling Chinese forces west of the HAILUOGUO to retire west of that river.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. THE EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

China. On 5 June 1942, Chinese military units attacked the HAILUOGUO Area. The Chinese are attacking the target area starting large scale. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was observed.

No. 178 Copy 1 of 59.

Philippines. On 5 June 1942, Japanese military units attacked the Philippines. The Japanese are attacking the target area starting large scale. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was observed. 8:00 A.M., 6 June, 1942.

Malaya. On 5 June 1942, Japanese military units attacked the Malaya. The Japanese are attacking the target area starting large scale. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was observed.

Japan. On 5 June 1942, Japanese military units attacked the Japan. The Japanese are attacking the target area starting large scale. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was observed.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. British patrol movements in the SITTAUNG Area (east of TAMU) are being signalled to the enemy by hostile natives.

According to Chinese sources, Chinese withdrawals are in progress in the WANTING-TENGYUEH-LUNGLING triangle (north of the YUNNAN sector of the BURMA Road west of the SALWEEN), where a full-strength Japanese division is compelling Chinese forces west of the SALWEEN to retire east of that river.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 4 June Allied medium bombers attacked the PENFOEI Airfield, TIMOR. All bombs hit in the target area starting large fires. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

Melanesia. U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked RABAUL on 4 June with bombs and incendiary clusters. Several fires were observed in the vicinity of the waterfront, the warehouses, and the military camp. Antiaircraft fire was heavy.

Australia. An R.A.A.F. plane attacked an enemy submarine off MALLACORTA, VICTORIA (southeast tip of AUSTRALIA). Two anti-submarine bombs were dropped within 20 yards of the submarine.

Japanese Waters. Chinese sources state that the Japanese have notified RUSSIA that after the middle of May no SOVIET ships can pass through the area within Latitude 32 to 40 N., Longitude 123 to 147 E., without permission of the Japanese Navy.

J.I.C. Comment: This forces all Russian ships entering VLADIVOSTOK to use the northern route, as the SEA OF JAPAN to the south is denied to them.

Midway. Since the report received yesterday of the attack by Army heavy bombers on the main body of the Japanese Support Force, in which at least one battleship was damaged, little further information has been received, but two transports of the Occupation Force in a nearby area are reported to have been hit, one by a bomb and the other by a torpedo.

The Striking Force with its four carriers bore down on MIDWAY from the northwest as expected, and carried out an air raid on MIDWAY at about 1835 GCT, June 4. (Summary No. 177).

As this force approached, U.S. planes from MIDWAY and submarines seem to have succeeded in inflicting considerable damage. A SORYU Class aircraft carrier was reported to have been struck by three torpedoes from U.S.S. NAUTILUS and latest reports express the opinion that all four car-

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riers of the Striking Force have been damaged.

A summary of the damages believed to have been inflicted on the Japanese forces to date follows:

1 battleship on fire from a direct bomb hit,
1 transport hit by a bomb,
1 transport hit by a torpedo,
1 battleship received two bomb or torpedo hits,
1 battleship was struck,
1 carrier (SORYU Class) struck by three torpedoes,
1 carrier hit by two bombs,
2 carriers probably damaged.

An Army heavy bomber later reported scoring two hits on a burning carrier and sighting two ships afire at a distance of 170 miles northwest of MIDWAY and two others also burning at 125 miles on the same bearing.

Latest reports indicate that the entire Japanese force is retiring to the west.

Alaska. The attack on the FORT GLENN landing field on UMNAK ISLAND (Summary No. 177) occurred 5 June and was made by nine Japanese fighters.

The enemy task force (Summary No. 177) was last reported on 5 June 120 miles southwest of UMNAK ISLAND. In addition, a Japanese carrier (probably the HOSHO) is reported to have been sighted in a position north of UNALASKA. Scattered fog banks have made interception impossible.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Survivors landed at MT. DESERT, MAINE, reported that a German submarine expended 3 torpedoes and 40 shells in sinking their 92 foot fishing vessel.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

British air operations. At BREMEN 250 tons of H.E. and incendiaries dropped on 3/4 June started several very large fires, including an oil depot and probably the gas works. During 4 June 24 bombers and 680 fighters were over NORTHERN FRANCE. Only 36 aircraft were dispatched on the night of 4/5 June.

Murmansk. The German air attack on 2 June (Summary No. 176) was made by 72 aircraft, of which the Russians claim to have destroyed nine bombers and three fighters with a loss of only three fighters.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. On 4 June Axis attacks on BIR HACHEIM continued, Italian infantry being supported by German tanks and stukas. The successful defense was aided by the counterattacks of mobile units on both flanks and by heavy R.A.F. support.

Rommel's armored and motorized strength is concentrated in the GOT EL UALEB Area. Near BIR TEMRAD 200 motor vehicles have been observed and

there is heavy traffic between that place and the GAP. British armored cars still patrol the SEGNALI Area and harass Axis supply lines west of the GAP.

Captured documents indicate that Rommel planned to have taken GAZALA, BIR HACHEIM, and EL ADEM by the end of the second day and to attack TOBRUK, pivoting on EL ADEM, during the third. Three submarines, provided to prevent evacuation of TOBRUK by sea, were sunk.

The British estimate that, as of 4 June, the Axis has lost 220 German and 80 Italian tanks, with 250 German and 60 Italian tanks remaining. The British retain numerical superiority and their tank recovery is aided by control of the battlefield. Moreover, reinforcements are at hand.

J.I.C. Comment: Except for the fighting at BIR HACHEIM, both sides are busy recouping their losses in anticipation of a renewal of operations. No British tank forces have been heavily engaged since 1 June. A British offensive soon is probable.

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 177 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 5 June, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. The estimated 4000-5000 enemy troops which followed up the British withdrawal into INDIA are at HOMALIN, with no hostile elements apparently west of the CHINDWIN. Small British patrols have been in contact with them and their movements by boats have been restricted by constant air attack. The recent CHINDWIN shipping, which is thought to be largely for supply purposes, has been so affected by these attacks that it now moves only at night.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 3 June Allied medium bombers attacked the airdrome at KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR. Large fires were observed.

Melanesia. On 3 June U.S. Army bombers attacked the wharves and military barracks at RABAUL. Small fires were started.

Australia. The Japanese submarine attacks on three Allied merchant vessels in the vicinity of SYDNEY (Summary No. 176) have been confirmed. One vessel was sunk, another was shelled, and a third near missed by a self-exploding torpedo. No damage resulted from the last two attacks.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern waters reports sinking two enemy supply ships (one 6000-ton and one 10,000-ton), and one transport (6,000 tons), loaded with troops, and damaging and probably sinking another supply ship (6,000 tons).

Central Pacific. Japanese planes raided MIDWAY ISLAND at 6:35 P.M. (Midway time) 4 June. The power house was destroyed and slight damage was done to the runway on the airfield. An incomplete report indicates that eight Japanese planes were shot down.

U.S. Army bombers attacked three enemy battleships about 600 miles west of MIDWAY. One battleship was observed afire, two near misses were scored on a second, and results on the third were unobserved. A late report indicates that serious damage has been inflicted on an enemy aircraft carrier.

Alaska. DUTCH HARBOR was again raided by 26 Japanese bombers and fighters at 0355 G.M.T. (Midnight E.W.T.) 5 June. The attack ended at 0445 G.M.T. A storehouse and fuel storage were set afire. It is also reported (time unknown) that the Army airfield at UMNIAK ISLAND was strafed. Two Japanese planes were shot down in the latter attack.

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An enemy force consisting of one aircraft carrier, three heavy cruisers, and two destroyers was sighted 165 miles southwest of DUTCH HARBOR.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The estimated disposition on 4 June of enemy submarines in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater west of the longitude of the AZORES was as follows: CAPE RACE to CAPE COD, 6 in coastal waters (including 4 on passage, 2 eastbound, and 2 westbound) and 6 eastward of CAPE RACE on passage (2 eastbound and 4 westbound); CAPE COD to CAPE FEAR, 2 in coastal waters (including 1 probably on passage eastbound), 3 to seaward (including 1 on passage eastbound) and 2 to eastward on passage (1 eastbound and 1 westbound); CAPE FEAR to FLORIDA STRAITS, 2 in vicinity of CAPE CARNAVERAL, possibly on passage eastbound, and 3 to eastward on passage (2 eastbound and 1 westbound); GULF OF MEXICO, 2; YUCATAN CHANNEL, 1; STRAITS OF FLORIDA to TRINIDAD, 4 in longitudes between BAHAMAS and TRINIDAD (including 2 on passage, 1 eastbound and 1 westbound) and 3 to eastward on passage (1 eastbound and 2 westbound); north coast of BRAZIL to ST. PAUL ROCKS, 5; total accounted for above, 39 (15 on station; 24 on passage, 13 eastbound and 11 westbound).

German Ships. The light cruiser KOLN (reported in Summary No. 175 as whereabouts unknown since departure from WILHELMSHAVEN) was located by air reconnaissance on 3 June at KIEL (WIK HARBOR). Also observed at KIEL were the battleship SCHARNHORST, the damaged heavy cruiser PRINZ EUGEN, and the light cruiser NURNBERG.

Enemy Shipping. A 6000-ton German freighter which arrived in BORDEAUX from JAPAN in March or April was observed on 1 June apparently leaving that port possibly to attempt a return voyage to JAPAN.

4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Of the 195 aircraft dispatched against ESSEN, 2/3 June, 144 (74 percent) reached the target and dropped 90 tons of high explosive and 190 tons of incendiaries. On the following night 196 aircraft were dispatched, 171 against BREMEN.

5. NORTH EUROPEAN THEATER

Finland. Finnish and German radio reports state that Hitler is visiting Mannerheim in FINLAND. J.I.C. Comment: Recent reports have reiterated Finnish reluctance to take an active part in a 1942 offensive and have stated that, without Finnish assistance, German forces are inadequate for an apparently intended attack on the Murmansk Railway.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

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7. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. The GOT EL UALEB position, seized by the enemy, 1 June, has been strengthened with numerous anti-tank guns. British mobile units continue to operate against enemy supply routes in the west.

The British estimate German tank losses through 1 June at 300. The mobile workshops of the two German armored divisions have been destroyed. During the same period the British recovered 130 tanks and returned 30 of them to combat units.

On 3 June attacks on BIR HACHEIM continued, without success. The enemy employed German and Italian tanks, Italian infantry, and stukas.

J.I.C. Comment: The tone of dispatches is again defensive; e.g., Rommel has been thrown behind schedule in his original offensive plans.

Madagascar. On 5 June Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed credit for the submarine attack on British ships at DIEGO SUAREZ, 31 May (30 May by British account, Summary No. 173).

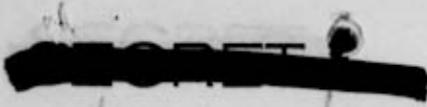
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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Subject: Summary of intelligence received from various sources on 4 June, 1942.

Reference is made to press reports from AMSTERDAM, JAPAN and elsewhere on 4 June regarding the attack on the Japanese battleship KAGA on 4 June 1942.

No. 17S Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 4 June, 1942.

On 4 June, 1942, the Japanese battleship KAGA was attacked by the United States Navy off the coast of Guadalcanal. The ship was sunk and the crew was scattered. The attack was a surprise and was a major blow to the Japanese fleet.

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Subject: Summary of intelligence received from various sources on 4 June, 1942.

Reference is made to press reports from various sources on 4 June, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma-Yunnan. No significant change.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. On 2 June enemy air activity was confined to reconnaissance missions over PORT MORESBY.

R.A.A.F. seaplanes raided MAKAMBO (SOLOMON ISLANDS) on 2 June. Warehouses were set afire.

Australia. According to press reports from AUSTRALIA, Japanese submarines on 3 June attacked two small Allied merchant ships about 35 miles east of SYDNEY Harbor. A third vessel was attacked 225 miles from SYDNEY. One of the vessels was sunk, but the other two appear to have escaped damage.

China. According to Chinese sources the Japanese are attacking CHUHSIEN, important air center in CHEKIANG PROVINCE, from three directions. Heavy fighting is in progress.

Chinese activity near ICHANG, important river port on the Upper YANGTZE, is being confined to harassing action and is not a serious attempt to take the City.

The principal Chinese reaction to the British heavy air raids over GERMANY is an aggravation of the Chinese desire for more planes.

Alaska. At 1545 G.M.T. (0545 ALASKA time), 15 Japanese light bombers attacked FORT MEARS, DUTCH HARBOR. The attacking planes appeared in groups of three, with one flight from the southeast and four from the northwest. The attack, which lasted twenty minutes, resulted in the setting afire of two barracks and two warehouses and the damaging of five other barracks. Our casualties were 20 killed and 35 injured. An enemy single engine seaplane was shot down near UMNAK Pass. The report of a subsequent attack is unfounded.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Surface Raiders. Two more vessels overdue from voyages in the SOUTH ATLANTIC are considered likely to have been destroyed by raiders, but no recent information indicating the positions of the three raiders thought to be operating in that area has been received.

Murmansk. The Port of MURMANSK had ten alerts and was bombed four times on 1 and 2 June, but the damage suffered was apparently slight.

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4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Of the 956 aircraft dispatched against ESSEN, 1/2 June, 726 reached the target, dropping 440 tons of high explosives and 795 tons of incendiaries. Accurate observation was difficult because of ground haze and cloud, but many good fires were reported.

J.I.C. Comment: On the limited evidence of the COLOGNE and ESSEN raids, it appears that in mass operations of that character about 80 percent of the aircraft dispatched may be expected to attack the target (COLOGNE, 84 percent; ESSEN, 76 percent). Actual losses, however, have been only about 4 percent of all planes dispatched on those nights (COLOGNE, 4 1/2 percent; ESSEN, 3 1/2 percent). The night of the COLOGNE attack was clear, while there was some cloud over ESSEN.

On the night of 2/3 June only 215 aircraft were dispatched, 195 (including 86 heavies) against ESSEN. Press reports state that an attack on a similar scale was made on BREMEN, 3/4 June.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. Resuming the initiative, Rommel has succeeded in reuniting his entire remaining armored force (now estimated as 310 tanks) astride the center of the GAZALA-HACHEIM defense line.

On 2 June dust storms hampered all operations, particularly in the air. As a diversion 40 Axis tanks drove 13 miles northeast from the TRIGH CAPUZZO gap to ELUET ET TAMAR (10 miles WSW of ACROMA), while the armored force previously withdrawn to EL CHERIMA (Summary No. 175) joined in a concerted attack which overran the British position at GOT EL UALEB, between the two gaps in the minefield. The Free French at BIR HACHEIM were also attacked by tanks from the northeast and north and by infantry from the northwest, but the attack was beaten off with the aid of a counter-attack from the west by the mixed forces previously reported west of the minefields (Summary No. 175). At the close of action all Axis tanks were concentrated near GOT EL UALEB.

Thus Rommel now holds the infantry position at the center of the British defense line and the gaps in the minefield on either side of it, with his entire armored strength concentrated immediately to the west. The British hold the GAZALA and BIR HACHEIM positions at the extremities of the line and continue to enjoy numerical superiority in tanks. Rommel's supply routes are no longer threatened.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD III
Captain, F. A.
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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 8 1974

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 175 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 3 June, 1942.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974

U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-Yunnan. Nothing to report on the fighting front.

At present there are no definite indications of a Japanese offensive on a grand scale against CHINA. The Chinese government apparently remains determined, but the fighting strength of the Chinese troops continues relatively low and, in the south, largely dependent upon the cooperation of the Governor of YUNNAN, whose individualism is incalculable. J.I.C. Comment: It seems worthy of note that, in actual practice, the Governor is not commanded by the Chinese central government; he is an independent ally of that government.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. A report from Portuguese TIMOR (24 May) states that Allied resistance there still continues with approximately 600 Australian and Dutch native troops still holding out. A later report (26 May) indicates that a part of these troops have surrendered, although a part continues to resist despite the unfavorable food and medical situation.

Melanesia. U.S. Army heavy bombers again attacked the waterfront at RABAU (31 May) and the airfields at SALAMAU and LAE (1 June). Visibility was poor and results were unobserved.

On 1 June eighteen Japanese heavy bombers, escorted by eleven fighters, bombed the waterfront at PORT MORESBY. Workshops and buildings in the vicinity were damaged. Twenty-four Allied fighters intercepted this formation, shooting down one bomber and one fighter and damaging six bombers. Two of our fighters were shot down and another is missing.

Australia. Australian naval sources are of the opinion that at least four Japanese midget submarines were operating inside SYDNEY Harbor during the recent attack there. Air searches on 1 June showed no results within a 200 mile radius of SYDNEY.

China. According to Chinese sources, the Japanese drive in CHEKIANG PROVINCE has now reached the outskirts of CHUHSIEN, the site of an important airfield. Other Japanese forces pressed eastward and southward from NANCHANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE, and northward from CANTON along the CANTON-HANKOW Railway.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German Ships. It appears from air reconnaissance that the light cruiser KOLN left WILHELMSHAVEN some time within the past two weeks. No

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information indicating her present whereabouts has been received. J.I.C. Comment: NORWAY seems a likely destination for KOLN. It would probably be possible under favorable conditions for the vessel to proceed to an anchorage on that coast and to spend some time there before being detected by air reconnaissance.

4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

Air operations. On the night of 1/2 June 1,036 aircraft were dispatched, 956 against ESSEN. Of the total, 35 are missing and 2 crashed.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. During 31 May the Axis bridgehead at the TRIGH CAPUZZO gap was made strong enough to repel British attacks. The British position on the south was heavily attacked on 1 June, but was relieved by a British tank attack from the east. British infantry also attacked the gap from the GAZALA position on the north, while a motor column passed around BIR HACHEIM and attacked Axis supply lines immediately west of the gap. Meanwhile an armored car unit, supported by Free French from BIR HACHEIM, seized ROTUNDA SEGNALI, on the refused flank of the Axis fortified forward position. (ROTUNDA SEGNALI is 45 miles northwest of BIR HACHEIM and 30 miles west of the TRIGH CAPUZZO gap).

At nightfall Rommel's entire remaining tank strength was believed to be formed in two groups. Still east of the TRIGH CAPUZZO gap were about 100; near EL CHERIMA, 25 miles WNW of the gap, were 150 others, including 50 which had remained west of the GAZALA position throughout the action. (EL CHERIMA is behind the Axis fortified forward position, 5 miles west of SIDI BREGHISC and 10 miles northeast of ROTUNDA SEGNALI).

Reports indicate that the Free French garrison of BIR HACHEIM was the rock on which Rommel stumbled. He achieved tactical surprise and considerable success in tank operations until failure of supplies made his situation precarious. British losses of materiel have been severe; of men, relatively light. Replacements of men and materiel are adequate to permit a counter offensive, but destruction of Axis forces still east of the gap has first priority.

Madagascar. On 31 May the R.A.F. attacked the airdrome at TANANARIVE. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first operation against the Vichy French reported from MADAGASCAR since the fall of DIEGO SUAREZ, 6 May. It followed within 24 hours a submarine attack on British vessels in DIEGO SUAREZ Harbor.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Nothing new to report.

A. Sidney Buford III

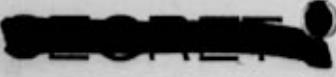
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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 8 1974



JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 174 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 2 June, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-Yunnan. No change on the CHINDWIN front. Apparently Chinese forces in northern BURMA (Summary No. 163) have split, with the majority moving eastwards or northeastwards toward CHINA and a smaller force proceeding westward toward INDIA.

U.S. Army heavy bombers carried out a daylight raid on MYITKYINA airdrome 30 May. Runways were heavily damaged. On 1 June B-17's attacked docks and shipping at RANGOON, damaging vessels and probably sinking one tanker. We suffered no losses.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. Allied bombers raided DILLI, Portuguese TIMOR, on the 30th and the airdrome at KOEPANG, Dutch TIMOR, on the 31st. In each case poor visibility made observation impossible.

Melanesia. On 31 May U.S. Army heavy bombers raided the enemy airdromes at SALAMAUA and LAE. Buildings and runways were hit and fires observed.

Australia. One, possibly three, Japanese midget submarines entered the SYDNEY Harbor on the night of 31 May and successfully torpedoed and sank the depot ship H.M.A.S. ALUTTABUL (ex-ferry steamer). An unexploded 18" torpedo was found on the beach. Patrol boats report sinking at least two of these submarines.

South Pacific. Japanese planes continue to make frequent aerial reconnaissances over the various Islands of the GILBERT AND ELLICE Groups.

China. According to press reports the Japanese have made new landings on YUHWAN Island, CHEKIANG Province, (northeast WENCHOW). In view of the withdrawal of naval forces from FOOCHOW on 28 May it is presumed that the naval forces have moved to this location to support landing operations.

The Japanese High Command has announced that a South CHINA offensive to the north from CANTON up the CANTON-HANKOW Railway has been launched. The Chinese admit heavy fighting is raging in this area.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The number of enemy submarines on station off the northern part of the ATLANTIC Coast of NORTH AMERICA and in the vicinity of the northeastern approaches to that area appears to have increased somewhat since Summary No. 172. It is now estimated that five submarines are off

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the northern coast of BRAZIL and that one is on station to the eastward of that area. The number of submarines in the CARIBBEAN Area appears to have decreased somewhat.

4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Details of the COLOGNE raid: Between 12:55 and 2:25 A.M., 31 May, 868 aircraft dropped 530 tons of high explosive (including eighty-six 4,000-pound bombs) and 929 tons of incendiaries on COLOGNE. It has been impossible to ascertain specific results, since daylight reconnaissance has found the city enveloped in smoke to an altitude of 15,000 feet. Of the 1,126 aircraft sent out, 30/31 May, 43 are missing and seven others crashed.

COLOGNE was bombed again on the night of 31 May-1 June. In retaliation 50 German planes attacked points in ENGLAND, 20 making a sharp attack on CANTERBURY.

The press reports that more than 900 British planes attacked ESSEN, 1/2 June.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. Rommel has definitely failed and is now concerned only with escape. While some armored elements will get away, his losses will be extremely heavy and the moral effect of the debacle will be marked. There are indications that Italian morale was low at the outset.

There is evidence that the Germans attacked with confidence of superiority, and that Rommel's initial intention was to take GAZALA from the rear and EL ADEM from the south. Both attacks were repulsed by artillery fire.

German lack of water has been an important factor. They were able to replenish supplies only once. Significant numbers of German tanks have stalled east of the minefield for lack of fuel.

By evening, 31 May, the enemy had established bridgeheads at the gaps in the minefield, but the gaps were under heavy aerial and artillery bombardment. Some Axis tanks have passed through westbound.

The British retain considerable tank strength which has not yet been heavily engaged. They are cheerful, but carefully restrain their optimism.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

Russians show discouragement while declining to discuss the Battle of KHARKOV.

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JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 173 Copy 1 of 59.

8:00 A.M., 1 June, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

NOTE: Unless there is definite indication to the contrary in the text, it may be assumed that information reported is from competent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER

Madagascar. On 30 May two British ships were reported torpedoed in the Harbor of DIEGO SUAREZ. One of the ships, a tanker, is believed to have sunk.

Burma-Yunnan. Negative reports from air reconnaissance over the HOMALIN area suggest that the enemy vessels recently concentrating in that part of the CHINDWIN may have unloaded and gone down stream. Hostile air remains inactive.

In the east, the Japanese are following up Chinese forces which have now withdrawn from the KENGTUNG area across to the east of the MEKONG RIVER (in YUNNAN). J.I.C. Comment: There are some indications that THAI troops have been taking part, probably in a minor role, in these operations in the SOUTHERN SHAN STATES. (Summary No. 170).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Further details of the attack on the Japanese seaplane base at TULAGI, FLORIDA ISLAND, on 29 May (Summary No. 172) have now been received. Fires started by the raid were reported to have destroyed fuel dumps, wharves, and adjoining buildings. The glare from the fires was visible for a distance of 80 miles. Besides destroying one hostile patrol plane, our planes silenced anti-aircraft guns at TANAMBOGA and GAVUTU.

China. Japanese naval forces operating in the vicinity of FOOCHOW are reported to have withdrawn on 28 May. Conditions in FOOCHOW are returning to normal.

Informal observers in CHUNGKING are of the opinion that the Japanese operations in CHEKIANG Province have as their purpose the occupation of the important airfields in that locality in order to deny to the United Nations a base for air operations against FORMOSA and JAPAN. The following reasons are given as a basis for the conclusion that this is not a major campaign: (1) Japanese inability to defeat the Chinese quickly; (2) need for additional Japanese forces which would have to be withdrawn from elsewhere. These same sources further speculate that the Japanese will not attack INDIA as they hope to profit from further British reverses and solve the Indian question by political intrigue. Weather conditions are also unfavorable for military operations at the present time.

Far Eastern Waters. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern Waters sank one enemy freighter and scored two torpedo hits on an escorted liner. The latter is believed to have sunk.

Central Pacific. Japanese planes were twice sighted in this area on the 30th. A four-motor patrol plane was seen approximately 480 miles

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southwest of MIDWAY ISLAND and a heavy bomber approximately 450 miles west of MIDWAY. These two planes were apparently on air patrol from WAKE ISLAND.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Norwegian-North Russian Waters. In addition to the six cargo vessels sunk by air attack (Summary No. 170) in an eastbound convoy for North RUSSIA which recently arrived at MURMANSK, one vessel was sunk by a submarine. The convoy started with 36 cargo vessels, but at least one turned back because of damage sustained in an air attack during the early part of the voyage. Five of the vessels lost were American and two were British.

4. WEST EUROPEAN THEATER

British air operations. On the night of 29/30 May 77 aircraft dropped 140 tons of high explosive on GENNEVILLIERS, with good results. On the next night, 1,126 aircraft were dispatched, 1,040 against COLOGNE and 86 against enemy airdromes. Visibility at COLOGNE was good and the attack is believed to have been a complete success.

J.I.C. Comment: Largely because of adverse weather, these were the first heavy bombings undertaken by the R.A.F. since 8/9 May, except for the bombing of MANNHEIM, 19/20 May. During the interval sea mining, attacks on shipping, and small scale attacks in NORTHERN FRANCE and the LOW COUNTRIES have continued. The raid on COLOGNE was the heaviest single attack of the war.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Cirenaica. Axis dispositions on the evening of the 29th were estimated to be as follows: Trento, Pavia, and Brescia Divisions facing British forward position GAZALA-TRIGH CAPUZZO; Trieste (motorized) Division guarding Axis supply routes around BIR HACHEIM and through two gaps in the minefield (one 12 miles northwest of BIR HACHEIM, the other at the junction of TRIGH CAPUZZO and TRIGH EL ABD); the three German divisions and the Ariete Division in the vicinity of KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Axis tank strength in that area was estimated as 225 German and 97 Italian.

Captured documents indicate that Axis forces set out with supplies and fuel to run 500 miles without replenishing. By liberal estimate supplies for 200 miles were left at midnight 29/30. However, Axis forces had only four days water supply (which would be exhausted on the 30th). Denial of replenishment renders their position precarious and the British are bending every effort to that end.

On the 30th battle continued around KNIGHTSBRIDGE, with Axis forces giving ground to the west and northwest. During the afternoon withdrawal through the gaps began. Concentration of British artillery fire and air attack on the defiles inflicted severe damage. At nightfall British armored forces closed in on the gaps, cutting off considerable Axis forces still to the east. Disorder in Axis ranks was evident. The British have recovered prisoners previously lost.

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J.I.C. Comment: Dispatches begin to discuss pursuit to BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI. Much depends on relative exhaustion and recuperative powers. Rommel's known talent in the latter respect should be considered, but reports state that no damaged Axis tanks have been evacuated past BIR HACHEIM and a German mobile repair shop located east of that point was under ground attack at last report. British tank recovery is said to have been good.

The German failure to establish air superiority is commented upon by observers who believed it to be within their means to do so at least locally at decisive points.

6. EAST EUROPEAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

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