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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

OCTOBER

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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. 325 Copy **1** of 68.

0800 31 October, 1942.

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CHIEFS OF STAFF 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. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. On 26 October BUTHIDAUNG and MAUNGDAW were bombed and fires started. BUTHIDAUNG was again attacked the following day during a British offensive reconnaissance over this area. A new 1000-yard landing strip was being leveled in the AKYAB vicinity.

On the 28th, 17 enemy planes were at SHWEBO, 10 at MAYMYO, and 4 at LASHIO. No planes were observed at LOIWIN, but there were 34 aircraft shelters, all new since June. Twenty-five shelters were at MAYMYO and 74 at LASHIO.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. Several enemy aircraft attacked PORT MORESBY on 29 October, causing no damage.

On the same day Allied ground forces continued their advance in the direction of KOKODA. The advance was hindered by the difficult terrain and by heavy rains. Some enemy reserves are reported to be moving towards KOKODA from the north. ||

During the morning of 29 October three Allied light bombers made two attacks on the KOKODA-BUNA area. Results were not observed.

Solomons. During the night of 28/29 October nine U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. An explosion was observed on one unidentified vessel. Near misses were scored on other ships.

Reports indicate that on 29 October there were two enemy heavy cruisers, three to five light cruisers, sixteen to eighteen destroyers, three probable seaplane tenders, and thirteen cargo vessels in the FAISI-BUIN area. It is reliably reported that the enemy has strongly reinforced this area.

On 28 October ground action on GUADALCANAL was confined to small patrol contacts and mopping up operations in the vicinity of our positions. A patrol west of the MATANIKAU RIVER reported finding several hundred Japanese dead in the vicinity of POINT CRUZ. Three additional tanks were found destroyed (making a total of twelve destroyed during the week).

On the same day U.S. planes destroyed two enemy float planes at REKATA BAY.

On 30 October U.S. motor torpedo boats scored a direct hit on a destroyer between CAPE ESPERANCE and SAVO ISLAND. The destroyer was last observed dead in the water.

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On 29 October a U.S. search plane bombed a submerged submarine southeast of SAN CRISTOBAL ISLAND. A large oil slick was observed.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine, upon return from a patrol in the NEW IRELAND-BOUGAINVILLE area, reports having scored two torpedo hits on a loaded transport of about 5000 tons. The ship was later observed to break up and sink. Late in the patrol a hit was made on a medium freighter which, though damaged, continued on its course. At sunset the submarine surfaced and gave chase, finally sinking the ship with another torpedo. In KAVIENG HARBOR, a whaling factory ship and a transport alongside were attacked while at anchor and two torpedo hits were scored in the whaler and one in the transport. A night attack on a large passenger ship resulted in one observed hit.

Another submarine returning from patrol in the Western Pacific reports having sunk 4 enemy cargo vessels.

Aleutians. Submarine reconnaissance on 29 October revealed three Japanese cruisers of the NATORI class and one destroyer 160 miles west of ATTU on a westerly course.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The submarines which are somewhat to the westward of the AZORES-CANARIES-CAPE VERDE triangle appear to be about as numerous as the submarines within it. There are believed to be about eight submarines in the area CAPE VERDE ISLANDS-CAPE PALMAS. With these exceptions, there seem to be no noteworthy changes in the estimated dispositions of enemy submarines.

Reports to date indicate that submarine attacks on the east-bound North Atlantic convoy mentioned in Summaries Nos. 323 and 324 have resulted in the loss of the following: three tankers aggregating about 26,000 gross tons, one whaler of about 17,000 gross tons, and two freighters aggregating about 6,000 gross tons; total lost, six ships of about 49,000 gross tons. This is undoubtedly the convoy in which the German High Command claims the sinking of nine ships aggregating 68,500 tons (which is close to the deadweight tonnage of the ships sunk).

The vessel reported sunk in convoy southwest of MADEIRA on 27 October (cf. Summary No. 324) was a 6,000 ton freighter in a northbound convoy. Reports indicate that two other freighters in this convoy, aggregating about 10,000 gross tons, have also been sunk.

German Naval Vessels. TIRPITZ (battleship), last reported in the vicinity of NARVIK, was observed at TRONDHEIM by air reconnaissance on 29 October. No other changes are reported in the disposition of major German naval vessels in NORWEGIAN WATERS.

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Surface Raiders. Further reports on the raider action noted in Summary No. 323 state that the armed cargo vessel engaged by gunfire two ships, the smaller of which was armed with four centrally controlled 6-inch guns and the larger only with machine guns, that the smaller vessel was left in flames and is believed sunk, and that the larger may have been damaged. The cargo vessel attacked apparently sank after the action in consequence of the damage sustained from gunfire.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. Except for Russian-admitted withdrawals in the NALCHIK area, where the Germans claim to have cut off Soviet units, there is no appreciable change apparent along the front.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. On the ground front, to noon, 30 October, only local actions had developed. Although Axis armored divisions remain concentrated west of TEL EL EISA, the enemy has shown no disposition to undertake strong counterattacks. Heavy Allied air attacks continued against forward and rear objectives.

The British report that they have taken 3137 prisoners (1264 Germans, 1873 Italians) and have put out of action 150 tanks (30 destroyed).

Madagascar. By the evening of 27 October, the British advance had reached a point six miles north of ALAKAMISY. The rains had stopped, but demolitions still delayed the advance. The following day the advance was reported progressing, though the column proceeding on the main road was held up by accurate machine gun and mortar fire and a French position had to be reduced with the aid of air support. J.I.C. Comment: ALAKAMISY, 15 miles northeast of FIANARANTSOA, is midway between that place and MAHASOA, where strong French resistance had been expected (Summaries Nos. 307 and 318).

A. Sidney Buford III
A. SIDNEY BUFORD III,
Major, F.A.

Acting Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 324 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 30 October, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-Assam. On 27 October U.S. planes attacked Japanese airdromes at MYITKYINA and LASHIO. On 28 October about 52 Japanese planes attacked U.S. airdromes in ASSAM, dropping incendiary and anti-personnel bombs, and propaganda leaflets. The only damage was destruction of one warehouse; no U.S. planes or personnel were lost. One Japanese bomber and one fighter were shot down. The fighter had self-sealing gas tanks, the first observed on a Zero.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 28 October Australian ground forces continued their pressure in the EORA CREEK area.

On the night of 28 October five Australian patrol bombers attacked the airdrome at BUNA. One enemy bomber was set on fire, an antiaircraft position was silenced and several large fires and heavy explosions were observed.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 28 October nine U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping at RABAU. Shipping was well dispersed both in and outside the harbor. Nevertheless explosions were observed on one naval vessel and two other unidentified vessels were damaged.

On the same day three Australian medium bombers attacked the airdrome at GASMATA. Results were not observed.

Aerial reconnaissance of KAVIENG revealed eighteen medium bombers and eight fighters on the airdrome, which is being improved.

Solomons. Aerial photographs of BUKA airdrome, 27 October, revealed the presence of five medium bombers and nineteen fighters. The airdrome is damaged but serviceable, and is being enlarged.

On 27 October U.S. aircraft from GUADALCANAL attacked enemy positions at REKATA BAY. Fires were started and four of the seven seaplanes on the water were destroyed.

On the same day our aircraft bombed enemy positions on GUADALCANAL. A large antiaircraft battery and an ammunition dump at KOKUMBONA were destroyed.

In the afternoon of the 27th the enemy made three thrusts at our positions on GUADALCANAL. Two of these thrusts were repulsed. The third pierced our lines, but a counterattack restored our original positions.

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Submarines. Two U.S. submarines which have returned from patrol report having inflicted the following damage on enemy shipping:

Sunk: one tanker (10,000 tons), one freighter (5,000 tons).
Presumed sunk (hit by three torpedoes, but sinking not observed): one tanker (9,200 tons), one transport (10,000 tons).

Probably sunk (hit by two or three torpedoes): one tanker (10,000 tons), one merchant ship (4,000 tons).

Aleutians. The previous report of possible radio installations on SEGULA ISLAND (Summary No. 321), was erroneous.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There appears to be a considerable concentration of submarines in the AZORES-CANARIES-CAPE VERDE ISLANDS triangle.

Two additional ships have been torpedoed in the eastbound convoy reported on in Summary No. 323, and a third may have been. This brings the number of ships torpedoed in this convoy to five or possibly six.

A cargo vessel in convoy was sunk 210 miles southwest of MADEIRA on 27 October.

Blockade runners. Twelve blockade runners are believed to be enroute to EUROPE from the FAR EAST. On 9 October two blockade runners were reported to be loading tin, rubber, and tungsten in THAILAND.

Shipping Losses. The reported losses of United Nations and neutral shipping from belligerent action during the period 1-24 October amount to 48 ships of about 250,000 gross tons. This represents a rate of loss of only about 320,000 gross tons a month. J.I.C. Comment: Allowing for losses as yet unreported, the actual rate of loss was probably in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons a month (instead of about 500,000 as indicated in Summary No. 322 based on losses then reported to 17 October). The new figure is much lower than that for any month since last January. Losses during the first nine months of this year averaged 660,000 gross tons a month.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. After falling back slightly in the MALCHIK area (Summary No. 323), the Russians appear to have stiffened and to be holding against strong enemy attacks. Heavy fighting continues northeast of TUAPSE, where Soviet counterattacks seem to have virtually stopped German progress.

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The Russians again admit slight enemy gains in STALINGRAD. Elsewhere in this sector there is no appreciable change in the situation.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. By afternoon, 28 October, the 15th, 21st, and Littorio Armored Divisions, and the 90th Light Division were concentrated in support of the 164th Infantry Division, west of TEL EL EISA, and the Ariete Armored Division was approaching from the south. This regroupment of Axis armor threatened heavy counterattack against the British main effort. Several minor enemy attacks from this concentration, 27-28 October, were repelled without appreciable change in the British position.

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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INDONESIA JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

Summary: Indications of infiltration of hostile small parties up the MALAPANGIN VALLEY, and the probable location of unloading British forces in the ...

DAILY SUMMARY

THE WEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC

Philippines - On the night of 28-29 October, nine Japanese ... (This was the ...)

No. 323 Copy 1 of 68.

New Guinea - On 27 October, six Allied ... (This was the ...)

0800 29 October, 1942.

Of the ... (This was the ...)

... (This was the ...)

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Native reports indicate that ... (This was the ...)

Maritime Activities - Aerial reconnaissance, 27 October, revealed ... (This was the ...)

One cruiser and one destroyer were ... (This was the ...)

There are indications that the Japanese have ... (This was the ...)

Summary - On 22 October, ... (This was the ...)

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. Indications of infiltration of hostile small parties up the KALAPANZIN VALLEY, with the probable intention of outflanking British forces in the PRUMA VALLEY, are again reported.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Northwest Australia. On the night of 26/27 October, nine Japanese medium bombers attacked DARWIN, causing minor damage. (This was the forty-sixth raid on DARWIN.)

New Guinea. On 27 October two Allied light bombers attacked enemy positions at ALOLA, ISURAVA, and other points in the KOKODA area. Results were not observed.

On the same day six Allied light bombers attacked enemy positions at LAE. Three barges were set on fire, an antiaircraft position was silenced and a fuel dump was destroyed. One of our aircraft failed to return.

Two Allied medium bombers and seven fighters attacked a barge and buildings at NUMA-NUMA BAY (FERGUSSON ISLAND). One medium bomber also attacked a possible enemy position on nearby NORMANBY ISLAND. It is reported that the Japanese are trying to evacuate their troops from these islands.

Native reports indicate that the enemy are operating a seaplane tender off MANAM ISLAND (off the north coast of NEW GUINEA) and that they make frequent aerial reconnaissance of this and nearby areas.

Bismarck Archipelago. Aerial reconnaissance, 27 October, revealed forty-one enemy vessels in RABAUl harbor, including one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, two seaplane tenders, and twenty other naval vessels.

One cruiser and one destroyer were sighted off CAPE ORFORD (south-east NEW BRITAIN on a northerly course.

There are indications that the Japanese have established an observation post on the north coast of NEW BRITAIN, near TALASEA.

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area, 27 October, revealed one possible battleship, one possible aircraft carrier, one heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, one seaplane tender, and at least eight merchant vessels. In addition one enemy cruiser and one destroyer were sighted 100 miles southwest of the BUKA PASSAGE.

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On the same day one of our planes reported sighting two enemy battleships, one light cruiser and four destroyers about 220 miles southeast of NDENI (SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS).

On the night of 26/27 October our troops on GUADALCANAL repulsed several small scale thrusts against our positions. Enemy losses in men and equipment in ground action on the island since 23 October have been very heavy as compared to our own.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Present estimates place only four enemy submarines in the vicinity of the LESSER ANTILLES (one near GUADELOUPE and three within 500 miles to the southeastward of TRINIDAD) and only six in the area south of about the latitude of FREETOWN and east of the longitude of the AZORES. The estimated positions of those six are as follows: to the northward of ASCENSION ISLAND, one; off the mouth of the CONGO RIVER, one; northwestward and westward of CAPETOWN, four; to the eastward and southward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, none. There are no other important changes in the previously estimated dispositions of enemy submarines.

Three large tankers aggregating 36,000 gross tons were torpedoed and sunk during three or more submarine attacks on an eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy which occurred during the night of 27/28 October and the following day to the westward of IRELAND. (For data covering losses and new construction of tankers to October 1, see Annex to this Summary.) This brings to about 16 the number of cargo vessels (including tankers) so far sunk in convoy during the current month in the area between NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA and the BRITISH ISLES.

Surface Raiders. According to incomplete and preliminary reports from survivors, an armed cargo vessel was engaged by two raiders and sunk on 27 September at a position about midway between CAPETOWN and RIO DE JANEIRO. According to the reports, one of the raiders was sunk during the engagement. J.I.C. Comment: The vessel sunk seems more likely to have been a motor torpedo boat from a raider than the raider itself. Further information is needed before any definite conclusions can be reached.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. Fighting has flared up again in the TEREK region of CAUCASIA. Russian reports speak of action at NALCHIK and admit withdrawal under pressure in that area. (NALCHIK is west of the TEREK RIVER and about 60 miles northwest of FORDZHONIKIDZE). Unofficial German announcements claim substantial successes in this fighting. Elsewhere in CAUCASIA, no substantial change is apparent.

German claims and Russian admissions concerning the STALINGRAD battle indicate that the enemy has again bettered his position in the

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northern factory district of the city. Soviet pressure northwest of the city continues, but no significant gains are reported.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. In the action to 2400, 27 October, the enemy reacted strongly to slight Allied advances in the northern sector. There were indications that a major battle between armored forces was shaping up; the 90th Light Division was moving up, and the 15th and 21 Panzer Divisions were reported to be tending toward concentration. In the EL HIMEIMAT area the British had cleared all gaps but one in the second minefield.

Tank losses to date (out of action, but not destroyed) are estimated as 50 German and 50 British. About 30 percent of the 2,350 prisoners taken by the British are Germans.

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 323

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

Tankers and dry cargo carriers cannot be used interchangeably (with limited exceptions). Neither can tanker losses be made good by the construction of dry cargo carriers (such as the Liberty Ships which constitute so large a part of the current U.S. shipbuilding program). The situation is similar with respect to other categories of cargo and passenger vessels: as a troop transport, an eleven-knot Liberty Ship (with personnel accommodations only for her crew of 44) is not a satisfactory substitute for a vessel designed to serve as a fast or moderate speed passenger vessel or as a troop transport. Accordingly, a tabulation which shows the division of shipping losses and new construction among different types of vessels gives a much more accurate picture of the progress of the "battle of the sea lanes" than one which does not. The tabulation on the next page shows the division of losses and new construction between tankers and vessels of all other types designed to carry cargo or passengers or both. The attached diagram shows the monthly losses of shipping by nationalities but not by types.

The present United Nations owned or controlled on January 1, 1942, about 9,000,000 gross tons of ocean-going tankers and about 30,000,000 gross tons of other ocean-going vessels designed to carry cargo or passengers or both. These figures include vessels which had been taken over by the armed forces. In addition to the vessels owned or controlled by the present United Nations, the nations which are still neutral (excluding Vichy France) owned on January 1, 1942, about 500,000 gross tons of ocean-going tankers and about 2,500,000 gross tons of other ocean-going vessels designed to carry cargo or passengers or both. As of January 1, 1942, United Nations and neutral ocean-going shipping therefor totalled about 9,500,000 gross tons of tankers and about 32,500,000 gross tons of other vessels.

Based on the figures shown in the table which follows, the approximate net losses of United Nations and neutral shipping, expressed as percentages of the total amounts of such shipping on January 1, 1942, were:

Net loss of tanker tonnage -

From beginning of war to January 1, 1942 - 7%
During the first 9 months of 1942 - 11%

Net loss of other shipping -

From beginning of war to January 1, 1942 - 17 1/2%
During the first 9 months of 1942 - 1 1/2%

In considering the above-noted 11% loss of tanker tonnage during the first nine months of 1942 it must of course be borne in mind that during that period the East Indies were lost to the United Nations as a source of petroleum supply and other important changes occurred in the factors which determine the demands on tanker tonnage.

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LOSSES FROM ALL CAUSES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF UNITED
NATIONS AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING

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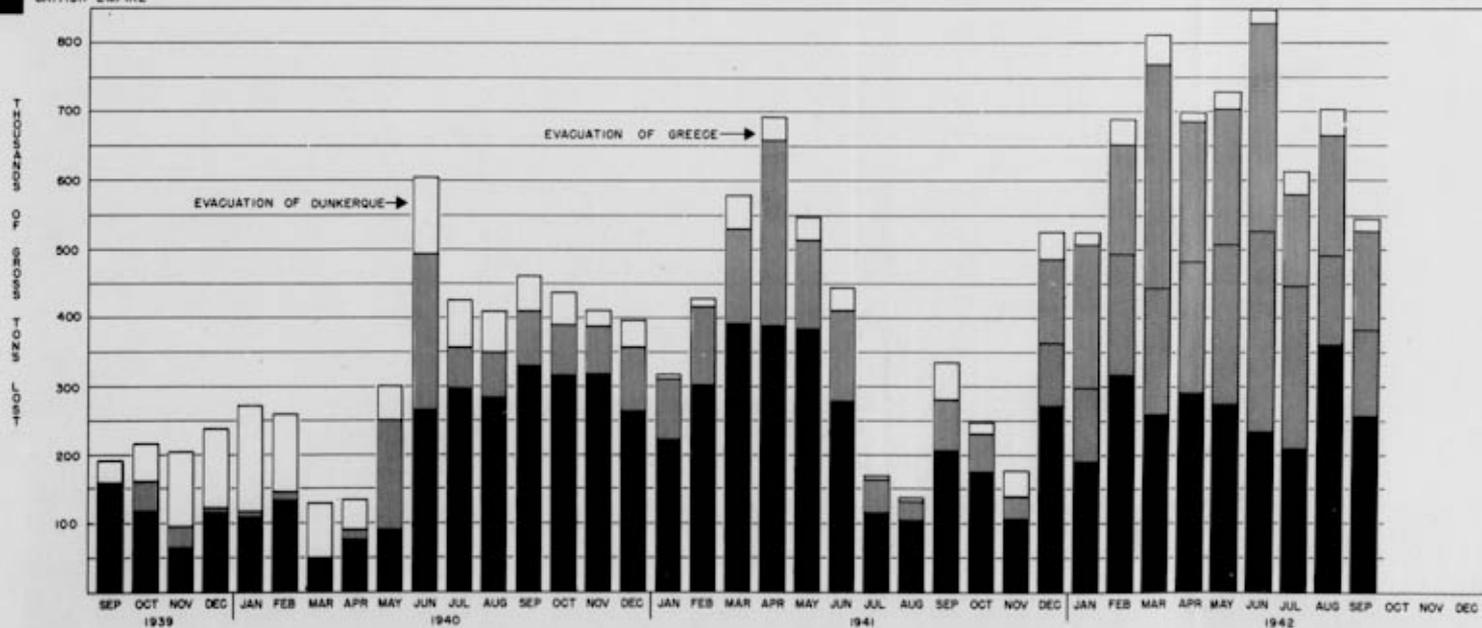
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		Gross Tonnage in 1,000's of Register Tons					
		Losses from All Causes		New Tonnage Completed		Net Gain (G) or Loss (L)	
		Tankers	Others	Tankers	Others	Tankers	Others
9/3/39 to 1/1/42	T	1,331		659		672 L	
	O		8,404		2,755		5,649 L
January 1942	T	146		95		51 L	
	O		381		130		251 L
February	T	270		48		222 L	
	O		423		209		214 L
March	T	298		39		259 L	
	O		519		275		244 L
April	T	247		67		180 L	
	O		454		360		94 L
May	T	224		78		146 L	
	O		508		497		11 L
June	T	210		69		141 L	
	O		644		565		79 L
July	T	87		84		3 L	
	O		529		593		64 G
August	T	142		57		85 L	
	O		565		623		58 G
September	T	106		160		54 G	
	O		445		693		248 G
First 9 mo. of '42	T	1,730		697		1,033 L	
	O		4,468		3,945		523 L
Total to 9/30/42	T	3,061		1,356		1,705 L	
	O		12,872		6,700		6,172 L
<u>Monthly Averages:</u>							
9/3/39 to 1/1/42	T	48		24		24 L	
	O		300		98		202 L
First 9 mo. of '42	T	192		77		115 L	
	O		496		438		58 L

MERCHANT MARINE LOSSES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH EMPIRE, AND OTHER UNITED AND NEUTRAL NATIONS FROM BELLIGERENT AND MARINE CAUSES

LEGEND

- NEUTRAL COUNTRIES
- OTHER UNITED NATIONS
- UNITED STATES (Since becoming a belligerent on December 7, 1941. Prior losses included in "Neutral Countries")
- BRITISH EMPIRE



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0800 28 October, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-Bengal-Assam. Enemy strength in the AKYAB sector is now estimated as 1,000 Japanese and 3,000 natives. It appears that local Moslems opposed the occupation of BUTHIDAUNG, but were defeated, with heavy casualties. Japanese movements indicate an intention to advance on BAWLI BAZAR by way of the KALAPANZIN RIVER (a branch of the MAYU) and a track thence across the hills. British forces, including the company from MAUNGDAW, are concentrating on BAWLI BAZAR.

In the CHIN HILLS, hostile forces are returning to the GANGAW VALLEY without attacking HAKA. Local guerrillas are following up their withdrawal.

In the HUKAWG VALLEY the situation is obscure, but the hostile Burmese are believed to be still at MAINGKWAN.

The scale of attack at DINJAN, 25 October, may have been as high as 52 bombers and 45 fighters. The attack on 26 October was made by 6 reconnaissance planes and 27 fighters. Despite considerable damage to grounded planes and various installations, personnel casualties were slight and the field was in operation, 27 October.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor-Darwin. On 26 October three Japanese medium bombers again raided DARWIN and three Australian medium bombers again raided points on TIMOR.

New Guinea. On the night of 25/26 October the enemy made light and ineffective air attacks on MILNE BAY and on the seven mile air-drome near PORT MORESBY.

On 26 October there was no significant change in the OWEN STANLEY area. Mortar fire was effectively directed against enemy positions. On the same day Allied fighters and light bombers attacked trails in the KOKODA area, and three medium bombers attacked the radio station at SALAMAU and the airfield at LAE, which is again serviceable.

Solomons. On 26 October two enemy heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, and seven destroyers arrived in the FAISI-BUIN area from the south, joining three probable seaplane tenders, a tanker and ten merchant vessels already in that area.

Preliminary reports from one of our Task Forces indicate that, in action east of STEWART ISLAND, 26 October, U.S. planes made three 1000-pound bomb hits on one enemy carrier and two 500-pound bomb

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hits on another carrier, both of the SHOKAKU class. Two 1000-pound bomb hits were made on a heavy cruiser of the MOGAMI class, and one hit and two near misses on a Japanese battleship.

One of our patrol bombers reported having fired one torpedo at a Japanese carrier 400 miles northeast of GUADALCANAL, 27 October, but the results were not seen.

A Japanese force of one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, and four destroyers, which had been previously attacked and damaged by our dive bombers from GUADALCANAL, was again attacked on 26 October by dive bombers and pursuit planes. A pursuit plane got one 500-pound bomb hit on the heavy cruiser and a dive bomber made a very near miss on the light cruiser. When last seen both cruisers were proceeding slowly, leaving large oil slicks.

Japanese destroyers which shelled and sank one of our tugs off LUNGA during the morning of 25 October were strafed by four navy fighters, and one destroyer was hit by three 5-inch shells from the LUNGA battery.

On the ground at GUADALCANAL, the Japanese attacked in force during the night 25/26 October. Our lines south of the airfield were penetrated by the Japanese infantry, but have been restored by a strong counterattack. Along the MATANIKAU RIVER, our forces drove the Japanese southward.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine reports having sunk 22,000 tons of enemy shipping in the western PACIFIC. Two other submarines which recently returned from patrol in the southwest PACIFIC report having sunk one tanker (10,000 tons), one cargo vessel (7,000 tons), and two other cargo vessels, and having damaged and possibly sunk one tanker and one cargo vessel.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. In longitudes west of the AZORES, enemy submarines in the NORTH ATLANTIC are continuing to move generally to the southward. Although eleven are still operating north of the latitude of BELLE ISLE, sixteen are distributed from FLEMISH CAP southeastward to the latitude of the AZORES,

Shipping Losses. Reported losses of United Nations and neutral shipping in all theaters from belligerent action during the period 1-17 October amount to 214,000 gross tons, mostly lost in the ATLANTIC Theater. This represents a rate of loss of only 390,000 gross tons a month. J.I.C. Comment: Allowing for delayed reports of losses, the actual rate of loss from belligerent action during the period 1-17 October seems likely to have been about 500,000 gross tons a month. (The losses of this nature during the first nine months of the current year averaged 660,000 gross tons a month.)

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. There is no substantial change in CAUCASIA, though Russian dispatches suggest that Soviet counterattacks north-

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east of TUAPSE are meeting with some local success.

While admitting slight enemy gains in the northern part of STALINGRAD, the Russians claim to have pushed the Germans out of the southern parts of the city and to have repulsed attacks on Soviet positions northwest of the city.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Axis Convoy. On 26 October, 31 U.S. heavy bombers, attacking a convoy in the vicinity of TOBRUK, secured two direct hits and four near misses on a 5,000-ton tanker. The vessel was later observed burning over its full length.

Egypt. To noon, 26 October, stiff Axis resistance continued in all sectors and there was no essential change in the British forward position. Although all original objectives have been taken, additional Axis minefields must be cleared before armored forces can penetrate.

Axis prisoners captured to 1800, 26 October, numbered 1,968.

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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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. 321 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 27 October, 1942.

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1-4-74
RHP, 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. INDIAN THEATER

Burma-Bengal-Assam. It is reported that both BUTHIDAUNG and MAUNGDAW were occupied by the Japanese, 25 October. One company defending MAUNGDAW was cut off by the entry of hostile craft into the NAAF RIVER on the evening of the 24th. CHITTAGONG was strafed by 29 Zero fighters on the 25th, but damage was slight.

Hostile Burmese occupied MAINGKWAN (in the HUKAWNG VALLEY, northern BURMA), 21 October, after a clash with loyal natives of the vicinity.

U.S. airdromes in upper ASSAM were attacked by sixty aircraft, 25 October, and were again attacked on the following day. Casualties were light, and no CNAC planes were lost.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. Three Allied medium bombers attacked the airdrome at KOEPANG on 24 October starting several fires. Bombs were observed to fall among grounded aircraft.

Australia. Three enemy aircraft bombed DARWIN at dawn, 25 October, but inflicted no damage.

New Guinea. On 25 October there was no significant change in the OWEN STANLEY area. Allied advance patrols met strong resistance by enemy light artillery and snipers. Six Allied light bombers machine-gunned the KOKODA-WAIROPI area. No results were observed.

It is reported that, on 25 October, 200 Japanese from GOODENOUGH ISLAND landed from launches on the southeast corner of adjacent FERGUSSON ISLAND.

Bismarck Archipelago. On the night of 24/25 October six Australian patrol bombers attacked the airdrome at KAVIENG (NEW IRELAND). Direct hits were scored on fuel dumps, starting large fires. One antiaircraft position was silenced and one enemy bomber was destroyed on the ground. At this time one light cruiser, one seaplane tender, and one transport were sighted in KAVIENG harbor.

On the morning of 25 October eight U.S. heavy bombers again attacked enemy shipping in RABAUl harbor, destroying one probable gun boat, and heavily damaging three cargo vessels. It is believed that at least two of these vessels were sunk.

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Aerial reconnaissance revealed enemy cargo vessels unloading at EWASSA (97 miles southwest of RABAU) and off SULE (70 miles southwest of RABAU). Natives report that the enemy has installed guns at ULAMONA (near SULE). J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese are apparently expanding and strengthening their position in NEW BRITAIN.

Solomons. On 25 October three enemy destroyers, three possible seaplane tenders, and an unknown number of supply vessels remained in the FAISI-BUIN area.

It is reported that enemy outposts in the NEW GEORGIA group consist of 50 men and three barges at RENOVA harbor; 50 men and one barge at VANGUNU ISLAND; 200 men and three barges at VIRU harbor. All these forces probably possess radio equipment.

Recent activity at GUADALCANAL is reported in Navy Communique No. 169.

China. During the early morning of 26 October U.S. bombers successfully attacked the power plant at HONGKONG. All bombs landed in the target area and the power plant was destroyed. Later in the morning other bombers successfully raided the White Cloud airdrome, northeast of CANTON, starting many fires. Enemy interception was unsuccessful during both attacks; all U.S. planes returned to their bases.

Aleutians. Two structures, possibly enemy radio installations, have been observed on SEGULA ISLAND (between KISKA and LITTLE SITKIN ISLANDS).

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Not more than one enemy submarine (off HATTERAS) appears now to be within 200 miles of the U.S. ATLANTIC COAST. With the exception of one in the WINDWARD PASSAGE, no enemy submarines appear to be in the STRAITS OF FLORIDA, GULF OF MEXICO, or CARIBBEAN; but 8 are believed still to be within 600 miles to the eastward of the LESSER ANTILLES. Only one (in the general vicinity of SAO PAULO) appears now to be within 200 miles of the Coast of BRAZIL. There are still a large number to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. About 40, many of them probably on passage, are scattered over the area between the latitudes of LANDS END and FREETOWN and east of the longitude of the AZORES. The number and disposition of the German and Italian submarines south of the latitude of FREETOWN and east of about the longitude of the AZORES is believed as of 26 October to have been as follows: off the mouth of the CONGO RIVER, 2; off CAPETOWN, 3; southeastward of LAURENCO MARQUES and DURBAN (actually in the INDIAN OCEAN), 6.

J.I.C. Comment: This is the first considerable movement of German-Italian submarines to the eastward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. A very considerable movement of enemy submarines from the western to the southeastern and other parts of the ATLANTIC Theater has evidently been taking place.

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There appears to have been a lull in submarine attacks on shipping during the last few days, but a number of enemy submarines are believed still to be in contact with convoys in the NORTH ATLANTIC. Further attacks on shipping there or elsewhere may be expected at any moment.

Japanese Submarines. It is believed that as many as two Japanese submarines may have been in European waters during recent months. One, in the BAY OF BISCAY, was bombed unsuccessfully by a British plane during August. One of the Japanese submarines is believed to be equipped with a small seaplane. J.I.C. Comment: The visit to European waters of a Japanese submarine so equipped may have some connection with the reported interest recently shown by German Naval authorities in the development of submarines equipped with planes for reconnaissance purposes.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 55 tons of bombs were dropped during the raid on MILAN the night of 24/25 October (Summary No. 320).

Russian Front. The lull in the MOZDOK area continues. The principal fighting in CAUCASIA is apparently confined to sectors southeast of NOVOROSSISK and northeast of TUAPSE, where no notable change is evident.

At STALINGRAD, the enemy continues slowly to reduce the factory area in the northern part of the city. Soviet resistance appears to remain determined, but the Soviet position grows daily more difficult.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Axis Convoy. The R.A.F. attacked enemy shipping off TORRUK, setting fire a destroyer, hitting one merchant ship, and destroying four escorting aircraft.

Egypt. Although action on 25 October was extremely fluid, Allied forces maintained their gains of the previous day. Major tank forces had not yet been engaged. In the northern area, the attacking groups completed passage of the mine fields during the morning, in spite of stiff air and artillery opposition. Mopping up was continuing. Several brief tank engagements took place, but results were inconclusive.

In the south, a "bridgehead" was completed over the minefield at 2200, 24 October. An armored brigade, seeking to make the passage, suffered tank casualties and moved to the north. While 1,455 Axis prisoners were taken during this operation, Allied losses were heavy.

During the day the enemy increased his air attacks, particularly in the central sector, where Indian troops continued to hold.

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The Axis fuel situation remains critical; indications point to exhaustion of motor fuel on 28 October and aviation fuel on the 29th. An enemy tanker is reported southbound. ||

Madagascar. The British advance slowed by heavy rains and by demolitions, reached a point 35 miles north of FIANARANTSOA, 25 October.

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. 320 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 26 October, 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. Japanese forces are advancing in the AKYAB and CHIN HILLS sectors. There has been considerable activity on the MAYU RIVER, and, on 23 October, 200/400 Japanese were observed debarking near BUTHIDAUNG. The eventual objective in that sector is believed to be MAUNGDAW. In the CHIN HILLS, a converging attack on HAKA from GANGAW and KAN is developing. Hostile strength there is estimated as one Japanese regiment, supported by some Burmese.

Japanese strength in the KALEWA area is believed to be 2,000. The upper CHINDWIN is still reported to be clear of Japanese, although small parties of hostile Burmese are in that area.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Australia. Four formations of three enemy planes each raided the DARWIN area, 24 October. Bombs were dropped at widely separated points, causing only slight damage.

New Guinea. In the OWEN STANLEY area, 24 October, Allied ground forces continued to make progress north of EORA in the face of determined enemy resistance from prepared positions.

It is reported that BUNA and SINEMI (southwest of BUNA) are strongly held by the enemy. Aerial reconnaissance revealed much enemy activity by barges and canoes at the mouth of the KUMUSI River. (This river runs through WAIROPI and flows into the sea north of BUNA).

On 24 October three Allied medium bombers attacked the airdrome at LAE, destroying two enemy bombers on the ground and damaging two others. In addition an antiaircraft position was silenced.

On 23 October Allied ground forces attacked an enemy force on GOODENOUGH ISLAND. On the same day our troops were reconnoitered by three enemy aircraft, which made a light attack.

Bismarck Archipelago. On the night of 23/24 October four U.S. heavy bombers again attacked shipping in RARAUH harbor. A direct hit was scored on one vessel, either a tanker or a seaplane tender setting it on fire and probably destroying it. Owing to poor weather conditions other results could not be observed.

Solomons. On 23 October four enemy vessels were sighted west of SIMBO ISLAND (NEW GEORGIA group).

On 23 October aerial reconnaissance revealed two enemy naval forces about 300 miles northeast of REKATA BAY. One force consisted

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of an aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, and a destroyer; the other of a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, and two destroyers.

On 24 October only 19 vessels were sighted in the FAISI-BUIN area (23 less than on the previous day). All of the cruisers and all but three of the destroyers previously reported there have departed.

Recent activity at GUADALCANAL is reported in Navy Communique No. 167.

China. U.S. bombers, escorted by fighters, successfully attacked docks and shipping in the HONGKONG-KOWLOON area, 25 October. After the attack our planes were intercepted by eighteen enemy fighters, of which ten were destroyed and five more possibly destroyed.

On the same day six U.S. fighters intercepted 21 Japanese fighters about 30 miles south of MENGTCZE (southern YUNNAN). Three enemy planes were destroyed and four more probably destroyed, without U.S. loss.

Aleutians. On 23 October, six heavy bombers and six fighters attacked KISKA, scoring hits with demolition bombs in the camp area and one direct hit on the midget submarine shed. On the next day, three heavy bombers again bombed the submarine base area, without observed results. On this last raid, unusually heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The southward shift of the submarines operating in the NORTH ATLANTIC, reported in Summary No. 319, now places the approximate center of concentration at a point about 450 miles to the northward of the AZORES.

Only four submarines appear to be in the vicinity of TRINIDAD to the northward and eastward. The remainder of the group that has been in this area recently appear to have been withdrawn.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 145 tons of H.E. and incendiaries were dropped during the British attack on GENOA, 23/24 October (Summary No. 319).

On the following day, 24 October, 73 heavy bombers carried out a highly successful raid on MILAN. About 127 tons of H.E. and incendiaries, including twelve 2-ton bombs, were dropped from altitudes between 4000 and 100 feet. Photographs confirm many bursts in the city.

That night, 24/25 October, 71 bombers were dispatched in a second attack against MILAN. Weather over the target was very cloudy and results have not yet been announced.

Russian Front. Russian reports on the fighting in the MOZDOK area indicate a lull on that part of the front. Elsewhere in CAUCASIA

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the situation appears to be relatively unchanged, though the Germans seem to be gaining slowly southeast of NOVOROSSISK and northeast of TUAPSE.

German air attacks on Soviet positions in STALINGRAD and on supply lines east of the VOLGA continue to be heavy. The Germans claim further advances within the city and north of it. Soviet relief attacks northwest of STALINGRAD do not appear yet to have made any important headway.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Details are now available on the development of the Allied offensive to 1500, 24 October. In the northern sector, British forces, supported by tanks, attacked after 20 minutes of intensive artillery bombardment by 800 guns. By 0530 they had, in the main, reached their final objectives, and armored divisions began to pass through the minefields. At 1000 the British line extended from a point about 13 miles northwest of EL ALAMEIN to a point about 8 miles southwest of that place, with armored divisions reported 3-4 miles farther west.

In the central sector Indian troops pressed west along EL RUWEISAT RIDGE to a point one mile southeast of DEIR EL SHEIN, despite strong opposition.

In the south some attacking units were delayed by strong resistance at the first mine field. Others penetrated to a point three miles west of QARET EL HIMEIMAT, but were heavily counterattacked on the morning of 24 October and forced to withdraw. At last report Allied forces were mopping up the area between the first and second minefields.

During the attack, Axis air reaction was strikingly absent, and there was no indication of an enemy effort to reunite his armored forces. His supplies are estimated to be adequate for only three days of normal operations; his motor transport and fuel situation appears critical.

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 319 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 25 October, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

No substantial change in the situation is indicated.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 23 October eight fighters and six light bombers bombed and machine-gunned enemy positions in the KOKODA area.

On the night of 22/23 October three enemy aircraft unsuccessfully bombed an Allied landing strip in the MILNE BAY area.

It is reported that the enemy garrison at KOMIATUM (near SALAMAUA) now numbers four to five hundred.

On 21 October two enemy aircraft reconnoitered the COLINGWOOD BAY area.

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area, 23 October, revealed 42 enemy vessels, indicating no important change during the last two days. In addition to these vessels, however, two heavy cruisers, two destroyers, and a gun boat have been sighted east of BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

China. On 21 October U.S. Army bombers attacked KAILAN coal mine installations at LINSI, in HOFEI PROVINCE. Direct hits were scored on the target area, causing serious damage to installations. All our planes returned safely. J.I.C. Comment: Japan secures nearly all of her coking coal from this and adjacent areas.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine scored direct hits on two enemy cargo vessels in MUSASHI BAY, at the southern end of PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There appears to have been some southward shift of the positions of the relatively large number of enemy submarines to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. Only one enemy submarine (off HATTERAS) appears at present to be anywhere in the vicinity of the MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST of NORTH AMERICA. The submarines in the eastern part of the ATLANTIC Theater from about the latitude of the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS southward appear to be disposed approximately as follows: To the northwestward and westward of FREETOWN, 9; to the southward of TAKORADI, 1; off the mouth of the CONGO RIVER, 3; off

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CAPETOWN, 8. No other changes worth noting are evident in the number or disposition of enemy submarines.

No submarine attacks on shipping in this Theater during the past 36 hours are reported. It appears, however, that a number of enemy submarines are in contact with a westbound convoy in the NORTH ATLANTIC, and it is possible that they may have attacked it.

Iceland. A U.S. Army plane shot down a German Focke-Wulf in the vicinity of REYKJAVIK on 24 October.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 23/24 October, 112 bombers (including 91 heavies) were dispatched against GENOA. Preliminary reports indicate that the attack was successful, though carried out under less favorable weather conditions than those of the previous night's raid. Some aircraft attacked TURIN and SAVONA. During the earlier attack on GENOA, 22/23 October (Summary No. 318), about 180 tons of H.E. and incendiaries, in equal proportions, were dropped.

Russian Front. No important change is apparent in CAUCASIA. At STALINGRAD, the Germans claim to have made further gains in the Red October factory district and to have captured a substantial part of the northern suburb of SPARTAKOVKA.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. Official information on the progress of the action is scanty. In addition to the attack in the northern sector, a second attack was proceeding, on the afternoon of the 24th, against EL HIMEIMAT in the southern sector. Intensive Allied air activity over the forward enemy area preceded the ground attacks. At latest report, the Axis front line was held chiefly by Italian infantry and motorized divisions, interspersed with some German groups. A German and an Italian Armored Division were slightly to the rear in the northern sector, and another German and another Italian Armored Division to the rear in the south. Other units were in the vicinity of EL DABA.

Madagascar. Nothing new to report.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 318 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 24 October, 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. Japanese strength is estimated to be four divisions: one on the western frontier (AKYAB-upper CHINDWIN), one in the MYITKYINA-BURMA ROAD area, one in central BURMA, and one at RANGOON. They are believed to be preparing to advance from AKYAB and MYITKYINA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. Fighting continued in the EORA CREEK area, 22 October. On that day three Japanese planes made a nuisance attack on the PORT MORESBY airdromes, causing no damage.

Bismarck Archipelago. Photographic reconnaissance of RABAUL, 22 October, revealed the following concentration of enemy shipping in the harbor: 1 light cruiser, 1 seaplane tender, 4 torpedo boats; 2 tankers; 26 merchant vessels, 3000 to 10000 tons, aggregating 170,000 tons; 4 merchant vessels under 3000 tons; 75 small craft. At LAKUNAI airdrome 10 enemy bombers and 36 fighters were also sighted.

Subsequently U.S. heavy bombers carried out a heavy attack on shipping at RABAUL. Ten ships were sunk or badly damaged: 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 8 transports or cargo vessels. Total tonnage was estimated at 50,000 tons. All of our planes returned.

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance of the BUIN-FAISI area, 22 October, revealed no significant change in the concentration of enemy shipping in that area, except for the addition of one possible aircraft carrier.

Recent activity on GUADALCANAL ISLAND is reported in Navy Communique No. 165.

New Hebrides. On 23 October an enemy submarine shelled the airfield on ESPIRITU SANTO.

Gilbert Islands. A delayed report states that on 15 October a U.S. cruiser attacked and damaged an enemy destroyer in TARAWA HARBOR. The cruiser then attacked a group of enemy ships consisting of one destroyer and two merchant vessels about 15 miles west of TARAWA and set the cargo vessel afire.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine reports having sunk 32,000 tons of enemy shipping and also having hit an aircraft transport with two torpedoes. Another submarine reports sinking two cargo vessels, one of 7,000 tons and one of 5,200 tons.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Two vessels in convoy were torpedoed on 22 October approximately 700 miles west of IRELAND.

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

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air operations. On the night of 22/23 October, 100 Lancasters attacked GENOA, with great success. Three very large fires were seen in the dock area.

Russian front. The Germans claim further gains in the northern part of STALINGRAD, including capture of most of the Red October Factory. There is no indication of any significant change elsewhere.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Gibraltar. Six Italian aircraft approached, on the evening of 20 October, and dropped bombs harmlessly east of the Rock and in Spanish territory.

Malta. Axis air attacks continue.

Egypt. The British launched an offensive in the EL ALAMEIN area at 2200, 23 October. Heavy fighting continues, but no report on its progress is yet available.

Madagascar. The British advance reached a point midway between IVATO and MAHASOA on 22 October, having encountered many road blocks, but only slight resistance. (It is anticipated that the French will attempt to make a stand at MAHASOA - cf. Summary No. 307).

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 317 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 23 October, 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. On 20 October, twelve Blenheims bombed the airfield and railway sidings at MONYWA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 21 October, three RAAF medium bombers attacked enemy installations at MAOBISSE, demolishing buildings and huts.

It is reported that the Japanese are constructing an airfield north of CRIBAS (26 miles east of DILLI).

New Guinea. North of TEMPLETON'S CROSSING intense fighting between Allied and Japanese ground units continued throughout the day, 20 October. The enemy occupied prepared positions on high ground, but was forced out by an Allied flank attack during the early morning of 21 October.

In the LAE area increased air activity and the construction of additional anti-aircraft defenses were observed, 21 October.

Bismarck Archipelago. A delayed report states that on 18 October nine heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping, the dock area and the LAKUNAI airdrome at RABAUL. A direct hit was scored on one ship and large fires were started at the airdrome.

Solomons. Photographic reconnaissance of the BUIN-SHORTLANDS area, 21 October, revealed the presence of 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 1 seaplane tender, approximately 22 destroyers and patrol craft, probably 14 merchant ships, 2 possible submarines, and 3 unidentified vessels. J.I.C. Comment: This is an increase of approximately 15 vessels over the number observed on the previous day.

Recent activity on GUADALCANAL ISLAND was reported in Navy Communique No. 164.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine reports sinking one cargo vessel and seriously damaging another while on patrol in the NORTHWEST PACIFIC. Another submarine reports sinking two enemy cargo ships (one 7,000-ton, one 5,000-ton) while on patrol in the EAST CHINA SEA.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A cargo vessel in convoy was torpedoed approximately 110 miles southeast of BELLE ISLE on 22 October.

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German Naval Vessels. Air reconnaissance on 21 October showed TIRPITZ (battleship), SCHEER (pocket battleship), and HIPPER (heavy cruiser) in the NARVIK area. (The last previous reports placed TIRPITZ in the NARVIK area and SCHEER and HIPPER in ALTENFJORD, about midway between NARVIK and NORTH CAPE).

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Adverse weather conditions caused the fighter escort to lose contact with the bombers dispatched against LORIENT, 21 October (Summary No. 316). The fifteen B-17's which pushed through to the target dropped 30 tons of H.E. Photographs verify reported hits on the target. As the B-17's crossed the enemy coast on their way to the target, thirty-six FW-190's intercepted and carried out continuous attacks from there to LORIENT, where enemy fighter opposition ceased. Our bombers claim to have destroyed nine enemy aircraft, with six probables and six damaged, at a cost of three B-17's shot down and six damaged. Antiaircraft over the target was inaccurate. Nine other B-17's, in a diversionary raid against an airfield at CHERBOURG, dropped eight tons of H.E., scoring hits in the dispersal area and on the field. No enemy planes were encountered and antiaircraft fire was ineffective. All U.S. aircraft returned.

Russian Front. German dispatches continue to emphasize unfavorable weather conditions in CAUCASIA. Despite that handicap, however, they claim local successes northeast of TUAPSE and south of TEREK. The Russians, after admitting a slight German gain in the MOZDOK area, say that the situation there has been restored.

Soviet relief attacks northwest of STALINGRAD continue, with Russian dispatches indicating some local gains. The latest German communique, in reporting on the fighting within the city, speaks only of frustrating a Soviet counterattack. It makes no claim of further gains.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Crete. It is reported that transport activity at the MOLAI airport is greater than at any time since the German invasion, as many as 500 German troops arriving daily.

Axis shipping. Off NORTH AFRICA four Axis supply ships (including a 6,000-ton laden tanker) were sunk within 36 hours, 21-22 October, by air and submarine attack.

Egypt-Libya. On 21 October increased Allied air activity over the forward area continued. German fighter opposition was stronger.

A recently arrived Italian air landing unit (8,000 men) has been identified in EGYPT. It is without equipment, which is to follow by transport. Notable glider activity is reported off CRETE and in the SIDI BARRANI-MERSA MATRUH area.

Axis forces are still short of motor transport, fuel and ammunition.

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6. BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES.

Erratum. The figure near the bottom of the first page of the Annex to Summary No. 316, under "Monthly Averages", showing the average net loss of tonnage during the period before 1/1/42 should have been 225 (instead of 249).

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. 316 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 22 October, 1942.

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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

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. Enemy patrol activity in the DILLI-MAOBISSE area has increased. On 18 October three enemy aircraft bombed and strafed Allied positions at TURISCAI (21 miles south-southeast of DILLI) causing negligible damage.

New Guinea. Japanese forces appear to be consolidating their positions about 3 miles north of TEMPLETON'S CROSSING. Our patrols are maintaining pressure.

During the night of 20 October enemy planes reconnoitered the PORT MORESEBY area.

Bismarck Archipelago. Photographic reconnaissance during the afternoon of 20 October revealed a concentration of 51 enemy vessels at RABAU. Included in this group were 1 light cruiser, 3 destroyers, 3 seaplane tenders, 1 minelayer, 2 tankers, and 41 merchant vessels (including 35 of 3,000-10,000 ton size, aggregating approximately 250,000 tons, and 6 under 3,000 tons); approximately 40 small craft were also observed. J.I.C. Comment: The last previous reconnaissance, four days before this, found only 18 enemy vessels at RABAU.

Solomons. Photographic reconnaissance at noon, 20 October, revealed a total of 32 vessels in the BUIN-SHORTLANDS area. Included in this group were 1 heavy cruiser, 4 light cruisers, 17 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, 1 minelayer, 4 merchant vessels, 2 unidentified vessels, and 2 small craft. J.I.C. Comment: This marks a reduction of 9 vessels, principally merchant types, since the previous day.

Recent activity in the vicinity of GUADALCANAL was reported in Navy Communique No. 163.

Aleutians. A four-motored Japanese patrol bomber was observed at KISKA on 18 October. No other activity was noted.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The disposition of the enemy submarines, numbering about 110, believed now to be at sea in the ATLANTIC Theater, is believed to be about as follows: In latitudes from CAPE SABLE northward and in longitudes

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from about the AZORES westward, nearly 30; close in off the U.S. MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST, 2; in the area GULF OF FLORIDA-BAHAMAS-EASTERN CARIBBEAN, about 7; within 600 miles to the eastward and southeastward of the LESSER ANTILLES, about 10; off WEST AFRICA in the general area FREETOWN-ASCENSION ISLAND, about 11; off AFRICA south of ASCENSION ISLAND, about 11; most of the rest are off the coast of EUROPE in longitudes from about the AZORES eastward.

Most of the sinkings of cargo vessels this month which have so far been reported have been distributed as follows: In latitudes from CAPE SABLE northward and in longitudes from the AZORES westward, 16 (mostly in convoy); to the eastward and southeastward of the LESSER ANTILLES (mostly within less than 600 miles), 10; off WEST AFRICA in the general area FREETOWN-ASCENSION ISLAND, 5; off AFRICA south of ASCENSION ISLAND, 15.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. U.S. heavy bombers, accompanied by two P-38 squadrons and fourteen R.A.F. Spitfire squadrons, carried out daylight attacks, 21 October, against the LORIENT submarine base and an airdrome at CHERBOURG. Unfavorable weather conditions hindered the operations, but preliminary reports indicate that eighteen B-17's attacked the submarine base and nine B-17's, the airdrome, bombs being seen to fall on each target. At LORIENT, opposition was encountered. Three B-17's are missing.

Baltic. Four or five Russian submarines are believed now to be operating in the BALTIC SEA.

Russian Front. German reports suggest that continuous bad weather in western CAUCASIA has hindered operations in that area.

In the STALINGRAD sector, Russian relief attacks from the north have been renewed, but apparently without appreciable gain. Within the city, Soviet resistance seemingly remains firm.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Despite Axis air attacks on Maltese airdromes, British planes continue to operate thence against Axis shipping. In 48 hours, 18/20 October, such planes damaged five Axis ships totaling 31,000 tons and including two tankers. Three of these attacks occurred in the PANTELLARIA-LAMPEDUSA area, one off TRIPOLI, and one in the IONIAN SEA.

Egypt-Libya. During 19-20 October British and U.S. air forces increased their activity against enemy forward positions, especially in the vicinity of EL DABA and FUKA. Landing grounds, rail and road transportation, and supply points were the principal targets. Farther to the west, British planes damaged transportation facilities near MERSA MATRUH, and

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U.S. heavy bombers secured direct hits on two large merchant vessels at TOBRUK. Recent enemy air activity has been largely defensive, probably because of the wetness of forward airfields and the transfer of planes to SICILY (Summary No. 315).

Gulf of Suez. Enemy aircraft, including torpedo planes, have recently been active against shipping in the GULF OF SUEZ.

Ludwell L. Montague

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Lieutenant Colonel, G.S.C.
Secretary, J.I.C.

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 316

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

The attached chart and the tabulations which follow show the tonnages of United Nations and neutral cargo vessels (including tankers) lost during the periods indicated, the tonnages of new vessels completed during those periods, and the resulting net changes in the tonnage available. The data shown include losses from causes other than belligerent action and gains from new constructions in the Dominion of Canada (both of which have been omitted from the figures for losses and new construction given in Summaries prior to No. 275). Experience indicates that delayed reports of losses are likely to cause an increase of about 50,000 to 100,000 gross tons in the figure shown below for September losses from belligerent action. Substantial changes in the other figures shown below are unlikely.

Period	Losses from -			New Tonnage Completed	Net Gain (G) or Loss (L)
	Belligerent Action	Other Causes	All Causes		
Before Jan. 1, 1942	<u>8,966</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>9,734</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>6,321 L</u>
January	443	84	527	225	302 L
February	663	30	693	257	436 L
March	784	33	817	314	503 L
April	662	39	701	427	274 L
May	718	14	732	575	157 L
June	849	5	854	634	220 L
July	615	1	616	677	61 G
August	679	28	707	660	27 L
September	<u>530</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>306 G</u>
First 9 mo. of 1942	<u>5,943</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>6,194</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>1,552 L</u>
Total to 9/30/42	<u>14,909</u>	<u>1,019</u>	<u>15,928</u>	<u>8,065</u>	<u>7,873 L</u>
<u>Monthly Averages</u>					
Before 1/1/42	320	27	347	122	249 L
First 9 mo., '42	660	28	688	516	172 L

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The preceding totals for new construction are divided as follows among the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Dominion of Canada:

	Gross Tonnage in 1,000's of Register Tons			
	<u>United States</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Totals-</u>				
Before Jan. 1, 1942	<u>1,335</u>	<u>2,071</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3,413</u>
First 8 mo. of 1942	2,710	786	293	3,789
September 1942	683	99	71	853
First 9 mo. of 1942	<u>3,393</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>4,642</u>
Total to 9/30/42	4,728	2,956	371	8,055
<u>Monthly Averages</u>				
Before Jan. 1, 1942	48	74	0	122
First 9 mo. of 1942	377	99	40	516
July-Aug.-Sept. 1942	569	99	69	737

To attain the announced objective of completing 8,000,000 deadweight tons of new vessels (about 5,300,000 gross tons) in the United States during 1942 it will be necessary to complete an average of about 630,000 gross tons a month during October, November, and December.

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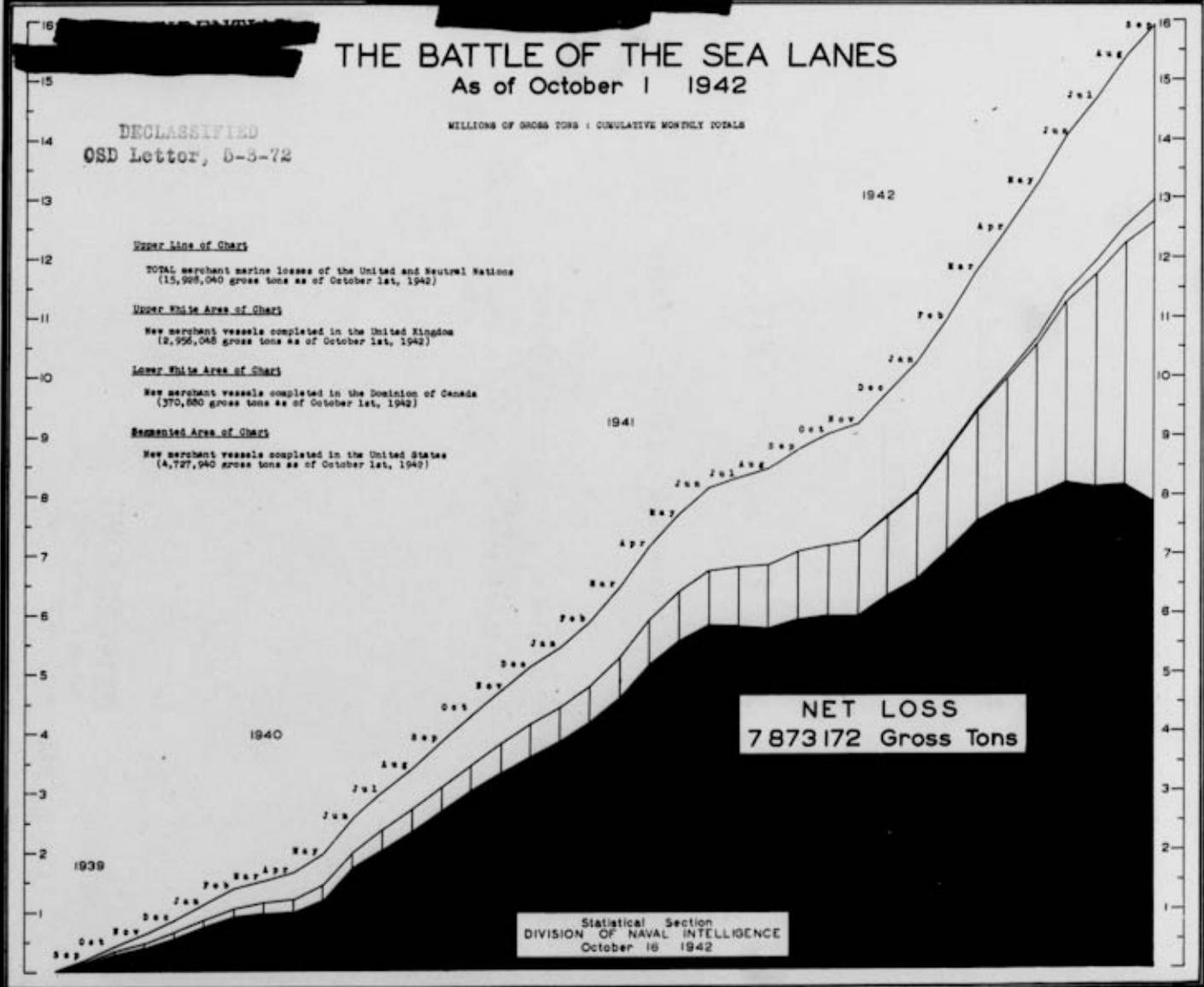
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THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

As of October 1 1942

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OSD Letter, D-3-72

MILLIONS OF GROSS TONS - CUMULATIVE MONTHLY TOTALS



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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 315 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 21 October, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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

1. INDIAN THEATER

India. Some Indian saboteurs, landed from Japanese submarines, have been captured.

Burma. Reports of an impending Japanese advance from AKYAB on BUTHIDAUNG and MAUNGDAW persist. The latest states that 800 men embarked at AKYAB for RATHEDAUNG, 3 October, but that the advance was postponed for lack of air support. In the CHIN HILLS Japanese aerial reconnaissance continues. Small enemy detachments are in the MYITTHA VALLEY, between KALEMYO and GANGAW.

In northern BURMA there are evidences of enemy withdrawal. No Japanese were found within 25 miles south of TAMU, 12 October. HOMALIN is reliably reported to have been clear of the enemy, 4 October. In the MYITKYINA area, Japanese forward units have been withdrawn to within 26 miles of that place.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 18 October Allied ground forces maintained constant pressure on enemy positions near TEMPLETON'S CROSSING. Three enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Increased enemy patrol and mortar activity are reported.

Bismarck Archipelago. During the night of 17/18 October U.S. heavy bombers attacked RABAUL. A large explosion was observed on an unidentified vessel.

On the afternoon of 18 October aerial reconnaissance revealed two destroyers and one cargo ship (8,000 tons) near KAVIENG. A possible seaplane or submarine tender and two submarines were also sighted 40 miles southwest of KAVIENG.

Solomons. During the afternoon of 18 October two heavy cruisers and two possible destroyers were sighted 25 miles north of BUKA ISLAND, headed southwest.

Photographic reconnaissance of the BUIN-FAISI area on the afternoon of 19 October indicated the presence of 41 enemy vessels in that area, including one possible battleship or heavy cruiser, one converted aircraft carrier or large seaplane tender, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, probably seventeen destroyers and patrol craft, one seaplane tender, twelve merchant vessels, and five unidentified vessels, principally small

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craft. Ten probable enemy fighters were visible in the dispersal bays at BUIN airdrome.

On 19 October our reconnaissance planes drew light antiaircraft fire from RENNELL ISLAND (120 miles south of GUADALCANAL) and SAVO ISLAND. Activity on GUADALCANAL was reported in Navy Communique No. 162.

Aleutians. On 18 October four heavy bombers dropped demolition bombs on the KISKA camp area, scoring 24 observed hits, one of which caused a loud explosion in what may have been the gasoline stores on TROUT LAGOON sand spit.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Blockade Runners. Six enemy ships are believed to have left western French ports recently for the FAR EAST, and at least eight ships now in the latter area are preparing to return. Some of the blockade runners from French ports have been attacked by aircraft, but none is reported sunk. The cargoes loaded in FRANCE are said to have included machinery, tools, and medicines, while those from the FAR EAST are reported to be principally rubber and needed metals.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian Front. No substantial improvement in the enemy situation is indicated.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. About seventy Axis aircraft were transferred from CRETE and NORTH AFRICA to SICILY for the renewal of air attack on MALTA. Numerically, the scale of attack is similar to that of last April (200-300 planes daily), but the weight is less because of the present high proportion of fighters. In a day there may occur six attacks of 8-10 bombers and 40-50 fighters each. The bombing has been erratic and largely ineffective. Through 16 October: enemy casualties were 92 destroyed, 35 probably destroyed, 109 damaged.

Madagascar. Strong French positions between ANKORONA and IVATO, held in considerable force, were enveloped, 17-19 October, and overwhelmed during a three-hour engagement, 19 October, without British casualties. Prisoners taken included the colonel commanding, 134 Europeans, and 353 natives. The total of prisoners taken near AMBOSITRA now exceeds 800. The advance continues southward from IVATO.

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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. 314 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 20 October, 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

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 17 October three Australian medium bombers attacked enemy positions at DILLI.

New Guinea. Allied ground forces are now within 12 miles of KOKODA. On 17-18 October they carried out an encircling movement combined with direct pressure and repulsed counter attacks with heavy losses to the enemy. Some enemy equipment was captured. Allied air units were active during the same period, bombing and strafing enemy-occupied villages in the WAIROPI and MUBO areas.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 18 October aerial reconnaissance of KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, revealed an enemy force of two destroyers, two transports (8000-10000 tons) and two cargo vessels. Two destroyers and three medium cargo vessels were sighted 76 miles northwest of NEW HANOVER, headed southeast.

Solomons. On 18 October a large concentration of enemy vessels was sighted in the BUIN-FAISI-TONOLEI area, including one heavy cruiser, three light cruisers, three large unidentified vessels (possibly seaplane tenders), twenty destroyers, and two tankers. No merchant vessels were sighted in this area. Two heavy cruisers and two destroyers were sighted 110 miles east of KIETA, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, headed southwest.

Activity in the vicinity of the SHORTLAND ISLANDS was intensified during the night of 17-18 October when a total of 22 U.S. heavy bombers made four coordinated attacks on enemy air installations and shipping in this area. Approximately 22 tons of bombs were dropped and numerous strafing attacks were carried out. One direct hit was scored on a heavy cruiser and two others were damaged; one seaplane tender and one medium-sized cargo vessel were damaged by near misses; seven large flying boats were damaged or set afire. Pilots of the last wave saw enemy vessels burning fiercely as the result of earlier attacks. Enemy fighters which attempted interception were driven off. All of our planes returned.

Recent activity in the GUADALCANAL area is reported in Navy Communique Number 161.

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China. Before their withdrawal from LISHUI, CHUCHOW, and YUSHAN (the three important airfields of CHEKIANG), the Japanese destroyed all airfield facilities and thoroughly obstructed the runways. It is believed the Japanese, from their present position at KINWHA, intend to prevent any restoration of the airfields.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The number of enemy submarines believed to be at sea in the ATLANTIC Theater has now increased to about 115, of which about 60 are believed to be in the western part of the theater. Of those 60, about 25 are in the area to the northeastward and eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND-NOVA SCOTIA and about 12 are in a relatively small area to the eastward and southeastward of the LESSER ANTILLES. The rest are more widely scattered. There appears to be none off the coast of BRAZIL. Of the submarines in the eastern part of the theater about 10 are believed to be in waters south of ASCENSION ISLAND, including one to the southeastward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (actually in the INDIAN OCEAN).

It now appears that nine vessels (instead of the ten reported in Summary No. 312) in the Trans-Atlantic convoy there mentioned have been sunk by submarine attack. Two vessels, each in a different convoy, are reported to have been attacked by submarines in the northwestern part of the ATLANTIC Theater on 19/20 October. No other attacks on vessels in convoy are so far reported to have occurred on these dates.

North Russian Waters. On 17 October a Russian cargo vessel struck a mine in YUGOR STRAIT (southeastward of NOVAYA ZEMBLA). The mine was presumably German.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Caucasia. After heavy fighting in the PSHISH RIVER sector, northeast of TUAPSE, the enemy has slowly progressed down the MAIKOP road and is now about 20 miles northeast of the port. Other Axis forces proceeding against TUAPSE from the west, after being held on the coastal road east of NOVOROSSISK, have apparently succeeded in pressing the Russians back slightly. Soviet defenses appear to remain firm in the MOZDOK area.

Stalingrad. Heavy fighting continues, particularly in the northern suburbs, where the Germans claim further slight gains in the factory area.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Dakar. Usually reliable sources report a recent Vichy tendency to strengthen the naval position at CASABLANCA and DAKAR. It is also reported that shipments reaching DAKAR from northward during the first half of October were substantially larger than those during the whole of any one of the three preceding months. These shipments consisted mostly of materiel and supplies for the armed forces.

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J.I.C. Comment: Shipments to DAKAR during September were only about half as large as those during July and August. It is not clear whether the relatively large current shipments indicate an intention to augment the defenses of the area, or whether they result from an accumulation of delayed shipments which would normally have been made in September. It is believed that no significant movements of naval vessels have occurred, but less is known about movements of naval personnel and materiel.

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. 313 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 19 October, 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

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. Allied forward units continued to advance in the EORA CREEK area, 16 October, forcing the enemy to withdraw from prepared positions on the north bank. Allied medium bombers attacked enemy installations in the SALAMAU and LUBO areas, with unknown results.

Bismarck Archipelago. During the night of 16/17 October, six heavy bombers dropped fifteen tons of bombs on VUNAKANAU airdrome at RABAU, with unobserved results.

Solomons. During the night of 16/17 October, five Australian patrol bombers attacked the BUKA airdrome, scoring fourteen direct hits on the runways and dispersal areas and causing many fires. Subsequent observation of the area revealed aircraft destroyed on the ground and fuel dumps considerably damaged. On the same night six U.S. heavy bombers dropped six tons of bombs on the enemy airdrome at BUIN with unknown results.

A large concentration of enemy vessels was sighted in the BUIN-FAISI-TONOLEI Harbor area on the morning of 17 October. Included in this concentration were probably 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 4 possible destroyers, 9 merchant vessels, and 13 unidentified vessels.

The enemy continues to bomb our airfield and shore installations on GUADALCANAL, probably preliminary to a strong ground attack. On 17 October fourteen bombers, escorted by eight fighters, attacked. U.S. fighters and antiaircraft batteries reported the destruction of all of the bombers and 2 of the fighters. A second attack was carried out the same afternoon by approximately fifteen enemy bombers and a number of fighters. One enemy bomber was probably destroyed. One U.S. plane was lost during the day.

Aleutians. Both of the destroyers reported as hit in Summary No. 312 have apparently sunk. Both destroyers were loaded with large crates on deck. J.I.C. Comment: The use of destroyers as cargo vessels indicates the stringency of the enemy shipping and supply situation at KISKA.

On 17 October five heavy bombers dropped demolition bombs on the KISKA camp area and on the beached freighter near TROUT LAGOON without observed results. No serviceable enemy aircraft has been observed for several days.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A submarine is believed to have been sunk by a mine off LORIENT (FRANCE) on 10 October.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During daylight of 17 October, 88 British heavy bombers were dispatched against armament works at LE CREUSOT and a transformer station south of the city. One plane is missing and one returned early with engine trouble. All the others attacked the objectives, dropping 153 tons of bombs in 6½ minutes. Numerous hits were scored and many large fires were started.

Russian Front. Heavy fighting continues in the TUAPSE, MOZDOK, and STALINGRAD areas, but no substantial change is apparent from information available.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Although air attacks continue on the same scale, the daily average of enemy plane losses during 16/17 October was less than half that of the previous five days.

Egypt-Libya. Only normal activity reported.

Madagascar. The British took ANKORONA, six miles south of AMBOSITRA, on 16 October, and are continuing their advance southward.

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 312 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 18 October, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. On 15 October, twelve B-25's, escorted by eleven P-40's, attacked LASHIO. At the airdrome direct hits were made on the intersection of the runways and on a warehouse. The entire southwestern portion of the town was set ablaze. No enemy activity was reported.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 14 October, two hundred Japanese troops entered MAOBISSE. On 16 October three Allied medium bombers raided the enemy-occupied village of VILA MANATUTO, (25 miles east of DILLI). Fires were started in building areas.

New Guinea. On 16 October, in the TEMPLETON'S CROSSING area, the enemy withdrew to the north bank of EORAD CREEK. Allied pressure continued. On the same day three Allied light bombers bombed and machine-gunned villages and tracks between KOKODA and BUNA. Three medium bombers machine-gunned enemy-occupied villages along the lower course of the MAMBARE RIVER (between BUNA and SALAMAUA). Results were not observed on any of these raids. Allied patrols report the existence of enemy supply bases and troop concentrations at KOMIATUM and LOGUI, in the SALAMAUA area.

An Allied medium bomber, machine-gunning possible enemy positions on GOODENOUGH ISLAND, observed no enemy activity.

Bismarck Archipelago. Aerial reconnaissance, 16 October, revealed the presence of eighteen enemy vessels in RABAUl harbor. In addition, a naval force of one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, two destroyers, and one seaplane tender was sighted proceeding towards RABAUl from the south.

On the same day aerial reconnaissance revealed 22 medium bombers and three fighters on the airdrome at KAVIENG (NEW IRELAND) and 13 aircraft on the airdrome at LORENGAU (MANUS ISLAND). One heavy cruiser, a possible aircraft carrier, and two destroyers were sighted northwest of NEW HANOVER, proceeding southeast.

Solomons. It is reported that enemy aircraft practiced night landings at BUKA airdrome on the night of 15/16 October.

On 16 October four transports and two destroyers were reported off BUKA PASSAGE proceeding south. On the same day aerial reconnaissance revealed one battleship, one aircraft carrier, two heavy cruisers, and

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three destroyers ten miles off KIETA (BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND). At noon aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN-TONOLEI area revealed approximately forty enemy vessels, including three possible battleships, two possible aircraft carriers, three heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, ten destroyers, fifteen merchant ships and one seaplane tender. Subsequent reconnaissance did not confirm the presence of aircraft carriers.

It is estimated that about 10,000 Japanese troops were landed on GUADALCANAL on the morning of 15 October.

Three enemy vessels bombarded our positions on GUADALCANAL on the night of 15/16 October. On the same night our torpedo planes attacked a group of enemy vessels to the eastward of the SOLOMONS. One hit on a cruiser was reported.

On the morning of 16 October our aircraft attacked enemy troop positions along the northwest coast of GUADALCANAL. During the afternoon our scout bombers attacked two enemy transports escorted by seven destroyers in the area west of NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. Direct hits damaged and set fire to one transport. The other transport is believed to have been damaged by near misses.

The enemy is reported to be maintaining a screening force eastward of the SOLOMONS. On 16 October this force was believed to be composed of two battleships, one aircraft carrier, about four cruisers, and thirteen destroyers.

Aleutians. On 15 October three medium bombers made a low altitude attack on the Japanese freighter in GERTRUDE COVE (Summary 311). At least one direct hit set fire to the ship, which was still burning three hours later. One of our planes was shot down by antiaircraft fire.

On the same day two enemy destroyers of the HIBIKI class were attacked by six medium bombers twenty miles northeast of SIRIUS POINT, KISKA. One destroyer was heavily damaged and believed sunk by three direct hits. The other destroyer received one direct hit on the stern.

On the same day the KISKA camp area was again bombed by a heavy bomber returning from an air reconnaissance of ATTU. There is still no sign of enemy activity at ATTU.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Another ship in the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy frequently mentioned in recent Summaries was torpedoed and sunk on 17 October about 500 miles west of IRELAND. This brings to a total of 10, with a gross tonnage of about 53,000, the ships in that convoy believed now to have been sunk by submarine torpedo attack (including one ship reported as missing in Summary No. 309, which is now believed to have been sunk).

Reported losses of United Nations and neutral shipping during September from belligerent action (chiefly submarine attack in the ATLANTIC Theater) have now increased to 530,000 gross tons. (The total for September given in the Annex to Summary No. 307 was 478,000 gross tons). A final

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figure of around 600,000 gross tons for that month seems likely to be reached when all delayed reports have been received.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air operations. In the attack on COLOGNE, 15/16 October, 473 tons of high explosive and incendiaries were dropped, including 69 two-ton and 3 four-ton bombs. The main attack was hindered by considerable cloud, but many fires, some large, were seen in the town.

Russian front. Reports indicate that German troops, with especially strong air support, are making a determined effort to bring operations against STALINGRAD to a successful conclusion, and that they have made substantial progress despite stubborn resistance. No appreciable change is apparent in the TEREK RIVER sector, but the enemy is gaining ground slowly toward TUAPSE.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. The Axis air attack continues.

Egypt. Axis medium tank strength is now estimated as 250 German, 285 Italian. Air attacks on shipping have prevented a more rapid build-up. It is reported that, of three ships bearing ten tanks each, one was beached off CORFU, one was sunk, and one is partly sunk in BENHAZI harbor.

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. 311 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 17 October, 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. Although there are indications of Japanese reinforcement in the ARYAB area, there is as yet no confirmation of a strength of more than 1200.

At KALEWA and forward the enemy strength now is possibly at 2000 (cf. Summary No. 287).

There is little present evidence of an advance northwards from MYITKYINA.

During late September and early October there were indications of a considerable movement of Japanese planes into BURMA and of increased construction work on enemy-held airfields in the area.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 15 October two Allied medium bombers attacked enemy positions at AILEU, damaging several large buildings. There was no opposition.

New Guinea. On the 15th Allied ground forces maintained pressure on the enemy in the TEMPLETONS CROSSING area.

During the same day, seven Allied fighters and three light bombers machine-gunned enemy positions near TEMPLETONS CROSSING and down the enemy supply track to BUNA. Three medium bombers attacked the WAIROPI BRIDGE area and later bombed a wrecked ship near SALAMAU. Results were not observed in any of these attacks.

On 13 October Allied ground patrols penetrated to within two miles of MUBO (south of SALAMAU) without encountering the enemy.

Solomons. It was reported, 15 October, that the enemy is now basing about 50 fighters on the BUKA airdrome, and has mounted additional anti-aircraft guns in this area.

On 15 October a U.S. heavy bomber attacked a light cruiser two miles southwest of FAISI, scoring two near misses. The vessel came to a dead stop and appeared to be seriously damaged.

It is now clear that the enemy has succeeded in landing a large number of additional troops and equipment at GUADALCANAL. The enemy now has at his disposal artillery of longer range than our own and is able to shell our positions at will.

Certain further details of the fighting on and near GUADALCANAL, 14/15 October, have already appeared in Navy Communique No. 156.

Submarine Activity. A U.S. submarine scored three torpedo hits on a naval supply ship near TRUK on 21 September. The same submarine scored two hits on a converted aircraft carrier (probably the OTAKA), 28 September, causing a minor explosion and dense smoke. Another submarine attacked and probably sank an enemy destroyer, 4 October, in the Southwest PACIFIC area.

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Aleutians. On 14 October, ten heavy and three medium bombers and twelve fighters attacked NISKA. Bombs dropped on the seaplane hangar and main camp area started many fires and caused a large explosion in an ammunition or fuel dump. Three float planes on the water were destroyed by our fighters. Demolition bombs were dropped in the area of the submarine base, without observed result. One of our fighters was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. On this and a subsequent raid by three medium bombers, the freighter in GERTRUDE COVE was unsuccessfully attacked with torpedoes. J.I.C. Comment: The water in this cove is apparently too shallow for torpedoes launched from the air.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. There now appear to be about thirty submarines in the area north of CAPE SABLE and west of the longitude of the AZORES. Southward to the latitude of MIAMI there are nine, and eighteen are distributed between this latitude and that of NATAL. Of these, only two are reported in U.S. coastal waters, one off CAPE HATTERAS and one in the STRAITS OF FLORIDA

Two Allied vessels in convoy were torpedoed on 16 October about ten miles north of TRINIDAD. One sank and one was able to get to port.

Three submarines attacking the eastbound convoy reported on in Summaries 307-8-9 have been attacked by three of the convoy's escort vessels. In these attacks one submarine was rammed and sunk on 15 October, another was rammed and sunk on 16 October, and the third was believed damaged on 17 October.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During the night of 15/16 October, 289 aircraft were dispatched against COLOGNE. Results have not yet been announced. Loss percentage was slightly above normal.

Russian Front. There is no apparent change in the situation as earlier reported. German pressure southeast of NOVOROSSISK continues to push back the Soviet defenders.

The Germans apparently have thrown everything into an effort to take STALINGRAD quickly. Reports from Russian and German sources both indicate that the heaviest fighting is in the northern part of the city, where the German gains appear to be substantial.

The northern and southern sectors of RUSSIA are deep in mud, and it is now freezing in FINLAND.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. For the fifth consecutive day the enemy persisted in large-scale air attacks. Although fighter protection on the 15th averaged five per bomber, losses continued to be severe.

Egypt. Quiet prevails at the front.

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Madagascar. By evening of 13 October British forces had captured the remaining French positions north of ALBOGITHA and by the following morning had occupied the town. Resistance just north of the town was stiff. The situation is now quiet.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 310 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 16 October, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 14 October Allied forward patrols continued to make progress against enemy resistance in the vicinity of TELPLETONS CROSSING (north of the GAP in the OWEN STANLEY RANGE).

On the same day three U.S. medium bombers scored a hit on a supply dump in the vicinity of WAIROPI BRIDGE, and attacked the airdrome at LAE with unknown results. The airdromes at LAE and at SALAMAUA appeared to be unserviceable.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 13 October aerial reconnaissance of KAVIENG (NEW IRELAND) revealed improvements in the runways and dispersal areas and intense activity at the airdrome and at the wharf.

Solomons. Three heavy and three light cruisers, ten destroyers and a seaplane tender are reported to have left the FAISI-BUIN-TOMOLEI area on the night of 13/14 October, leaving only about four destroyers and fifteen merchant ships in that area.

On 13 October U.S. positions on GUADALCANAL were twice bombed by enemy aircraft, causing some damage to the airfield. Three enemy planes were shot down and one U.S. fighter was lost. That same day U.S. auxiliaries landed reinforcements. Although these ships were attacked by enemy bombers, they were not damaged.

During the bombardment by enemy surface vessels on the night of 13/14 October (Summary No. 309), our shore batteries scored three direct hits on enemy destroyers

On 14 October the enemy again made two air attacks on the airdrome. Our fighters were unable to intercept the first flight of about 25 bombers. During the second attack we destroyed nine of the fifteen bombers and four fighters. One U.S. fighter was lost.

While the enemy landing on northwestern GUADALCANAL was in progress, early on 15 October (Summary No. 309), a U.S. aircraft striking group attacked, making three direct hits on one transport and starting fires on two others. The following day the three transports were observed beached and still burning. A battleship was also damaged.

On 15 October 27 enemy bombers again attacked the airfield. On the afternoon of the same day enemy surface vessels, including two transports, were still off GUADALCANAL, in the vicinity of SAVO ISLAND.

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New Hebrides. During the night of 14/15 October our positions on ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND were shelled by an enemy ship, believed to have been a submarine.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Two submarines appear to have been at least damaged in attacks by anti-submarine vessels in the southeastern part of the ATLANTIC Theater on 8 October. One attack occurred in the vicinity of FREETOWN and one off the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. No new attacks on shipping in those areas are reported.

The enemy vessel sunk in the ENGLISH CHANNEL by a British naval force on 13 October (cf. Summary No. 309) is called in the Admiralty communique "an important enemy supply ship." It is considered probable that surface vessels play an important part in supplying enemy submarines at sea with fuel and provisions, especially submarines operating in the more distant parts of that theater.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Weather was good during the KIEL attack, 13/14 October (Summary No. 309), and 540 tons of bombs were dropped. Flares were very helpful in offsetting the effect of a smoke screen over the target, and many fires were started in the town and at the docks.

Caucasia. Available information indicates that German pressure southeast of NOVOROSSISK is increasing. Unofficial German sources claim the encirclement of a Russian force in this area. Heavy fighting continues northeast of TUAPSE and along the TEREK RIVER, but only in the former sector does the enemy appear to have made any substantial progress recently.

Stalingrad. There is little further information on the situation. Russian admission of enemy gains in a workers' settlement probably has reference to the claimed German penetration previously reported (Summary No. 309). German radio reports enlarge on this official claim and state that German forces have broken through in the northern part of the city and reached the VOLGA on a two-mile front.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Enemy air attacks continue on the same scale and at the same rate of loss as recently reported, Summaries No. 307-309.

Egypt. No change in the situation. The enemy's attitude is alert, but defensive. He is evidently seeking to conserve ammunition.

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MAR 11 1974

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. 309 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 15 October, 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-Yunnan. Recent reports indicate that PALETWA, 79 miles north of AKYAB, has been stocked with supplies for the use of Japanese patrols to be established in that area.

On 2 October a Japanese airdrome near PAKOKKU, with three runways and further construction in progress, was observed for the first time. On 9 October this airdrome was bombed (Summary No. 306) and nineteen hits were scored on the runways. Antiaircraft fire was heavy and accurate.

Aerial reconnaissance of the BUR A ROAD area between TENGCHUNG and MANGSHIH indicates an absence of daytime activity, presumably a result of recent air attacks (Summary No. 303).

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. It was reported, 10 October, that the Japanese have mined DILLI harbor, and that 300 Japanese and 600 natives are preparing to move from DILLI to BEACO (on the south coast). J.I.C. Comment: The only Japanese activity on the south coast of TIMOR hitherto has been occasional patrolling.

Tanimbar Islands. Aerial reconnaissance reveals that the Japanese have constructed a landing field on MATKUS ISLAND.

New Guinea. On 12 October Allied troops in the MYOLA area forced the enemy to withdraw still further. Aerial reconnaissance on 13 October revealed no enemy activity along the KOKODA-BUNA track. On the same day a U.S. heavy bomber attacked the airdrome at BUNA with unknown result, while Allied fighters and light bombers machine gunned barges on the beach.

Bismarck Archipelago. On the early morning of 13 October fifteen U.S. heavy bombers attacked VUNAKANAU and LAKUNAI airdromes near RABAUL, causing a large fire and explosion at VUNAKANAU and scoring several hits among aircraft at LAKUNAI. Other bombs were dropped on the town of RABAUL.

Solomons. On the night of 12/13 October six patrol bombers attacked the airdrome at BUKA causing several explosions and fires. Subsequent aerial reconnaissance revealed bomb craters in the center of the runway and that several aircraft and buildings had been damaged. Reconnaissance also revealed a heavy cruiser, five destroyers, four merchant vessels and two seaplane tenders in or near BUKA PASSAGE.

It is reported that enemy vessels are proceeding nightly between VIRU (NEW GEORGIA) and RENDOVA.

On the night of 13/14 October Japanese surface vessels bombarded our airfield and shore installations on GUADALCANAL. It is reported that during the early morning of 15 October troops from enemy transports, covered by naval units, were landing on the north coast of GUADALCANAL to the westward of our positions.

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Ellice Islands. The report, in Summary No. 306, of four enemy warships near FUNAFUTI was erroneous. The report should have read that four unidentified ships were sighted in that area.

Submarines. On 12 October a U.S. submarine sank an 8,000-ton German ship in the vicinity of JAVA.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A British vessel under escort was torpedoed and sunk in the GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE 20 miles south of CAPE RAY on 14 October. The escort vessel attacked the submarine with inconclusive results.

Four submarines appear to be shadowing the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy reported on in Summaries 307-308. Latest reports indicate that a total of eight ships from this convoy, aggregating about 44,000 gross tons, have been sunk and that an additional ship is missing.

Surface Raider. On 13 October a British naval force, consisting of destroyers and motor torpedo boats, intercepted in the ENGLISH CHANNEL and sank a heavily escorted enemy vessel, probably a raider, and two torpedo boats of its escort.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During the night of 13/14 October 288 bombers were dispatched against KIEL. Preliminary reports indicate that the attack was concentrated and successful. Loss percentage was below normal. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first large scale raid on KIEL since the 91-plane attack, 28/29 April.

Russian Front. No significant change is indicated in CAUCASIA. At STALINGRAD, according to German dispatches, Axis forces with strong air support have made a deep penetration in the northern part of the city.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Attacks by about 236 Axis planes on the night of 12/13 October and the following day caused no serious damage. Spitfires accounted for 21 planes destroyed, 7 probably destroyed, and 20 damaged. J.I.C. Comment: Enemy plane losses during 11-13 October total 60 destroyed, 23 probably destroyed, and 71 damaged.

French West Africa. Photographic reconnaissance along the railways from DAKAR to SAINT LOUIS and from DAKAR to TAMBOUCOUNDA shows that VICHY has been developing at least ten airfields, with runways ranging in length from 3,000 to 5,250 feet. In NIGER TERRITORY, several large new airdromes are being developed as operational bases, stocks of bombs have been accumulated at various points, and a new motor road has been built from NIAMEY to TAHOUA to avoid use of roads close to the border of NIGERIA.

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Madagascar. A French position 8 miles north of AMBOSITRA was taken by two East African battalions with a loss of three killed, ten wounded. The morale of 3,000 French troops south of AMBOSITRA is believed to be bad.

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

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1. INDIAN THEATER

No reported changes.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 12 October Allied forward patrols made a slight advance against enemy defensive positions in the OWEN STANLEY area between MYOLA and TENILETONS CROSSING.

On the same day Allied fighters and light bombers bombed and machine gunned the KOKODA-BUNA track, and medium bombers dropped bombs near WAIROPI bridge. Other medium bombers attacked BUNA airdrome, silencing one anti-aircraft position.

Solomons. Three light cruisers, six destroyers, and one probable seaplane tender departed from the FAISI-BUIN area during the night of 11/12 October, leaving four destroyers and fifteen merchant vessels in this area on the morning of 12 October.

On 9 October U.S. Marine aircraft attacked two enemy light cruisers and four destroyers northeast of NEW GEORGIA. One direct hit and several near misses were scored on one cruiser. When last seen she was down by the bow. A probable hit on the other cruiser was reported. Of fifteen enemy escort planes, three were shot down.

Another U.S. air striking force attacked enemy vessels during 10 October. Hits were reported on two enemy light cruisers, and ten enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of 11/12 October a U.S. naval task group engaged an enemy force of cruisers, destroyers, and transports to the west of SAVO ISLAND. In the course of a thirty minute battle our forces sank one heavy cruiser, four destroyers and a 5,000-ton transport. Several of our ships received minor to moderate damage and one of our destroyers was sunk. The enemy then withdrew.

On the morning of 12 October U.S. Navy and Marine dive bombers and torpedo planes pursued the retreating force. Two enemy cruisers were overtaken south of NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. A torpedo hit and several near bomb hits were scored on one cruiser, which was last seen dead in the water and burning.

During the afternoon of 12 October another U.S. air group attacked an enemy cruiser and a destroyer, also in the NEW GEORGIA area. A direct bomb hit severely damaged and stopped the cruiser. When last seen her crew was abandoning ship. A direct hit and several near misses set fire to the destroyer and she was left in a sinking condition.

On 11 October after two days of offensive operations, U.S. Marines, supported by Army fighters, succeeded in extending our positions to the westward on the north shore of GUADALCANAL ISLAND.

Ellice Islands. Four enemy warships were reported near FUNAFUTI on 11 October.

! but all despatch from Fiji.

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Aleutians. On 11 October six heavy bombers attacked the camp area at KISKA and two stranded ships in the harbor. Several hits were scored on the camp area. One freighter was observed in GERTRUDE COVE.

On the same day, two small enemy freighters were observed in the vicinity of KISKA. One of these vessels, apparently a submarine decoy, was unsuccessfully attacked by a patrol bomber and four heavy bombers. A later attack by one of our submarines was also unsuccessful.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About 100 enemy submarines are believed to be operating in the ATLANTIC Theater. Of those about 27 are believed to be in the area northeastward and eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND; about 30 are believed to be scattered in other areas in the western part of the theater, and the remainder are believed to be in the eastern and southeastern part of the theater.

By far the heaviest sinkings during the current month to date have occurred in the vicinity of CAPETOWN. The reported sinkings by submarine attack in the ATLANTIC Theater during the current month now appear to stand about as follows: in the vicinity of CAPETOWN, 16 cargo or transport vessels, aggregating around 115,000 gross registered tons; in the area FREETOWN-ASCENSION ISLAND, 4 cargo or transport vessels; within a distance of 1,000 miles to the eastward and southeastward of TRINIDAD, 6 cargo vessels; in the area between the BRITISH ISLES and NEWFOUNDLAND-NOVA SCOTIA, 3 or 4 cargo vessels (probably 3 in convoy and 1 straggler); in the area ST. LAWRENCE RIVER-GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE-CABOT STRAITS, 3 cargo vessels.

The foregoing does not include the results of another attack to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND on 13/14 October on the same Trans-Atlantic convoy mentioned in Summary No. 307. It appears from preliminary reports of this attack that at least 3 more cargo vessels were torpedoed.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Enemy Shipping. Thirteen enemy cargo vessels are reported to have been damaged by mines in DANISH waters since mid-August. Of these 7 are known to have sunk.

Caucasia. Soviet resistance southeast of NOVOROSSISK and south of MOZDOK seems to have held up the German advance in those sectors. The enemy column moving on TUAPSE from the northeast, however, apparently continues to gain.

Stalingrad. Available information indicates that artillery and mortar duels again comprise the principal activity in this area.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. Large-scale air attacks, especially against airdromes, continued during the night of 11/12 October and on the following day. Of about 300 attacking planes, 24 were reported destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and 29 damaged.

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Egypt. The front remains quiet. The Italian Pavia Division has been moved from MERSA PATRUH to a point about ten miles WNW of DEIR EL MUNASSIB.

Madagascar. At latest report, leading elements of the British troops advancing southward were 12 miles south of AMBOSITRA.

A. Sidney Buford III

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 307 Copy 1 of 68.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Indian Ocean. Enemy submarine activity continues in both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 11 October Allied patrols re-established contact with the enemy near the GAP in the OWEN STANLEY area. Inclement weather and terrain difficulties are hampering operations.

On the same day Allied fighters and light bombers again swept over the KOKODA-BUNA track. Fires were started in a village near WAIROFI, and in barges on BUNA beach. WAIROFI bridge appeared to be still unserviceable.

An enemy patrol of about 200 troops was reported to be moving up the MARKHAM VALLEY (from LAE) on 9 October.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 11 October an Allied medium bomber attacked a 10,000 ton seaplane tender, escorted by a destroyer, fifty miles south of CAPE ST. GEORGE (NEW IRELAND). Two direct hits were scored on the vessel, which was heavily damaged and stopped when last seen. At the time of the attack twelve planes were observed on her upper deck.

Solomons. On 11 October three heavy cruisers, six destroyers, and two possible seaplane tenders were sighted leaving the FAISI - BUIN - TONOLEI area in a southerly direction.

On the same day enemy aircraft on BUIN airdrome were active. Photographs of this airdrome show twelve completed blast bays and twenty-eight others under construction.

On that day a total of approximately 35 Japanese bombers and 30 fighters came over GUADALCANAL in four waves. Their bombs were dropped in an open field. Eight bombers and four fighters were shot down.

Aleutians. On 10 October four heavy bombers and four fighters attacked KISKÁ HARBOR, starting large fires in the hangar and camp area and bombing a beached ship without reported results. Shore installations, anti-aircraft positions and ships in the harbor were strafed. No enemy fighters were encountered during the operations on 9 and 10 October.

Enemy submarines continue to be sighted in Alaskan waters.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The only notable change in submarine distribution is the grouping of four in the vicinity of WINDWARD PASSAGE.

Two ships, as yet unidentified, have been reported sunk in an east-bound trans-Atlantic convoy on 13 October, approximately 400 miles south of CAPE FAREWELL.

FORM 88-114

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The Germans have admitted sinking the Spanish ship MONTE GORBEA, on 19 September. Justification was claimed on the ground that the route prescribed by the German authorities had not been followed by the vessel.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During daylight, 11 October, sixteen Spitfire squadrons carried out sweeps over the DUNKIRK - DIETPE area, while Mosquitoes bombed HANOVER, EL DEN, SLUISKIL, and a town near MARNHEIM.

Caucasia. German units fanning out between the KUMA and TENEK RIVERS are encountering Russian resistance about 50 miles from KIZLYAR. German claims of substantial success on the approaches to TUAFSE (Summary No. 306) have not yet been confirmed, but independent sources report that the enemy has made local gains in this area. Elsewhere in CAUCASIA, the German advance seems to have made little further progress.

Stalingrad. Russian reports indicate that heavy fighting has flared up after a slight lull. Numerous enemy attacks northwest of STALINGRAD are said to have been repulsed, but the Soviets admit a slight German gain, apparently within the city.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Malta. On 11 October more than 200 Axis planes made six raids on airdromes, suffering losses of 15 planes destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and at least 22 damaged. Five of the attacks caused no material damage, while results of the sixth, which came at dusk, were not reported. J.I.C. Comment: This attack, on a scale now unusually large, probably indicates the passage of an Axis convoy.

Axis convoy. Seventeen B-24's, on 11 October, attacked two large merchant vessels, escorted by three destroyers, thirty miles south of the western end of CRETE. One of the vessels, hit twice, was observed on fire and sinking; the other received numerous near misses.

Egypt. Only normal patrolling and customary air activities are reported.

Madagascar. British forces advancing on AMBOSITRA from the north crossed the MANIA RIVER, 11 October, finding the bridge intact. It is anticipated that enemy forces, estimated at 3400 men, will attempt a stand at MAHASOA, about 50 miles south of AMBOSITRA. (Through MAHASOA passes the only important route connecting the road nets of central and southern MADAGASCAR.)

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

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ANNEX

Summary No. 307

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

Below are the latest available figures covering the losses of United Nations and neutral cargo vessel tonnage during each of the first nine months of the current year. Experience indicates that delayed reports of losses are likely to increase by something like 100,000 gross tons the figure shown below for September. A material but smaller increase in the figure for August may also occur. Material changes in the other figures are unlikely.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Losses in 1,000's of gross registered tons from -</u>		
	<u>Belligerent</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>All</u>
<u>1942</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Causes</u>	<u>Causes</u>
January	443	84	527
February	663	30	693
March	784	33	817
April	662	39	701
May	718	14	732
June	849	5	854
July	615	1	616
August	679	28	707
September	478	17	495
Total	5,891	251	6,142
Monthly average	654	28	682

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 303 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 12 October, 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. On 9 October, eighteen Blenheims bombed FAKOKU airdrome and the railway southwest of MANDALAY.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 10 October three Allied medium bombers attacked DILLI, causing numerous fires.

New Guinea. There has been no further contact with the enemy in the OWEN STANLEY area. On 10 October three light bombers machine gunned the track between KOKODA and WAIROFI and also scored a direct hit on a bridge near KOKODA. On the same day six medium bombers attacked WAIROFI BRIDGE and a camouflaged ship in KAMBARE BAY (between BUNA and SALAMAU). Results were not observed.

The Japanese were observed to be repairing the airdrome at LAE after the raid of 9 October.

Bismarck Archipelago. On the night of 9/10 October Allied aircraft again attacked RABAUL and the nearby LAKUMAI airdrome. A preliminary raid was carried out by seven Australian patrol bombers which dropped incendiary bombs to light up the target. The main attack was later made by twenty-one U.S. heavy bombers, causing explosions and starting large fires visible for ninety miles.

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN-TONOIEI area, 9 October, revealed thirty-one enemy vessels. J.I.C. Comment: This figure is eleven less than the number reported there sixteen hours earlier - cf. Summary No. 305.

Natives report that the Japanese have dismantled several guns, bridges, and buildings in the BUIN area. J.I.C. Comment: This report may indicate a shift to another nearby location - cf. the recent move from GIZO to VIRU, Summaries No. 292, 298, 301.

Aleutians. On 9 October, KISKA was attacked by six separate flights including in all eighteen heavy bombers and twelve fighters. Fifty-six tons of bombs were dropped, scoring a possible hit on a small cargo ship and several hits in the hangar camp area. Enemy positions were strafed. On 10 October three heavy bombers and four fighters attacked KISKA, starting large fires with incendiary bombs. Three enemy planes were observed on the water. (The KISKA attacks, Summary No. 305, occurred 8 October.)

Indications are that the enemy personnel and installations now at GERTRUDE COVE, KISKA, were formerly at ATTU.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The sinkings by enemy submarines in the southeastern ATLANTIC during the current month which have been reported to date are as follows: in the vicinity of CAPE TOWN, twelve cargo vessels (all since 7 October) in the area FREETOWN-ASCENSION ISLAND, one large homewardbound transport and two cargo vessels. Two other cargo vessels are overdue in the SOUTH ATLANTIC.

A cargo vessel, apparently under escort, was torpedoed during daylight on 11 October in CABOT STRAITS. The submarine involved was unsuccessfully attacked with depth charges. Only two other vessels (one off NOVA SCOTIA and one in the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE) have so far been reported to have been torpedoed during the current month in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater west of about the longitude of the AZORES and north of CAPE SABLE. Both sank. One may, however, have been an accidental loss rather than a victim of submarine attack. During the month to date a considerable number of enemy submarines have been continuously present in the part of the ATLANTIC OCEAN included in this area.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Caucasia. Though positions appear to be relatively unchanged, there is some evidence of increased enemy activity, especially in the GROZNI direction. The Germans claim substantial successes along the approaches to TUAPSE.

Stalingrad. Available information indicates that the fighting is now confined largely to artillery duels.

AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Air operations. On 9 October the R.A.F. made six attacks on the landing grounds at EL DABA (one with 188 aircraft, another with 169). At least 20 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground or in the air, 5 probably destroyed, and 18 to 24 damaged. U.S. bombers made two daylight attacks at BENGHAZI harbor, 9 and 10 October. Hits were scored on the mole and the dock area and nearmisses on vessels. On the second raid 45 half-ton bombs were dropped. These operations indicate a strong effort to take advantage of the enemy's wet forward landing grounds.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 305 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 11 October, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER

No change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Tanimbar Islands. An enemy cargo vessel damaged by Allied air attack, 8 October, was next day destroyed by Allied medium bombers.

New Guinea. On 8 October Allied forward patrols encountered enemy parties north of MYOLA. Enemy forces at MUBO are reported to have been reinforced. On 9 October Allied medium bombers and fighters carried out a coordinated attack on LAE airdrome. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped and considerable damage was inflicted on enemy installations. No serviceable aircraft were observed on the airdrome and the runways appeared to be neglected.

Bismarck Archipelago. Further details of the heavy air attack on RABAUL (which actually occurred during the night of 8/9 October and not on 9/10 October as erroneously reported) reveal that four RAAF flying boats were in the preliminary attack group and thirty Flying Fortresses in the main attack group.

On 9 October two of three intercepting enemy fighters were shot down by a Flying Fortress with some damage to the latter plane. The attack occurred over ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

On 9 October aerial reconnaissance of RABAUL harbor revealed a large concentration of enemy naval units, including 3 probable light cruisers, 2 destroyers, 2 seaplane tenders, 2 minelayers, 4-5 submarines, 24 merchant vessels (5,000 - 12,000 tons), 13 small cargo vessels, and 11 patrol boats and seaplanes. At LAKUNAI airdrome (RABAUL) 71 fighter planes and 6 medium bombers were also observed.

Solomons. During the night of 5/6 October dive bombers and torpedo planes from GUADALCANAL attacked six enemy destroyers which were attempting to assist enemy landing operations at the northeastern end of the island. One destroyer was sunk and another damaged. During the night of 7/8 October, the enemy continued to reinforce his troops on GUADALCANAL. On the next evening dive bombers and torpedo planes successfully attacked an enemy surface force, consisting of one cruiser (KAKO Class) and 5 destroyers, northwest of GUADALCANAL. The cruiser received one torpedo hit, was damaged by bombs and was last observed burning on the afternoon of 9 October.

During the night of 8/9 October 3 Allied medium bombers attacked the airfield at BUKA, causing numerous fires.

On 9 October enemy naval units in the BUIN - SHORTLAND ISLAND area included 4 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 18 destroyers, 3 possible seaplane tenders, 1 tanker and 14 merchant vessels.

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Aleutians. On 9 October, nine heavy bombers and twelve pursuit planes attacked enemy installations on KISNA ISLAND. Three tons of bombs and a large number of incendiaries were dropped on the enemy camp, starting at least three fires. The pursuit planes successfully strafed the seaplane hangars, a freighter and a small schooner, inflicting heavy damage. The freighter was observed afire.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The most significant changes in submarine distribution are found in the SOUTH ATLANTIC. Besides the seven believed to be operating in the vicinity of CAFETOWN, there are reports of others between this area and the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Latest reports indicate that on 7/8 October nine ships were sunk and one badly damaged in the CAFETOWN area (cf. Summary No. 304). On 9/10 October three more ships were attacked, of which one sank and one is presumed sunk. It is now believed that four submarines were involved.

A submarine has been reported in the latitude and approximately 900 miles to the eastward of FUNTA DELGADA, ARGENTINA. J.I.C. Comment: No submarine has previously been reported as far south in the WESTERN ATLANTIC.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian front. No change in the situation is apparent.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Air operations. During the period 29 September/7 October U.S. heavy bombers attacked port facilities and shipping at SUDA BAY (twice), CAPEA, NAVARINO (twice), and BENGHAZI, inflicting considerable damage without losing a plane to enemy action. During the same period the R.A.F. attacked enemy airfields and motor transport in EGYPT, repeatedly bombed TOERUK, and attacked shipping at sea.

Madagascar. The British column advancing southward from TAMAHARIVE has reached a point 20 miles south of ANTSIRABEE. British planes attacked the airfield at IHOSY, 7 October. Two Vichy planes were destroyed, two were damaged, one escaped.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 304 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 10 October, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

No change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Timor-Tanimbar Islands. Allied planes attacked enemy merchant vessels at KOEPANG and SAUMLAKI. Eight enemy aircraft were observed on the airdrome at DILLI.

New Guinea. No appreciable change has occurred near the GAP. Air activity was limited to minor bombing and strafing in the KOKODA, WAIROFI, and BUNA areas.

Bismarck Archipelago. On the night of 9/10 October the Japanese base at RABAUUL was attacked successfully by the largest concentration of heavy bombers yet to operate in a single raid in the Southwest Pacific Theater, according to a communique from that Headquarters. A preliminary incendiary attack by medium bombers started fires which lit up the target area. Sixty tons of explosives and incendiaries were dropped, and direct hits were made on jetties, machine shops, supply dumps, barracks and anti-aircraft positions. Fires started were visible for eighty miles. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, all planes returned safely.

Solomons. On 8 October a large concentration of enemy vessels, including 5 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 7 merchant vessels, 1 tanker and 1 submarine, was observed in the BUIN-FAISI area. In addition, an enemy formation consisting of 5 destroyers headed southeast and another consisting of 4 light cruisers and one 10,000 ton transport headed northwest were observed in the area north of VELLA LAVELLA Island. Another convoy, consisting of 2 destroyers, 2 transports and a small vessel, with aircraft escort, was observed west of BUKA ISLAND, headed northward.

China. The Chinese continue their operations against LANCHI and KINHUA (both in CHEKIANG PROVINCE).

Chinese guerrillas carried out a surprise raid against Japanese installations at SAM'HKONG, on the south coast of HAINAN ISLAND. It is reported that 2 locomotives and 20 railway cars were destroyed and a number of Japanese troops were killed.

Aleutians. Nothing to report.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. A vessel was torpedoed on 9 October in the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 160 miles west of CAPT GASPE. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first sinking reported in this area since 16 September (cf. Summary No. 281).

A heavy attack upon shipping in the CAPETOWN area was carried out on 7/8 October. Six ships were attacked, of which three sank and two were set on fire. Later reports indicate that three and possibly four additional ships may be added to this total. None of these ships appear to have been in convoy. Three submarines are said to have been involved. J.I.C. Comment: There have been indications recently that submarine activity was being extended toward this area (cf. Summaries Nos. 295 and 301).

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. On the morning of 9 October, ninety-one B-17's and twenty-seven B-24's, heavily escorted by British and U.S. fighters, were dispatched against steel and locomotive works at LILLE. Seven additional B-17's made a diversion sweep. Bad weather was encountered en route. Thirty-nine bombers attacked the locomotive works, dropping 84½ tons of high explosive and 3½ tons of incendiary bombs, and twenty-six bombers attacked the steel works, dropping 57½ tons of high explosive and 5 tons of incendiary bombs, with good effect in both cases. Ten bombers attacked secondary targets, the airdromes at COURTRAI and ST. OMER. Heavy antiaircraft fire and fighter opposition were encountered at all stages of the operation. Four bombers were lost and several others were heavily hit by cannon and machine-gun fire. The bombers alone claim fifty-six enemy aircraft destroyed, twenty-six probably destroyed, and twenty damaged. J.I.C. Comment: This was the largest-scale daylight bombing yet attempted.

Russian Front. There is no apparent change in the situation.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. Active night patrolling continues along the entire front. Enemy air action in the forward area is hampered by wet landing grounds. On 7 October only one of eleven British air attacks on motor transport and fuel locations was met by fighter opposition, although antiaircraft fire was substantial.

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DAILY SUMMARY

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

Assam-Burma-Yunnan. U.S. airforces continue small-scale but daily attacks from ASSAM and YUNNAN on Japanese installations and communications in northern BURMA and southwestern YUNNAN. Points attacked, 1 to 6 October, were on or near the BURMA ROAD between LUNGLING and LASHIO, inclusive, with particular attention to WANLING, and in the vicinity of KATHA. Antiaircraft fire was encountered at LUNGLING, HANGSHIH, WANLING, NAI KHAM, and LAKANG, but no casualties were sustained.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Australia. On 7 October an Allied plane on reconnaissance encountered a Japanese medium bomber 240 miles northwest of BROOME.

Timor. A Japanese force of about seven hundred men withdrew from MAOBISSE in the direction of DILLI 5 October. Allied patrols entered MAOBISSE 6 October.

New Guinea. A Japanese prisoner states that enemy strength in the IORIBAINA area previous to their retreat consisted of one infantry regiment reinforced by an additional infantry battalion and one engineer battalion. There are indications that the enemy are maltreating their native carriers.

On 6 October low altitude reconnaissance of the track between KOKODA and BUNA revealed no enemy activity.

On 7 October Allied patrols were operating in the MYOLA lakes area, immediately south of the GAP.

On 7 October two Allied light bombers machine-gunned enemy positions on GOODENOUGH ISLAND. It is reliably estimated that about 300 Japanese troops remain on the south end of this island.

Solomons. On 5 October carrier-based aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. One heavy cruiser and one transport were damaged by heavy bombs; one seaplane tender and two cargo ships were damaged by light bombs; one cruiser and one destroyer were machine-gunned; four 4-engined flying boats were destroyed and six others were damaged; two seaplanes and two bombers were destroyed. Hits were also scored on the runway and buildings at BUIN airdrome. Our forces suffered no damage or losses.

At the same time U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked enemy installations at GIZO harbor. The enemy continues to strengthen his position in other parts of the NEW GEORGIA GROUP. There are at least two hundred troops at

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VIRU HARBOR; barges and small craft are reported at REMDOVA ISLAND; other vessels have been visiting the southeast coast of VANGUNU ISLAND.

China. Chinese reports indicate that the Japanese have increased their air strength in the HANKOW area to 150 planes, and that the enemy has recently completed the construction of four cargo ships at HONGKONG.

Blockade-Runners. Chinese sources report that two German ships loaded with tin, tungsten, and rubber are preparing to depart from THAILAND in an attempt to return to GERMANY.

Aleutians. On 6 October, 10 heavy bombers and 18 fighters attacked KISKA. A large freighter was sunk by bombs in KISKA HARBOR, bombs were dropped in the camp and hangar area, and strafing fighters destroyed one enemy fighter, damaged another and damaged the radio installation. At GERTRUDE COVE (in VEGA BAY on the southeast coast of KISKA ISLAND) the camp area was bombed, and a large freighter (referred to in J.I.C. Summary No. 302) and a corvette were unsuccessfully bombed. The settlement at GERTRUDE COVE showed development, and about 15 landing boats, which may constitute the sole unloading equipment in the KISKA area, have been observed.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. It is believed that the number of enemy submarines in the part of the ATLANTIC Theater west of about the longitude of the AZORES may now have increased to about 70. That number would represent a new high. Their general disposition remains unchanged, with the majority of them in the area to the northeastward, eastward, and southeastward of NE/FOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA and about 11 concentrated in a rather limited area to the eastward and southeastward of TRINIDAD. Only about 9 are believed to be west of a line between CAPE SABLE and TRINIDAD (about 6 in the area STRAITS OF FLORIDA - NORTHERN AND EASTERN CARIBBEAN and about 3 between that area and CAPE SABLE).

Only one certain attack and one possible attack by submarines in the northwestern part of the ATLANTIC Theater since 26 September have been reported to date in spite of the large number which have been continuously present in the northern part of that area.

Japanese Submarine. According to a report from a usually reliable source, a Japanese submarine was at BRUGES in the latter part of September. It seems probable that this is the same Japanese submarine previously reported (cf. Summary No. 301).

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. Over 460 tons of bombs were dropped during the British attack on OSNABRUCK, 6/7 October (Summary No. 302). Canadian and New Zealand aircraft participated in the raid, which resulted in large concentrations of fires in the center of the town and at the principal railway station.

Russian Front. Heavy fighting continues in the MOZDOK and NOVOROS-SISK areas and at STALINGRAD, but no notable change is apparent. In the north, German dive-bombers are supporting infantry attacks southeast of LAKE ILMEN. German claims of the destruction of sizeable Russian forces in that area indicate that the scale of attack is substantial.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

French North Africa. It is reported that on 7 October 1200 French Colonial infantry sailed from ORAN for CASABLANCA and DAKAR.

Egypt - Libya. The Axis supply situation is believed to have improved, and gasoline for one month is now reported on hand. Although 21,000 tons of Axis shipping were sunk en route during the week ending 6 October, three cargo vessels totalling 13,000 tons were able to reach TOBRUK.

The enemy is reported preparing a second defensive line about 10 miles west of the present line, additional indication of his plans for defense in depth.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

Burma. On 2 October single Japanese planes reconnoitered scattered points in the CHIN HILLS district of BURMA and the MANIPUR district of ASSAM. United Nations' reconnaissance on the same date revealed the absence of hostile activity on the CHINDWIN RIVER between NAUNGFIN and TAIANTHI (which are 23 and 38 miles northeast of HOFALIN, respectively). At MONYWA on that date no activity was observed on the river or on the airdrome. At SHWEBO new barracks were seen, and new blast shelters at the airdrome. There was considerable river traffic on the IRRAWADDY between CHAUK and NEYIN ISLAND and much activity on the runways at MEIKTILA.

On 5 October, fourteen Blenheims bombed YENANGYAUNG and KALEWA, hitting Japanese barracks and other buildings.

Bay of Bengal. On 4 October a Russian merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk near PURI, 250 miles southwest of CALCUTTA. This was the first such attack in that vicinity for several months and the first on a neutral ship. (Cf. report of recent submarine activity in the ARABIAN SEA, Summary No. 300.)

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

East Indies. On 6 October three Allied medium bombers attacked oil storage tanks at BOELA (on the northeast corner of CERAM ISLAND). Results were not observed.

There was further enemy patrol activity between DILLI and MAOBISSE (TIOR).

New Guinea. Allied advance patrols on 6 October reached the immediate vicinity of the gap in the OWEN STANLEY RANGE.

Bismarck Archipelago. Air reconnaissance of KAVIENG (NEW IRELAND), 6 October, revealed the presence of one heavy and one light cruiser, one sea-plane tender, and three other vessels.

Solomons. On 4 October a U.S. heavy bomber attacked the BUKA airdrome, scoring hits on the runway and on parked aircraft. On the night of 5/6 October three patrol bombers attacked the same objective, causing one large fire and several small explosions. On the same night one patrol bomber attacked the new airdrome at BUIN with unobserved results.

Aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area on 6 October revealed the presence of about 38 enemy vessels, including five cruisers and eighteen destroyers or patrol boats. On the same day two battleships, three cruisers, and two destroyers were observed off the east coast of BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

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China. Fighting in CHEKIANG province is now of minor and local character. The Japanese have reoccupied WUYI and are still in possession of LANKI and KINHWA. It appears that the Japanese will do no more than retain control of the areas now occupied by them and that the Chinese will not take the initiative.

Aleutians. On 4 October three heavy bombers attacked an enemy freighter with landing barges on its deck and apparently headed toward KISKA. Only near misses were scored.

Photographic reconnaissance of KISKA HARBOR on 27 and 30 September revealed three midget submarines about 50 feet long. J.I.C. Comment: The midget submarines and the landing barges indicate that the enemy contemplates offensive action.

Submarines. A U.S. tanker was torpedoed on 6 October about 30 miles west of CAPE BLANCO, OREGON. J.I.C. Comment: This is the second recently reported sinking in the same area (Summary No. 300).

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. In addition to the large number of submarines in the area west of the longitude of the AZORES and northeastward and eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA, a considerable number appear also to be in the area southeastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA and north of the latitude of HERZLUDA. A total of about 35 are believed to be in those areas.

Submarine traffic in and out of BREST is reported to have increased considerably during the past month, indicating an increase in the importance of this port in comparison with LORIENT.

The reported sinking, in an Italian Press dispatch, of a U.S. battleship of the MISSISSIPPI Class, was attributed to the same submarine that claimed the sinking of a U.S. battleship of the MARYLAND Class on 22 May.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Norway. It is now reported that the true reason for the drastic measures recently taken in the TRONDHEIM district (Summary No. 300) may be connected with the internal struggle for control of the Nazi District Party Organization. This conflict, which apparently has come to a head in TRONDHEIM, is widespread throughout the country, and party members have been in violent disagreement in regard to internal party policies, relations with Germans, and mobilization of party members for service on the Russian front.

Air Operations. Nearly 450 tons of bombs were dropped during the AACHEN raid, 5/6 October (Summary No. 301). On the night of 6/7 October, 237 aircraft were dispatched against OSNABRUCK. Results of the attack have not yet been reported, but loss percentage was below normal.

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Russian Front. The situation in CAUCASIA and at ST. JINGRAD remains relatively unchanged, though the Germans apparently continue to gain slowly, particularly in the MOZDOK area. On the northern part of the front, the enemy claims that operations south of LAKE LADOGA and south-east of LAKE IJNEN are meeting with some success.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt - Libya. Except for a small British raid against an enemy garrison at the western end of EL RUMEISAT RIDGE, night 5/6 October, there was little ground activity. Heavy antiaircraft fire and strong fighter opposition over BENGHAZI and elsewhere indicate increased enemy sensitiveness to air attacks on rear communications.

Ludwell L. Montague

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Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

New Guinea. On 5 October Allied forward patrols passed KAGI and MYOLA (the last villages to the south of THE GAP) without encountering enemy resistance.

On 5 October Allied planes attacked antiaircraft positions, buildings and barges in the BUNA area. Two barges were destroyed, and a large fire was started on the airdrome. On the same day Allied medium bombers made an unsuccessful attack on an enemy transport 100 miles north-east of BUNA. This transport was escorted by two destroyers and several fighters. Two of the enemy fighters and probably another were shot down. One of our bombers is missing.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 5 October U.S. heavy bombers attacked the WUNAKANAU and LAKUNAI airdromes near RABAU. Results were unobserved. About twenty enemy fighters attempted interception; four were probably shot down. One bomber is missing and six others were damaged.

Solomons. Natives report that, in spite of repeated bombing, the airdrome near BUIN is now in use.

The Japanese are expanding their installations at their new base at VIRU (NEW GEORGIA).

On 3 October a small group of Japanese bombers, escorted by about thirty fighters, attacked U.S. installations on GUADALCANAL. Antiaircraft fire brought down two fighters and Navy planes destroyed nine others. One of our planes was shot down.

On the same day U.S. fighters attacked Japanese positions along the northwest coast of GUADALCANAL in support of land operations. During the night of 3/4 October U.S. dive bombers attacked an enemy heavy cruiser and several destroyers which were engaged in landing troop reinforcements in this same area. The enemy succeeded in landing reinforcements, but at least one hit was scored on the cruiser. One of our planes was shot down.

On 4 October U.S. torpedo planes scored two hits on the same enemy cruiser, which was still smoking as a result of the previous attack. Army fighters and Navy and Marine Corps dive bombers attacked troops and supply dumps in various parts of GUADALCANAL.

Ellice Islands. The Japanese have begun aerial reconnaissance of various places in this group. J.I.C. Comment: A Japanese advance from the GILBERTS into this area would be pointed toward SAMOA.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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Aleutians. On 3 October, six heavy bombers, escorted by twelve fighters, attacked KISKA. Hits were observed in the camp area, and a large freighter was bombed without observed results. Our planes shot down six enemy twin float fighters and returned undamaged. J.I.C. Comment: The Japanese have now lost 46 planes in combat in this area, as opposed to six lost by us.

On the same flight three grounded freighters, two other freighters and two small destroyers underway were observed at KISKA. J.I.C. Comment: The three freighters were possibly grounded as a result of previous bombing.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. The 50 to 60 German and Italian submarines now believed to be in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater appear still to be disposed principally in a wide area to the northeastward and eastward of NE FOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA and in a relatively small area to the eastward and southeastward of TRINIDAD. Submarines believed to be in other areas include one in the GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, one in the vicinity of NAN-TUCKET, one off HATTERAS, a number generally to the eastward of BERTUDA, one in the STRAITS OF FLORIDA, several between the STRAITS OF FLORIDA and TRINIDAD, and 4 off the northern coast of BRAZIL. None appears to be off the part of the BRAZILIAN COAST south of RECIFE.

The small number of attacks on shipping which have recently been made by the numerous submarines in the area to the northeastward and eastward of NE FOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA may be largely because of the heavy weather which is prevalent in that area at this time of year.

The recent Axis propaganda concerning naval collaboration between Germany and Japan and the apparent lack of activity on the part of the 7 or so German submarines believed to be in the extreme southeastern part of the ATLANTIC Theater (cf. Summary No. 295) may indicate that those submarines are bound for the INDIAN OCEAN, where about 4 Japanese submarines are believed now to be operating in the vicinity of the GULF OF ADEN and the approaches to the PERSIAN GULF. As far as it has been possible to determine, the only Japanese submarine that has been in the ATLANTIC at any time since 7 December last is the one mentioned in Summaries Nos. 261 and 270, which is believed to have arrived at a French port last August.

German Naval Vessels. Based on air reconnaissances on 4 and 5 October, it appears that SCHARNHORST (battleship), last reported as shaking down in the BALTIC, was at GDYNIA; that LUTZOW (pocket battleship), the whereabouts of which since the latter part of August has been unknown, was in drydock at KIEL; and that NURNBERG (light cruiser), the whereabouts of which since the latter part of August has also been unknown, was at SWINELUNDE. The damaged GNEISENAU (battleship) was in drydock at GDYNIA, indicating that repairs are in progress. LEIPZIG (light cruiser) last reported at SWINELUNDE, was also at GDYNIA.

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4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. On the night of 5/6 October, 256 aircraft were dispatched against AACHEN. Loss percentage was normal. Darkness, ground haze, and medium cloud made identification very difficult, but one good fire concentration and many scattered fires are reported. J.I.C. Comment: Number of planes dispatched in this raid was higher than in any raid since that on ESSEN, 16/17 September (Summary No. 282), when 369 bombers were sent out. Weather conditions recently have hampered air operations.

● Russian Front. Except for German-reported gains northwest of GROZNI, there is no notable change apparent along the entire front.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Air Operations. During the 110 days ending 30 September, the U.S. Air Force dropped 1580 tons of bombs (including 484 tons in September) on enemy installations and shipping in the Eastern MEDITERRANEAN. In these operations it is estimated that at least 37 enemy warships, tankers, troop carriers, and freighters (all, except warships, between 2,500 and 10,000 tons) were sunk or badly damaged. TOBRUK and BENGHAZI were heavily and continuously bombed; at TOBRUK it is estimated the tonnage capacity has been reduced some 90 percent.

Egypt. Following their attack on EL MUNASSIB, 30 September, British units have retained about three miles of the northeastern rim of the depression, but Axis forces continue to hold the balance of the eastern rim.

The pairing of German and Italian armored divisions (e.g., the 15th Panzer and Littorio, in rear positions of the northern sector, and the 21st and Ariete in the south) and the intermingling of Axis infantry units on the front line indicate an attempt to establish full German command of all Axis forces in the desert.

Madagascar. All British operations are proceeding without other difficulty than that caused by damaged bridges and roadblocks. A small party landing at FORT DAUPHIN was received cordially by local officials.

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

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 300 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 6 October, 1942.

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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.

Arabian Sea. A recent recurrence of enemy submarine activity in this area is reported. A merchant vessel was attacked, 28 September, at a point 220 miles west of BOMBAY. Another attack occurred 20 miles off CEYLON, 3 October. Next day an attack occurred at a point 230 miles south of KARACHI. See also report of recent submarine attacks in the GULF OF OMAN area, paragraph 5.

2. PACIFIC AND PACIFIC THEATER.

Timor. Japanese troops occupied BETANO, 1 October. Both Allied and enemy patrols are active in that area.

New Guinea. On 4 October Allied patrols continued their advance from EFOGI on NYOLA. No resistance was encountered. J.I.C. Comment: Allied forces are rapidly approaching the gap in the OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS. The enemy appears to be falling back on KOKODA, north of the gap.

On the same day eight Allied fighters machine-gunned the track between NYOLA and BUNA. No enemy activity was observed at WAIROPI bridge, which still appears to be unrepaired.

In the D'ENTRECASTAUX ISLANDS (northeast of MILNE BAY) there are indications that enemy troops now on GOODENOUGH ISLAND may attempt to cross to FERGUSON ISLAND. Strong lights observed on the northwest corner of WOODLANE ISLAND suggest that the enemy have occupied that area.

Bismarck Archipelago. Aerial reconnaissance on 4 October revealed that over thirty enemy vessels were still in RABAUH harbor and that a heavy cruiser and a seaplane tender were in KAVIENG harbor. The heavy bomber which carried out this reconnaissance was unsuccessfully attacked by seven enemy fighters.

Solomons. On 4 October four Allied heavy bombers attacked the airdrome at EUKA, destroying at least one aircraft and causing fires and explosions. Photographs of this airdrome revealed further improvement of the dispersal bays.

Aerial reconnaissance on 4 October revealed considerable improvements on the airdrome at BUIN.

On 29 September a small group of enemy heavy bombers with strong fighter escort attempted to attack positions on GUADALCANAL. The bombs were juttisoned before the planes reached their objectives and our fighters shot down four enemy fighters.

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On the same day our dive bombers and pursuit planes attacked small enemy craft carrying supplies to troops on GUADALCANAL.

On 1 October our dive bombers and torpedo planes attacked four enemy destroyers to the south of the NEW GEORGIA GROUP. One destroyer was hit and badly damaged. J.I.C. Comment: These ships were probably covering a small enemy landing at VIRU HARBOR (Summary No. 298).

On the same day our heavy bombers set fire to a small boat off GREENWICH ISLAND (to the southeast of MALAITA ISLAND).

On 2 October the Japanese again attacked GUADALCANAL with a small group of bombers, heavily escorted. Our aircraft shot down four enemy fighters. No bombs were dropped.

U.S. Marines are maintaining their positions on GUADALCANAL while our air forces continue daily attacks on enemy troop concentrations and supply dumps. In spite of air attacks, it has not been possible to prevent the enemy from landing troop reinforcements on GUADALCANAL under cover of darkness.

Caroline Islands. On 3 October a U.S. heavy bomber attacked and damaged a converted radio boat in the lagoon at KAPINGAMARAGI ISLAND, about 400 miles northeast of RABAU.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine on patrol in Far Eastern waters successfully attacked an escorted cargo vessel.

A U.S. tanker was torpedoed on 4 October about 55 miles north of CAPE BLANCO, OREGON. J.I.C. Comment: This is the first attack on shipping in this area reported since mid-July.

Aleutians. Photographic reconnaissance discloses increased defensive installations at KISKA, indicating Japanese determination to remain there.

On 4 October an undetermined number of Japanese planes bombed American positions at ADAK, causing no damage.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Nothing of significance to report.

Mines. It is reported that the Spanish authorities stopped, about ten days ago, all ships carrying iron ore between BILBAO and BAYONNE, through fear of mines laid by the R.A.F.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Norway. Swedish broadcasts report that a state of emergency, including establishment of a curfew and denial of assembly, has been declared in the TRONDHEIM area. This action is said to have been occasioned by recent widespread sabotage and by disregard of existing regulations.

Russian Front. The German Communique announces further advances in the NOVOROSSISK area, northeast of TUAPSE, and along the TEREK. At STALINGRAD, the enemy claims to have encircled Russian forces to the northwest and to have made additional progress within the city.

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There is still little indication of the scale of German attack south-east of LAKE ILMEN, where the enemy claims an extension of bridgeheads recently established.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. No change in the situation.

Gulf of Oman. Enemy submarine activity has occurred recently in this vicinity. (See also report of recent activity in the eastern part of the ARABIAN SEA.) On 12 September a submarine made an unsuccessful attack on a British naval auxiliary vessel at a point 180 miles south of RAS AL HADD. The same submarine is believed to have been sunk off RAS AL HADD, 29 September. On that day, however, a ship was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine 130 miles to the northwest, within the GULF OF OMAN. J.I.C. Comment: Enemy submarines were active in the MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL during June and July and in the GULF OF ADEN during late August and early September. This activity appears now to have been shifted to the north and east, to avoid protective measures taken in the two former areas and to attack important traffic to and from PERSIAN GULF (and western INDIAN) ports.

Ludwell L. Montague

LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE
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Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 299 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 5 October, 1942.

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Date MAR 11 1974

Marshall Archipelago: aerial reconnaissance of MARSHAL Harbor on 1 October revealed over thirty-five ships, including two light cruisers, four destroyers, two amphibious tankers, six transports, and eleven merchant ships. In addition, thirty launches and five flying boats were sighted.

Palau Islands: aerial reconnaissance on 1 October revealed one battleship, two destroyers, and seven other vessels off the west coast of SOROKINVILLE ISLAND.

On 2 October Allied aircraft attacked enemy installations at SOROKIN BAY: a large building was damaged, 24 positions were destroyed, and large fires were started.

On 1 October the FAISI-KORIN group of islands was attacked by enemy ships against three light cruisers and the carrier USS YORKTOWN, but results were not observed.

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Date MAR 11 1974

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

1. INDIAN THEATER.

India. General conditions are not alarming, although occasional demonstrations and disorders still occur, mostly in scattered places in ASSAM.

Burma. Air attacks on Japanese installations and communications continue. On 2 October, twelve Blenheims attacked Japanese barracks at MEINTILA and SCHWEBO. One B-25 destroyed the bridge south of MOGAUNG with two direct hits with 500-pound demolition bombs from an altitude of fifty feet, and also destroyed 200 yards of railway track southwest of MOGAUNG by a similar attack.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

New Guinea. On 3 October Allied forward detachments reached EFOGI without encountering serious opposition. Considerable quantities of equipment and ammunition have been captured. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on objectives on the EFOGI-KOKODA-BUNA track. Direct hits were again scored on the WAIROFI bridge (about half way between KOKODA and BUNA), demolishing the eastern side, which had been partially repaired.

On the same day Allied patrols raided MUBO (south of SALAMAUA), inflicting 25 casualties. It appears the enemy had been forewarned of the attack.

The enemy carried out extensive air reconnaissance of the TROBRIAND ISLANDS (northeast of MILNE BAY).

Bismarck Archipelago. Aerial reconnaissance of RABAUl harbor on 3 October revealed over thirty-five ships, including two light cruisers, four destroyers, two seaplane tenders, six transports, and eleven merchant ships. In addition, thirty launches and five flying boats were sighted.

Solomon Islands. Aerial reconnaissance on 1 October revealed one battleship, two destroyers, and seven other vessels off the east coast of BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

On 2 October Allied aircraft attacked enemy installations at REKATA BAY. A large building was damaged, A/A positions were silenced, and large fires were started.

On 3 October ten Allied aircraft made a torpedo attack on enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. Torpedoes were released at short range against three light cruiser and two merchant vessels, but results were not observed.

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Aleutians. On 2 October eleven heavy bombers with fighter escort attacked KISKA HARBOR, dropping bombs throughout the camp area and scoring one direct hit on a seaplane hangar. Two enemy cargo ships were unsuccessfully attacked in the harbor. Four enemy float-type monoplanes and one enemy biplane were destroyed in combat. Our loss was two men. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was heavier and more effective than formerly.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Damage sustained on 4 October by an escorted tanker in the NORTH ATLANTIC may have been caused by submarine attack. If it was so caused, it is the first reported attack on an escorted vessel which has occurred in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater during the current month. About one-half of the submarines in the western part of the Theater still appear, however, to be in the general area traversed by convoys between NORTH AMERICA and the UNITED KINGDOM, and there is nothing to indicate any reduction of the enemy's efforts to destroy convoyed shipping in that area.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. About 130 tons of H.E. (including forty-three 2-ton bombs) and 180 tons of incendiaries were dropped during the raid on KREFELD, 2/3 October (Summary No. 298). Darkness and ground haze made identification difficult, but fires were seen scattered over the target area, with others reported in the town.

Russian Front. The Germans claim the capture of ELKHOTOVO (east of the upper TEREK and about 30 miles northwest of ORDZHONIKIDZE). Except for this slight enemy advance, there appears to be no change in CAUCASIA.

Available information gives no indication of any substantial change in the STALINGRAD situation.

To the north, in the area southeast of LAKF ILMEN, a German attack of undisclosed proportions is reported by the German High Command to have made some headway.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. Since the British attack of 29/30 September, the enemy has increased air patrolling over the battle area and bombing attacks on troops in forward positions. By shelling at the slightest provocation, he appears extremely sensitive to movement in the British lines. Axis tank strength is now estimated at 495 (225 German and 270 Italian, including 15 light), an increase of 55 over the last report (Summary No. 296).

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 293 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 4 October, 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.

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

New Guinea. Allied forces continue their movement northward. On 2 October forward patrols passed M'NARI without coming into contact with the enemy main body.

On the same day Allied aircraft continued their attacks on enemy supply lines, setting fire to enemy-occupied huts at NYOLA (near YOKODA) and again attacking the WAIROPI bridge. At least two thirds of the main bridge is now destroyed, but an auxiliary footbridge is still intact and apparently in considerable use.

Bismarck Archipelago. Early in the morning of 2 October six U.S. heavy bombers attacked shipping in RABAUL harbor, scoring direct hits on one 15,000 ton and one 7,000 ton transport ship, both of which were left burning. Possible hits were scored on one cruiser and one other vessel and upon an ammunition dump at nearby LAKUNAI airdrome. There was no interception. At least thirty vessels were observed in the northern end of RABAUL harbor.

Solomons. On 2 October patrol bombers attacked the enemy airdromes at BUKA and BUIN. Results were not observed.

On the night of 30 September three enemy barges landed at VIRU harbor, NEW GEORGIA. On 2 October four more barges landed at the same place.

Aleutians. On 1 October seven heavy bombers again attacked KISKA, dropping bombs on the main enemy camp, on the seaplane base, and on shipping in the harbor. Fires were started.

On 2 October a single enemy plane ineffectually bombed ADAK Island.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Nothing of significance to report.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Air Operations. On the night of 2/3 October 188 aircraft were dispatched against KREFELD.

Russian Front. Heavy fighting continues in the STALINGRAD and MOZDOK areas, with no apparent change in the situation.

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5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. The British night attack, 29/30 September (Summary No. 297) was made with very heavy artillery support. The principal difficulty encountered was in clearing enemy minefields and booby traps. Germans were found mingled with units of the Trieste Division for stiffening effect, a condition believed to be characteristic of the entire front. The ground gained has been consolidated.

Madagascar. British troops advancing southward from TANANARIVE have occupied ANTSIRABE.

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Lieutenant Colonel, G.S.C.
Secretary, J.I.C.

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

MAR 11 1974

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary N o. 298

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

Reported losses of United Nations and neutral cargo vessels by belligerent action during the period 1-26 September amount to 423,000 gross tons, which represents a rate of loss of only 488,000 gross tons per month. Experience indicates, however, that delayed reports of losses are likely to increase that figure considerably. A final figure as high as 600,000 gross tons or even higher for losses from belligerent action during the month of September appears now to be not unlikely.

The reported losses from causes other than belligerent action during the period 1-26 September amount to 15,000 gross tons.

Additional information concerning losses during preceding months increases to a total of 672,000 gross tons the losses of United Nations and neutral cargo vessels by belligerent action during the month of August and increases to 32,000 gross tons the losses of such vessels from other causes during that month, raising the losses from all causes to 704,000 gross tons.

The average monthly losses during the first eight months of this year now stand as follows:

Average monthly losses from belligerent action	668,000	gross tons
" " " " other causes	29,000	" "
" " " " all causes	<u>697,000</u>	" "

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

1. GENERAL SITUATION

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

2. PACIFIC AND PACIFIC THEATER

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 297 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 3 October, 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

Nothing further to report.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. Allied patrols, advancing from the NAURO area up the high plateau, on 1 October reached a point just south of MENARI. Heavy rain is hampering Allied movement, and contact with the main enemy body has not yet been reestablished.

Allied aircraft continued their attacks upon Japanese lines of communication between MENARI and BUNA. On 1 October enemy forward positions in the KAGI and MYOLA areas were machine-gunned and four attacks were made on the WAIROPI bridge. Three direct hits were scored and about eighteen feet of the bridge was destroyed. Other hits were made and fires started on the approaches to the bridge.

On the same day Allied light bombers with fighter escort attacked barges in the BUNA-GONA area, and also buildings at SALAMAUA. Results were not observed. The hangars at SALAMAUA appeared delapidated and empty.

Photographic reconnaissance of 30 September revealed 4 bombers and 22 fighters on the airdrome at LAE.

Solomons. On 28 September ten U.S. heavy bombers unsuccessfully attacked an enemy light cruiser southwest of BOUGAINVILLE Island. One of our bombers was shot down by antiaircraft fire from the cruiser, and seven were damaged by fifteen intercepting enemy fighters. However, eight of the hostile fighters were shot down and three others damaged.

On 29 September our aircraft bombed the enemy seaplane base at REKATA Bay, starting large fires in the gasoline dump.

Air reconnaissance on 1 October revealed five bombers and twelve fighters on the BUKA airdrome. This airdrome is being further developed.

Natives reported on 1 October that enemy radio installations at BUIN were destroyed during our attack on 29/30 September (cf. Summary No. 296) and that a large enemy warship has been aground on a reef in TONOLEI harbor since 29 September.

Reports from the FAISI-BUIN-TONOLEI area, 1 October, indicate the presence of over 20 enemy vessels, including 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers and 15-20 destroyers.

Aleutians. The enemy cargo ship which was bombed 28 September north of ATTU was again attacked on 29 September. At this time there

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was no opposition nor any signs of life observed. It is possible that this ship was abandoned.

On 30 September nine U.S. medium bombers again attacked KISKA, starting three fires in an enemy camp area and scoring one or two direct hits and a near miss on a transport in the harbor. The vessel was left burning.

On the same day a single enemy seaplane dropped a bomb on ATKA Island, inflicting no damage.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About 25 of the 50 odd submarines in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater (i.e., from about the longitude of the AZORES westward) were believed to be, as of 2 October, in the area to the northeastward and eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. About nine were thought to be within an area extending about 500 miles to the southeastward of TRINIDAD. Recent attacks on unescorted vessels have been largely concentrated in this area and have resulted in the torpedoing of several bauxite vessels from the GUIANAS.

During September, the majority of the attacks on escorted vessels in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater occurred in the area to the northeastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. Twelve such vessels were also attacked in the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE. The greatest number of attacks on unescorted vessels occurred within an area extending about 500 miles to the eastward and southeastward of TRINIDAD. Only one vessel (off the VIRGINIA CAPES) was attacked in the general area between the U.S. ATLANTIC COAST and BERMUDA. No attacks were made in the GULF OF MEXICO or the STRAITS OF FLORIDA. A few occurred in the CARIBBEAN.

North Russian Convoy. Four promising attacks on submarines were made during the passage of the recent convoy to NORTH RUSSIA in which 13 cargo vessels were lost (cf. Summaries Nos. 279 and 285). Forty German aircraft attacking this convoy are believed also to have been destroyed. The cargo vessels lost in this convoy totalled about 78,000 gross tons (about 12% of the average tonnage of United Nations and neutral cargo vessels lost monthly by belligerent action during this year to date).

German Naval Vessels. TIRPITZ (battleship) is believed on 1 October to have been inside the boom at BOGEN in the NARVIK area. This appears largely to cancel the indications mentioned in Summary No. 295 that the vessel might immediately be returning to a German port for overhaul.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 1/2 October, 137 British bombers were dispatched against objectives at WISMAR, FLENSBURG, and LUBECK. Preliminary reports indicate that weather conditions were unfavorable. Loss percentage was slightly higher than normal.

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During the afternoon of 2 October U.S. fighters and bombers carried out the following offensive missions with no U.S. losses:

Nine B-17's, with R.A.F. fighter support, carried out a diversionary raid in the CAYEAUX vicinity. No hostile planes were encountered.

Thirty-three B-17's, with R.A.F. fighter support, attacked an airframe factory at MEAULT, scoring bursts near and on the objective. Hostile fighters intercepted.

Six B-17's, with U.S. P-38 and R.A.F. Spitfire support, attacked an airdrome at ST. OMER, scoring hits on the target area. Hostile fighters intercepted.

Twelve A-20's, with U.S.A. and R.A.F. fighter support, attacked LE HAVRE docks, dropping bombs in the target area. No hostile planes were encountered.

A diversionary sweep over occupied territory was participated in by two U.S. Spitfire squadrons. Four FW-90's are reported destroyed and two damaged by the U.S. squadrons in the course of this sweep.

Caucasia. The Germans have made some local progress east of MOZDOK, south of the TEREK, and northeast of YUAPSE.

Stalingrad. German claims indicate that a substantial number of Soviet troops have been surrounded in the northwestern suburb of ORLOVOI, but aside from this, there is no information available which indicates any substantial change. The enemy seems to be bettering his positions within the city, though slowly and apparently at heavy cost. The Russians continue to put up a strong resistance and claim that their relief attacks from north and south have met with some success.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The British attack against enemy positions in the EL MUNASSIB area on the night of 29/30 September (reported in the press, 2 October) was undertaken by a considerable infantry force for the purpose of straightening the line and securing high ground. The objective was partially gained, and the latest report (night of 30 September/1 October) indicates the action was continuing toward consolidation of points captured. Although an Axis counterattack was repulsed, British casualties were reported to be considerable. There is yet no corroboration of Axis claims of prisoners taken.

Madagascar. There are no later reports on the progress of British columns advancing southward from TANANARIVE and northeastward from TULEAR. At TANANARIVE the French Council met and passed a resolution to cooperate with the British.

A. Sidney Buford III

A. SIDNEY BUFORD, III

Captain, F.A.

Acting Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 296 Copy 1 of 68.

0800 2 October, 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. An enemy force numbering 600 is believed to have been at WASHAWNG. That village was bombed and strafed by six P-40's, 28 September, and left devastated and burning. One B-25 also bombed Japanese barracks north of MYITKYINA. No resistance was offered at either place, but while returning the planes encountered heavy AA fire over MYITKYINA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Yunnan. On 27 September B-25's bombed and demolished the center of MANGSHIH and a section of the town of TENGCHUNG. Fighters also bombed and strafed the BURMA ROAD between the SALWEEN and WANTING, destroying fifteen trucks, five staff cars, and three tanks, and damaging five groups of enemy barracks. No resistance was encountered except for heavy AA fire over LUNGLING.

TENGCHUNG and WANTING were bombed again, 28 September.

New Guinea. Advancing from IORIBAIWA, Allied advanced patrols have occupied NAURO without encountering the enemy main body, but capturing additional enemy equipment. The advance continues.

On 30 September Allied aircraft made numerous attacks on enemy positions and lines of communication between EPOGI and BUNA, especially at MENARI and MYOLA. Two heavy bombers again attacked the WAIROFI bridge, hitting both approaches. The bridge is reported as sagging, but not destroyed.

Air reconnaissance on 30 September revealed a considerable accumulation of enemy supplies at MUBO (south of SALAKAUA).

Bismarck Archipelago. Photographs of RABAUl harbor, taken on 28 September, reveal that enemy shipping there includes seven submarines.

Solomons. On the night of 29/30 September a patrol bomber attacked BUKA airdrome, scoring hits on dispersal bays and on the stores area. On the same night three other patrol planes attacked the airdrome at BUIN, scoring hits on the runway and in dispersal bays.

Several warships and at least nine enemy cargo vessels were sighted in the FAISI-BUIN-TONOLEI area, 30 September.

Aleutians. On 29 September five U.S. medium bombers again attacked enemy shipping in KISKA harbor. Only near misses were

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scored. On the same day near misses were made on an enemy freighter 25 miles north of SIRIUS POINT (KISKA).

On 30 September, aerial reconnaissance revealed twenty-five tents, a road net, and a supply dump near GERTRUDE COVE (LITTLE KISKA ISLAND).

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A patrol plane sighted and attacked a submarine, by that time submerged, at a point approximately 65 miles from PT. SAN BLAS, PANAMA.

Blockade Runners. Six vessels in BAY OF BISCAY ports are believed to be ready to sail. These ships are considered to be either blockade runners or submarine supply ships. Two tankers, which may be supplying submarines in the GOLD COAST - ASCENSION area, apparently departed about 15 September.

Raiders. Two raiders are believed to be still operating in the SOUTH ATLANTIC.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Bulgaria. The American College of SOFIA has been closed by the Bulgarian government, and its buildings seized. J.I.C. Comment: At last previous report, relations between the College and Bulgarian authorities were cordial. The seizure is believed to indicate an intensification of German pressure on BULGARIA and perhaps a desire to prevent observation of impending developments there.

Caucasia. Though heavy fighting continues southeast of NOVOROSSISK and northwest of GROZNI, no notable change is apparent. German forces north of TUAPSE, however, are making some progress.

Stalingrad. Again, the Russians have admitted enemy gains in the northwestern part of the city, though claiming slight successes in their relief attacks from north and south.

Other Sectors. Reports increasingly indicate that GERMANY is planning a large scale offensive against LENINGRAD, depending, probably, on Axis success at STALINGRAD, on German ability to move to LENINGRAD air forces now at STALINGRAD, and on weather conditions. The British Air Ministry believes that, in view of the estimated two to four weeks needed to complete the necessary air move, it is now too late for the Germans to bring the required air strength to bear.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt. The ground situation remains static, although British patrols were unusually active on the nights of 28 and 29 September.

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The German Air Force is estimated to have aviation gasoline for only five days of full operations (eight days at current rate of consumption), while the Italian supply is also very short. Transport fuel is available for 14 days at operations rate (18 days at present rate). Rations are adequate for 18 days, and the ammunition supply situation has improved. Tank strength is now said to be 220 German and 220 Italian. Daily personnel replacements by air have been reduced from 400 to 300.

Madagascar. The heavy rains have begun, hindering transportation and maintenance, but the civil population is proving helpful. Local French officials are cooperative everywhere except in the VOHEMAR area.

All important places north of TANANARIVE have been occupied. British columns have now reached points 50 miles south of the capital and 55 miles northeast of TULEAR. Their advance has been impeded by obstructions, but otherwise there has been no resistance. It is estimated that 3,000-4,000 French and native troops remain unaccounted for in southern MADAGASCAR.

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

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0800 1 October, 1942.

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U. S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

No change in the situation is indicated.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 28 September two enemy bombers attacked an Allied detachment at BETANO.

New Guinea. Following the capture of IORIBAIWA RIDGE, the Allied advance northwest continued. On 29 September Allied patrols were within two miles of NAURO.

On the same day two light bombers dropped fragmentation bombs on the enemy camp at MENARI (18 miles south of KOKODA). Two heavy bombers destroyed six landing barges and an A/A position on the beach at BUNA. At the same time a single heavy bomber attacked the enemy airdrome at SALAMAU. Results were not observed.

Bismarck Archipelago. Aerial reconnaissance, 28 September, revealed two seaplane tenders and a transport in STEFFEN STRAIT (between NEW IRELAND and NEW HANOVER). The nearby airdrome at KAVIENG was being improved.

Solomons. Two vessels, possibly heavy cruisers, entered QUEEN CAROLA harbor (west coast of BUKA Island) 28 September. Later one of these vessels, with an additional seaplane tender and destroyer, was sighted off BUKA PASSAGE. The enemy continue their naval activity in the FAISI-BUIN-TONOIEI area.

Alaska. On 27 September six heavy bombers attacked enemy installations and shipping in KISKA HARBOR with unknown results. One enemy seaplane fighter was shot down by our planes. On the same date three heavy bombers attacked an enemy transport and destroyer 100 miles north of SEMICHI ISLAND. When last observed, the transport was stopped, indicating some damage.

On 28 September KISKA HARBOR was again attacked by eight heavy bombers, escorted by seventeen fighters. It is reported that an enemy submarine was sunk by a direct bomb hit and eight hits or near misses were scored on a transport, which is believed to be a total loss. Five enemy seaplane fighters were shot down during the raid. One of our fighters failed to return and a bomber was lost on landing because of damage by enemy antiaircraft fire. Enemy

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antiaircraft fire was again observed at LITTLE KISKA ISLAND. On the same day a patrol plane dropped depth charges alongside a small enemy freighter 50 miles north of BULDIR ISLAND inflicting possible damage.

On 28 September U.S. bombers burned and photographed ATTU and CHICHAGOF villages (ATTU ISLAND) without opposition. The islands of ATTU and AGATTU have been abandoned by the enemy in order to concentrate at KISKA.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About 50 enemy submarines were believed to be in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater, as of 30 September. A large number of them were in the area to the northeastward and eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. There was also a considerable concentration within 500 miles to the northward and eastward of TRINIDAD. It appeared that only one (off HATTERAS) was within 200 miles of the Middle Atlantic Coast of the UNITED STATES, and that none was in the GULF OF MEXICO. About 7 enemy submarines (in addition to those in the western part of the Theater) are believed to be in the eastern ATLANTIC in latitudes south of FREETOWN. One of them was reported on the 20th only about 200 miles north of CAPETOWN. This appears to indicate a southeastward extension of the areas in which enemy submarines have heretofore operated.

It now appears that only two Brazilian cargo vessels were torpedoed off the mouth of the AMAZON on 27 September (cf. Summaries Nos. 293 and 294). Both were in convoy.

A third cargo vessel and an escorting destroyer were sunk on 26 September in the NORTH ATLANTIC in the convoy mentioned in Summaries Nos. 290 and 293. J.I.C. Comment: There appears to be little doubt that this was the convoy referred to in the recent German claims of a highly successful attack on a troop convoy. It was not a troop convoy.

German Naval Vessels. TIRPITZ (battleship) was sighted in the vicinity of NARVIK headed to the westward on 28 September. Reports of boiler trouble indicate that she may be returning to a German port for overhaul.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Caucasia. No substantial change is indicated.

Stalingrad. Russian relief attacks continue against the enemy's position north of the city, but with little apparent success. German forces on the northwestern outskirts of the city have again pressed back the defenders.

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5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Egypt - Libya. The enemy continues to experience difficulty in building up a reserve of supplies, fuel, ammunition, and replacement equipment. During the month of August it is believed that not more than 60,000 net cargo tons arrived to meet an estimated monthly requirement of 50,000 tons. The acute fuel shortage which has restricted bombing efforts has been somewhat relieved by recent ship arrivals at BENGHAZI and TOBRUK, although bombers are still used to transport fuel from CRETE.

A total of 80,000 gross registered tons of enemy shipping (73,400 tons in southbound laden ships) was sunk during August, and 14,000 tons damaged. During the first half of September, 14,000 gross registered tons were sunk and 6,000 tons damaged. Over 40 percent of the losses in August and about 60 percent of those in September resulted from air attacks.

Madagascar. The British column advancing southward from TANANARIVE is encountering only passive opposition (unguarded road blocks and damaged bridges). At TULEAR French officials are co-operative.

Two Vichy merchant vessels attempting to escape to LOURENCO MARQUES were intercepted and captured in MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

Ludwell L. Montague

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

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ANNEX

J.I.C. Summary No. 295

DIVISION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS SHOWN ON ATTACHED
 MAP OF LOSSES OF UNITED NATIONS AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING
 BY BELLIGERENT ACTION

Gross Tonnage in 1,000's of Register Tons

| | <u>Gulf of Mexico</u> | <u>Carib-
bean</u> | <u>NW
Atlantic</u> | <u>NE
Atlantic</u> | <u>Medit.
& Appr.</u> | <u>South
Atlantic</u> | <u>Indian
Ocean</u> | <u>Pacific</u> | <u>Not
Known</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Jan. 1942 | 3 | — | 237 | 60 | 16 | — | 32 | 68 | — | 416 |
| February | — | 126 | 308 | 31 | 29 | — | 38 | 138 | — | 670 |
| March | — | 85 | 330 | 59 | 73 | 16 | 39 | 173 | — | 775 |
| April | — | 169 | 191 | 104 | 28 | 26 | 122 | 1 | 1 | 642 |
| May | 119 | 249 | 195 | 73 | 29 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 714 |
| June | 59 | 335 | 185 | 75 | 70 | 48 | 55 | 17 | — | 844 |
| July | 17 | 129 | 100 | 187 | 114 | 32 | 14 | 20 | — | 613 |
| August | <u>9</u> | <u>241</u> | <u>111</u> | <u>53</u> | <u>99</u> | <u>24</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>109</u> | <u>657</u> |
| First 8 mo.
of 1942 | 207 | 1,334 | 1,657 | 642 | 458 | 158 | 318 | 434 | 123 | 5,331 |

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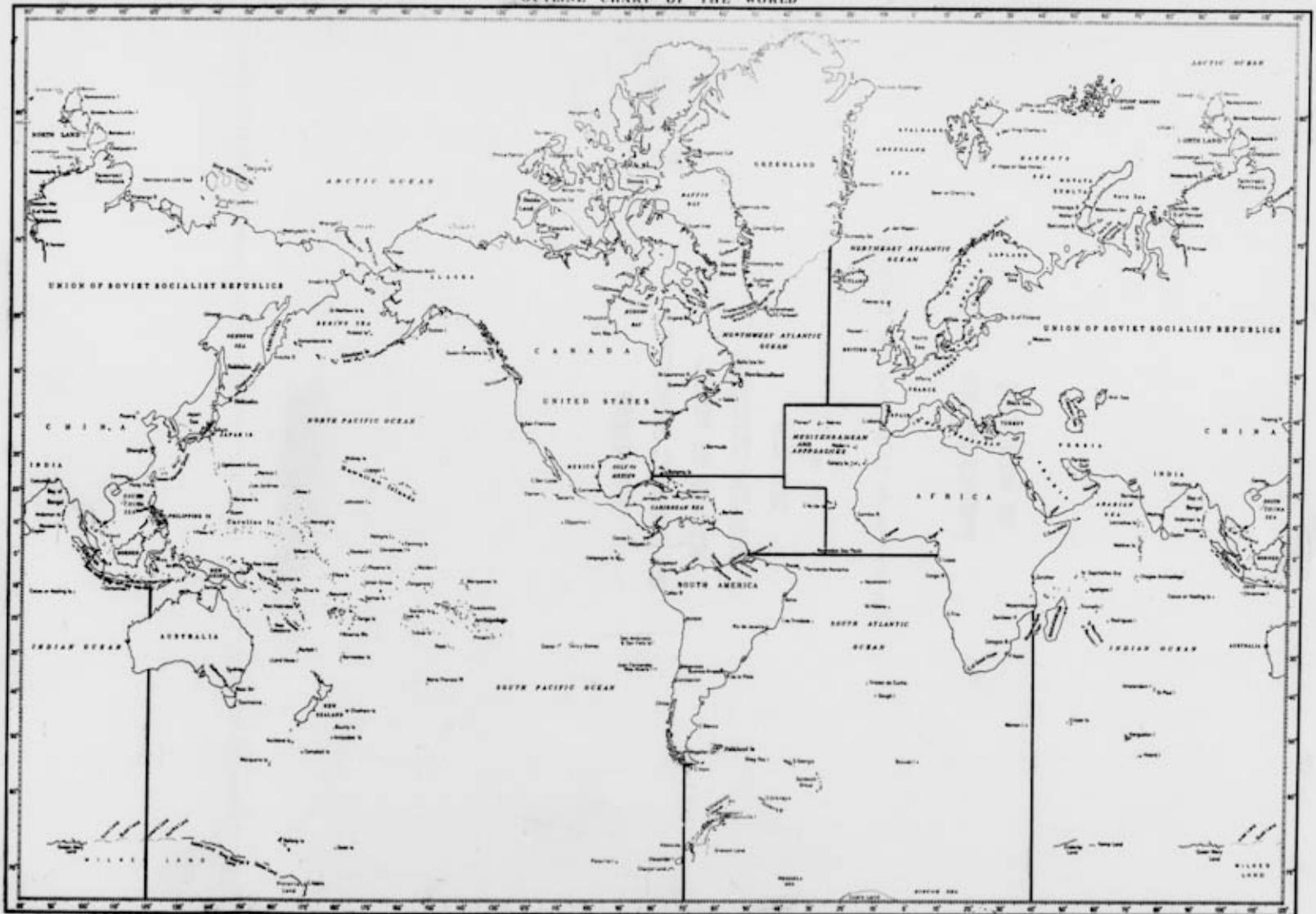
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