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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

JULY

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 233 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 31 July, 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

Indian Ocean. Two Allied merchant vessels were reported attacked by submarines off the east coast of INDIA near COCONADA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands East Indies. On 27 July the Japanese landed at ILWAKI, WETAR ISLAND (northeast of DILLI).

Timor. On 28 July Allied planes attacked PENFOEI airfield, DILLI, inflicting damage on enemy air installations.

Melanesia. On 28 July aircraft reconnaissance at RABAUL revealed four naval vessels, destroyers or larger, and fifteen transports in the harbor. Four other naval vessels were observed at KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND. Two transports with escorts were observed south of RABAUL enroute south. Nine enemy vessels, including four destroyers and five merchant types, were reported off the AMBASI-GONA area on the 29th. This force was attacked by Allied dive bombers which scored a direct hit on a destroyer.

There was no ground combat activity in the southeast NEW GUINEA area.

J.I.C. Comment: The presence of numerous enemy transports and escorts indicates the probability of further landings or reinforcements in the NEW GUINEA area.

China. A communique from the Headquarters Commanding General, U.S. Forces in CHINA states that our fighters intercepted a second raid on the airfield at HENGYANG by a large formation of bombers escorted by fighters and shot down three enemy fighters. The enemy bombers turned back without reaching their objective.

Alaska. On 29 July two bombing missions were carried out over KISKA by U.S. Army heavy bombing planes, during which 15 tons of bombs were dropped. On 30 July three missions were carried out and approximately 8 tons of bombs were dropped. The results of these attacks were undetermined as enemy installations were obscured by a partial overcast. Some anti-aircraft fire was encountered although enemy air opposition only occurred during one of the missions. Some enemy naval vessels were observed in the harbor.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No important changes are apparent in the number or disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

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A cargo and passenger vessel escorted by one corvette type patrol vessel and carrying 266 passengers was torpedoed and sunk during daylight on 30 July in the vicinity of the MISSISSIPPI DELTA. Reports to date do not indicate any heavy loss of life.

According to reports believed reliable, in early June 93 heavily roofed berths for submarines were completed or under construction in FRENCH ports as follows: BREST, 20 (all completed); LORIENT, 29 (including 11 not completed); ST. NAZAIRE, 20 (including 5 not completed); LA PALlice, 9 (all completed); BORDEAUX, 15 (none completed). That number should be enough for nearly twice as many submarines as are now believed to be operating from those ports, i.e., about 60 usually at sea and about 55 usually in port (cf. Annex to Summary No. 212).

Surface Raiders. A surface raider report was made on 22 July by an unknown vessel about midway between ST. HELENA and CAPETOWN. No further details are as yet available. As noted in Summary No. 229, a vessel was reported to have been sunk by a raider about 1,000 miles to the northward of this position on 16 July.

Vichy French Ships. The converted merchant cruiser BARFLEUR sailed on 29 July from CASABLANCA to return to MARTINIQUE after delivering at CASABLANCA the parts removed from the immobilized French naval vessels in the WEST INDIES. The parts delivered at CASABLANCA and now stored there are reported to have been inspected and found to be complete.

#### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

British air operations. On 28/29 July, 336 aircraft were dispatched, 254 against HAMBURG. Because of extremely bad weather, less than 100 reached the objective; 33 bombers are missing. J.I.C. Comment: This experience illustrates the effect of adverse weather upon efforts to maintain continuous heavy bombing attacks on German cities.

On 29/30 July 292 aircraft were dispatched against SAARBRUCKEN.

France. The SS Division which has arrived in the region of PARIS is believed to be intended primarily for internal police in the event of invasion rather than for direct resistance thereto.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans have made further advances south and southeast of BATAISK, apparently despite stiffening Russian resistance, and have probably reached KUSHCHEVSKAYA (junction of the ROSTOV-KAVKAZSKAYA railroad, about 40 miles south of BATAISK).

The extension of this southward advance might well join a German attack across the KERCH STRAIT (an unconfirmed report of a German landing on the TALMAN PENINSULA has come from VICHY. This peninsula is dangerously close to NOVOROSSISK, Russian BLACK SEA naval base).

To the east, confused fighting is in progress along the whole front south of the DON, with German spearheads reported as much as 110 miles south of the river. Close-support aircraft is active in this area. In the northern part of the DON bend, Soviet forces are holding along the KLYETSKAYA-KALACH line. With the exception of further air attacks against MURMANSK, fighting elsewhere continues of a local nature.

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5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. On the ground, only patrol activity is reported. Allied bombers continue to attack Axis airfields and harbors. On the night of 27/28 July ten Axis aircraft bombed the SUEZ area without significant effect.

Two regiments of the German 164th Division (from CRETE) have now been identified at the front. German replacements and reinforcements are arriving by air at a rate of 500 plus a day.

The latest estimate of Axis tank strength is 180, with 40-50 others undergoing front line repairs and small numbers arriving at intervals by barge from TRIPOLI.

*H. Livingston Hartley*  
H. LIVINGSTON HARTLEY  
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.  
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No. 232

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July, 1943

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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AMERICA: A reference was made by a single Japanese plane on TORVILLE during the night of 27-28 July. The plane is believed to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

DAILY SUMMARY

Malaysia: Allied and enemy forward elements engaged in skirmishes in the KUPANG area. The town itself, which was evacuated on the night of the 27th, was reconquered by Allied forces on the 28th, but lost again during the night. The Japanese in this area are employing their usual infiltration and controlling tactics with awaiting frontal attack.

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As enemy raids on KUPANG on 27-28 July was unsuccessful, Allied forces are to be held in the KUPANG area.

China: There has been a report of a Japanese plane flying over the northwest of SALU. This report is to be confirmed. No further information is available to indicate the beginning of large-scale operations.

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J.I.C. Comment: Any operations in this area will be with an objective of severing Soviet-Chinese supply lines. This might serve as a harbinger to indicate future Japanese operations in SIBERIA.

A resumption of operations in the KUPANG area is being attempted. The north of KUPANG has been reconquered. A series of moves to reconquer the Chinese-held area are being planned. In CHESTANG, the Japanese are attempting to repair the railway from the coast to KINHO. The railway probably be restored in the KINHO-CHESTANG section, but not to the eastward of KINHO.

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On 20 July nine Japanese bombers attacked the KUPANG airbase, inflicting slight damage. U.S. Army fighters intercepted the formation and shot down three enemy bombers.

Alaska: On 29 July three enemy destroyers and an unknown number of auxiliaries were observed patrolling off SIKHIA ISLAND (east of KUSA) and in the waters around KUSA. Reconnaissance of NORTH BAY, ATTO ISLAND, revealed only a few landing boats.

2. ATLANTIC CENTER

Submarines: There was a report of a Japanese submarine in the position of enemy submarines in the area of the KUPANG area on 29 July in the part of the area of the KUPANG area. The location of the AKOOS westward was 12 (longitude).

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## 1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. A nuisance raid by a single Japanese plane on TOWNSVILLE during the night of 27-28 July was unsuccessful. The plane is believed to have been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Melanesia. Allied and enemy forward elements engaged in skirmishes in the KOKODA area. The town itself, which was evacuated on the night of the 27th, was reoccupied by Allied forces on the 28th, but lost again during the night. The Japanese in this area are employing their usual infiltration and encircling tactics and avoiding frontal attack.

An enemy raid on PORT MORESBY on the night of 27-28 July was unsuccessful. Allied planes continue to be active in the BUNA-GONA area.

China. There has been a resumption of Japanese pressure to the northeast of KALGAN (CHAHAR Province) in the Province of SUIYUAN, but so far there is nothing to indicate the beginning of large scale operations.

J.I.C. Comment: Any operations in this area will be with an objective of severing Soviet-Chinese supply lines and might serve as a barometer to indicate future Japanese action in SIBERIA.

A resumption of Japanese military operations in CENTRAL CHINA to the north of HANKOW has been reported. This is probably another of a long series of moves to clean up Chinese resistance in the TAHUNG MOUNTAINS where the Chinese have held out for five years.

In CHEKIANG Province the Japanese are attempting to repair the railway from the coast to KINHUA. Traffic can probably be restored on the KINHUA-CHUHSIEN section, but not to the eastward of KINHUA.

On 30 July nine Japanese bombers attacked the HENGYANG airdrome, inflicting slight damage. U.S. Army fighters intercepted the formation and shot down three enemy bombers.

Alaska. On 29 July three enemy destroyers and an unknown number of auxiliaries were observed patrolling off SEQUALA ISLAND (east of KISKA) and in the waters around KISKA. Reconnaissance of WOTTZ BAY, ATTU ISLAND, revealed only a few landing boats.

## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There was little change in the estimated number and disposition of enemy submarines. The number believed to have been located as of 29 July in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater from about the longitude of the AZORES westward was 51 (including 27 on passage - 15 eastbound and

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12 westbound) in latitudes as follows: NEW YORK northward 21 (including 9 on passage eastbound and 9 westbound); NEW YORK to JACKSONVILLE; 9 (including 3 on passage, all eastbound); JACKSONVILLE to Southern CUBA (including the GULF OF MEXICO), 13 (including 3 on passage eastbound and 2 westbound); Southern CUBA to the CANAL ZONE, 8 (including 1 on passage westbound); south of the CANAL ZONE, none.

There appears of late to have been some increase in the attention paid by enemy submarines to convoys in transit across the NORTH ATLANTIC, but comparatively few actual attacks have occurred. One attack of that nature did occur during daylight on the 29 July, resulting in the sinking of one cargo vessel. This brings to four the total number of cargo vessels torpedoed in three attacks on the same convoy which have taken place since the night of 24/25 July.

The number of trainees at the German submarine training school at KIEL is reported to have increased from approximately 400 in December, 1941, to 817 on 12 July of this year. J.I.C. Comment: If this report is correct and does not cover a period of overlap between an incoming and outgoing class, it appears to indicate a further increase in the rate of production of German submarines (cf. Annex to Summary No. 212).

### 3. EUROPEAN THEATER

British air operations. Press reports describe a second heavy attack on HAMBURG, 28/29 July. Official reports are not yet available.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: South of ROSTOV the Russians are falling back under German pressure in the BATAISK area. More to the east, German advance elements may have reached the STALINGRAD-KRASNODAR Railroad where it crosses the MANYCH RIVER some 60 miles south of the DON. The German Air Force is continuing its attacks against VOLGA shipping and rail-ways east of the River. In the northeastern portion of the DON bend heavy German pressure continues. Elsewhere there is no reported change.

### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. British infantry attacking at dawn, 27 July, gained their limited objectives, but were driven back to their original positions by immediate counterattack. Only patrol activity occurred on 28 and 29 July.

J.I.C. Comment: Since 10 July, British limited-objective attacks have gained some favorable terrain features and have inflicted some damage upon the enemy, at considerable cost. Cf. comment Summary No. 219. It now appears that the British are unable to pursue that policy further, and that the third phase of the fighting at EL ALAMEIN has ended. Both sides apparently await further reinforcement before taking the initiative. Both are reinforcing, however, so that a long-continued stalemate at EL ALAMEIN is not to be expected.

Sixty-five days have passed since the Axis offensive was launched, forty since the fall of TOBRUK opened the road into EGYPT, and twenty-seven since Rommel was definitely checked at EL ALAMEIN.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 231

Copy 1 of 60.

0800

29

July, 1942

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

No significant changes in the situation.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. Blenheim bombers carried out raids on 27 July against transport facilities in the MANDALAY area and at points on the MANDALAY-RANGOON railway, including MYITINGE and THAZI (respectively 15 miles southeast and 75 miles south of MANDALAY).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. Enemy submarines continue to be active off the waters of southeast AUSTRALIA where two were sighted. An Allied merchant vessel was unsuccessfully shelled by an enemy submarine near EDEN, NEW SOUTH WALES.

DARWIN was again subjected to two night bombing attacks July 26-27 by small Japanese air groups. Some buildings were destroyed. Enemy planes continue to reconnoiter the BROOME area.

Timor. On 24 July a patrol encounter occurred between Dutch and Japanese forces near DILLI.

Melanesia. Allied units engaged enemy patrols at KOKODA PASS (50 miles northeast of PORT MORESBY and almost half way to PORT MORESBY from BUNA). KOKODA was evacuated by Allied forces after destroying the airdrome. Our air units continue to attack enemy installations at GONA with some success although attacks on enemy shipping at HOLNICOTE BAY (north of BUNA, NEW GUINEA) and at KIETA (BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND) were unsuccessful. On 25 July enemy bombers carried out a heavy raid on NADZAL (near LAE).

Two enemy cruisers and two destroyers were sighted off RAMOS ISLAND (southeast end of SANTA ISABEL ISLAND, SOLOMON GROUP).

China. There are no indications of a Japanese withdrawal from any of the four key points in CHEKIANG Province (LISHUI, WENCHOW, KINHUA and CHUCHOW). The airfield at CHUCHOW is being repaired for use.

Hawaiian Area. Two enemy submarines were sighted, one approximately 150 miles east of MIDWAY, the other approximately 500 miles south of OAHU.

West Coast. On 27 July an unidentified submarine was sighted in the GEORGIA STRAIT, 20 miles east of VANCOUVER.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

No significant changes in the situation.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 680 tons of bombs, including 164,000 incendiaries, were dropped in the HAMBURG raid, 26/27 July (Summary No. 230). The attack was highly successful, and numerous large fires were started over a widespread area. Enemy night fighters were active. J.I.C. Comment: Inasmuch as the moonlight must have lessened the effectiveness of the German spotlights, thereby lowering the accuracy of the German anti-aircraft, the enemy's night fighters probably were largely responsible for the rather high percentage of British losses (6.7 percent of all planes dispatched).

Russian Front. Axis forces have reached the DON due west of STALINGRAD. In the VORONEZH area they still hold one bridgehead, despite slight Russian gains. Russian forces in this area and in the DON-VOLGA northwest of STALINGRAD threaten the northern flank of the Germans in their southward advance on the lower DON.

Soviet withdrawals eastwards were carried out successfully, but it is feared that their withdrawals toward the south were less successful and resulted in heavy losses in men and heavy equipment.

J.I.C. Comment: It appears that some German units have now crossed the MANYCH and SAL Rivers southeast of ROSTOV, with fighting continuing on a wide front from south of ROSTOV eastwards. In the DON bend, the German attacks northwest of KALACH have forced a further Russian withdrawal at several points. Elsewhere there is no reported change.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The fighting which began 27 July has ceased; no reports of the results are available.

Mediterranean. A British fast minelayer (40 knots) which delivered personnel and stores to MALTA on 16 July (cf. Summary No. 222) sustained no damage on either the outward or return passage although attacked at different times by some 48 German and Italian aircraft, including 15 Italian torpedo planes. Two Italian cruisers attempted interception, but failed to make contact.

There appear recently to have been few convoys between ITALY and NORTH AFRICA, but indications are reported that a considerable increase in such traffic is imminent.

Air attacks against CRETE and against enemy shipping in the EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN continue. More than 94 JU-52 transport planes were reported in CRETE as of 24 July; more than 200 are believed to be in the MEDITERRANEAN area.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 230 Copy 1 of 60.  
0800 28 July, 1942

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Indian Ocean. Five enemy submarines are reported to be operating in the INDIAN OCEAN. Two are estimated to be near the CHAGOS Archipelago and three in the general area between Latitudes 4 N. - 8 S. and Longitudes 60 E. - 79 E.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Allied planes continue to attack the Japanese positions and ground patrols maintain contact with the enemy in the BUNA-GONA area. The ground activity is in progress near OIVI, between KOKODA and BUNA. The Japanese, following favorable terrain on a course leading toward PORT MORESBY, have advanced 50 miles inland since their landing last week. The terrain between GONA and KOKODA is favorable for ground operations, but between KOKODA and PORT MORESBY it is extremely difficult.

The Japanese continue to extend their occupation in the SOLOMAN ISLANDS. Two new encampments were observed on the southeast tip of MALAITA ISLAND (east of FLORIDA ISLAND).

Alaska. Unfavorable weather prevented our planes from carrying out reconnaissance and bombing missions in the Aleutian area.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. On 27 July 53 enemy submarines were believed to be located in longitudes from the AZORES westward (including 26 on passage - 16 east-bound and 10 westbound) and one was believed to be off WEST AFRICA (about in the latitude of FREETOWN and the longitude of CAPE VERDE ISLANDS). No important changes in their disposition in this area are apparent.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 550 tons of high explosive and incendiaries (including 57 4000-pound bombs) were dropped during the British raid on DUISBURG, 25/26 July (Summary No. 229). Four large fires were observed there the next day.

On the night of 26/27 July, 433 aircraft were dispatched. Of these, 404 were sent against HAMBURG, including 189 heavies. Weather in the target area was perfect - cloudless with a bright moon - and the objective was easily identified. Preliminary reports indicate an outstanding success. Twenty-nine bombers are missing. J.I.C. Comment: Losses in this attack constituted about 6.7 percent of all planes dispatched, a somewhat larger

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percentage than that of the 1000-plane attacks on COLOGNE and ESSEN (COLOGNE, 30/31 May - clear night - 4.5 percent; ESSEN, 1/2 June - some cloud - 3.5 percent).

Greece. Axis reinforcements continue to be reported passing through GREECE southward.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans are believed to have captured BATAISK, south of ROSTOV, and reports indicate that advance elements have reached and crossed the DON on a broad front east of ROSTOV, probably reaching the MANYCH and SAL RIVERS at several points. The use of the railroad from STALINGRAD to the southwest may now be denied to the Russians. In the DON bend, the German advance continues, presumably directed largely at the salient northwest of STALINGRAD. The VORONEZH fighting continues unchanged.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. There was increased activity yesterday on the EL ALAMEIN front, particularly in the northern sector. No details are available.

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Loss (the total loss in all theaters for the month of June - the month to date -

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Surface Raider. A cargo vessel is reported to have been sunk by a surface raider.  
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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. The Japanese are reported to be using Burmese priests and other Burmans to pacify the population and secure their cooperation with the Japanese military forces. Efforts are being made to continue local administration by village chiefs, to convince the people of the benefits of Japanese occupation, and to carry on anti-British propaganda.

Air reconnaissance on 22/23 July showed FORT HERTZ practically deserted and the airfield water-logged. In Western BURMA, ground reconnaissance on 19 July found KALEMYO also deserted. J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese were previously reported to be reinforcing KALEMYO (Summary No. 209).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. Enemy submarines continue to be active in Australian waters. An Allied merchant vessel was reported torpedoed by an enemy submarine 140 miles southeast of NEW CALEDONIA. In addition, two Allied merchant vessels were reported damaged by submarine action near CAPE EVERGARD (southeast tip of AUSTRALIA) but both are proceeding to port. There are also indications of enemy submarines operating in the FREMANTLE area (southwest AUSTRALIA).

On 24 July Japanese bombing planes made light attacks on PORT DARWIN and TOWNSVILLE. Damage was negligible.

J.I.C. Comment: This was the first attack on TOWNSVILLE, important port on the coast of northeast AUSTRALIA.

Melanesia. During the period July 24-25 Allied air units continuously attacked enemy air units and shore installations at BUNA. The target area included anti-aircraft and machine gun batteries as well as food and ammunition dumps.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Of the 52 enemy submarines estimated as of 26 July to be in longitudes from the AZORES westward, 22 (mostly on passage) were believed to be in latitudes from NEW YORK northward, 9 (mostly on patrol) in latitudes from NEW YORK southward to JACKSONVILLE, 12 (mostly on patrol) in latitudes from JACKSONVILLE southward to southern CUBA (including the GULF OF MEXICO), and 9 (mostly on patrol) in latitudes from southern CUBA southward to the CANAL ZONE.

North Russian Convoy. According to the latest reports 22 (instead of 24 - cf. Summary No. 223) of the 33 ships in the recent convoy to NORTH RUSSIA were lost. The tonnage loss probably amounted to about 120,000 gross

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tons (the total loss in all theaters for the month of June - the worst month to date - was 828,000 gross tons).

Surface Raider. A cargo vessel is reported to have been sunk by a surface raider on 16 July about midway between ST. HELENA and the coast of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. J.I.C. Comment: This is apparently the first surface raider attack in about a month in the SOUTH ATLANTIC.

German Ships. According to an unverified report SEYDLITZ (heavy cruiser) was sunk by a mine in the GULF OF FINLAND on 11 or 12 June. J.I.C. Comment: If any German cruiser was sunk in that location it appears much more likely to have been LEIPSIG or EMDEN (light cruisers), neither of which has been located for some time (cf. Summary No. 196).

Air reconnaissance on 24 July showed TIRPITZ (battleship) and HIPPER (heavy cruiser) in the LOFOTEN ISLANDS (NARVIK Area). SCHEER, (pocket battleship) also believed to be in that area, was not reported. Air reconnaissance on 25 July showed KOLN (light cruiser) and probably LUTZOW (pocket battleship) in TRONDHEIM FIORD.

No confirmation of the torpedo damage to TIRPITZ, reported by a Russian submarine about 5 July, has been received.

#### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 25/26 July, 349 aircraft were dispatched. Of these 313 were sent against DUISBURG, including 122 heavies. J.I.C. Comment: This third raid on DUISBURG since 21/22 July was on a slightly larger scale than the preceding ones. Although details are not yet available, the Germans admit that the attack caused considerable damage. The London press indicates that a very heavy force of R.A.F. bombers attacked HAMBURG the night of 26/27 July.

On the afternoon of the 26th, U.S. pilots participated in a fighter sweep with the R.A.F. over ABBEVILLE. In the entire operation, ten enemy planes were destroyed, three were probably destroyed, and nine were damaged. Three Allied planes are missing, including one flown by an American.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans claim to have forced a crossing over the DON south and east of ROSTOV. Still more to the east they are trying to force the river simultaneously in several places. To the north, Axis vanguards in the DON bend appear to have advanced as far east as the river. German bombers are reported carrying out daylight and night attacks against VOLGA shipping. There are indications that only the smaller portion of Timoshenko's army may be withdrawing south of the DON. The major portion is perhaps in the triangle between the upper DON and the VOLGA, supported by GHQ strategic reserves in the MOSCOW-KAZAN-PENZA area.

#### 5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. No reported change in the situation.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Indian Ocean. Two allied merchant vessels are reported overdue at ALOR.

J.I.C. Comment: These vessels were probably victims of the Japanese submarine operations which are so successful against Allied shipping in the INDIAN OCEAN, particularly in the MEDITERRANEAN area.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Malesia. In enemy transport at GOMB, previously reported out of action as the result of an Allied air attack, was observed in a partially submerged condition in U.S. waters. Five bombers, and medium bombers were observed in the area with coordinated and incendiary bombs on enemy installations in the GOMB area. Two patrol boats between GOMB and the coast were also observed. (No action was taken by BUN) and also 0800 (10:00) on 26 July, 1942. The presence of enemy patrol planes in the BUN area now makes necessary for use of fighter escorts.

No. 228 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 26 July, 1942

Eighteen enemy bombers, escorted by 10 fighters, made the FM attack on PUY BENEZY, 24 July. All fighters failed to intercept because of the high altitude of the bombers. Light damage was inflicted on Allied supply lines.

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Recent reports indicate that pursuit by U.S.A.F. pilots of 10 bombers had flown to note that this is the first time the employment of dive bombing by Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific area except when such tactics have been used by U.S. Navy carrier-based aircraft.

In enemy airbases appears to be nearing completion on CHINALAN (MORAN) (Solomon Group), and another is under construction.

China. There are indications that the Japanese are preparing to introduce a new and improved fighter plane in the Chinese theater. J.I.C. Comment: This probably results from the A.V.S. successes against Japanese aircraft.

ALASKA. Unfavorable weather conditions continued to hinder our air operations.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No significant changes are noted in the number or disposition of enemy submarines in the area from the beginning of the month westward.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 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

Indian Ocean. Two Allied merchant vessels are reported overdue at ADEN.

J.I.C. Comment: These vessels were probably victims of the Japanese submarine operations which have been successful against Allied shipping in the INDIAN OCEAN, particularly in the MOZAMBIQUE area.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. An enemy transport at GONA, previously reported out of action as the result of an Allied air attack, was observed in a partially submerged condition in the harbor. Allied fighters, dive bombers, and medium bombers continue to carry out effective attacks with demolition and incendiary bombs on enemy installations in the GONA area. Some patrol action between Allied and enemy troops occurred at AWALA (30 miles WSW of BUNA) and also at MUBO (12 miles south of SALAMAUA). The presence of enemy pursuit planes in the BUNA area now makes necessary the use of fighter escorts.

Eighteen enemy bombers, escorted by 16 fighters, made the 73d attack on PORT MORESBY, 24 July. Allied fighters failed to intercept because of the high altitude of the attacking planes. Slight damage was inflicted on Allied supply dumps at the airfield.

Recent reports of Allied air operations in the BUNA-GONA area indicate that pursuit planes (U.S. P-40's) armed with 500 lb. bombs and flown by R.A.A.F. pilots are being employed as dive bombers. It is of interest to note that this is the first instance of the employment of dive bombing by Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific area except when such tactics have been used by U.S. Navy carrier-based aircraft.

An enemy airdrome appears to be nearing completion on GUADALCANAL ISLAND (Solomon Group), and another is under construction.

China. There are indications that the Japanese are preparing to introduce a new and improved fighter plane in the Chinese theater. J.I.C. Comment: This probably results from the A.V.G. successes against Japanese aircraft.

Alaska. Unfavorable weather conditions continued to hinder our air operations.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No significant changes are apparent in the number or disposition of enemy submarines in the area from the longitude of the AZORES westward.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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During the night of 25/26 July another submarine attack was made on the same westbound convoy attacked during the preceding night in the north-western ATLANTIC (cf. Summary No. 25). One ship was torpedoed (bringing to three the total number torpedoed during the two nights). Reports indicate that at least two submarines had been shadowing the convoy. A counter-attack against one submarine was made by an escort vessel; the probability of success has not been reported.

To date during July there have been more submarine attacks against cargo vessels in the area MIAMI-NORTHEASTERN YUCATAN and in the vicinity of TRINIDAD than in any other areas of comparable size in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

#### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. No significant ground activity took place yesterday. Axis dispositions, as of 22 July, showed the following troops in the northern sector: along the coastline were two new battalions of the German 164th Division, and between them, the Kiel Group (a special force of tanks, antitank guns, artillery, armored cars, and motorized infantry); just south of this group were one German battalion, remnants of the Italian Pavia and Brescia Divisions, and a battle group from the German 90th Light Division. In the central sector were the 15th and 21st German Armored Divisions, two battalions of infantry, and two battle groups of unknown composition. In the southern sector was the German 155th Infantry Regiment, with elements of the Italian Littorio and Ariete Armored Divisions to the northwest of it in reserve. J.I.C. Comment: The appearance of two battalions from the 164th Division (last reported in CRETE) indicates that the remainder of the division will probably arrive in EGYPT soon. The 382d Regiment is the only element of this division previously reported in the battle area. Rommel still retains his two German armored divisions in the central sector, and will probably continue to keep them in reserve for a possible future offensive, using his antitank guns for defense against British armored attacks, and his tanks only for local counterattacks. By these tactics he kept Axis tank losses to only 25 to 30 percent of British losses during the recent fighting.

A minimum of 40 88-mm. antitank guns remains to the Axis.

#### 5. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Approximately 445 tons of bombs were dropped on DUISBURG during the British attack, 23/24 July (Summary No. 227). Some large fires were observed. Because of cloud conditions, however, the attack is not considered to have been concentrated.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: Heavy fighting continues along the DON from ROSTOV eastwards. At least two German bridgeheads are reported established over the DON east of its junction with the DONETS and dangerously near to the railroad from STALINGRAD to the southwest. In the VORONEZH sector the Russian attacks have achieved some local success, but the German bridgehead appears still strong. Elsewhere there is no reported change.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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

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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.

1. PACIFIC AND EAST ASIAN JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Netherlands East Indies. Japanese radio broadcasts from JAVA claim that the JAVA railroad system is now in operation, that a large number of destroyed bridges have been repaired, and that the number of passengers carried has reached pre-war figures.

DAILY SUMMARY

Melanesia. Allied air attacks on the Japanese force which effected a landing in the WINA area on the southeast coast of NEW GUINEA continue. Up to 21 July a total of three enemy transports, including one previously reported, were put out of action. In addition, enemy ammunition and supply dumps and anti-aircraft batteries were destroyed with favorable results. Further reports of the attack on the enemy engaged in this landing operation consisted of the light cruiser, four destroyers and four transports.

No. 227 Copy 1 of 60.

It is reported that a U.S. submarine on 25 July, 1942, near Melanesia waters sank two torpedoes on an enemy converted submarine tender. Whether or not the ship was sunk is not known.

Alaska. According to sources the Japanese have changed the name of AYUKA Island to KAGAWA.

2. ATLANTIC THEATRE.

Submarines. There has been a considerable increase in the numbers of submarines off the northern part of the U.S. Atlantic Coast and in the vicinity of the usual Trans-Atlantic shipping routes to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND. No other material changes in numbers or dispositions have been reported.

Two ships in a westbound convoy in the northwestern ATLANTIC were torpedoed during the night of 21/22 July. Reports do not indicate any successful offensive action against the attacking submarine, but offensive action by surface vessels which gave some promise of success was reported against two other submarines in that general area during the past 24 hours.

It appears from the reports to date that not more than one vessel was sunk or damaged in a convoy in the north of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER on 20 July. It is reported that six vessels were sunk and one damaged during the night of 21/22 July.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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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. Japanese radio broadcasts from JAVA claim that the JAVA railroad system is now in operation, that a large number of destroyed bridges have been repaired with native help and that the number of passengers carried has reached pre-war figures.

Melanesia. Allied air attacks on the Japanese force which effected a landing in the BUNA area on the southeast coast of NEW GUINEA continue. Up to 23 July a total of three enemy transports, including one previously reported, were put out of action. In addition, enemy ammunition and supply dumps and anti-aircraft batteries were attacked with favorable results. Further reports indicate that the surface forces engaged in this landing operating consisted of two light cruisers, four destroyers and four transports.

It is reported that a U.S. submarine on patrol in Melanesian waters scored two torpedo hits on an enemy converted seaplane tender. Whether or not the ship was sunk is not known.

Alaska. According to press sources the Japanese have changed the name of KISKA Island to NARUKAMI.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. There appear to have been some increases in the numbers of submarines off the northern part of the U.S. Atlantic Coast and in the vicinity of the usual Trans-Atlantic shipping routes to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND. No other material changes in numbers or disposition have been reported.

Two ships in a westbound convoy in the northwestern ATLANTIC were torpedoed during the night of 24/25 July. Reports do not indicate any successful offensive action against the attacking submarine, but offensive action by surface vessels which gave some promise of success was reported against two other submarines in that general area during the past 24 hours.

It appears from the information received to date that not more than one vessel was sunk or damaged during the attack on a convoy in the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER on 20 July. (A German communique claimed that six vessels were sunk and one damaged - cf. Summary No. 223.)

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Shipping Losses. According to the information so far available, the loss of United Nations and neutral cargo vessels during the period 1 - 18 July amounted to 368,000 gross tons. If sinkings should continue at that rate the total loss for the month would be 635,000 gross tons (as compared to 828,000 for June, 697,000 for May, 652,000 for April, and 648,000 for March - cf. Annex to Summary No. 220). The figure for the period 1 - 18 July will, however, undoubtedly increase as additional information is received. On the other hand, the present figure includes 102,000 gross tons of cargo vessels sunk in the recent convoy to NORTH RUSSIA and 31,000 gross tons sunk by United Nations mines near ICELAND, or a total of 133,000 gross tons lost in those two disasters. Taking that fact into consideration, the information so far available gives some indication that the shipping losses, elsewhere than in Norwegian - North Russian waters, are likely to be lower during July than they were during June.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. DUISBURG was attacked again on the night of 23/24 July, when 215 aircraft, including 122 heavies, were dispatched against the city.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans appear to have captured NOVOCHERKASK (about 23 miles northeast of ROSTOV) and to be now engaged in fighting for crossings over the DON at ROSTOV and on a broad front east of the city. Still further to the east, in the TSIMYLANSK area, at least one crossing has been made. The German advance in the DON bend continues, with German troops now reported approaching the river west of STALINGRAD.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. After having gained favorable terrain positions in their assault on 21 and 22 July, British ground forces have been relatively inactive for two days. J.I.C. Comment: This inactivity may be due in part to reportedly high losses suffered by British tanks and infantry in the central sector. An unknown number of German tanks were also engaged in the central sector, but it is not known what losses were suffered. Thirty-five German tank-destroyers have been reported destroyed.

Between 19 June and 17 July a German armored division and additional German replacement troops, probably destined for EGYPT, moved by rail into ITALY over the BRENNER and TAV ISIO PASSES.

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

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

1. PACIFIC OCEAN AND PACIFIC OCEAN

Australia. On 22 July another allied merchant vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, 75 miles east of GARDNER, AUSTRALIA. This is the fourth vessel lost in the area since 20 July.

DAILY SUMMARY

It is estimated that at least three enemy submarines were operating in the KEMURUKE - JERVIS Bay area off southeast AUSTRALIA.

Malaysia. The Japanese landing near BUKU (Summary No. 755) during the night of 21/22 July actually was carried out at BUKU (25 miles north of BUKU) and effected by landing barges from four transports. Prior to the landing the enemy air force and five destroyers shelled the shore installations. Destroyer escorts were present to oppose the landing, although allied aircraft carried out fifteen attacks on the enemy naval units. A complete report of the landing is being prepared. A complete report of the landing is being prepared. A complete report of the landing is being prepared.

No. 226 Copy 1 of 60.  
0800 24 July, 1942

A reconnaissance from BUKU, MALAYSIA, indicates that in addition to the landing in the BUKU area the enemy also landed a small force of AMBASI, 30 miles up the coast from BUKU.

Far East. A U.S. Navy submarine on 22 July sank an enemy transport and another submarine on 23 July sank an enemy transport. A U.S. Navy submarine also hit a 7,000 ton enemy transport on 23 July, but failed to sink it. Escorts departed the area for three hours.

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Alaska. Further interpretation of recent aerial photographs of enemy installations at KISKA divulge increased ground activity and the installation of additional anti-aircraft gun emplacements in the vicinity of the harbor.

In spite of adverse weather, eight U.S. Army bombers succeeded in reaching KISKA on 22 July. Seven bombs were dropped in the harbor area with undetermined results. Two planes did not drop their bombs due to overcast conditions.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. An uncorroborated cargo vessel was torpedoed during daylight on 22 July some 900 miles to the westward of FREETOWN. This is the first submarine attack which has occurred in that vicinity for some time. Only one submarine has been reported in that area.

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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.

Australia. On 22 July another Allied merchant vessel was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, 75 miles east of NEWCASTLE, AUSTRALIA. This is the fourth vessel lost in this general area since 20 July.

It is estimated that at least three enemy submarines are operating in the NEWCASTLE - JERVIS BAY area off Southeast AUSTRALIA.

Melanesia. The Japanese landing near BUNA (Summary No. 225) during the night of 21/22 July actually was carried out at GONA (15 miles north of BUNA) and effected by landing barges from four transports. Prior to the landing the supporting naval units, one cruiser and five destroyers, shelled the shore installations. No Allied troops were present to oppose the landing, although Allied airmen carried out fifteen attacks on the enemy naval units, shore installations and landing barges. A complete report of damage inflicted on the enemy has not been received.

A communique from Headquarters, SWPA, indicates that in addition to the landing in the GONA - BUNA area the enemy also landed a small force at AMBASI, 30 miles up the NEW GUINEA coast from BUNA.

Far East. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern waters torpedoed and sank a large passenger vessel of approximately 10,000 tons (believed to be of the Rio de Janeiro Maru Class). This submarine also hit a 7,000 ton merchant vessel in a convoy of 10 ships, but failed to sink her. Escorts depth-charged the submarine for three hours.

Alaska. Further interpretation of recent aerial photographs of enemy installations at KISKA divulge increased ground activity and the installation of additional anti-aircraft gun emplacements in the vicinity of the harbor.

In spite of adverse weather, eight U.S. Army bombers succeeded in reaching KISKA on 22 July. Seven bombs were dropped in the harbor area with undetermined results. Some planes did not drop their bombs due to overcast conditions.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. An unescorted cargo vessel was torpedoed during daylight on 22 July some 500 miles to the westward of FREETOWN. This is the first submarine attack which has occurred in that vicinity for some time. Only one submarine has recently been located in that area.

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As many as five submarines on southwesterly courses now appear to be in positions southeast of NOVA SCOTIA from about the latitude of NEW YORK northward. Five other submarines on southwesterly courses appear to be heading for the CARIBBEAN. No considerable change in the number or disposition of submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater is indicated.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. Over 550 tons of bombs were dropped during the British raid on DUISBURG, 21/22 July (Summary No. 225), including 62 4,000-pound bombs and 137 2,000-pound bombs. J.I.C. Comment: The increasing use of heavy bombs is notable. In the big COLOGNE raid of 30/31 May, 2-ton bombs constituted 12% of the total tonnage dropped (all types of bombs); in the raid on DUISBURG, 13/14 July, the 2-tonners constituted 21%; in the above raid, the 2-tonners constituted 25%. Comparable percentages with regard to 1-ton bombs are not now available.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: According to a special German communique, unconfirmed from other sources, the city of ROSTOV has fallen. Whether this claim is premature or not, large bodies of Timoshenko's troops appear to be trapped north of the city. More to the north and east German columns along the northern part of the DON bend seem to have reached the boundary of STALINGRAD PROVINCE, some 80 miles northwest of the city, and to be pushing forward in the general STALINGRAD direction, with other German forces along the southern part of the DON bend east of ROSTOV. Elsewhere there is no appreciable change.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. Activity during 23 July consisted mainly of consolidation of previous British gains, which include the entire TEL EL EISA RIDGE, the RUWEISAT RIDGE, and the EL TAGA high ground. J.I.C. Comment: The British have gained favorable terrain positions in what is apparently the first phase of an effort to force a decision before Axis reinforcements can neutralize the present British superiority (cf. Summary No. 225).

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Deputy Secy., J.I.S.C.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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A. INDIAN THEATER JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Persian Gulf. During the past three months various reports indicate that Japanese submarines have been facilitating the approach to the PERSIAN GULF. Similar operations were noted in the MEDITERRANEAN prior to their extensive campaign there.

DAILY SUMMARY

Andaman Islands. Japanese air reconnaissance was reported over COCO ISLAND on 20 JULY. (LITTLE COCO and GREAT COCO ISLANDS are at the north-west end of the ANDAMAN group and are situated southwest of the BIRMA coast.)

No. 225 Copy 1 of 60.

Philippines. Japanese landing barges disembarking water-borne Allied bombing and tanking aircraft on the south coast of Luzon, north of Zamboanga. On 21 July a convoy of one auxiliary, two transports and two transports was sighted in this area. One Japanese transport and one heavy barge were sunk by Allied planes.

0800 23 July, 1942

The Japanese have apparently sent a new landing at SANTA ISABEL, IZABO (SOLOWO) in the TAIWAN STRAITS, west of the ILO ILO (Mindanao).

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Australia. Japanese submarine off the coast of Queensland, Australia.

J.I.C. Comment: This is the first Allied vessel to be sunk in this general area during the past three months.

China. WINDO, important port in CHEKIANG Province which was captured by the Chinese on 27 July, was retaken by the Japanese on the following day. SUAN, 10 miles south of WINDO, which was also recaptured by the Chinese, remains in Chinese hands.

Alaska. Bad weather hindered our aerial operations in this area.

B. ATLANTIC THEATER.

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Submarines. Fifty-one JCS memo, 1-4-74 (mostly German) were believed to be of 27 JULY to have been By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974 longitude of the ALBUCA westward. Their general direction was eastward.

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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.

Persian Gulf. During the past three months various reports indicate that Japanese submarines have been reconnoitering the approaches to the PERSIAN GULF. Similar operations were carried out in the MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL prior to their submarine campaign there.

Andaman Islands. Japanese air reconnaissance was reported over COCO ISLAND on 20 July. (LITTLE COCO and GREAT COCO ISLANDS are at the northern end of the ANDAMAN group and 140 miles southwest of the BURMA coast.)

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. Japanese landing forces, disembarking under heavy Allied bombing and machine-gun strafing, have established a new foothold near BUNA on the southeast coast of NEW GUINEA, 160 miles southeast of SALAMAUA. On 21 July a convoy of one cruiser, five destroyers and four transports was sighted in this area. One Japanese transport and one heavy barge were sunk by Allied planes.

The Japanese have apparently made a new landing on SANTA ISABEL ISLAND (SOLOMONS) in the TANABULI BAY area (at the southeast extremity of the island).

Australia. On 22 July a U.S. merchant vessel was sunk by enemy submarine action off the coast of NEW SOUTH WALES.

J.I.C. Comment: This is the third Allied vessel to be sunk in this general area during the past three days.

China. WENCHOW, important port in CHEKIANG Province which was occupied by the Chinese on 17 July, was retaken by the Japanese on the following day. JULIAN, 10 miles south of WENCHOW, which was also reoccupied by the Chinese, remains in Chinese hands.

Alaska. Bad weather hindered our aerial operations in this area.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Fifty-one enemy submarines (mostly German) were believed as of 22 July to have been located in the part of this theater from the longitude of the AZORES westward. Their general disposition was much the

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same as on the 21st. Five were estimated to be in the general area CAPE CARNAVERAL - DRY TORTUGAS, including one on passage eastbound. The monthly turnover of German submarines operating in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater is estimated to be at present about 45, all believed to be operating from bases on the coast of FRANCE.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. On the night of 21/22 July 324 aircraft were dispatched, 299 against DUISBURG. Weather over DUISBURG was good and several large fires were reported. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first sizeable raid since the attack on DUISBURG, 13/14 July, when 194 aircraft were dispatched against that city.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: It is evident from both Russian and German dispatches that those of Timoshenko's forces which have not already withdrawn to the east are now in grave danger of being completely surrounded. Russian mention of fighting at TSIMLYANSK (on the DON, about 65 miles east of the confluence of that river and the DONETS) supports the German claim of crossings over the DON east of the DONETS and suggests that those Russian troops which succeed in withdrawing through ROSTOV may be subsequently encircled by these German forces to the east. The latest German communique states that Axis troops have broken through the Russian bridgehead before ROSTOV and that German planes have been active against rail lines south of the DON. To the north, in the DON bend, the German advances continue.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. The British communique announced today that a strong attack was launched yesterday in the north and central sectors. Some progress was made after heavy fighting. Both British and Axis tanks were reported engaged in the central sector.

A summary of Egyptian fighting shows a gradual improvement in the general British position from 2 July, when Axis capture of the main ridge of the ALAMEIN position laid open the road to ALEXANDRIA. The British now appear to have a relative superiority in artillery, infantry, tanks, and airplanes.

Leadership in the higher echelons is much improved.

During the past two weeks Italian infantry has been engaged at widely separated points, resulting in the capture of men and equipment, as well as forcing constant shifting of German reinforcements.

British morale has risen as a result of the effectiveness of the defense, success of small-scale British attacks, excellent direct air support, and reports of large Axis losses. Italian morale is poor as compared with its high level during the pursuit. //

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It was reported about 1 July that the Germans would receive 11,000 troops, 82 tanks, and 100 planes. The 382d Infantry (3,000 men) and 17 tanks have already arrived. In view of the subsequent British stand, the projected reinforcements have probably been increased.

German strength in EGYPT as of 17 July is estimated at 24,000 men, 167 artillery pieces, 66 tanks, 50 fighter airplanes, and 70 Ju-87's. Italian strength was estimated as 19,000 men, 152 artillery pieces, 150 anti-tank guns, and 90 medium tanks.

Malta. Fighter reinforcements have arrived at MALTA.

accounted to slightly more than one per cent of the  
number of vessels convoyed and accounted for somewhat  
less than one per cent of the total tonnage and  
neutral tonnage losses during the  
the number of vessels convoyed  
across the NORTH ATLANTIC amounted to 0.7%, and in convoys  
between the UNITED KINGDOM and GIBRALTAR or SPAIN  
to 1.2%. In convoys between ICELAND and NORTH AMERICA  
(involving a relatively very small number of vessels and  
not including the last such convoy, in which the loss was  
about 70%) the losses to date amounted to about 1% of  
the number of vessels convoyed.

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Deputy Secy., J.I.S.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 225.

LOSSES IN OCEAN CONVOYS

The losses of United Nations and neutral vessels in ocean convoys from 3 September, 1939, to 3 June, 1942, amounted to slightly more than one per cent of the number of vessels convoyed and accounted for somewhat less than ten per cent of the total United Nations and neutral tonnage losses during that period. In terms of the number of vessels convoyed the losses in convoys across the NORTH ATLANTIC amounted to 0.9%, and in convoys between the UNITED KINGDOM and GIBRALTAR or SIERRA LEONE to 1.2%. In convoys between ICELAND and NORTH RUSSIA (involving a relatively very small number of vessels and not including the last such convoy, in which the loss was about 70%) the losses to 3 June amounted to about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the number of vessels convoyed.

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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 consistent official sources.

1. INDIAN THEATER JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Indian Ocean. On 20 July a British merchant vessel was stopped by an enemy raider in a position approximately 1500 miles east of SUMATRAN ISLANDS.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. The Japanese resumed air operations against AIR WARREN on 20 July, when an attack by 26 heavy bombers and 25 fighters inflicted light damage to Allied installations. Our fighters were unsuccessful in their effort to intercept the attacking planes.

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Four Japanese Marine landings were reported in the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

China. The Japanese continued to with their air operations along the CHINA coast on 20 July, 1942.

0800 22 July, 1942

On 13 July three heavy bombers and eight fighters dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs on air installations at KUMAKI with good results. On 15 July two medium bombers and four fighters attacked the air base at YOKOHAMA, attacking air installations and the base on the beach. On 17 July two medium bombers and four fighters attacked KIUKIANG, dropping incendiary and high explosive bombs on air installations and warehouses.

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Date 1-4-74

Australia. The Japanese continued to with their air operations along the CHINA coast on 20 July, 1942. U.S. registry is being maintained in the area of NEW CASTLE and the vicinity of NEW SOUTH WALES.

Japan. A Japanese fishing base has been established along the north- east coast of PARAKURUNG and extending to PITRAPAVANG, MANOKOTAI. The Japanese are using small fishing boats with radio facilities in this area and the vicinity.

Alaska. On 21 July two U.S. Army heavy bombers dropped two tons of incendiary and high explosive bombs on enemy installations at KIKAKI. Re- sults were unknown, although a heavy column of smoke was observed after the attack. Two light cruisers and two destroyers were observed in the harbor. The destroyers were patrolling the entrance.

On 20 July a U.S. Navy seaplane tender was attacked several times by three Japanese four-engine bombers in KULAK Bay, ADAK Island (ALASKA GROUP). This entire area is reported to be well protected by the Army.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

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.

Indian Ocean. On 20 July a British merchant vessel was shelled by an enemy raider in a position approximately 1500 miles east of REUNION ISLAND.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. The Japanese resumed air operations against PORT MORESBY on 20 July, when an attack by 26 heavy bombers and 15 fighters inflicted light damage on Allied installations. Our fighters were unsuccessful in their effort to intercept the attacking planes.

Four Japanese midget submarines were recently observed in the SOLOMON ISLANDS.

China. The Japanese continue to withdraw from advanced points along the CHEKIANG - KIANGSI Railway.

On 18 July three U.S. Army medium bombers, accompanied by six fighters, bombed docks and warehouses at HANKOW with good results. On 19 July two medium bombers attacked LINCHWAN (FUCHOW), KIANGSI, scoring eighteen hits on the town. On 20 July three medium bombers and four fighters raided KIUKIANG, scoring hits on the railway station, docks and warehouses.

Australia. Japanese submarine activity off AUSTRALIA has revived during the past few days. Two merchant ships - one Greek and the other of U.S. registry - have been reported sunk near JERVIS BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Japan. A Japanese fishing patrol has been established along the northeast coast of PARAMUSHIRO and extending to PETROPAVLOSK, KAMCHATKA. The Japanese are using small fishing boats with radio facilities in this service.

Alaska. On 21 July two U.S. Army heavy bombers dropped two tons of incendiary and high explosive bombs on enemy installations at KISKA. Results were unknown, although a heavy column of smoke was observed after the attack. Two light cruisers and two destroyers were observed in the harbor. The destroyers were patrolling the entrance.

On 20 July a U.S. Navy seaplane tender was attacked several times by three Japanese four-engine bombers in KULAK BAY, ADAK ISLAND (ANDREANOF GROUP). This entire area is reported to be well scouted by the enemy.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Of 44 submarines believed to have been located as of 21 July in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (i.e., from the longitude of the AZORES westward) 23 were on passage (12 eastbound and 11 westbound), 5 were patrolling off the ATLANTIC coast of the UNITED STATES, 4 were patrolling in the GULF OF MEXICO, 3 were patrolling in the western part of the CARIBBEAN area, 6 were patrolling in the eastern part of that area, and 3 were patrolling in the BERMUDA area. The positions of submarines on passage westbound indicated that the number patrolling off the ATLANTIC coast of the UNITED STATES is likely to show an immediate increase.

One submarine was located off the west coast of AFRICA to the northward of FREETOWN.

A vessel reported that during the night of 21/22 July it was attacked by a surface raider about 120 miles southeast of TRINIDAD. J.I.C. Comment: The attacker was probably a submarine which could not be distinguished in the dark from a surface vessel.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The latest German communique states that a German attack on ROSTOV from west, north, and east, has collapsed Russian resistance in the ROSTOV area, and that Axis troops have bridged the lower DON in several places. To the north, the German thrust has been resumed eastwards in the DON bend, where Russian resistance is reported as weak. Heretofore in this southern campaign, the Russians have apparently succeeded in withdrawing in orderly fashion. The situation appears much more serious now, however, with Timoshenko seemingly faced with the problem of withdrawing troops and equipment through the ROSTOV bottleneck and across the DON under heavy enemy attack from several directions. Elsewhere along the front activity is still of a local nature.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. The lull in ground fighting continued during 21 July. British fighter-bombers attacked vehicle concentrations and motorized infantry in the battle area, and long-range bombers operated in force against TOBRUK and SUDA BAY (CRETE).

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Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.  
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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 223 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 21 July, 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.

Burma. Recent reports indicate that Japanese and Chinese troops on the BURMA - YUNNAN border continued to hold their relative positions on 25 June. All Japanese forces, including artillery and motorized infantry, were west of the SALWEEN RIVER, chiefly in the TENGYUEH - LUNGLING area. The Chinese held the left bank of the river in the vicinity of PAOSHAN.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese continue to consolidate their position in the occupied territories. Allied aerial reconnaissance reveals that a large barracks has been constructed near the airfield southwest of TRINIDAD, CERAM ISLAND, and that a new landing field is under construction near GEELVINK BAY (NE NEW GUINEA).

New Caledonia. An enemy submarine is reported probably sunk off the northwest coast of NEW CALEDONIA on 20 July.

Southwest Pacific. A U.S. submarine on patrol in the PHILIPPINES - N.E.I. area successfully attacked four enemy vessels, comprising two merchant vessels of 4000 and 7000 tons and two tankers of 8000 and 10,000 tons. It is estimated that two of these vessels were sunk and two damaged.

Alaska. A U.S. submarine is reported to have sunk three enemy destroyers at KISKA on 15 July. These enemy losses are in addition to those sustained on 4 and 5 July (Summaries No. 208 and 209). Details of the attacks are not yet known.

Survivors of the U.S. merchant vessel which was shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine on 15 July (Summary No. 218) report that the submarine fired on the life rafts after the ship was abandoned.

Our pilots report that Japanese fighter pilots are becoming bolder in attacking our planes, particularly our bombers. The enemy attacks are well coordinated and carried out from all directions.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Enemy submarines have recently attacked a convoy north of the AZORES and a convoy in the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. The Gorman High Command in a special communique claims that seven vessels were sunk in the attack near the AZORES and that six were sunk and one was damaged in the attack in the ST. LAWRENCE. Reports received to date from official sources indicate that only two vessels in the first convoy were sunk. No official reports have been received concerning the damage to vessels in the second convoy.

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North Russian Convoy. From the reports received to date concerning the recent convoy for NORTH RUSSIA, it appears that of the 33 cargo vessels comprising the convoy when the attack began, 24 were sunk. It is not yet certain that all of the remaining nine reached port.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: No appreciable change is apparent in the fighting in the southern sector, although local Russian attacks continue in the VORONEZH area. German planes have been active in the general vicinity of ROSTOV. On the central front, German aircraft have carried out day and night raids on railway installations in the MOSCOW sector. Bombing attacks against MURMANSK continue.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. On 20 July ground operations were confined to patrol activities.

J.I.C. Comment: The effectiveness of recent R.A.F. operations in the battle area is indicated in a confirmed report that on 16 July, during continuous daylight operations, British planes destroyed 23 tanks and 59 artillery pieces.

20 July, 1942  
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*H. Livingston Hartley*  
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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 222 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 20 July, 1942

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Melanesia. The Japanese continue to make minor improvements in facilities in the NEW GUINEA - SOLOMONS area. On 16 July a relatively large concentration of cargo vessels was noted in the vicinity of RABAU. Among the vessels sighted were 25 cargo ships and 3 naval vessels. U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked shipping and the harbor works at RABAU on the 16th, scoring hits in the target area, although unable to determine the extent of the damage inflicted.

Reports of further consolidation in the FLORIDA - GUADALCANAL area have been received. The enemy force in this area consists of infantry and air ground staffs, with a garrison of 1600 at FLORIDA ISLAND and 1200 at GUADALCANAL. A runway at LUNGA, on the latter island, is reported to be completed.

China. A Chinese communique announces the recapture of JUIAN, 13 miles south of WENCHOW, and the retaking of the towns of HENGFENG and IYANG, both approximately 135 miles east of NANCHANG, on the CHEKIANG - KIANGSI Railway.

Japan. Reports from CHINA indicate that the Japanese are using a new type medium bomber similar in appearance to U.S. B-10 and B-12. This plane is bi-motored, single rudder, mid-wing with blister aft of cockpit. Fire power consists of two 13 mm. and one 18 mm. guns firing forward in the fuselage, each carrying 50 rounds, and one 7 mm. turret gun carrying 75 rounds. This new bomber is unarmored, has a maximum high speed of 281 m.p.h., and a range of five hours at 175 m.p.h. Although highly maneuverable, it is considered inferior to the CURTISS TOMAHAWK.

Alaska. The Japanese continue to improve their position and facilities at KISKA. Air reconnaissance on 18 July revealed the enlargement of the old camp, the erection of a new camp, and the construction of several large buildings on the island. It is further reported that a landing strip is under construction. Naval units believed present at KISKA on the 18th were one battleship, two cruisers, three destroyers, one tanker and three auxiliaries. Four attacks by a total of 9 U.S. Army heavy bombers were made on enemy shipping and ground installations at KISKA on the 18th with undetermined results. An enemy seaplane fighter was shot down by one of our heavy bombers.

The unsuccessful attack on the Russian merchant vessel (Summary No. 220) was made by an enemy submarine on the surface. About 15 or 20 rounds were fired by the submarine at a range of 400 yards, but none were effective. The submarine submerged upon the approach of a U.S. Naval patrol plane, which dropped two depth bombs with undetermined results.

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2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. As of 19 July the estimated number of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (from the longitude of the AZORES westward) had increased to 55. There appears recently to have been some southward shift in the positions of the submarines on passage or patrolling well off shore. The great majority of the submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater were estimated on 19 July to be in latitudes between CAPE RACE and Southern CUBA. No other marked changes in general disposition are apparent.

German Ships. Air reconnaissance on 17 July disclosed the following locations of major German units: TIRPITZ (battleship), SCHEER (pocket battleship), and HIPPER (heavy cruiser) at NARVIK; LUTZOW (pocket battleship) and KOLN (light cruiser) in TRONDHEIM FIORD. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first definite information that KOLN has joined the force previously known to be in the area from TRONDHEIM north. The report of torpedo damage to TIRPITZ, inflicted by a Russian submarine, appears less and less credible as time passes without disclosing any corroborative evidence.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

J.I.C. Comment: Russian counterattacks continue in the VORONEZH area. To the south, however, German advances have forced the evacuation of VOROSHILOVGRAD (LUGANSK), 100 miles north of ROSTOV, and seriously threaten the Russian troops in this general area. As yet there is no report of a determined German effort toward ROSTOV from the west.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

- Egypt. In light fighting on 19 July all British positions were maintained.

Axis dispositions as of 18 July are reported as follows: northern sector, German 382d Infantry Regiment and 90th Light Division, with Italian Trieste and Trento Infantry Divisions south of them; central sector, German 15th and 21st Armored Divisions; southern sector, elements of the Italian Littorio Armored Division and Trieste Infantry Division. J.I.C. Comment: This confirms unit movements reported during the last few days. Presumably the Italian Pavia and Brescia Infantry Divisions are still in either the north or central sectors.

Mediterranean. Since Rommel's advance in the Western Desert, the area in which enemy submarines have been operating has shifted to the eastward of ALEXANDRIA. Their activities in that area appear, however, to have accomplished little. The maximum number operating appears to have been nine or ten.

An important cargo of supplies was delivered to MALTA on 16 July.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 221 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 19 July, 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.

No reported change in the situation.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER.

No reported change in the situation.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The German claim to have reached the DON on a broad front east of the DONETS is plausible in view of the previously reported situation in that area. As a result considerable Russian forces west of the DONETS have no avenue of escape except through threatened ROSTOV.

According to Swedish sources German forces hold the west bank of the DON from VORONEZH to MIGULINSK, have reached the CHIR RIVER (a tributary 65 miles west of the DON bend and 110 miles west of STALINGRAD), and are approaching MOROZOVSKAYA (on the railway 125 miles west of STALINGRAD).

It is reported that the Russians have completed a railway along the west coast of the CASPIAN SEA from KIZLYAR to ASTRAKHAN, including a bridge over the VOLGA. Northward from ASTAKHAN a rail line runs east of the VOLGA to join the Russian net near SARATOV. Thus a relatively secure rail connection between RUSSIA and the CAUCASUS would be established.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. During fighting on 18 July the British maintained their positions in the north and made slight gains in the center and south.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 220 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 18 July, 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

Burma. According to VICHY sources, the Japanese are using 10,000 prisoners to construct a railroad linking BANGKOK with TAVOY. J.I.C. Comment: This will give the Japanese a short rail connection between the head of the GULF OF SIAM and the BAY OF BENGAL and the Burmese railroad net.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Malaya. Vichy sources allege that the Japanese are transforming SINGAPORE into a "military territory". Intensive labor on fortifications, under most adverse circumstances, is reported being performed by Allied prisoners. A number of Chinese are said to have been executed as communists. Visas for SINGAPORE are being refused to all foreigners, including representatives of Germany and Italy, by the Japanese.

New Caledonia. On 15 July an enemy submarine was attacked by a U.S. naval vessel and Army bombers near BULARI PASS, NEW CALEDONIA. The submarine was damaged and possibly sunk.

Melanesia. Increased enemy activity on GUADALCANAL ISLAND continues. Reconnaissance indicates naval units at anchor in the vicinity and the construction of wharves and gun emplacements.

China. Japanese forces continue to withdraw from the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI front and are now concentrated at TUNGLU, CHEKIANG. A further withdrawal of troops along the railway is expected.

Alaska. Unfavorable weather continues to hinder air operations in the Aleutian area. Enemy submarines continue to be active. On 15 July a U.S. merchant vessel (2,722 tons) was reported shelled and sunk in a position approximately 340 miles east by south of DUTCH HARBOR. On 17 July a Soviet merchant vessel was reported being shelled by a submarine in a position about 325 miles southeast of DUTCH HARBOR.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Cuba. The Minister of Communications has directed cable companies to accept no more coded messages addressed to or emanating from the Spanish Embassy or Consulates. He further directs that all their messages "in clear" must be examined by the Ministry before delivery or transmittal.

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North Russia Convoy. A 5000 ton U.S. ship previously reported sunk from the recent convoy for NORTH RUSSIA has arrived at NOVA ZEMBLA and a 6200 ton ship also reported sunk is aground off NOVA ZEMBLA.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: From the communiques it appears that the Germans have been checked at VORONEZH. In the south, however, they claim to have crossed the DONETS BASIN - STALINGRAD railway (presumably at a point some 35 miles east of KAMENSK). This would leave the Russian forces west of the DONETS no line of supply and retreat except through the ROSTOV bottleneck.

Spain. It is reported, without confirmation, that all Spanish vessels have been ordered to port. J.I.C. Comment: This may have significance in connection with reported Spanish troop movements and the general situation in the Mediterranean.

Turkey. It is reported that a Turkish submarine was sunk during maneuvers in the DARDANELLES.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. During 16 July the British recovered all of the high ground previously lost in the TEL EL EISA area and repulsed all Axis counterattacks there and on the RUWEISAT RIDGE in the central sector. In the latter area both German armored divisions were engaged and lost 25 tanks (12 1/2 percent of Rommel's estimated strength). British tanks entered the fight (including some American M-4's, according to press reports).

On 17 July heavy fighting continued, with the British making some further net gain in the north and repelling attacks by motorized infantry in the center. British mobile elements were active in the south.

NOTE: ALL FIGURES SHOWN (WHICH APPEAR HEREAFTER) REPRESENT GROSS TONNAGE IN 1,000's OF REGISTER TONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

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

Total to Dec. 31, 1941  
January, 1942  
February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
Totals to June 30, 1942  
Grand Totals to June 30, 1942

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

MAR 11 1974

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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ANNEX

Summary No. 220

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

The gross war losses of shipping, the new construction in the United States and the United Kingdom, and the resulting net tonnage loss to June 30, 1942, are shown below, based on the information received to date. New construction in Canada and other British Dominions is not included, but neither are losses from ordinary marine casualties; it is probable that over a period these two items would come reasonably near to offsetting each other. In consequence of information received since the attached chart was prepared, the losses there shown for June are appreciably lower than they should be.

It will be noted that the total losses, the losses in the Atlantic Theater in longitudes west of the Azores, and the losses in the Caribbean part of that area have all increased progressively from month to month, and that particularly sharp increases occurred during June. It appears probable from past experience that the losses for June in each of those categories will show further increases of material amount when the final returns have been received.

The information so far received concerning losses during the first half of the current month indicates that the gross losses during July are likely to be lighter than during June. Indications based on the information now available should not, however, be relied upon. An increase over the June figure is to be expected in the new tonnage completed during July.

The gross war losses during 1942 shown below amount to about 10% of the total ocean-going tonnage possessed by the United Nations or at their disposal on January 1, 1942; the net war losses during 1942 represent a reduction of somewhat less than 5% in that tonnage.

Except for the losses off Greenland and Canada, the great bulk of the losses during June in longitudes west of the Azores occurred in longitudes west of Cape Race.

NOTE: ALL FIGURES SHOWN (WHICH APPEAR HEREAFTER) REPRESENT GROSS TONNAGE IN 1,000's of REGISTER TONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

	ALL TYPES OF CARGO AND PASSENGER VESSELS WAR LOSSES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION		
	Gross War Losses	New Tonnage Completed	Net War Losses
Total to Dec. 31, 1941	8,905	3,406	5,499
January, 1942	406	218	188
February	638	250	388
March	648	307	341
April	652	384	268
May	697	539	158
June	827	577	250
Totals to June 30, 1942	3,868	2,275	1,593
Grand Totals to June 30, 1942	12,773	5,681	7,092

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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DIVISION OF RECENT WAR LOSSES BY AREAS

	Greenland & Canada- Note a	U.S. Atlantic Coast - Note a	Gulf of Mexico	Carib- bean - Note b	Total West of Azores- Note c	Else- where or Unknown	Grand Total
1942							
March	14	276	--	92	382	266	648
April	4	305	--	142	451	201	652
May	48	144	93	227	512	185	697
June	38	146	77	303	564	263*	827
	<u>104</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>1,909</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>2,824</u>

NOTES regarding "Division of Recent War Losses by Areas":

- a. The area covered extends eastward to the longitude of the Azores.
  - b. The area covered extends eastward to the longitude of the Azores; it has no southern limit, but only a small part of the losses shown occurred in latitudes south of the Caribbean Sea.
  - c. Total of the amounts shown in the four columns to the left.
- \* It appears probable that when further information has been received a material part of this figure will be transferred to other columns.

TANKERS ONLY  
WAR LOSSES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION DURING 1942

	War Losses	New Tankers Completed	Net War Losses
First Quarter of 1942	618	182	436
April	258	67	191
May	231	78	153
June	191	69	122
Second Quarter of 1942	680	214	466
Totals for June 30, 1942	1,298	396	902

PRESENT STATUS OF WORLD'S TANKER TONNAGE

	No. of Vessels	1,000's of Gross Tons
United Nations -		
U.S. and British Armed Forces	127	839
Other	1,100	7,648
Total	1,227	8,487
Axis	228	1,590
Neutral	118	621

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By RHP, NLR, Date

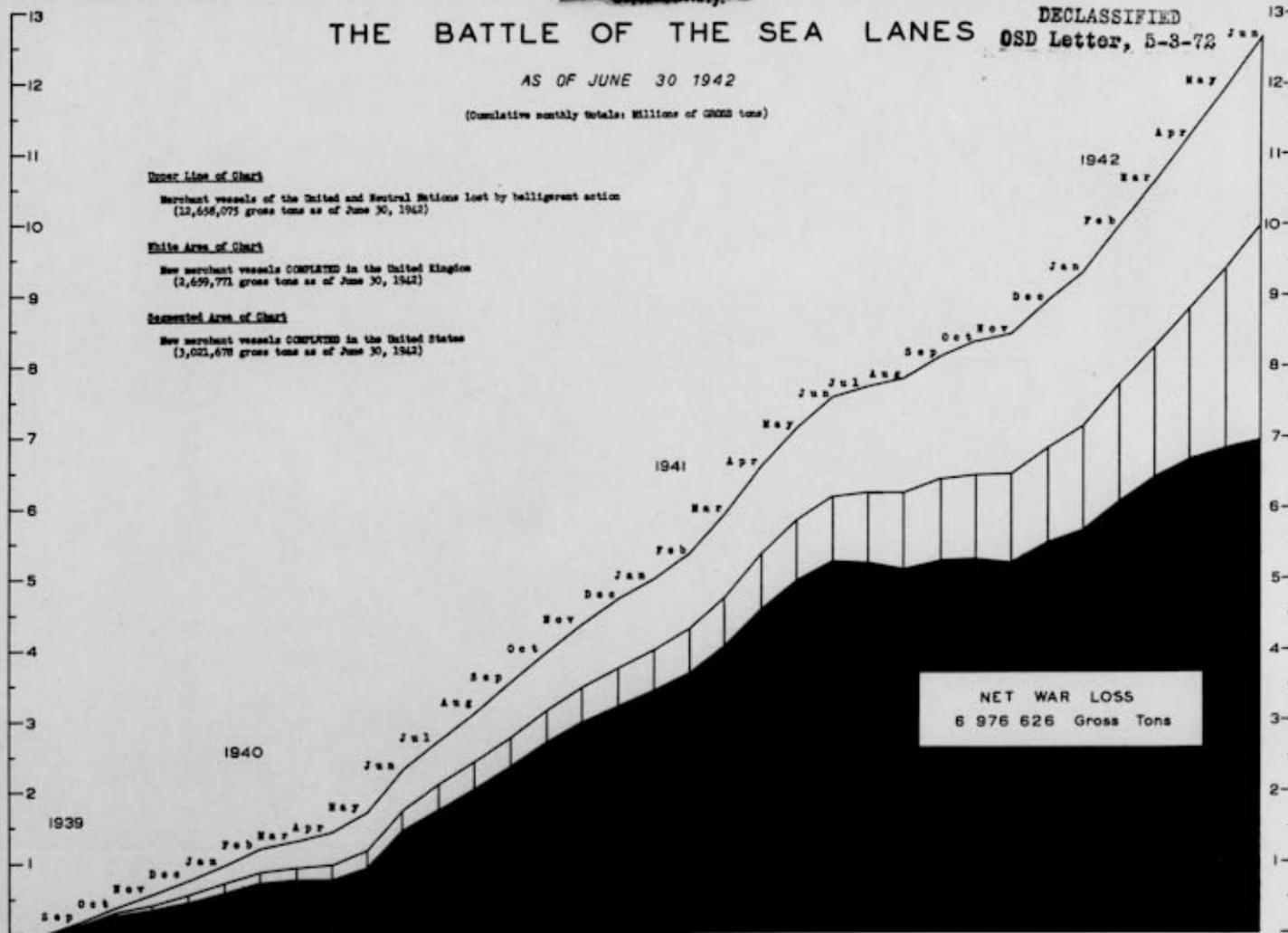
MAR 11 1974

# THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

DECLASSIFIED  
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

AS OF JUNE 30 1942

(Cumulative monthly totals: Millions of GROSS tons)



**Darker Line of Chart**

Merchant vessels of the United and Neutral Nations lost by belligerent action  
(12,656,075 gross tons as of June 30, 1942)

**White Area of Chart**

New merchant vessels COMPLETED in the United Kingdom  
(2,659,771 gross tons as of June 30, 1942)

**Shaded Area of Chart**

New merchant vessels COMPLETED in the United States  
(3,021,678 gross tons as of June 30, 1942)

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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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 219 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 17 July, 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. Since 27 June flood waters on the Upper CHINDWIN have delayed the withdrawal of a considerable Chinese force. On 13 July, however, a portion of these troops was reported moving northwestward.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands East Indies. Allied bombers attacked enemy installations at KALABAHL, ALOR ISLAND (North of TIMOR).

Melanesia. Japanese activity has been reported in the following NEW BRITAIN - SOLOMON ISLANDS locations: BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, GASMATA, LORENGAU, MADANG, and GUADALCANAL ISLAND.

Air activity continues on a minor scale. An Allied unit lightly bombed enemy installations at SALAMAUA. Enemy planes reconnoitered PORT DARWIN.

China. The Japanese force (estimated at 1 division) which occupied WENCHOW, important port in CHEKIANG Province, has withdrawn. This force embarked in transports (reportedly 50) and departed for an unknown destination presumably to the south. Twenty thousand Japanese troops from the CHEKIANG - KIANGSI front are reported to be returning to HANGCHOW. The reason for the latter move is unknown, although it may be for transfer either to the north or south. According to Chinese sources, the above information indicates that some Japanese move appears imminent probably toward INDIA. ||

According to TOKYO radio broadcasts the Japanese have launched a sudden campaign in CHAHAR Province to eradicate Chinese communist elements.

Alaska. On 13 July two Japanese naval vessels of unidentified type were observed 10 miles southwest of KISKA. Two enemy submarines were also observed in the northern approach to AMCHITKA Pass on 12 July. A U.S. submarine made an unsuccessful attack on an enemy destroyer in a position 35 miles northwest of SIRIUS POINT, KISKA.

Evacuees from ATKA ISLAND state that the Japanese have landed between 3,000 and 4,000 troops on KISKA ISLAND and are constructing a portable metal landing field on the northern side of KISKA HARBOR. They also state that a landing was effected on the western side of KANAGA ISLAND on 9 June.

Evacuees from ST. PAUL, PRIBILOF ISLANDS, who departed from that island on 16 June, stated that at no time were any Japanese planes sighted near those islands.

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### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Three vessels in all (including the vessel noted in Summary No. 218) are now reported to have been torpedoed in attacks on a coastal convoy in the vicinity of CAPE HATTERAS during daylight on 15 July. Two of the damaged vessels struck mines while seeking refuge in a nearby protected anchorage. It is not clear from reports to date whether the mines were part of a U.S. mine field or whether they had been laid by the enemy. J.I.C. Comment: It is to be assumed that when, as in this case, information concerning the location of a U.S. mine field has been widely disseminated, the approaches to an anchorage protected by such a field are likely areas for enemy minelaying activities.

A vessel in an ocean convoy was torpedoed to the southward of BERMUDA during daylight on 16 July.

With reference to the interned Italian submarine stated in Summary No. 218 to have escaped from SANTANDER, it is now reported that only two Spanish officers and a Spanish pilot were on board and were overpowered by the personnel of the submarine. J.I.C. Comment: Spanish connivance at the escape appears more than ever to be indicated.

A submarine is reported to have been sighted about 360 miles south by west of FREETOWN. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first report for some time indicating the presence of enemy submarines in this area.

A German tanker is believed to have left a BAY OF BISCAY port between 26 June and 7 July to serve as a supply vessel for submarines or raiders.

Norwegian - North Russian Convoy. It now appears that of the 33 cargo vessels which were in the recent convoy for NORTH RUSSIA (cf. Summary No. 214 and preceding Summaries) on July 4 when enemy attacks began, at least 22 have been sunk by aircraft or submarines. That figure is, however, still subject to revision when more complete reports have been received.

### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

France. It is reliably reported that there were widespread and significant de Gaullist demonstrations in unoccupied France on Bastille Day.

Russian front. The Germans have probably reached KAMENSK (on the DONETS 85 miles north-northeast of ROSTOV). They are also attacking eastward from a point 60 miles north of TAGANROG. J.I.C. Comment: The second point mentioned is at the center of the former DONETS BASIN salient, and the report indicates a probable Russian withdrawal from that area to avoid encirclement from KAMENSK and TAGANROG.

The Russians are counterattacking locally at VORONEZH. There is no report of further German advance between the DON and the DONETS.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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J.I.C. Comment: Although there is no positive indication that this advance has been checked, it has lost momentum, after an advance of 150 miles in two weeks from the KHARKOV area, and it is probable that a pause for consolidation and regroupment may be necessary before further advances in that sector are undertaken.

At least nine German armored divisions have been committed on the Russian front. J.I.C. Comment: The inference from this report is that a majority of the German armored forces in the East have not yet been committed.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. While the enemy continued his heavy attacks on TEL EL EISA and his cautious advance in the southern sector, the New Zealanders surprised the Brescia Division by a night attack, 14/15 July, overran its position in the central sector, and took 3-4,000 prisoners. As a result, the attack on TEL EL EISA was broken off and the 21st Armored Division sent to reinforce the Axis center. The Littorio and 15th Armored Divisions also abandoned the advance in the south and hurried toward the center. A counterattack against the New Zealanders on the afternoon of 15 July was beaten off.

J.I.C. Comment: It appears that Auchinleck has adopted a policy of attacking Italian infantry with infantry, while avoiding engagements with the Germans or between armored forces, in the expectation that, if the Italian divisions are thus destroyed, Rommel will be compelled to withdraw his armored units for lack of infantry support. So far three Italian divisions (Pavia, Sabratha, and Brescia) have been singled out and worked upon by the New Zealanders and Australians. Rommel's increasingly violent reactions to these attacks indicate that he is sensitive to the procedure.

On the 16th Rommel launched further heavy counterattacks against the New Zealanders and Australians, while the Light Division withdrew slightly in the south. J.I.C. Comment: Rommel's counter-technique is to subject British infantry units in forward positions to concentrated armored and air attack to wear them down. In its present stage the contest is thus one of infantry attrition.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 218 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 16 July, 1942

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Date

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 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. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Philippines. Philippine National Bank and Treasury notes have been replaced with Japanese military notes. United States currency has been confiscated.

China. There is little indication that the Japanese will slacken in the CHEKIANG campaign although, because of shortage of man-power, they may not attempt to hold the entire CHEKIANG-KIANGSI railway.

Gilbert Islands. Enemy planes conducted a thorough reconnaissance of the GILBERT and OCEAN ISLANDS during the past few days.

Alaska. There is no confirmation of a German radio broadcast that a new Japanese convoy has arrived in the Aleutian Area. Enemy naval strength in the Aleutians is believed to be the same as that reported as of 11 July (Summary No. 216).

According to an incomplete report, an enemy submarine attacked a U.S. merchant ship about 310 miles east of DUTCH HARBOR.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A U.S. coastal convoy was attacked by a submarine between CAPE HATTERAS and CAPE LOOKOUT during daylight on 15 July; one merchant vessel was torpedoed.

In several recent instances two submarines have attacked almost simultaneously an unescorted vessel of no particular importance proceeding singly, and during the attack have expended a total of as many as four torpedoes. J.I.C. Comment: This appears to be an uneconomical method of utilizing submarines and expending torpedoes, but it may be related to the training of submarines for coordinated attacks on convoys, which have of late been infrequent.

Four submarines, including one near the STRAITS OF FLORIDA, were estimated as of 15 July to be in the GULF OF MEXICO. Elsewhere in the WESTERN ATLANTIC Theater no important changes in dispositions are apparent. No submarines appear to be present in the sector to the eastward and southeastward of TRINIDAD.

An Italian submarine interned at SANTANDER, SPAIN, after being damaged, escaped on 14 July. The personnel of the submarine allegedly overpowered ten Spanish naval officers while the submarine was shifting berth.

German Ships. KOLN (light cruiser), reported in Summary No. 217 to be at KRISTIANSAND, is now believed to have left that port between

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11 and 13 July; her present whereabouts are unknown. British sources state that they consider the reported torpedo damage to TIRPITZ (Summary No. 208) to be improbable.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On 13/14 July 288 tons of high explosive were dropped on DUISBURG, including thirty 4,000-pound bombs and eighty 2,000-pound bombs.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Russians admit further German advances between the DON and the DONETS, but the rate of advance has slowed. The Russians are evidently making a determined effort to hold VORONEZH.

Turkey. Turkish troops (three divisions) are being shifted from THRACE to the coast between TREBIZOND and BATUM.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Morocco-Canaries. When present troop movements into SPANISH MOROCCO and the CANARIES are completed, almost half of the Spanish Army will be overseas. An observer believes that the movement is German-inspired, with intent to close the STRAITS and seize CASABLANCA if SUEZ falls.

Egypt. At TEL EL EISA and EL ALAMEIN, 13 and 14 July, determined and repeated Axis assaults, accompanied by intense artillery preparation and dive bombing, were repulsed. The attacking units were the 21st Armored, Trieste, and Sabratha Divisions, and the 382nd German Infantry. The Trento, Pavia, and Brescia Divisions were also present.

Coincident with these attacks the Littorio and 15th Armored Divisions moved southeast to the DEIR EL MUNASSIB area (19 miles south of EL ALAMEIN) and elements of the Light Division seized QUARET EL HIMEIMAT (a conspicuous peak 26 miles south of EL ALAMEIN).

The British Armored Division moved to engage the enemy at QUARET EL HIMEIMAT on the 13th, but was drawn north again by the intensity of the Axis attack on EL ALAMEIN. Before it could counter-attack, the appearance of Axis armored divisions at DEIR EL MUNASSIB compelled it to return to its original position in center rear.

Axis armored strength, as of 14 July, is estimated as 90 German and over 100 Italian, more than 50 above the estimate of 13 July (Summary No. 217).

Mediterranean. The conversion of the Italian liner ROMA into an aircraft carrier may be completed by late autumn. The Italian Navy now has no aircraft carriers.

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Thirty per cent of the tonnage which left Italy for NORTH AFRICA during June is reported to have been sunk, as compared with less than ten per cent during each of the preceding three months.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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**JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE**

**DAILY SUMMARY**

No. 217 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 15 July, 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. Detachments of Dutch and Australian troops occupied without opposition the islands of TANIMBAR, KEI and AROE. All of these islands are in the ARAFURA SEA between DUTCH NEW GUINEA and AUSTRALIA.

China. The Government of TIBET has agreed to permit the passage through TIBET of "non-military" supplies destined for CHINA.

Melanesia. On 9 July three enemy naval units and a transport and on 12 July six large ships and a number of planes were sighted in REKATA BAY (SANTA ISABEL ISLAND, SOLOMONS), confirming earlier reports of the Japanese occupation of this island (Summary No. 215).

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There appears to have been some northward shift toward the usual trans-Atlantic shipping routes in the positions of enemy submarines on passage in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater. The heaviest concentrations appear to be near the U.S. Coast in the area CAPE MAY - CAPE FEAR and in the general vicinity of the WINDWARD PASSAGE. A total of 60 or more submarines is usually now at sea in the ATLANTIC Theater; about 50 of them are usually in longitudes from the AZORES westward. J.I.C. Comment: Attacks on submarines in the latter area, especially by aircraft, appear lately to have been increasing both in frequency and in probable effectiveness; nevertheless a continued increase in the number of submarines at sea is to be expected (cf. Annex to Summary No. 212).

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

British Air Operations. On the night of 13/14 July 210 aircraft were despatched, 194 against DUISBURG. J.I.C. Comment: Since the thousand-plane attack on BREMEN, 25/26 June, only five notable attacks have been made (three against BREMEN, one against WILHELM-SHAVEN, and this against DUISBURG), at an average scale of 240 aircraft despatched. Bad weather has hampered operations during this period.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: Unconfirmed press reports of German origin claim that German forces attacking eastward from the TAGANROG area are now six miles west of ROSTOV, and that other

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forces have reached VOROSHILOVGRAD (LUGANSK), 100 miles north of ROSTOV. A drive toward ROSTOV from the west would be a logical complement to the German advance toward the DONETS from the north. The report is supported by a vague Soviet reference to large forces (presumably in the DONETS area) in danger of encirclement.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Axis attacks on the TEL EL EISA position (west of EL ALAMEIN) have been repulsed. On 13 July, however, Axis planes bombed EL ALAMEIN at will.

Regrouping of Axis forces continues (cf. Summaries No. 215 and 216). The Brescia Division is now in the EL ALAMEIN area. The Axis pivot has been occupied by the Trieste Division and the remnant of the Ariete Division. The 21st Armored and Littorio Divisions are echeloned in depth behind it. The 15th Armored Division has passed to the extreme south flank. J.I.C. Comment: These dispositions appear to be defensive, with the bulk of Axis armor still concentrated at the center of the position, but with a southward shift in center of gravity.

As of 13 July, Axis tank strength was estimated as 68 German and 70 Italian. J.I.C. Comment: This estimate allows no net gain in German tank strength, despite replacements at a rate of 10 per day, and reduces Italian strength by 50. If correct, it gives the British a 2 to 1 numerical superiority.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 216 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 14 July, 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

Melanesia. Allied and enemy air activity on 12 July was confined to reconnaissance missions.

Latest information indicates that among the recent reinforcements which have arrived in this area there have been a number of engineer or airdrome construction units. The most likely destinations of these units are GASMATA (NEW BRITAIN), LAE (NEW GUINEA) and GUADALCANAL (SOLOMON ISLANDS). The Japanese garrison at KIETA, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, has been reinforced.

An indication of increased Japanese air strength in this area is seen in a report on 11 July of the interception of six U.S. Army heavy bombers enroute to RABAU by enemy fighters 100 miles north of BUNA, NEW GUINEA. It appears from this that the Japanese are now attempting to prevent Allied planes from reaching RABAU.

Gilbert Islands. On 11 July a Japanese patrol bomber strafed BERU ISLAND (SOUTH GILBERT ISLANDS) in an apparent attempt to destroy the radio station there. The attack was unsuccessful. The attacking plane was probably based at MAKIN (NORTH GILBERT ISLANDS), which is occupied by Japan.

China. A Chinese communique admits the Japanese occupation of WENCHOW, CHEKIANG Province, one of the few sea ports which had remained in Chinese hands. Fighting still continues in the vicinity of FOOCOW, with the Chinese claiming the recapture of FU TAO ISLAND.

Alaska. On 11 July 3 U.S. Army planes bombed a cruiser in KISKA HARBOR with unknown results. Air opposition was encountered during the attack from enemy seaplanes, which were reported to be very fast, maneuverable and heavily armed.

The latest estimate of Japanese Naval strength in the WESTERN ALEUTIANS is as follows:

- At KISKA: two or three cruisers, four destroyers, two auxiliaries and some seaplanes and patrol planes.
- ATTU area: two to four destroyers, three seaplane tenders and one auxiliary.

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## 2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A cargo vessel in convoy was torpedoed and sunk in the STRAITS OF FLORIDA during the night of 12/13 July. Two cargo vessels in convoy were torpedoed on 11 July about 350 miles west of MADEIRA. No other significant developments have been reported.

German Ships. TIRPITZ (battleship), SCHEER (pocket battleship), and HIPPER (heavy cruiser) are thought probably to be in the NARVIK Area. LUTZOW (pocket battleship) was located by air reconnaissance in TRONDHEIM FIORD on 13 July; no other major units were believed present. SCHARNHORST (battleship) and EUGEN (heavy cruiser) are both at KIEL with repairs nearly completed. GNEISENAU (battleship) under repair at GDYNIA is believed out of service, because of damage, for some time to come. GRAF ZEPPELIN (aircraft carrier) also at GDYNIA is believed nearing completion. Of light cruisers, KOLN is now believed to be at KRISTIANSAND; NURNBERG refitting at KIEL; and LEIPZIG and EMDEN probably operating in the BALTIC.

No positive confirmation has been received of torpedo damage to TIRPITZ.

Greek Food Ships. The U.S. and British Governments have granted safe conducts to eight Swedish cargo vessels chartered by the Greek Government to transport wheat from NORTH AMERICA to GREECE.

## 3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Ships from Japan. It is now believed that five more blockade runners have reached FRANCE from JAPAN, making a total of seventeen during the past year (cf. Summaries Nos. 189 and 198).

Russian Front - Rzhev. German and Soviet special communiques emphasize the success of German offensive operations southwest of RZHEV. J.I.C. Comment: Although this success may prepare the way for the development of a German pincer northward of the MOSCOW area, the Germans' immediate objective was the elimination of the bulge established by the Russians between RZHEV and KHOLM last winter.

Voronezh. The Russians acknowledge a German break-through at VORONEZH and the existence of a grave situation in that area. J.I.C. Comment: Although bridgeheads have been established, hitherto the Germans have developed no major effort east of the DON. It is not yet clear whether this operation had the limited objective of seizing the Russian depot at VORONEZH or whether exploitation toward MICHURINSK or POVORINO is in prospect.

South of the Don. The Russians admit further withdrawals south of BOGUCHAR (on the DON) and east of LISICHANSK (on the DONETS).

Black Sea. The Germans claim direct hits on two floating dry docks at NOVOROSSIIISK. J.I.C. Comment: NOVOROSSIIISK (80 miles south-east of KERCH) is the Russian Black Sea Fleet's last remaining established base. Repair facilities there are relatively limited.

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4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Both sides have withdrawn armored units from their front lines, which are now held by infantry. The entire Axis armored strength is concentrated nine miles southwest of EL ALAMEIN, in favorable position to cut off the Australian finger pointing up the coast road. British armor is not in position to intervene promptly. All Axis units are in the EL ALAMEIN area except the German Light Division, covering the remainder of the front, and the Brescia Division, last reported well to the rear.

Mediterranean. A convoy of six ships from ITALY via SUDA BAY (CRETE) arrived at TOBRUK, 10 July. British destroyers bombarded MERSA MATRUH on the night of 11/12 July.

It is reported by an Italian source that the new battleship ROMA has joined the fleet at TARANTO and that the new heavy cruiser TRIESTE has left SPEZIA for the south.

Mozambique Channel. Four enemy submarines are believed to be on station in this area, with four more due to arrive today. The last reported attack was on 8 July.

Indian Ocean. A British merchant vessel (7113 tons) is reported to have been captured on 12 July by the Japanese in an area approximately 780 miles southeast of CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 215 Copy 1 of 60.  
0800 13 July, 1942

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
Date

*Capt McLean  
for  
President's file.*

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 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. On 11 July Allied air activity was light. An enemy bombing attack on shipping at PORT MORESBY was successfully intercepted by our fighters. Three enemy bombers were shot down and fighter losses were suffered by both sides. No shipping was damaged.

Japanese forces are reported to have landed at REKATA BAY, Northern part of SANTA ISABEL ISLAND (SOLOMON Group).

West Coast. A U.S. tanker was unsuccessfully attacked with torpedoes by an enemy submarine in an area about 60 miles west of EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The concentration of enemy submarines off the North American Coast between CAPE RACE and KEY WEST continues to be much heavier than in any other area in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater. However, most of the attacks on shipping continue to occur in the GULF of MEXICO and to the southward and eastward of this concentration. Such attacks have been directed almost exclusively against unescorted vessels. J.I.C. Comment: The indications are that German submarine commanders are at present instructed not to attack escorted vessels except under unusually favorable circumstances.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 11/12 July 24 heavy bombers attacked submarine slips at DANZIG, while three light bombers attacked similar installations at FLENSBURG. J.I.C. Comment: While the scale of these attacks is slight, they are indicative of recent British interest in submarine installations. The attack on DANZIG is the first at such extreme range.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The Russian communique admits further German advances between the DON and the DONETS, but the exact situation in that area is not clear.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The Australian attack northwest from EL ALAMEIN has caused a shift in Axis dispositions. A counterattack by the German 15th Armored Division having failed, the Littorio Division (now

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strongest of the three armored divisions) was diverted from aggressive action in the southern sector to bolster the position in the north. The Trieste and Pavia Divisions also have gone to the assistance of the Sabrata and Trento Divisions. All Italian units are now in the vicinity of EL ALAMEIN, except the Brescia Division, which remains in the rear 21 miles to the southwest. The only German unit present is the 282nd Infantry Regiment, recently arrived by air from CRETE, which is on the coast road.

German units occupy the southern sector, with the 15th Armored Division in the protected locality which forms the Axis pivot, 8-15 miles south of EL ALAMEIN, and with units of the Light Division extending the front to a point 27 miles south-southwest of EL ALAMEIN. The 21st Armored Division is 13 miles in rear of forward units of the 15th.

J.I.C. Comment: Although the location of German units is usually the best indication of Rommel's offensive intentions, his dispositions in the south appear to be defensive, while the heavy concentration toward EL ALAMEIN suggests the possibility of an Italian counterattack against the Australians and South Africans.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 214 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 12 July, 1942

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Date

*Capt McCre  
for  
President's file.*

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

MAR 11 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

Burma. During the past week U.S. bombers based on INDIA have bombed and strafed the airdrome at MYITKYINA, seeking to halt Japanese attempts to repair runways. Previous American raids had rendered the runways useless to the Japanese for a considerable period.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

China. According to press reports, U.S. planes operating in CHINA have attacked Japanese headquarters at LINCHWAN (central KIANGSI Province) and facilities at NANCHANG with good effect. At the latter place ten planes were destroyed on the ground and a transport was sunk in the KAN RIVER.

Melanesia. On 10 July, 21 Japanese heavy bombers, escorted by 8 Zero Fighters, attacked PORT MORESBY without effect. Two, possibly three, bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Mandates. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol reports having sunk a seaplane tender and damaged a tanker in the TRUK area. J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese tanker shortage is critical.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The heaviest concentrations of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (from the longitude of the AZORES westward) are between NANTUCKET and WILMINGTON, N.C., where seven or eight, including two homeward bound, are apparently within about 150 miles of the coast, and near the FLORIDA COAST between JACKSONVILLE and KEY WEST, where there appear to be four or five. The total number of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater is estimated to be about fifty.

Norwegian - North Russian Waters. About twenty ships of the convoy for NORTH RUSSIA mentioned in Summary No. 213 and preceding Summaries were reported as of 10 July to be proceeding toward their ports of destination or to have reached them. Of the remaining fifteen, thirteen are now believed to have been sunk and the other two are apparently still unaccounted for.

German Air Patrols. German air patrol flights from NORWAY apparently extend as far to the northwest as Northeast GREENLAND.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Spain. Reports indicate that 25 to 35,000 troops are being sent to MOROCCO and the CANARIES, with additional forces moving from the interior to coastal areas. Significant quantities of cement have been shipped to the CANARIES recently.

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: No information is available regarding further developments in the fast-developing situation in the southern sector. Continued German progress must be assumed in the absence of any indication of a check. Except for the establishment of bridgeheads and for bitter attacks on VORONEZH, the Germans are confining their efforts to the area west of the DON, using that river to screen their moving flank, as they used the DNIEPER last year. The progress of this advance makes the Russian position in the DONETS BASIN a highly dangerous salient and will probably compel withdrawal therefrom.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Both sides are consolidating positions gained in recent local attacks. In the coastal area British and Australian units captured 2,000 prisoners, destroyed 18 tanks, and gained high ground 10 miles northwest and 6 miles west of EL ALAMEIN.

Mozambique Channel. Between 5 June and 6 July Japanese submarines and surface raiders sank 20 vessels in this passage on the route to the MIDDLE EAST.

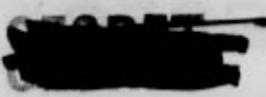
*Ludwell L. Montague*

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

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974



JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 213 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 11 July, 1942

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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

1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma. In an effort to unify the Congress party and build up the power, Congress leaders appear to be increasing Gandhi's political control and prestige and, at the same time, forcing him to tone down his statements. They are demanding that party members adhere completely to Gandhi. There is some evidence that steps will be taken to curb such free-thinkers as Rajagopalachari.

In the BUTHIDAUNG area, northwest of AKYAB, the Japanese are reported to have switched from their former supporters, the Burmese Thakins (Summary No. 201), and are said now to be cultivating the Muslims (who have successfully resisted Thakin activity in this area) with promises of independence.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Netherlands Indies. Six Allied bombers attacked enemy barracks in the DILLI - TIMOR area, demolishing several buildings and strafing the whole target area. One of the bombers was damaged by anti-aircraft fire.

Melanesia. It is reported by natives that the Japanese are using horse cavalry at RABAU.

The Japanese garrison at SALAMAU has been reinforced from LAE.

Air photographs taken 5 July show that bomb craters on the LORENGAU airdrome (MANUS ISLAND) have not been filled. This indicates that the airdrome has been abandoned.

China. Chinese reports indicate that the Japanese 75th Air Squadron has flown from CENTRAL CHINA to MANCHURIA.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No important change is apparent in the disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater. Recent attacks against shipping have occurred somewhat more frequently in the GULF OF MEXICO than elsewhere.

Norwegian - North Russian Waters. According to last reports, 16 cargo vessels of the convoy for NORTH RUSSIA (cf. Summary No. 212) have reached Russian waters, seven have been sunk (one of these may be a rescue vessel rather than a cargo vessel), and 12 remain unaccounted for. No further reports have been received concerning the movements of the German naval force or the alleged torpedoing of TIRPITZ.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. J.I.C. Comment: The German drive south of KURSK is proceeding southeastward on an ever widening front. The Russians have abandoned ROSSOSH (Summary No. 212) and speak of fighting in the KANTEMILORKA area (SHEPTUKHOVA; on the MOSCOW-ROSTOV railroad 75 miles south of ROSSOSH). They also report that the Germans have taken the offensive in the LISICHANSK direction (80 miles southwest of KANTEMILORKA on the KHARKOV-TAGANROG railway). Elsewhere there is no appreciable change in the situation.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. J.I.C. Comment: Both sides are improving their positions by local attacks, while apparently awaiting reinforcement before attempting major offensive operations. Rommel is expected to resume the offensive by 20 July.

Only patrol activity occurred 8 July. On the 9th the Axis attacked in the southern half of the front, taking DEIR EL QUATTARA and converting the angle of the former "L" into a wide curve. On the 10th a British attack in the coastal area gained high ground northwest and west of EL ALAMAIN. From that area the Axis front now curves south and southwest to include QUATTARET EL DIYURA (27 miles south-southwest of EL ALAMAIN and 10 miles north of the QUATTARA DEPRESSION). Mines are being laid to cover the Axis south flank.

British mobile ground forces attacked the FUKA airdrome on the night of 7/8 July and again on the following night, effecting considerable damage, while R.A.F. attacks are reported to have denied the EL DABA airfield to the enemy.

As of 9 July, German tank strength was estimated as 65 and increasing at a rate of 10 per day (through recovery and repair), with Italian strength at 125 (including 30 six-ton tanks). On the basis of this estimate, the British now enjoy a very slight numerical superiority.

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*Capt Nelson  
for your files*

NOTE: This document contains information the disclosure of which is contrary to the  
interests of the United States. It is to be controlled and its transmission is to be limited  
to official channels.

GENERAL INFORMATION

**JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE**

**DAILY SUMMARY**

No. 212 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 10 July, 1942

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Chiefs of Staff.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 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

India-Burma. R.A.F. bombers carried out three attacks on KALEMYO on 7-8 July. Hits were scored on buildings and a barracks and other objectives were bombed and machine-gunned. J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese are reported to have reinforced their troops in the KALEMYO area, perhaps for a move into the CHIN HILLS (Summary No. 209).

According to an unconfirmed report from INDIA, a Japanese force is expected to arrive at BUTHIDAUNG on 15 July (BUTHIDAUNG is near the BURMA-BENGAL border, 50 miles northwest of AKYAB). J.I.C. Comment: If true, this would place the Japanese further west along the BURMA coast than they have yet been reported.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. The Japanese continue to consolidate their position on GUADALCANAL ISLAND. Anti-aircraft guns are being installed at TAIVU and KOKOOM (both east of LUNGA) and there are indications of construction work on an airfield.

Ocean Islands. During the past week there has been a marked increase in Japanese air reconnaissance missions in the GILBERT and ELLICE ISLANDS sector.

China. According to the Chinese communique, the principal fighting in KIANGSI province has shifted southward from the CHEYIANG-KIANGSI Railway to a quadrilateral marked by NANCHUNG, LINCHWAN, TSUNGJEN, and IHWANG. A Japanese drive along the KIANGSI-HUMAN Railway threatens the Chinese left flank.

Alaska. An enemy submarine unsuccessfully attacked a U.S. Coast Guard cutter with two torpedoes approximately 100 miles SSE of SITKA ISLAND. The cutter carried out a counter-attack with depth charges against the submarine with unknown results.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No important changes are apparent in the number or disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

The recovery of survivors has now established the success of an attack on a submarine made by an Army airplane with three depth charges between CAPE HENRY and CAPE HATTERAS during the afternoon of 7 July.

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Norwegian-North Russian Waters. Seven cargo vessels and nine escort vessels of the 35 ship convoy for NORTH RUSSIA mentioned in Summary No. 211 and previous Summaries are now believed to have reached anchorages in Russian waters. Seven are reported to have been sunk. The rest of the convoy remains unreported.

No further reports have been received concerning the force of German surface units in the area. It appears that they never made contact with the convoy. As many as twelve submarines may have participated in the attack. J.I.C. Comment: The threat of attack by major surface units caused the convoy to scatter. This made the individual vessels much more vulnerable to attack by aircraft and submarines. The enemy surface units therefore served a very useful purpose in spite of the fact that they did not themselves attack the convoy.

#### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 8/9 July, 285 aircraft were dispatched against WILHELMSHAVEN Naval Dockyard. Five British bombers are missing. Except for haze, visibility was good. Numerous fires are reported, including a large one in the dock area. J.I.C. Comment: Press reports of this raid state that the British dropped some 4000-pound bombs, the largest bombs they have ever employed.

Russian Front. Russian admissions of heavy fighting near ROSSOSH (50 miles south of LISKI) support German claims of a substantial widening southeastwards of the VORONEZH-LISKI salient. J.I.C. Comment: It appears that the mass of the German forces in the KURSK-KHARKOV area is still west of the DON, but moving eastward on a wide front. Clearing weather west of MOSCOW suggests that the drive in the RZHEV sector may be pressed more strongly, and possibly act as the southern arm of an encircling movement aimed at pinching off the Russian salient in the swampy land between RZHEV and STARAYA RUSSA. Bombing attacks against MURIANSK continue.

#### 5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Late on 7 July British forces in the southern sector withdrew to the original line running south-southwest from EL ALAMEIN to the QUATTARA DEPRESSION. J.I.C. Comment: This withdrawal corrects the overextension previously reported, but indicates the resumption of a defensive attitude. A static situation will presumably continue until one side has been reinforced sufficiently to resume the offensive.

A revised British estimate of Axis tank strength, 1 July, is 150 German and 200 Italian, at least 50 of which have been destroyed since then. J.I.C. Comment: This estimate is 30-50 German and 50 Italian tanks higher than the previously reported estimate for 1 July. The report implies a present maximum Axis tank strength of 300 (without taking recovery or reinforcement into account). That figure is double the British estimate of 6 July, which was 40 German and 70-100 Italian tanks.

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All Axis units are depleted in personnel, but 500 German replacements are believed to arrive daily by air and unknown numbers of Italians by air and sea. A recent convoy is believed to have brought to BINGHAZI 40 new tanks (out of 100 expected) and 6,000 Italians. Rommel is believed to have a 46-day reserve of ammunition and gasoline.

J.I.C. Comment: Although Rommel's headlong advance has been checked, the threat to EGYPT remains. He has been able to use the relatively static period for recuperation and reinforcement, and may be expected to resume the offensive shortly. The final decision still depends in large degree on the relative ability of the respective sides to build up their strength in the area (cf. comment, Summary No. 206). Time, which was on our side as Rommel met his first check, can turn against us.

Mozambique Channel. Hostile submarines continue their activity against shipping in this area (on the route to the MIDDLE EAST). Four vessels were attacked, 6 and 7 July.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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ANNEX

Summary No. 212

The number of completed submarines possessed by the Axis powers (exclusive of midget submarines and submarines in the Black Sea) and their disposition were estimated as of about 1 July to be as follows:

Germany

Assigned to operating forces -	
Atlantic Theater (based on French Coast)	94
North Norwegian Waters	13
Mediterranean Theater	21
Total assigned to operating forces	128
Still undergoing trials or shaking down	150*
Used only for training personnel	45*
Total	323

\*These vessels are all in the Baltic; some may be operating against the Russians instead of being in the category indicated above.

Italy

Operating in Atlantic Theater from base at Bordeaux	13
In Mediterranean Theater, not divided by categories	54
Total	67

The number of completed German submarines shown above represents an increase (after losses) of 88, or an average of about 22 a month, since 1 March, 1942 (235 then completed and on hand).

The number of completed Italian submarines shown above represents a reduction of 3 since 1 January, 1942 (70 then completed and on hand).

The 323 completed German submarines can conveniently be divided by size into two groups. One group, estimated to number 273, is believed to be made up of a considerable majority of vessels of the so-called 500-ton type, a number of vessels of the so-called 750-ton (or 700-ton) type, and a few of larger types. The other group of 50 submarines is believed to be made up mostly, if not entirely, of vessels of the so-called 250-ton or 300-ton types, sometimes referred to as "coastal" submarines.

The majority of the 67 completed Italian submarines shown above are believed to be of various standard surface displacements between about 600 and 1100 tons. Small numbers are believed to be of larger standard displacements up to about 1500 tons and of smaller standard displacements down to about 330 tons.

Of the 107 submarines (94 German and 13 Italian) estimated to be operating in the Atlantic Theater, about one-half or a few more appear usually to be at sea. The usual cruise for one of these vessels is apparently about five weeks long.

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It is estimated that during the remainder of 1942 additional German submarines will be completed at an average rate of about 25 a month unless construction is considerably slowed down by air raids. It appears probable that 18 to 20 of the 25 will on the average be of the so-called 500-ton type, that about 5 will be of the so-called 750-ton type, and that one or two will be of larger types.

In view of the fact that 150 completed submarines (a number equal to about 6 average months' completions) are believed still to be undergoing trials or shaking down, the number joining the operating forces may average materially more than 25 a month during the remainder of 1942. Little authentic information is available concerning the reasons which have caused so many submarines to accumulate in the trial and shaking down category. Allowing for the effects of anti-submarine measures on the basis of such facts as are known concerning the results accomplished to date, it seems probable that during the remainder of 1942 there will be an average monthly increase of between 20 and 25 in the number of German submarines in the operating forces.

About 12 Italian submarines are believed to be under construction, all of about 1,000 tons standard surface displacement. Their dates of completion are uncertain; construction appears to have been proceeding slowly.

Based largely on completely reliable information concerning one submarine of the so-called 500-ton type, vessels of that type are believed to have an actual standard surface displacement (i.e., completely equipped, manned, and provisioned less fuel, lubricating oil, and water) in the neighborhood of 650 tons. There are probably some differences in size between different series of units of the same type, with the later series showing a tendency to be larger than the earlier ones. The so-called 500-ton submarines appear actually to be about as large as the ocean-going "Mittel" U-boats of World War I, most of which had standard surface displacements ranging from about 650 tons in the case of the U51 class to about 770 tons in the case of the U105 class, and to be considerably larger than the last classes of World War I UB-boats, which had standard surface displacements of not much more than 450 tons.

While less is known about the present day German submarines of other types it seems likely that the actual standard displacements of the so-called 250-ton, 300-ton, 750-ton, and 1000-ton types are materially higher than the displacements indicated by their type designations.

There have been persistent reports indicating that some of the larger German submarines are slow-speed supply vessels which can also be used as mine layers. Torpedoes are the item of additional supplies which seem most likely to be needed during a five weeks' cruise by submarine of the size of most of those now operating in the Western Atlantic. The use for mine laying in North American waters of a slow submarine of large carrying capacity would appear to be much more economical than the use for that purpose of a submarine which possesses the speed and other tactical characteristics needed for effectively carrying out offensive action with torpedoes or guns and which for its size therefore has considerably less mine-carrying capacity. It is known that mines can be laid from the torpedo tubes of German submarines, but only a small amount of such mine laying appears as yet to have taken place in North American waters.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 211 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 9 July, 1942

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JCS memo, 1-4-74  
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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. Enemy submarines (probably two) continued activities in the TASMAN SEA.

Melanesia. Japanese forces continue to be active in the TULAGI - GUADALCANAL area, principally around LUNGA (northern part of GUADALCANAL). On 6 July aerial photographs revealed at LUNGA one enemy light cruiser, one destroyer, four transports, numerous speed boats and small launches. Landing barges and pontoon landing jetties were along the beach. An Allied bomber attacked this concentration of shipping with only minor success. In addition to the above naval units, a force consisting of two cruisers, six destroyers, four other types and two transports was reported in the TULAGI - GUADALCANAL area on 7 July.

The enemy bombing attack on HORN ISLAND (Summary No. 210) resulted in considerable damage to ground installations.

Ocean Islands. Japanese air reconnaissance was again noted over NAURU ISLAND on 4 and 5 July.

Alaska. U.S. submarines continue to be active in the Western ALUTIANS. On 6 July a U.S. submarine attacked and probably sank one of two enemy destroyers in company in the vicinity of KISKA. A subsequent depth charge attack by the other destroyer on this submarine was unsuccessful. On 7 July an attempted attack on enemy naval units in KISKA HARBOR by U.S. Army bombers was unsuccessful and the attacking planes were engaged by enemy seaplanes.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Forty-nine enemy submarines were estimated as of 8 July to be in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (from the longitude of the AZORES westward) distributed as follows: North American coastal waters from CAPP RACE to MIAMI, 16 (including 1 in the GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE); GULF OF MEXICO, 5; CARIBBEAN Area, 11; the remainder further to the eastward between the latitudes of MIAMI and NORTHERN IRELAND.

Norwegian - North Russian Waters. Six ships from the convoy for NORTH RUSSIA mentioned under this heading in Summaries Nos. 208, 209, and 210 are now known to have reached anchorages in Russian waters; seven ships are known to have been sunk; the rest of the convoy is unaccounted for as yet.

A U.S. Naval Observed in RUSSIA reports that British aircraft on 7 July sighted TIRPITZ, SCHEER, LUTZOW, HIPPER, eight destroyers and a tanker leaving ALTFIORD. No other reports regarding the movements of the German surface units or the alleged torpedoing of TIRPITZ have been received.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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Fifty-five German torpedo planes are reported now to be stationed in Northern NORWAY.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. One significant development is becoming apparent, the German effort to expand the VCRONEZH - LISKI salient southward. Elsewhere the situation is relatively unchanged.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. J.I.C. Comment: The enemy movement reported yesterday was apparently a regrouping of forces designed to reunite the German Afrika Korps at the angle of the Axis "L", but without immediate offensive intention. Although the British are considerably extended over a front of 42 miles, while Rommel enjoys interior lines and has concentrated his German striking force at a position favorable for intervention between British elements, it appears that Axis intentions are defensive, pending recuperation of offensive strength. The British are unable to press their counter-attack further at present. Ground and air action during 7 and 8 July consisted only of patrols and raids.

Axis dispositions, 7 July were as follows: The Sabratha and Trento Divisions west and southwest of EL ALAMEIN; the two German armored divisions on a low ridge some six miles south of EL ALAMEIN, with the Light Division immediately to the west; the Pavia and Brescia Divisions in line westward, with the Littorio (armored) Division on the west flank at a point 35 miles west-southwest of EL ALAMEIN. The Trieste Division is apparently in reserve.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 210 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 8 July, 1942

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Japanese bombers continue to carry out large-scale attacks in the PORT MORESBY area. On 6 July an attempted attack on PORT MORESBY was repelled by our fighters. Press reports state that HORN ISLAND (off Northeast AUSTRALIA) was raided on 7 July. Allied air operations were confined to reconnaissance missions.

Increased enemy naval activity in the TULAGI - GUADALCANAL area was observed by our reconnaissance planes.

Hong Kong. The Japanese are reported to be constructing numerous landing boats in Hong Kong.

China. The Chinese High Command has admitted evacuation of HENGFENG (in Eastern KIANGSI province, 20 miles west of SHANGJAO), last city held by Chinese forces on the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI Railroad.

Alaska. There is little change in the situation in the KISKA area. Some enemy destroyers and a heavy cruiser were observed in that area on 6 July. Army bombers attacked enemy installations with unknown results.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Most of the recent attacks by enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater have occurred in waters south of JACKSONVILLE (FLA.), but a considerable number of submarines appear to be operating further north near the North American coast and to seaward.

The recent submarine attack in the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER was a night attack carried out by a single submarine against a convoy on the night of 5/6 July. It resulted in the sinking of three cargo vessels. No counter attack on the submarine has been reported. The great majority of submarine attacks during 1942 have been directed against unescorted vessels.

Norwegian - North Russian Waters. The German radio claims the sinking by air and submarine action of 28 cargo vessels in the scattered convoy for NORTH RUSSIA (Summary No. 209) and, in addition, a U.S. heavy cruiser escorting the convoy. No claim is made of an attack by surface vessels. No further reports on this subject have been received from official sources. The convoy originally consisted of 35 ships. J.I.C. Comment: In the last instance of this nature the German claims of merchant vessels sunk amounted to about three times actual sinkings, and the naval vessel claimed, which was stated to be a U.S. heavy cruiser, was in reality a British light cruiser.

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

MAR 11 1974

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Russian sources report that one German battleship, two cruisers, and seven destroyers were observed in ALTFIORD (about midway between NORTH CAPE and HARVIK) at 0605 hours G.C.T. 7 July. J.I.C. Comment: Such a force would include all but one of the major units and most of the destroyers believed to be in northern Norwegian waters.

### 3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. The German High Command has announced the capture of VORONEZH. The latest Soviet communique speaks of fierce fighting west of that city and a subsequent withdrawal. The Russian counter-attack northeast of OREL (85 miles north of KURSK) is still in progress, but little is known as to its size or success. In the RZHEV sector local action continues. J.I.C. Comment: It seems worthy of note that the German drive in the VORONEZH - LISKI direction has been on an unusually narrow front, considering the depth of penetration, and that there are as yet no signs that any effort is being made to widen this front. In the north, indications are mounting that the Germans are massing for an attack on MURMANSK. Recent activity against LENINGRAD suggests that an assault on that city may be anticipated.

### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Note: a typographical error in yesterday's Summary resulted in misstatement of the location of enemy units. The statement should have been that the two German armored divisions were at the point of the V, with the Pavia and Brescia Divisions on the east-west line. The attack of the New Zealanders, 5 July, was directed against the Italians.

There is no reference, in subsequent dispatches, to the reported advance of New Zealand and Indian units to points in the enemy's rear, 5 July.

At dusk, 5 July, the enemy had established an anti-tank screen from a point 6 miles south of EL ALAMEIN to a point 17 miles southwest of that place. During the night this screen was extended westward through DEIR EL HARRA to a point 35 miles west-southwest of EL ALAMEIN. The screen effectively held up the advance of British armored units, with the result that action on 5 and 6 July consisted almost entirely of exchanges of artillery fire. With the extension of the front, the British have brought an Australian brigade into the line.

As of 6 July, Axis strength was estimated as follows: 19,000 German and 28,000 Italian combat troops; 40 German and 70 - 100 Italian tanks.

On 7 July Rommel suddenly began to concentrate eastward. At last report the Light Division was 17 miles west of EL ALAMEIN and moving southeast, followed by the Littorio Division, with the Brescia and Pavia Divisions in reserve. The New Zealanders, advancing north at DEIR EL HARRA, encountered no opposition. The Indians were last reported 18 miles south of EL DABA.

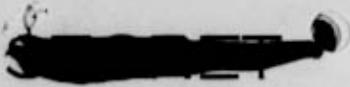
J.I.C. Comment: It may be that, having estimated that the British are overextended to the west, Rommel intends to strike southeast between the New Zealanders and the main body.

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

MAR 11 1974

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. DAILY SUMMARY

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 209

Copy 1 of 60.

2. THE EAST AND MIDDLE EAST

0800

7 July, 1942

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

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The report, a U.S. summary regarding items seized in the ...

- 1 large vessel (5000 tons)
- 1 tanker (2000 tons)
- 1 cargo vessel (5000 tons)
- 1 cargo vessel (medium size)

Another submarine which also reported from ...

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 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

India-Burma. According to Indian prisoners released by the Japanese, the Japanese have initiated a practice of training Indians captured in BURMA in fifth column methods and then releasing them for activity in INDIA.

Reconnaissance flights over Western BURMA on 1 July revealed new thatched buildings or tents just north of HOMALIN, suggesting that the Japanese evacuation of HOMALIN in early June may have been the result of flooding and damage from air raids and, therefore, only temporary.

Japanese reinforcements are reported at KALEMYO for a possible attack on FORT WHITE and FALAN (in the CHIN HILLS, respectively 35 miles west and 50 miles southwest of KALEMYA). Inhabitants of the CHIN HILLS district are apprehensive of the enemy threat of occupation, and CHIN chiefs are said to be encouraging the withdrawal of native troops from this area.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Allied air activity was confined to bombing attacks on SALAMAUA and LAE. Twenty enemy bombers attacked PORT MORSBY, damaging some of our planes on the ground.

The report (Summary No. 208) of enemy aircraft carriers near CAPE ESPERANCE (SOLOMON ISLANDS) is now indicated to be erroneous. Enemy ships consisting of four light cruisers, five destroyers and four cargo vessels were sighted at SAVO ISLAND (northeast of CAPE ESPERANCE) on 4 July. No carriers were sighted, and there is at present no indication of this type being in the SOUTH PACIFIC. It appears evident from the many contact reports in this area within the past few days that a number of enemy vessels have moved down to the Melanesian area, but, with the exception of a few heavy cruisers, all these units are believed to be light forces.

A U.S. submarine sank a small enemy cargo vessel (2,000 tons) in the SOLOMON ISLANDS area.

Far East. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol in the SOUTH CHINA SEA-CLEBS area reports having inflicted the following damage to enemy shipping:

Sunk:	1 cargo vessel (6900 tons)
	1 tanker (3500 tons)
Probably sunk:-	1 cargo vessel (6500 tons)
Damaged:	1 cargo vessel (medium size)

Another submarine which also returned from patrol reports having sunk an enemy tanker (7400 tons) in this same general area.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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Alaska. A U.S. submarine reported sinking an enemy destroyer at AGATTU on 5 July. This is in addition to the losses inflicted on the enemy near KISKA (Summary No. 208).

Aerial reconnaissance of the Western ALEUTIANS on 5 July revealed no surface ships at ATTU. A few units were observed at AGATTU and KISKA.

### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Eight enemy submarines were estimated as of 6 July to be operating in North American coastal waters between CAPE RACE and MIAMI, and 4 were in the GULF OF MEXICO. The total number in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater was estimated to be 45.

Norwegian-North Russian Waters. There has been no report of any contact since 5 July with the German naval force off NORTH CAPE (Summary No. 208). It now appears that the contact reported was made by the Russian submarine which claimed two torpedo hits on TIRPITZ; that the other major unit in the force may have been HIPPER rather than ADMIRAL SCHEER; that the force was last sighted by a British submarine three and one-half hours later (2039 hours G.C.T.) about 90 miles further to the eastward (speed about 26 knots); and that there is still no confirmation of the torpedo hits claimed. J.I.C. Comment: The course and speed of the force after the torpedo attack tends to indicate that no hits were actually made, but that evidence is not conclusive. The information now available make it appear unlikely that any ship other than one of the two in this force might have been torpedoed.

Vessels of the scattered convoy for NORTH RUSSIA (Summary No. 208) are known to have been subjected to further air and submarine attacks on 5 and 6 July and to have received further damage. A total of three ships is now known to have been sunk. No attacks by surface vessels have been reported.

### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

The German mechanized columns apparently operating on the KURSK - VORONEZH axis and the KUPYANSK - LISKI axis are thought to have reached the DON and it is believed that bridgeheads have been established at several places on the east bank of the river. Large numbers of Russian troops are in danger of being encircled and railheads and supplies at VORONEZH and LISKI (about 50 miles south of VORONEZH) are seriously threatened. (VORONEZH is approximately 5 miles east of the DON.) It would appear that the German objective for the present has been nearly attained and that new drives to the north and south of this one may be expected. Local action continues in the LENINGRAD and RZHEV sectors.

### 5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The British counter attack, enveloping Rommel's west flank, has developed favorably, with an early decision in prospect.

Details of the fighting on 4 and 5 July are now available. On 4 July a well coordinated attack westward by the South African, 1st Armored, 50th British, and New Zealand Divisions resulted in a ten-mile advance and the capture of forty-four guns, with very slight loss to the attackers. Six hundred exhausted Germans surrendered en masse.

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During the night of 4/5 July the New Zealanders attacked the Pavia and Ariete Divisions, taking several hundred prisoners and forty-four guns. At the conclusion of this operation it was believed that the Pavia Division had been two-thirds depleted and that the Ariete Division had been eliminated as a unit.

On the morning of 5 July the Axis forces were in V formation, with one arm extending southward from a point 4 miles northwest of EL ALAMEIN to a point 12 miles south of that place, and the other arm extending thence generally westward for about 24 miles. The Trento, Sabrata, and 90th Light Divisions were immediately west of EL ALAMEIN, the two German armored divisions on the south flank, with the Littorio and Trieste Divisions at the center. The British estimated effective German tank strength at only thirty; Italian, eighty.

On the 5th the British attack was resumed, with the New Zealand and 5th Indian Divisions striking and enveloping the Axis southern (or western) flank. At last report the New Zealanders had reached the center of the V and the Indians were 18 miles southeast of EL DABA (or in the Axis rear 18 miles west of EL ALAMEIN). The 90th Light Division had been shifted from EL ALAMEIN to meet the threat.

J.I.C. Comment: These attacks are being conducted by units of the 8th Army, except for the New Zealanders, who have been engaged since the fighting around MERSA MATRUH. Reinforcements from the 9th Army are still available in reserve.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

MAR 11 1974

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. THE MAIN BODY OF THE REPORT

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

...activity in ... was ... on 3 July north of ... (The reports indicate that ... in the ... area. ... DAILY SUMMARY ... and 1) ... on 3 July ... [ ... ] ... ( ... )

DAILY SUMMARY

On 5 July there was greater allied air activity than since the ... of the ... Allied ... and heavy bombers ... ( ... ) on the ... of ... and ... ( ... ) ... ( ... ) ... ( ... ) ... ( ... )

No. 208 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 6 July, 1942

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

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2. ANALYTIC DISCUSSION

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. There are signs of gradually increasing activity in this area. A convoy of two transports escorted by three destroyers was sighted on 2 July north of NEW BRITAIN, probably en route to RABAUL. Late reports indicate that two enemy cruisers are operating in the GUADALCANAL-TULAGI area. There is also a report that two enemy aircraft carriers and 13 other naval units were sighted on 3 July near CAPE ESPERANCE (SOLOMON ISLANDS) headed west. (J.I.C. Comment: These aircraft carriers may possibly be seaplane tenders.)

On 5 July there was greater Allied air activity than since the Battle of the CORAL SEA. Allied medium and heavy bombers carried out numerous attacks (both day and night) on the airdromes at LAE and SALAMAU. Four of these attacks were intercepted by the enemy, with the result that 6 enemy planes were shot down. One of our bombers was lost. Enemy fighters raiding PORT MORLESBY were intercepted by our fighters with minor losses on both sides.

Far East. It is possible that reports of enemy convoys proceeding from FORMOSA towards PORT ARTHUR may indicate further reinforcement of Japanese forces in MANCHURIA.

One of our submarines which has returned from patrol in Far Eastern waters reports having sunk one enemy destroyer and one patrol boat (1500 tons). In addition she possibly sank one transport (17,000 tons), one tanker (10,000 tons) and one destroyer. All the merchant ships sighted during the cruise were escorted by cruisers or destroyers,

Alaska. On the Fourth of July one of our submarines delivered a torpedo attack on enemy vessels at KISKA. It is believed that two destroyers were sunk and a third set on fire, although reports are incomplete. This submarine was slightly damaged but continues in action. Some enemy cruisers are still thought to be in the harbor.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A convoy was attacked on the north of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, but no reports concerning the outcome of the attack have been received. No important changes in disposition of submarines are apparent.

Norwegian-North Russian Waters. An eastbound convoy to NORTH RUSSIA was attacked by torpedo planes, dive bombers, and submarines on 4 July about 270 miles north of NORTH CAPE. One ship is known to have been sunk. The convoy scattered. The German radio claims the sinking of nine ships. No official reports are available to confirm or contradict this claim.

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A German naval force believed to consist of the battleship TIRPITZ, the pocket battleship ADMIRAL SCHLIER, and 8 destroyers was sighted by aircraft on the morning of 5 July 40 miles WNW of NORTH CAPE, course 450, speed not reported. The pocket battleship LUTZOW and the heavy cruiser HIPPER, which are believed also to be in North Norwegian waters, have not been reported.

Visibility in the area is believed to be low. German radio reports give no indication of surface units having come up with any vessels from the scattered convoy.

It is reported that a Russian submarine claims two torpedo hits on TIRPITZ. J.I.C. Comment: Under the visibility conditions which apparently exist, a mistake in identity could easily be made. The absence of LUTZOW or HIPPER from the German force may be accounted for by the alleged Russian torpedo hits.

### 3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. The Germans claim that Axis spearheads, after breaking through between KURSK and KHARKOV, have reached the DON on a wide front. (The DON, in this area, runs generally north and south, slightly west of VOKONEZH.) Russian statements neither affirm nor deny this announcement, speaking only of fierce engagements along this front generally.

The German attack in the RZHEV sector appears to be making little progress. To the north, artillery action against Leningrad industries seems to be the principal activity.

### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Heavy fighting continued in the EL ALAMEIN area, 5 July, with the British attacking. An enemy strongpoint was captured. BENHAZI, TOBRUK, and enemy supply columns in the forward area were bombed. J.I.C. Comment: Rommel's withdrawal, reported yesterday, was evidently only local. The battle seems to have become a positional one between infantry, with tank support.

Official accounts of the action during 3 and 4 July are now available. Early on the morning of 3 July Italian infantry with tank support struck south toward BAB EL QUATTARA. Attacked by the British about 10 miles south of EL ALAMEIN, this force retired northwestward, after suffering heavy losses. During the afternoon a German column struck east about 10 miles south of EL ALAMEIN, its south flank covered by the Littorio, Ariete, and Trieste Divisions. The British attacked from the south and at dusk the battle was drifting slowly northwestward. During the day the British destroyed 24 tanks and captured 44 guns, 350 men, and 100 motor vehicles.

The enemy attacked again on 4 July. Heavy fighting continued all day and at nightfall British counter attacks had driven the enemy from a ridge south of EL ALAMEIN.

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As of 3 July, Axis tank strength was estimated as 70 - 150 German and 100 - 125 Italian. British strength was numerically equal, but composed of lighter types. The Axis has landed gas and oil at SALUM and other supplies at BARDIA.

The SUEZ CANAL has been closed by heavy Axis mining of its entire length and the GULF OF SUEZ on the nights of 2, 3, and 4 July. ALEXANDRIA was bombed on the night of the 4th, with slight damage.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 207 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 5 July, 1942

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. PACIFIC THEATER

Southwest Pacific. J.I.C. Comment: U.S. heavy bombers celebrated the Fourth of July with attacks on enemy installations at KOEPANG and at LAE.

The presence of three Japanese destroyers off CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, together with the sighting of a heavy cruiser near GUADALCANAL (previously reported, Summary No. 206) shows that enemy combat ships are once more assembling in Melanesian waters.

Alaska. On 3 July U.S. heavy bombers attacked a concentration of Japanese naval units near AGATTU ISLAND. One vessel may have been hit and several near misses were observed.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About two-thirds of the enemy submarines now in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater appear to be in the area CAPE RACE-CHARLESTON (S.C.)-BERMUDA-AZORES, chiefly in the northern and western parts of that area.

Six additional agents are reported to have been landed on the U.S. coast from an enemy submarine; one of them was arrested. J.I.C. Comment: Such landings should be relatively easy to accomplish without detection if they are considered worth while.

German ships. No further report has been received regarding the vessels believed to have left TRONDHEIM or regarding those last reported at NARVIK (of Summary No. 206). An increase in the activity of German aircraft based at TRONDHEIM is reported. J.I.C. Comment: At present weather conditions over and off northern and western NORWAY are unfavorable for aerial reconnaissance.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air operation. J.I.C. Comment: The first U.S. offensive operation in western Europe was made on the Fourth of July, when six U.S. light bombers, accompanied by six British, attacked airdromes in HOLLAND. Two U.S. and one British plane were lost. Although the damage to the enemy was not remarkable, the incident is portentous.

Russian front. J.I.C. Comment: The German communique claims the encirclement of strong Russian forces between KURSK and KHARKOV and the rapid advance of mobile detachments towards the DON RIVER. This claim is supported in some degree by the tone of the Soviet communique, which, however, contains no specific admission of the situation described. It appears likely that the Germans have widened and possibly merged their penetrations in the KURSK and KHARKOV sectors.

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If they should reach VORONEZH (130 miles east of KURSK), they would have cut two lateral railroads highly important to the Russians and would have gained a position of great strategic value to themselves.

Sebastopol. J.I.C. Comment: The German communique admits continued scattered resistance, but the fight is over except for the mopping up. The Russian spirit which supports continued resistance in the circumstances is notable, however.

4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. J.I.C. Comment: There is still no official account of the fighting subsequent to 2 July. Official sources do report, however, that Rommel has been stopped and has withdrawn to the northwest, and that Auchinleck has ordered vigorous pursuit. There are indications that the enemy was weakened by exhaustion and lack of water, and that the timely arrival of British reinforcements turned the tide. In the absence of more definite information, it is impossible as yet to estimate the degree of Rommel's discomfiture. It appears, at least, that the ALAMTEIN position is secure for the present.

*Ludwell L. Montague*  
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Lieutenant Colonel, G.S.C.  
Secretary, J.I.C.

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1. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. Allied reconnaissance planes sighted a Japanese heavy cruiser on 1 July off GUADACANAL ISLAND, Southern SOLOMONS. The presence of this cruiser is believed significant as no large enemy naval units have been sighted in this area during the past two months.

Alaska. Among the enemy naval units sighted on 3 July (Summary No. 205) at AGATTU ISLAND (NEAR ISLANDS, S.E. of ATTU) were three transports, indicating that this Island is now under Japanese occupation.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Some movement of enemy submarines to the southward appears recently to have taken place. Somewhat more than one-half of the estimated number of such vessels in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater are now believed to be between the latitudes of CAPE RACE and CAPE HATTERAS, and most of the remainder are believed to be between the latitudes of CAPE HATTERAS and TRINIDAD. Few, if any, appear now to be in the area to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND traversed by the shortest North Atlantic shipping routes.

German Ships. Air reconnaissance on 3 July indicates that the battleship TIRPITZ, the heavy cruiser HIPPER, and four destroyers have left TRONDHEIM FIORD. No report indicating their whereabouts has been received. J.I.C. Comment: A junction with the two pocket battleships and the destroyers which were at NARVIK but have not recently been reported, and a sweep to the northward appear probable. Such an operation might offer possibilities of destroying Allied shipping to North Russian ports or drawing Allied naval forces within striking range of shore-based aircraft, or both.

3. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. On the night of 2/3 July, the British dispatched 370 aircraft, 325 against BREMEN and 24 against airdromes. Thirteen planes are missing. Weather over BREMEN was favorable, and several good fires were started in the target area, with others scattered to the west and northwest. J.I.C. Comment: This fourth attack on BREMEN since 25/26 June (four raids in eight nights) was the only one of the four made under favorable weather conditions. The scale of attack, after dropping sharply following the raid 25/26 June (1007 planes dispatched against the City), has been rising constantly (27/28 June, 144 dispatched; 29/30 June, 251 dispatched; 2/3 July, 325 dispatched).

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Murmansk. Enemy aircraft again carried out a heavy bombing attack on 1 July, setting the commercial port on fire. As late as the evening of the 2d the town, which is practically destroyed, was still burning. J.I.C. Comment: The Germans recently have been taking full advantage of the short air distance (20 minutes) separating MURMANSK from German air bases. The German communique of 3 July speaks of further attacks on the MURMANSK dock facilities and supply dumps. There has been no further information concerning the tank landing craft earlier reported as possibly en route to KIRKENES, NORWAY, and PETSAMO, FINLAND (Summary No. 190).

Sebastopol. The Russians have now admitted the evacuation of the City, but there is no word from either side as to the fate of the evacuees. J.I.C. Comment: It is estimated that the German victory here will release 250 bombers to other sectors (cf. Summary No. 204).

Russian Front. The latest available German communique claims an Axis break-through on a front 180 miles wide, with a lesser similar success in the RZHEV sector. The Russians refer to the repulse of large scale attacks in the KURSK direction and in the BYELGOROD and VOLCHANSK direction. J.I.C. Comment: Presumably the German claim of a wide break-through has reference to the attacks apparently directed toward VORONEZH, along the KHARKOV-KURSK front.

#### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. J.I.C. Comment: The latest official reports carry the account of action near EL ALAMEIN no further than the night of 2/3 July, when the British position remained intact. The latest communiques indicate continued Axis attacks and British counterattacks on 3 July, with no decisive turn in the course of events. The Italians claim that the reduction of British strongpoints is proceeding slowly, but methodically. The British do not assert that the position is intact, but do report the capture of forty guns and several hundred prisoners. It appears that the fighting is between infantry, with some tank support. The position and condition of Rommel's armored striking force is not in evidence. While delay of a decision is to British advantage in bringing reinforcements to Egypt, Rommel also knows how to exploit time for recovery and reinforcement. His 340-mile advance having met a check, the next turn of events would seem to depend on the relative ability of the two sides to recover and reinforce. The British are nearer to local bases, the Axis to centers of production.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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CHINA SUMMARY

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Information from the Chinese Foreign Ministry has been disseminated regarding the situation in the province of Szechwan (Szechuan Province), where a substantial number of Chinese troops have been concentrated. A strong report is reported at TIENTSIN (Tientsin) also sent to HANKOW, and

DAILY SUMMARY

THE EAST AND PACIFIC THEATRE

Manchuria. The enemy position at JIANGSU is reported to have been reinforced. This probably is the result of the attack by Japanese ground forces on the night of 27/28 June.

Although it is believed that the number of aircraft which have been reported to be in the area is probably the one which is being used by the enemy.

No. 205 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 3 July, 1942

There has been a marked increase in Allied air activity in this area during the past few days. Daily three coordinated medium bomber attacks were carried out on 27/28 June. Light attacks were made on many objectives at HAIKOW, TIENTSIN, and JIANGSU.

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For each of these attacks, the Japanese reported that they had completed a number of sorties. The Japanese reported that they had captured, but the actual number of aircraft which were captured is not known.

It is not known how many of these aircraft were under repair, but further information by the above effect leads to the conclusion that a few aircraft which may be repaired very rapidly during operations in days.

Manchuria. During the last month, Japanese reinforcements comprising 40,000 divisions and probably more are reported to have arrived in Manchuria.

China's Air Force. Although no statistics have been given in Japanese reports regarding the number of aircraft which have been captured, it is believed that the number of aircraft captured is still small.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma. According to a report from INDIA, a portion of the Chinese force which has been withdrawing through NORTHERN BURMA is now reaching PAOSHAN (YUNNAN Province), where a substantial number of Chinese troops has been concentrated. A strong Japanese force is reported at TENGYUEH (40 miles west of PAOSHAN, across the SALWEEN).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. The enemy garrison at SALAMAUA is reported to have been reinforced. This probably is the result of the attack by Australian ground forces on the night of 29/30 June.

Although it is reported that a three-stack Japanese light cruiser was sunk on 22 or 23 June in SANDFLY PASSAGE (off FLORIDA ISLAND, SOLOMONS), it is believed that the meaning of the report was that on those dates the cruiser was sighted partially submerged. The cruiser described is probably the one which U.S. Naval task forces sank on 4 May in the preliminary action of the CORAL SEA engagement.

There has been a marked increase in Allied air activity in this area during the past few days. On 1 July three coordinated medium bomber attacks were carried out on LAE. In addition light attacks were made on enemy objectives at BUKA (SOLOMON ISLANDS), TULAGI (FLORIDA ISLAND) and SALAMAUA.

Far East. A recent English language broadcast from TOKYO announced that a U.S. Army Boeing B-17 flying fortress manned by a Japanese crew had completed a successful test flight. This plane was without controls when captured, but the controls were successfully replaced. Other planes of this type are alleged to now be under repair.

It is not known how many of these planes are under repair, but earlier information to the above effect leads to the conclusion that a few B-17's which may be repaired were captured during operations in Java.

Manchuria. During the last month, Japanese reinforcements comprising at least 2 divisions and probably more are reported to have arrived in MANCHURIA.

Eastern Siberia. Although no publicity has been given to Japanese border skirmishes along the Russian-Manchurian border since the commencement of hostilities in the Pacific, such skirmishes have, until recently, occurred nearly every day. Recently, however, the Japanese have changed their attitude and are now reported to be behaving with the utmost propriety. J.I.C. Comment: Whereas this quiet could mean a number of things, it is consistent with Japanese policy preceding a major effort and fits well with

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several recent reports expressing the belief that a Japanese attack on SIBERIA is planned for this summer.

In Vladivostok a more realistic attitude concerning the probability of hostilities with Japan is apparent among the populace.

Alaska. On 2 July enemy naval units were sighted at ATTU, AGATTU and KISKA ISLANDS. Submarines continue to be sighted and it is estimated that there may be at least 6 operating in Alaskan waters.

### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Little change is apparent in the general disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater. J.I.C. Comment: In spite of the considerable numbers of submarines which have been present, especially during the past month or so, in areas through which convoys have been passing, attacks against escorted vessels have been relatively infrequent. Most attacks have been directed against unescorted vessels, largely in outlying areas in which relatively few submarines have been operating.

There are indications that enemy submarines at sea are receiving detailed information in regard to shipping leaving U.S. ports.

### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Sebastopol. J.I.C. Comment: The Russians still have made no reference to German claims of the capture of SEBASTOPOL. However, the latest Soviet communique, which states that in the SEBASTOPOL sector hand-to-hand fighting continues on the outskirts of the city, is not altogether inconsistent with the German announcement that after the city's capture the remnants of the SEBASTOPOL defenders withdrew to the KHERSONES PENINSULA, west of the city.

Russian Front. German reports of air raids on VORONEZH, of aggressive operations (including air) on the southern and central fronts, and of shelling of installations at LENINGRAD, indicate that activity is increasing along the whole front.

German Losses. Yesterday's German communique puts German losses in killed and missing between 22 June 1941 and 21 June 1942 at 337,342. J.I.C. Comment: Although estimates of German losses between those exact dates are not immediately available, this Committee has estimated that the Germans' battle losses in killed and missing from 22 June 1941 to 1 April 1942 were 651,000.

### 5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. J.I.C. Comment: The ALAMEIN position remained intact through 2 July. The enemy felt out the position on 1 July and attacked on 2 July, without success. At this stage the British situation at EL ALAMEIN is improved by each day's delay of a decision.

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Axis' dispositions were as follows 1 July; the Sabrata Division near EL DABA; the Trento, Pavia, and Brescia Divisions before EL ALAMEIN; the two German armored divisions about 15 miles to the southwest; the Light Division in battle groups. (This does not account for the Littorio, Ariete, and Trieste Divisions.) The British now suspect that the "90th Light Division" may be two divisions. A British official estimate of Axis tank strength is 100-120 German, 100 Italian. Another estimate by reliable sources is 210 German, 150 Italian.

The enemy felt out the ALAMEIN position, 1 July, and attacked on 2 July. British mobile forces counterattacked his south flank. At nightfall the enemy withdrew to the west, leaving the position intact.

French ships at Alexandria. Laval has ordered French naval forces at ALEXANDRIA not to withdraw and to resist British interference. J.I.C. Comment: Although these ships have been immobilized at ALEXANDRIA since 1940, their officers and men are believed to be predominantly sympathetic toward Vichy. The ships are one battleship, three heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, three destroyers, and one submarine.

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DAILY SUMMARY

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0800 2 July, 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. On 30 June 4 U.S. Army bombers attacked the Japanese airdrome at KENDARI, SE CELEBES, scoring hits in the target areas and among grounded enemy aircraft. Our bombers encountered light fire and enemy fighter planes but sustained no damage.

Timor. Light bombing attacks were made on KOEPANG, DUTCH TIMOR, and DILLI, PORTUGUESE TIMOR, on the 30th.

Melanesia. The successful raid made on SALAMAUA 30 June was carried out by Australian ground forces. On 1 July Japanese planes were sent out on an extensive air reconnaissance over the surrounding territory, apparently to gain information on the location of this force. MUBO, a small village 12 miles south of SALAMAUA, was bombed by a Japanese plane.

Further information on the bombing attack at RABAU on 29 June (Summary 203) by U.S. Army heavy bombers reveals that both airdromes (LAKUNAI and VUNAKANAU) and the waterfront area were successfully attacked. Hits were scored on buildings and runways at the airdromes and wharf installations in the waterfront area, starting large fires. Light bombing attacks were carried out on LAE.

New Caledonia. A Japanese plane reconnoitered the northern part of NEW CALEDONIA on 1 July.

Philippines. J.I.C. Comment: There are indications that resistance continues in some parts of the PHILIPPINES.

China. Japanese claims that their forces have completed occupation of the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI railway are denied by Chinese sources. The latter, however, admit that the enemy column moving eastward from KWEIKI captured IYANGH (18 miles east of KWEIKI) on 29 June, thus narrowing to less than 25 miles the portion of the railway still in Chinese hands.

Alaska. Extensive air reconnaissance to the eastward of AMCHITKA PASS and in the BERING SEA has resulted in only negative information. Heavy fog prevented reconnaissance over the WESTERN ALEUTIANS.

Two enemy submarines were sighted during the past two days, one near DUTCH HARBOR and the other SW of UMOAK ISLAND.

2. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There appears to have been little change in the general disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

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Baltic. Russian submarines are reported to be operating in the BALTIC with some effect.

### 3. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 400 tons of bombs were dropped by 205 aircraft during the British raid on BREMEN 29/30 June (Summary No. 203). The proportion of incendiaries to high explosive was approximately three to one.

Sebastopol. A special German communique of 1 July announced the fall of SEBASTOPOL at noon of that date. The Russians make no reference to the German claim, but speak instead of slight enemy advances at enormous cost to the attackers and self-sacrificial fighting on the part of the defenders against superior hostile forces. J.I.C. Comment: By 30 June the Russians had admitted the critical nature of the SEBASTOPOL fighting (Summary No. 202). Latest information indicates that the problem of supplying the city is acute, with submarines the only remaining means. If SEBASTOPOL has fallen, the Germans have secured their southern flank and have denied to the Russian BLACK SEA fleet its principal base. In addition, they have made it possible to release to other sectors the considerable air strength which they are believed to have employed in this area (Summary No. 197).

Russian Front. Yesterday's German communique stated that Axis troops were attacking in the central and southern sectors. Soviet dispatches indicate that the fighting in the KURSK Area continues heavy, with no appreciable change elsewhere.

### 4. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

At dawn, 30 June, the enemy was 13 miles northwest of EL ALAMEIN. During the day a tank battle was fought in the area 18 miles southwest of that place. At dark the enemy was deployed all along the ALAMEIN-TAQA line (30 miles), his dispositions indicating an assault in the northern sector on 1 July. The three German divisions had not been definitely located, however. Axis effective tank strength is now estimated as 210 German and 150 Italian.

Sixty percent of the MATRUH garrison has now reached a position in reserve. The Ninth Army is arriving in EGYPT and the Australian Division has reached the EL ALAMEIN Area. J.I.C. Comment: The gravitation of British forces to EGYPT necessarily denudes adjacent areas. There is no positive evidence, however, that an Axis striking force has been formed for operations elsewhere than in EGYPT, although rumors are rife. The apparent opening of anticipated major operations in RUSSIA would seem to limit Axis ability to divert strength to exploit probably unanticipated opportunity in the MIDDLE EAST. German strategic flexibility should not be underestimated, however.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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contrary, it may be assumed that information reported is from a  
reliable official source.

1. INDIAN THEATER

2000-0800. **JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE** Summary was reported  
that 2000-0800. Small units of Japanese forces  
are said to have been at BANGON (30 miles east of BIKINYAMA) on 10 June  
and BIKINYAMA (65 miles southeast of BIKINYAMA) on 12 June. Details and  
specimens were being distributed.

DAILY SUMMARY

2. PACIFIC THEATER

Malaysia. On the night of 29/30 June 1942, Army heavy bombers  
attacked the KUALA LUMPUR airfield at KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya. Results are unknown.  
A communiqué on 1 July from Allied Headquarters, CINCENPAC, stated  
that Allied heavy bombers had bombed the KUALA LUMPUR airfield, inflicting  
equipment damage. Allied heavy bombers were reported to have been  
operating in the area of KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya, on 29/30 June 1942.  
0800 1 July, 1942

No. 203 Copy 1 of 60.

0800 1 July, 1942

Malaya. The weather conditions in the KUALA LUMPUR area were  
developments were being made in the KUALA LUMPUR area. The conditions  
were reported on 29 June. The weather was cloudy with rain showers  
ISLAND and another 2000-0800. Details and specimens were being  
distributed in these areas as the weather conditions were being  
observed.

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4. INDIAN THEATER

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1. INDIAN THEATER

India-Burma. A substantial force of Japanese and Burmans was reported still north of HOMALIN on 25 June. Small bodies of Japanese troops are said to have been at SADON (30 miles east of MYITKYINA) on 10 June and HTAWGAW (65 miles northeast of MYITKYINA) on 11 June. Rifles and ammunition were being distributed to the natives.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Melanesia. On the night of 29/30 June 9 U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked the VUNAKANAU airdrome at RABAUL. Results are unknown.

A communique on 1 July from Allied Headquarters, AUSTRALIA, states that Allied land forces successfully engaged the Japanese garrison at SALAMAUA inflicting some losses (estimated at 60) and capturing some equipment. Allied casualties were 2 wounded.

Allied aerial reconnaissance divulged an enemy airfield under construction at BUKA, SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Alaska. Bad weather continues in the ALEUTIAN Area, where no new developments have been noted except submarine activity. Two submarines were sighted on 29 June, one near the southern tip of QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND and another ENE of BOGOSLOF ISLAND. Such aerial reconnaissance in these areas as the weather permitted brought negative results.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. An escorted army transport of about 12-knot speed was sunk by daylight torpedo attack about midway between CAPE HENRY and BERMUDA. The attacking submarine apparently escaped. Survivors were rescued by the escort vessel.

No major changes are apparent in the disposition of enemy submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 29/30 June, 281 aircraft were dispatched, 251 being sent against BREMEN and 18 against airdromes. One plane crashed, nine are missing, and two came down in the sea. According to preliminary reports, cloud conditions over the objectives prevented accurate identification, but the glow of fires was seen through the clouds. J.I.C. Comment: This third attack on BREMEN in the five nights 25/26 June to 29/30 June was on a somewhat larger scale than the second attack, but was still well beneath the scale of the raid of 25/26 June (cf. Summaries

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No. 199 and 201). Apparently cloud conditions in each instance obscured the target area.

Russian Front. It is believed that the Germans have regained, north of LAKE ILMEN, ground lost to the Russians in February. Russian losses in this area, however, are not thought to have been as heavy as the Germans have claimed.

The ground along the MOSCOW front remains too wet for operations at present.

YORONEZH is probably the objective of the heavy German eastward attack in the KURSK sector, which appears to be the beginning of the anticipated offensive (cf. Summary No. 183).

In the KHARKOV area, the enemy seems to be widening his positions on the RIVER OSKOL and along the KUPYANSK-MOSCOW railroad.

The SEBASTOPOL fighting continues with the Germans gaining slightly every day.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Official reports on operations about MERSA MATRUH are now available. By the morning of 28 June Italian forces were concentrated west and south of MATRUH, with German advance elements moving east, south of BAGUSH (30 miles southeast of MATRUH). British forces held MATRUH and were operating on the German south flank, separated by the German spearhead. It was decided to evacuate MATRUH on the night of 28/29 June. Encountering German forces on the coast road 10 miles west of BAGUSH, the MATRUH garrison turned south across the German line of advance. During the 29th all British efforts were directed toward assisting its escape. At last report about half of the encircled force had succeeded in rejoining the main body.

At dark 29 June the German main body was east of EL DABA (75 miles east of MATRUH) and pushing eastward. All available British forces were concentrating on EL ALAMEIN (33 miles east of EL DABA), where a final defensive position was being hastily prepared.

Press reports indicate that fighting is now in progress in the EL ALAMEIN Area. CAIRO has been declared an open city.

J.I.C. Comment: If Rommel should succeed in passing EL ALAMEIN, he would have a choice of two immediate objectives: ALEXANDRIA, 65 miles to the northeast; and CAIRO, 145 miles to the southeast. The DELTA (between ALEXANDRIA and CAIRO) is an obstacle to tank operations, but from CAIRO southward the NILE has a single channel. SUEZ is 75 dry miles due east of CAIRO.

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