

JOINT U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

NOVEMBER

1942

CONTINUED

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 340 Copy 1 of 61.

0800 November 15, 1942.

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

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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

1. INDIAN THEATER

Indian Ocean. A British minesweeper escorting a Dutch tanker was attacked by two enemy raiders about 600 miles southwest of the COCOS ISLANDS. During the ensuing engagement one enemy raider was sunk while the other escaped. The Dutch tanker was sunk and the minesweeper damaged.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 11 November, a small group of Japanese and natives entered MINDELO (just south of MAOBISSE) but were later driven out with casualties, by Allied troops.

New Guinea. On 13 November our forward troops occupied the WAIROPI crossing of the KUMUSI RIVER. Resistance was slight, and about 300 RABAUL natives were captured. There are 500 Japanese known dead in the GORARI area. Dispersed Japanese troops are believed to be moving toward BUNA.

Solomons. During the morning of 13 November U.S. Army heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in the BUIN-FAISI area with the following results: one direct hit and two near misses on a light cruiser or large destroyer; one hit on another light cruiser or destroyer; near misses on one destroyer and a large transport. During the afternoon of 13 November a total of 33 enemy vessels was sighted in the BUIN-SHORTLANDS area, including 8 destroyers, 2 minelayers, 1 seaplane tender, and 20 merchant vessels.

Ground action on GUADALCANAL, 13 November, was confined to the east flank where our raiders continued to attack Japanese groups southwest of TETERE, inflicting numerous casualties. Our fighters intercepted ten enemy fighters and shot down eight of them, with the loss of one of our planes.

The series of naval engagements which commenced on the night of 12/13 November are still in progress. In addition to attacks previously reported, a Kongo class battleship was attacked seven times by our torpedo planes and five times by dive bombers. It is reported that seven torpedo hits and two 1000-pound bomb hits were scored on this vessel. When last seen the vessel was still afloat although burning and smoking. Five destroyers were acting as escort.

On 14 November three enemy transports were reported burning and being abandoned about 30 miles northwest of RUSSELL ISLAND. On 15 November four enemy transports or cargo ships were reported unloading at GUADALCANAL between TASSAFARONGA and CAPE ESPERANCE. These vessels were attacked by our air and naval forces and were last reported burning fiercely.

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Aleutians. It is believed that about 500 Japanese have reoccupied ATTU with the probable intent of attacking our bases by air. At HOLTZ BAY antiaircraft installations and five landing barges have been observed. About 15 landing barges have been sighted in CHICHAGOF HARBOR.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Nothing of significance to report.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Ninety-three British planes were dispatched, 13/14 November, 76 against GENOA and 17 sea-mining. Weather over GENOA was clear, and preliminary reports indicate a successful attack.

The following day, 14 November, B-17's and B-24's attacked the ST. NAZAIRE submarine base. Antiaircraft fire was light and the three enemy planes which intercepted did not press home their attack. Hits on the target are reported. A diversionary raid by B-24's in the direction of CHERBOURG was uneventful. No Allied bomber losses were sustained in any of the foregoing operations.

Russian Front. No notable changes are apparent in the CAUCASUS area. In STALINGRAD, however, intensified enemy attacks seem to have resulted in some German gains.

5. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

French North Africa. All German personnel at EL AOUINA are reported to have departed for BIZERTA, where a few 25-ton tanks are said to have been landed. German forces in TUNISIA are now estimated (14 November) at 6000-8000. It is reported that French forces from TUNIS have gone to the SOUK EL ARBA area (about 60 miles southeast of BONE).

Air Operations. At dusk on the 12th, the enemy resumed the attacks at BOUGIE, dropping torpedoes but causing no reported casualties. On 13 November, hostile dive-bombers attacked vessels and ground troops at BONE. No damage is reported.

Naval Operations. Two submarines, three escort vessels, and two torpedo boats were reported, 13 November, at BIZERTA. On the same day, a medium-sized merchant vessel, escorted by a destroyer, was sighted 60 miles northeast of BIZERTA proceeding toward BIZERTA.

Up to the 14th, there had been no apparent change in the situation at DAKAR and TOULON, nor any major change in the disposition of the Italian fleet.

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Libya. At 0930 of the 13th TOERUK was entered and some German prisoners taken. Axis motor transport was reported, 14 November, as far west as TOKRA (on the coast northeast of BENGHAZI). Spasmodic rear guard action was then the only contact. Allied planes continued, 13 November, to attack retreating enemy forces. British forward patrols were last reported officially east of MARTUBA.

*A. Sidney Buford III*

A. SIDNEY BUFORD III  
Major, F.A.  
Deputy Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 339 Copy 1 of 671

0800 November 14, 1942.

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Further reports on naval and air operations now in progress in the vicinity of GUADALCANAL have been received. The enemy appears to be attempting to reinforce his positions on GUADALCANAL with forces from 10 to 12 transports. U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE. American task forces are being used to intercept our ships and aircraft in order to support this attempt.

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. MAINGKWAN was bombed and strafed, 12 November, by nine P-40's, three of which continued to WASHAWNG and strafed it also. Light ground fire was encountered over MAINGKWAN, heavy antiaircraft fire over MYITKYINA.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 12 November Allied ground forces occupied GORARI, capturing six prisoners, twenty horses, two field guns, and a considerable quantity of small arms and ammunition. Fighting continued to the east of GORARI along the track to ILIMO and WAIROPI. On the same day three Allied light bombers attacked enemy installations in the BUNA and GONA areas.

Solomons. Early in the morning of 12 November six U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. Two direct hits were scored on a 10,000-ton cargo vessel and one direct hit on a 7,000-ton vessel. A near miss, causing damage, was scored on a 9,000-ton cargo vessel.

On the night of 12 November four patrol bombers attacked the air-drome at BUIN. Fires were started, one from a supply dump visible for sixty miles. Six enemy aircraft were probably destroyed on the ground.

Early on the morning of 13 November six U.S. heavy bombers again attacked shipping in this area. Direct hits were scored on two light cruisers (or destroyers) and near misses on a destroyer and on an 8,000-ton cargo vessel which was later observed burning.

Aerial reconnaissance of this area on the afternoon of 13 November revealed two heavy cruisers, three possible light cruisers, three cargo ships and ten unidentified vessels; also five flying boats and eleven float planes.

On GUADALCANAL, 11 November, U.S. ground forces completed the mopping up of the enemy group near TETERE (on our eastern flank), destroying captured arms, ammunition and stores. Our troops then withdrew to the west side of the METAPONA RIVER. Our raiding patrols in this area operated to intercept and destroy large hostile groups which escaped from TETERE to the southwest.

On the west flank our forces halted their advance westwards at noon, 11 November. Shortly afterwards they began to withdraw to the east side of MATANIKAU RIVER in order to free additional troops to counter a possible fresh landing attempt.

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Further reports on naval and air operations now in progress in the vicinity of GUADALCANAL have been received. The enemy appears to be attempting to reinforce his positions on GUADALCANAL with forces from 10 to 12 transports which have been sighted to the north. Numerous task forces are being used to engage our naval and air units in order to support this attempt. No landings from these transports have been reported.

It is reliably reported that the enemy forces that were engaged by our task force (Summary No. 338) possibly consisted of two forces. One force included 2 battleships, 1 light cruiser, and 6 destroyers; the other is believed to have consisted of 2 battleships and 2 heavy cruisers. Survivors from one enemy destroyer have been rescued.

On 13 November photographic reconnaissance revealed that our planes had scored one bomb hit and two near misses on an enemy battleship (FUSO Class). When last sighted the vessel was slowly underway but burning badly. This vessel is reported to have been hit again with three bombs during a later attack.

During the morning of 14 November our planes attacked an enemy force consisting of 2 light cruisers and 4 destroyers 45 miles west of GUADALCANAL. Three direct hits and one possible hit were reported scored on one light cruiser and two 1,000-pound bomb hits and another possible hit were scored on another light cruiser.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol east of FORMOSA reports sinking vessels totaling 27,000 tons.

Another U.S. submarine returning from patrol off the EAST INDIES reports having scored hits on two transports which were heavily damaged and probably sunk, 19 September. The same vessel sank a 3000-ton tanker by gunfire, 31 October.

### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. No notable changes in disposition or numbers are apparent. Attacks on shipping appear lately to have fallen off considerably in spite of the large number of enemy submarines at sea.

An airplane made a promising attack on a submarine in the vicinity of ARUBA on 13 November.

### 4. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

French North Africa. Allied troops landing at BONE at dawn, 12 November, were unopposed. Forces proceeding by road from BOUGIE reached DJIDJELLI at noon. Others reached SETIF by rail. During air attacks on BOUGIE 12 November, British fighters destroyed eleven and damaged five Axis planes at a loss of three planes and one pilot.

By noon, 13 November, 2,000-3,000 Axis troops were in TUNISIA. Apparently their mission is to defend the EL AOUINA (TUNIS) and SIDI AHMED (BIZERTA) airdromes; there is no indication of forward movement. French forces in TUNISIA have received contradictory orders from Darlan and Petain. French officials there appear to favor the Axis; the population is believed to be hopeful of Allied success.

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Naval operations. The situations at TOULON and DAKAR are apparently unchanged. The Italian warships which left TARANTO have proceeded to NAPLES, where three battleships, four cruisers, and eight destroyers were seen early on 13 November.

Twelve Axis submarines are believed to be operating in the CASABLANCA-CAPE ST. VINCENT area and 30-40 between GIBRALTAR and BIZERTA.

Libya. An Axis rearguard was encountered at EL ADEM on the evening of 12 November. Axis columns retreating toward GAZALA and TMIMI and barges sailing westward from TOBRUK were subjected to heavy air attack.

5. EUROPEAN THEATER

Russian front. There is no apparent change in the situation. Russian reports stress the repulse of attacks by two German regiments in STALIN-GRAD. The Germans emphasize rescue of a tank formation cut off by Russian counterattack near ALAGIR.

No. 338 Copy 1 of 3  
Ludwell L. Montague

0300 November  
LUDWELL L. MONTAGUE  
Lieutenant Colonel, G.S.C.  
Secretary, J.I.C.

Baker area (Libya)

English have now caught up with, +  
are engaging Axis rear-guard at  
Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 338 Copy 1 of 61.

0800 November 13, 1942.

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By RHP, NLR, Date MAR 11 1974

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

1. ATLANTIC THEATER

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

1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. SHINGBYANG, occupied by 200 hostile Burmese on 7 November (Summary No. 336), was bombed and strafed by nine P-40's, 11 November.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

Timor. On 11 November three Allied medium bombers attacked BOBONARO, and MAOBISSE.

New Guinea. On 11 November Allied ground forces occupied OIVI and cleared the enemy from positions south of GORARI. Heavy fighting continued between GORARI and WAIROPI. On the same day ten Allied light bombers attacked the WAIROPI area, the track between WAIROPI and BUNA, and the landing beach at SANANANDA (north of BUNA).

It is known that over 300 Japanese were killed in the GORARI area, 8-11 November.

Solomons. Early on the morning of 11 November five U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. One direct hit was scored on a large merchant vessel. Flares revealed several other merchant ships, but it appears that enemy war vessels in this area are now dispersed during the night.

The Japanese are launching an all out attack on our positions on GUADALCANAL. Numerous enemy task forces, including a group of ten transports, have been sighted in the area to the north and east of the SOLOMONS. During the afternoon of 12 October, 20 to 25 enemy torpedo bombers, supported by 8 fighters, attacked our transports unloading at GUADALCANAL. Twenty-eight U.S. fighters intercepted this formation and shot down 16 torpedo planes and 5 fighters. Four of our fighters were lost. A covering force for these transports intercepted enemy surface ships in the vicinity of SAVO ISLAND. During the ensuing engagement an enemy battleship (KONGO class) and a light cruiser were severely damaged.

Reports to date cover only the preliminary phase of this Japanese offensive.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol in Far Eastern waters reports scoring torpedo hits on a 2500-ton mine sweeper and on a convoyed cargo vessel. Both ships are considered to have been sunk.

Aleutians. On 11 November a medium transport and a destroyer were observed from the air at HOLTZ BAY, ATTU ISLAND.

Japanese strength at KISKA is estimated to be 9800, including about 300 naval personnel ashore.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The Italian submarine which put in to SANTANDER in a damaged condition on 3 September (cf. Summary No. 274) departed on 8 November, presumably with Spanish connivance. J.I.C. Comment: Another interned Italian submarine escaped from this port on 14 July (cf. Summaries 218-219) apparently with the connivance of the Spanish authorities.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Forty British planes laid sea mines 11/12 November.

Russian Front. No appreciable change in the situation is apparent. Rumors of the movement of German troops from the Russian front persist, but are still unconfirmed.

5. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

France. An Italian communique indicates that Italian troops have occupied PROVENCE and CORSICA. A Vichy communique states that TOULON has not been occupied, however. The reported attitude of the French Fleet is that it will resist attack by either party.

French North Africa. An Allied landing at BOUGIE at dawn, 11 November, was unopposed. Axis landings at TUNIS appear also to be unopposed. To noon, 12 November, Axis forces in TUNISIA appeared to be limited to a small number of motorcyclists, engineers, antitank guns, and armored cars in the immediate vicinity of TUNIS. No additional planes were in evidence there. Axis seaborne reinforcements were expected to arrive during the day.

Air operations. During the afternoon, 11 November, German long-range bombers from SICILY, using the ELMAS airdrome (near CAGLIARI, SARDINIA), attacked Allied shipping north of BOUGIE. At noon, 12 November, more than thirty aircraft attacked the BOUGIE anchorage.

Naval operations. Three Italian battleships and several destroyers have left TARANTO, and four destroyers have left MESSINA. At dawn, 12 November, two Axis transports escorted by five destroyers were thirty miles west of TRAPANI (west end of SICILY), apparently bound for BIZERTA. Six German E-boats have been observed at BIZERTA.

Libya. Press reports state that British forces have taken HALFAYA PASS, BARDIA, and TOBRUK. At last official report a British armored force was attacking Axis communications near GAMBUT on the morning of 10 November.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

*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. 337 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 12, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. Five Japanese divisions are now believed to be in BURMA: one in the FROHE-TOUNGOO area and southward; one in the PYINMANA-MEIKTILA-YAUNGYI area and eastward; one to the west, from MAGWE to KALEWA; one in the north, from MEIKTILA to MYITKYINA; and one on the SALWEEN RIVER front.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 10 November heavy fighting continued east of KOKODA. Allied ground troops surrounded enemy detachments in and to the south of GARARI. Allied air forces, consisting of fighters, light and medium bombers, made three coordinated heavy attacks on enemy installations between WAIROPI and BUNA. Especial attention was paid to antiaircraft guns and to supply dumps. These attacks were unusually successful.

Aerial reconnaissance revealed seven enemy fighters on the LAE airdrome, which is still serviceable.

Solomons. On 10 November aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area revealed at least 47 enemy vessels, including 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 15 destroyers, 2 seaplane tenders and 2 landing-craft carriers. At the same time, nine additional vessels were sighted a few miles to the south, headed south-east. Later reports indicate that the enemy has in this area 61 vessels, including 4 heavy cruisers, and 33 destroyers.

On 11 November a striking force of 17 U.S. fighters and 8 dive bombers attacked 5 enemy destroyers to the eastward of NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. Three near misses were scored on each of two destroyers.

On GUADALCANAL U.S. ground forces on 11 November continued their advance to the west in face of increasing enemy resistance. To the east our troops were engaged in mopping up Japanese positions near TETERE (about four miles east of KOLI POINT).

The enemy made three aerial attacks on our positions during the day, inflicting only minor damage. Six enemy fighters, one dive bomber, and six bombers were shot down during these attacks, and an additional two fighters, one dive bomber and two bombers were probably destroyed. Seven of our fighters were lost.

Submarines. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol in Far Eastern waters reports the sinking of two Japanese cargo vessels and the probable sinking of another vessel. A fourth vessel was reported set afire and sinking when last seen.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Most of the 100 to 120 submarines now at sea in this theater appear to be in the following areas; between NEWFOUNDLAND-NOVA SCOTIA and ICELAND-BRITISH ISLES, about 25; from about the longitude of the AZORES eastward between the latitudes of CAPE FINISTERRE and the CANARY ISLANDS, about 2; in the easterly part of the theater between the latitudes of the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS and ASCENSION ISLAND, about 15; in the westerly part of the theater in the general vicinity of the LESSER ANTILLES, about 10; off the extreme southern part of AFRICA (both eastward and westward), perhaps 6. The remaining submarines (about 30 more or less) are scattered in various areas; only about two (one in the vicinity of CAPE SABLE and another off CAPE HATTERAS) appear to be near the U.S. coast; none appears to be in the GULF OF MEXICO or WESTERN CARIBBEAN.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. Over 350 tons of bombs were dropped during the British raid on HAMBURG, 9/10 November (Summary No. 336). On the next night, 10/11 November, 50 planes were dispatched sea mining.

Russian Front. No important gains appear to have been registered by either side, though each reports local successes in the more active fighting areas.

5. MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Naval. The main French fleet was still at TOULON at noon, 11 November. The Italian battle fleet was at TARANTO. Italian warships attacked by British planes and submarines off COTRONE, 10 November, are believed to have left NAVARINO the day before. Several hits were made. Concentrated hostile submarine activity continues in the western approaches to GIBRALTAR and in the western MEDITERRANEAN.

Spain. Since the German entrance into "unoccupied" FRANCE, Spanish officials are less hopeful of being able to maintain neutrality. Although SPAIN is under heavy German political pressure, there were, through 11 November, no indications of an Axis military movement through SPAIN or of Spanish mobilization.

French North Africa. ORAN and CASABLANCA were taken by assault. Darlan has ordered cessation of all French resistance.

Axis intention to form a bridgehead in TUNISIA is indicated by airlandings at EL AOUINA (near TUNIS) and activity in SICILY. Photographic reconnaissance, 10 November, revealed the presence of 26 German and 20 Italian fighters, 24 German dive bombers, and 40 German transport planes at EL AOUINA. The Germans are reported to have landed light tanks there on that day. Nine Beaufighters attacked EL AOUINA at dusk, 10 November, destroying 10 German planes and damaging 15 others. Antiaircraft fire was slight. Seven Wellingtons attacked ELMAS that same night, causing explosions and fires. In TUNIS artillery and machine-gun fire (not antiaircraft) was observed.

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Egypt-Libya. By the night of 9/10 October, the enemy had massed motor transport at the head of the SOLLUM escarpment, while another force was moving north from MADDALENA toward GAMBUT. Toward the west, British mobile units were patrolling between SIDI AZFIZ (12 miles northwest of CAFUZZO) and GAMBUT (35 miles east of TOBRUK), and were moving toward TOBRUK. A British armored force was advancing northwestward from MADDALENA. Chief rearguard resistance was encountered at BUG BUG, though detachments had been by-passed at MAKTILA and elsewhere along the coast.

*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

Burma. A hostile force, presumed to be Burmese, occupied SHINGBYANG, 7 November. (SHINGBYANG is some 30 miles north of MAINKWAN and 90 miles southeast of SADIYA. A trail leads thence across the PATKAI HILLS into ASSAM.)

Six B-24's again bombed docks and warehouses at RANGOON, 9 November, starting many fires. Heavy and close antiaircraft fire caused no damage; three fighters rose, but failed to press an attack. Four large and three medium vessels were seen on the river.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 9 November sharp fighting continued in the vicinity of OIVI and to the southeast of GORARI. Nine light bombers strafed enemy installations along the WAIROFI-BUNA track, and eight medium bombers attacked BUNA. Aerial reconnaissance revealed ten damaged fighters and ten damaged bombers on the BUNA airdrome. The enemy has built new blast shelters there since 21 October.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 9 November a U.S. medium bomber attacked a 5,000-ton transport in ST. GEORGES CHANNEL. The transport was severely damaged and beached on NEW IRELAND.

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance, 9 November, revealed a total of 39 enemy vessels in the FAISI-BUIN area.

On 10 November U.S. ground forces on GUADALCANAL, advancing to the east, surrounded a Japanese force of undetermined size near TETERE. On the same day our ground forces also advanced to the west in the direction of KOKUMBONA (the enemy forward base in that area).

Aerial reconnaissance discovered a camouflaged radio-equipped schooner near SANTA ISABEL ISLAND.

On the night of 10/11 November enemy ships were sighted near CAPE ESPERANCE. On the following morning a large flight of enemy planes was sighted over GUADALCANAL.

Submarines. A U.S. merchant ship was torpedoed 70 miles south of NEW CALEDONIA.

Aleutians. On 9 November, four fighters and a heavy bomber strafed and destroyed the seven Japanese float planes in HOLTZ BAY, ATTU ISLAND (Summary No. 334). On the same day, two medium bombers unsuccessfully attacked the freighter in GERTRUDE COVE, and two fighters strafed the freighter in KISKA HARBOR.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER

German naval vessels. A report from SWEDEN indicates that the SCHEER may have returned to the BALTIC.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. About 113 tons of H.E. were dropped during the very successful attack on ST. NAZAIRE, 9 November (Summary No. 335), and many bursts were seen directly on the target. Antiaircraft fire over the target area was very intense and extremely accurate.

During the night of 9/10 November, 213 R.A.F. bombers were dispatched against HAMBURG. Results have not yet been announced.

Vichy-France. There is as yet no official information available regarding the movement of German and Italian troops into hitherto unoccupied FRANCE, reported by press and radio.

Russian Front. There has been no confirmation of rumors that the Germans are moving divisions from the southern front.

The situation appears relatively unchanged. The Germans speak of very bad weather in the TEREK sector and a violent snowstorm northeast of MOZDOK. Freezing conditions are reported to be setting in at STALINGRAD, and the VOLGA is expected to freeze shortly.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

Morocco. The situation is still obscure. U.S. tanks have been observed pursuing French tanks southwestward from PORT LYAUTEY. An assault on CASABLANCA is reported to be in progress. All French surface naval units there have been sunk or severely damaged. (The French naval force at CASABLANCA is believed to have consisted of immobilized battleship JEAN BART, one light cruiser, three destroyer-leaders, eight destroyers, and twelve submarines.)

Algeria. Hostile air and submarine activity in the WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN has greatly increased; Allied forces have made many attacks on hostile submarines.

During 9 November U.S. forces prepared for an assault on ORAN and beat off French counterattacks from the east and south. There were indications that a counterattack from the southwest was impending. (The press reports that ORAN has been taken.)

Egypt-Libya. An Axis rearguard was still holding SIDI BARRANI on the afternoon of 9 November. British patrols were operating beyond SIDI OMAR, however, and other mobile units were approaching CAPUZZO and MADDALENA.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date

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. 335 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 10, 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. On 8 November fighting continued in the vicinity of OIVI. Allied forward patrols proceeded to envelop the Japanese southern flank and reached GORARI (five miles east of OIVI). On the same day three Allied light bombers escorted by four fighters executed a sweep along the WAIROPI-BUNA track.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 8 November two flights of three U.S. medium bombers attacked enemy positions at GASMATA, causing damage to the radio station and to the airdrome. On the same day three patrol bombers attacked the airdrome at KAVIENG. Results were not observed.

Solomons. On 8 November aerial reconnaissance revealed ten enemy destroyers south of the FAISI-BUIN area headed southeastward.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. About 110 enemy submarines are believed to be at sea in this theater. There appear to have been no important changes in their disposition.

Three dry cargo vessels are reported to have been lost by enemy action from a North Russian convoy which has reached the WHITE SEA. Other newly reported attacks by enemy submarines have mostly been in the area LESSER ANTILLES-NORTH BRAZILIAN COAST and to the eastward, but the number of submarines in that part of the theater appears to be comparatively small.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. During daylight of 9 November, unescorted B-17s and B-24s attacked the ST. NAZAIRE submarine installations. Antiaircraft fire over the target was very heavy, but no hostile planes were encountered. Many bursts were observed in the target area. On the same day, escorted R.A.F. Bostons attacked LE HAVRE.

The preceding night, 8/9 November, 100 planes were dispatched, 24 to drop leaflets over FRANCE and 74 sea mining.

British bombers which attacked GENOA, 7/8 November (Summary No. 334), dropped 121 tons of incendiaries and 116 tons of H.E. (including sixteen 2-tonners). Eighteen exceptionally large fires were started, and photographs indicate that the operation was highly successful.

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~~SECRET~~ During the U.S. attacks on LILLE and ABBEVILLE, 8 November (Summary No. 334), about 73 tons of H.E. were dropped at LILLE and about 27 tons at ABBEVILLE. Numerous hits were scored at LILLE and some hits are reported at ABBEVILLE, though cloud conditions at the latter place obscured most of the bombing results. Provisional reports indicate that our bombers destroyed 11 enemy aircraft, probably destroyed 15 others, and damaged 18. R.A.F. bombers were also active on the 8th, attacking shipping at BORDEAUX.

Russian Front. The Germans claim local successes in the TUAPSE area and east of ALAGIR (cf. Summary No. 329), but make no mention of the STALINGRAD fighting. Soviet dispatches indicate that German attacks in STALINGRAD are on a smaller scale and that Russian forces are holding all along the line.

#### 5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

North Africa. All initial landings met little resistance, but subsequently French naval forces (including coastal artillery) reacted strongly and naval bombardments became necessary.

A cruiser (PRIMAGUET) and two destroyers sortied from CASABLANCA on the 8th, but one destroyer was sunk and the other vessels were damaged and driven back. Coastal batteries at SAFI, CASABLANCA, FEDALA, and MEHDIA were silenced. SAFI and MEHDIA were captured, but resistance continued at FEDALA and at CASABLANCA, 9 November.

At ORAN five French destroyers sortied. Two were sunk and the remainder were damaged. An enemy submarine was also destroyed. From landings made to east and west columns, including tanks, converged on the city and by dark, 8 November, had reached positions about ten miles distant. The airfields twelve miles south of the town had been in possession of U.S. parachutists since noon, and Allied planes were operating from them.

ALGIERS surrendered unconditionally at 1900, 8 November, and the harbor forts were occupied the following dawn. The area of occupation includes the airdromes at MAISON BLANCHE (10 miles southeast of the city) and BLIDA (25 miles to the southwest). Radio reports indicate that Admiral Darlan is at U.S. headquarters at ALGIERS.

Spanish Morocco. Quiet prevails and no military activity is evident.

Egypt. At 0600, 9 November, according to latest report, British forward troops were in contact with Axis rear guards about 30 miles south-east of SIDI BARRANI. Other units were moving westward from MATRUH, which the British occupied on the previous day. Aircraft heavily bombed enemy motor transport concentrations in the vicinity of SOLLUM and HALFAYA, where it is indicated the enemy may attempt a delaying action.

Available Axis strength for a stand in this region is estimated at 22,000 men, 89 field and medium guns, 186 antitank guns (including forty 88-mm.), and not more than 20 tanks. It is considered probable that the enemy will attempt direct withdrawal to EL AGHEILA. Liberal estimates of Axis potential strength at that point by 15 December are 45,000 men (including 18,000 Germans), 180 field and medium guns, 400 antitank guns, and not more than 50 tanks.

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By RHP, NLR, Date

*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. 334 Copy 1 of 67.

0800

November 9, 1942.

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

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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

1. INDIAN THEATER

Burma. A Japanese munitions dump at MAUNGDAW was strafed, 5 November, causing explosions and fires. The RANGOON dock area was bombed, 6 November. Warehouses were hit and 2,000-ton freighter was sunk. A 10,000-ton ship was sighted there. Antiaircraft fire was light and inaccurate; no hostile aircraft were encountered.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER

New Guinea. On 7 November Allied ground forces continued to make slow progress towards OIVI. The enemy offered strong resistance from well prepared positions on high ground. A counterattack was repulsed. Three Allied light bombers attacked enemy positions along the track between WAIROFI and BUNA.

On the same day three U.S. medium bombers on armed reconnaissance bombed two enemy float planes off LASANGA (20 miles southeast of SALA'AU) and strafed buildings and a schooner at MAKLO ISLAND.

According to press reports American troops have occupied GOODENOUGH ISLAND, and other U.S. ground forces are in action near BUNA.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 6 November aerial reconnaissance revealed one probable heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and three destroyers at FAVIENG.

Solomons. On 6 November aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area revealed four heavy cruisers, two or three light cruisers, thirteen destroyers, two sloops, ten supply ships and two tankers.

On 7 November aerial reconnaissance revealed at least twelve large ships in convoy fifty miles east of BUKA PASSAGE, moving southward.

On 7 November our ground forces on GUADALCANAL continued to advance in the east (south of KOLI POINT). A U.S. destroyer bombarded suspected enemy positions in that area. Elsewhere there was no ground activity. U.S. pursuit planes and dive bombers made several attacks on enemy ground installations, destroying a large ammunition dump and gasoline stowage.

On the same day U.S. motor torpedo boats attacked two enemy destroyers off LUNGA POINT, probably sinking one of them. Next day three motor torpedo boats encountered two enemy destroyers midway between SAVO ISLAND and CAPE ESPERANCE, scoring one torpedo hit on one of the destroyers.

During the morning of 8 November our planes destroyed six enemy landing boats, three south of CAPE ESPERANCE and three west of TASSAFARONGA. The same evening our planes destroyed a two-man submarine near CAPE ESPERANCE.

A U.S. submarine reports scoring two torpedo hits on an enemy sea-plane tender (CHIYODA Class - 9,000 tons).

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Aleutians. Aerial reconnaissance, 7 November, disclosed six float fighters and one float biplane at HOLTZ BAY, ATTU ISLAND. Apparently two, and possibly four, of these planes were damaged when sighted; all were bombed and strafed without observed result. On the same day one heavy bomber attacked the submarine base at KISKA without observed result, and two medium bombers unsuccessfully attacked the damaged freighter in GERTRUDE COVE.

On the same day a large unknown submarine was sighted about 75 miles south of KISKA, headed east. A submarine (possibly the same) was observed on the same day about fifteen miles south of KISKA.

### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. A submarine was sighted on 8 November at the entrance to HUDSON STRAIT.

Preliminary reports indicate that a west bound convoy was attacked in the CARIBBEAN on 9 November, approximately sixty miles northwest of ARUBA.

Blockade runners. The two inward bound blockade runners, mentioned in Summary 332, are believed to have arrived at BORDEAUX, in spite of several attacks by the R.A.F. On 6 November another blockade runner, believed to be carrying supplies for JAPAN, was seen leaving the BAY OF BISCAY. Aerial observation of BORDEAUX indicates that two other large ships there have probably run the blockade from the FAR EAST.

### 4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the night of 7/8 November, 211 planes were dispatched, 175 heavies in another attack on GENOA and 36 aircraft sea mining. Weather at GENOA was perfect and the city and its docks could be seen plainly. Fires resulting from the raid were reported to be larger and more concentrated than those in previous raids. Antiaircraft fire ceased when the first bombs were dropped.

The following day, 8 November, a total of 43 escorted B-17s were dispatched in nearly simultaneous attacks on carriage and locomotive works at LILLE and the airdrome at ABBEVILLE. The heavier of the two raids was directed at LILLE, where preliminary reports indicate a successful attack. Antiaircraft was heavy over the target, and several encounters were had with hostile fighters, four of which are reported destroyed by our bombers. Antiaircraft fire was also heavy at ABBEVILLE, and hostile fighters were encountered over the target. Results of this attack have not yet been announced.

Russian Front. Fighting continues in the TUAPSE, TEREK, and STALINGRAD sectors, but no notable change in the situation is apparent.

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5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

North Africa. On the ATLANTIC coast all assault waves were landed successfully, despite opposition by French naval units and coastal batteries. SAFI has been taken by assault; the coastal and antiaircraft batteries at F'DALA have been silenced; at LYAUTEY all assault troops are ashore. A heavy naval engagement was still in progress at noon, 8 November.

No official information is available on operations elsewhere, other than that contained in War Department Communique No. 234. The press reports the capitulation of ALGIERS.

Egypt. On 8 November it appeared that the remnant of the Afrika Korps, reinforced by an Italian motorized division (Pistoia) from TOBRUK, might attempt a stand in the CAPUZZO area. On 7 November British light mobile units were already in the OMAR area and heavier units had reached SIDI BARRANI. Mopping up continues in the rear.

*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. 333 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 8, 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. Fighting continues near OIVI.

Solomons. On the night of 5/6 November, five patrol bombers attacked enemy shipping in the BUIN-FAISI area. One near miss was scored on a light cruiser.

On 5 November U.S. fighters and dive bombers made five separate attacks on Japanese positions on GUADALCANAL.

During the night of 5/6 November, Marines repulsed light enemy attacks on our western flank west of POINT CRUZ.

On 6 November, on our eastern flank, our infantry completed the crossing of the MALDEN RIVER (which empties at KOLI POINT). No large enemy forces were contacted in this area.

On 7 November, an enemy force consisting of one light cruiser and ten destroyers, was attacked about 50 miles north of SANTA ISABEL ISLAND by 30 U.S. fighters, 7 dive bombers and 3 torpedo bombers. Two torpedo hits and one heavy bomb hit were scored on the cruiser, and one torpedo hit on a destroyer. Twelve enemy planes were shot down. Four of our fighters failed to return. As a result of our attack, the enemy vessels changed course and headed east. Our planes observed subsequent explosions in the enemy vessels.

It is estimated that a minimum of 5,188 Japanese have been killed by U.S. forces in land fighting since our occupation of positions in this area on 7 August.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. The disposition of enemy submarines in the ATLANTIC Theater appears to be generally as follows: From the longitude of the AZORES eastward: from the latitude of those islands northward, about 30; from that latitude southward to the latitude of the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, about 30, including about 13 in the immediate northwestern and western approaches to the STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR; southward of that area, about 12, including about 4 from the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS to CAPE PALMAS and about 3 off CAPE TOWN. From the longitude of the AZORES westward: From the latitude of those islands northward, about 20 (only 1 or 2 near the U.S. COAST); in the WINDWARD PASSAGE, 1; in the EASTERN CARIBBEAN, about 6; off the north coast of BRAZIL, 1. In addition to those mentioned above, about 4 are probably in the INDIAN OCEAN off SOUTHEASTERN AFRICA, and a few are in the WESTERN ATLANTIC south of the latitude of the AZORES.

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A submarine was subjected to a promising depth charge attack by an anti-submarine vessel southeast of NANTUCKET .

Another westbound convoy was attacked by two or more submarines in the EASTERN CARIBBEAN during the night of 6/7 November. Two dry cargo vessels, aggregating about 12,000 gross tons, were torpedoed. No other new attacks on convoys are reported.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER

Air Operations. On the 6th, British bombers dropped 33 tons of bombs during attacks on WILHELMSHAVEN, OSNABRUCK, EMDEN, CAEN airdrome and other objectives. That night, 6/7 November, 141 planes were dispatched, 65 sea mining and 72 (all heavy bombers) against GENOA. Preliminary reports indicate that visibility at GENOA was good and that the attack was concentrated and successful. Many large fires were started.

During daylight of 7 November, B-17s attacked the submarine base at BREST, dropping 57½ tons of H.E. Clouds obscured observation, but hits were believed made on the target. Antiaircraft fire varied from heavy to moderate. Hostile fighters were encountered. A diversion flight at the same time by other B-17s encountered no opposition. That afternoon, B-24s carried out another attack on the BREST submarine base, dropping 22 tons of H.E. Fighter opposition was encountered and antiaircraft over the target was heavy. All missions were accompanied by R.A.F. fighter squadrons. Preliminary reports indicate that the bombers destroyed four enemy aircraft, probably destroyed six others, and damaged five during the day's operations. All bombers returned.

Russian Front. No substantial change is apparent from information available.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER

North Africa. Preliminary reports indicate that Allied landings were made as scheduled. No details have as yet been received.

Egypt. As of 7 November, MERSA MATRUH was in British hands. At latest report, Axis prisoners were estimated as in excess of 20,000, and the most recent estimate placed enemy losses in materiel captured or destroyed at 400 guns, 350 tanks and several thousand transport vehicles.

Allied air action during the 6th continued heavy despite hampering weather conditions and successful attacks were made on enemy columns moving west of MATRUH and on targets in BENGHAZI and TOBRUK harbors.

Remnants of German armored and motorized infantry divisions attempted to resist near FUKA, 6 November, but were attacked by British armor and driven more to the west. Because of the rapid movement, further details of the fighting are temporarily not available.

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MAR 11 1974

*A. Sidney Buford III*

A. SIDNEY BUFORD III

Major, F.A.

Deputy Secretary, J.I.C.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 332 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 7, 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. Six Australian medium bombers again attacked BOBONARO (35 miles SSW of DILLI), 5 November, scoring direct hits on buildings and starting fires.

New Guinea. Fighting continues in the OIVI area.

Bismarck Archipelago. Photographic reconnaissance of RABAUL, 5 November, revealed approximately 66 enemy vessels in the harbor. This concentration included one converted aircraft carrier, four destroyers, five torpedo boats, two minelayers, one possible landing craft carrier (7,000 tons), seven small tankers, thirty merchant ships (of 3,000 to 10,000 tons, totalling approximately 185,000 tons), five small merchant vessels, and eleven other small craft. In ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL an enemy convoy of four unidentified vessels was sighted on a northwesterly course. Allied aerial activity was limited to reconnaissance, but one Flying Fortress shot down two of six enemy planes which attempted to intercept.

Solomons. Enemy shipping sighted in the BUIN-FAISI area, 5 November, included two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, two sloops, and five supply ships. A convoy of fourteen enemy cargo vessels, including six of 6,000 tons, two of 10,000 tons, and six of 2,000-3,000 tons, was observed in the BOUGAINVILLE STRAITS on a southerly course.

On 5 November 27 enemy bombers and fighters attacked our positions on GUADALCANAL with little success.

U.S. raiders destroyed a Japanese outpost at CAPE ASTROLABE (northwest point of MALAITA ISLAND), capturing its radio equipment, arms, and ammunition intact. There were no U.S. casualties.

On 3 November a U.S. destroyer attacked and probably sank a submerged submarine about 30 miles east of SAN CRISTOBAL ISLAND.

Submarines. A Russian merchant vessel reports having been attacked by a submarine, 6 November, at a point 400 miles west of VANCOUVER.

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. According to the additional information now available, the sinkings which have resulted from submarine attacks on the two convoys mentioned in yesterday's Summary (No. 331) are as follows: In the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy (attacked in the area between CANADA and the UNITED KINGDOM), one tanker of about 7,000 gross tons and 15 cargo vessels aggregating about 78,000 gross tons; in the westbound convoy in the CARIBBEAN, 4 tankers aggregating about 34,000 gross tons and 2 cargo vessels aggregating about 6,000 gross tons. (The tanker losses during the first nine months of this year averaged about 192,000 gross tons a month--cf. Annex to Summary No. 323.)

Only a few other scattered submarine attacks on unescorted vessels are reported to have occurred during the past few days.

Blockade Runners. Two inward bound vessels, believed to be blockade runners from the FAR EAST, have been sighted by aircraft in the BAY OF BISCAY. It is believed that at least ten others are now en route to EUROPE, that one recently arrived in the FAR EAST and that at least six are now en route to the FAR EAST (cf. Summaries Nos. 315 and 324).

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. Fighting continues at STALINGRAD and on the approaches to ORDZHONIKIDZE and TUAPSE. No appreciable change in the situation is apparent.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. The only Axis troops to escape from the ALAMEIN battlefield were German. The remainder, mostly Italian, but including several German units, are offering little resistance. Large groups are simply waiting to be taken prisoner. The R.A.F. has already occupied the DABA airfields.

The remnant of the Afrika Korps was found in position on the escarpment southwest of FUKA on the evening of 5 November. British armor has by-passed and encircled it. British mobile units have reached the vicinity of MERSA MATRUH.

Madagascar. Hostilities ceased at 0700, 6 November. Governor Annet has capitulated, and is now in British hands.

*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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ANNEX

JOINT U.S. CHIEFS OF STAFF  
J.I.C. Summary No. 332

THE BATTLE OF THE SEA LANES

DAILY SUMMARY

Reported losses of United Nations and neutral shipping during the past two months (caused principally by submarine attacks in the ATLANTIC Theater) now stand as follows: During September, 111 vessels of about 549,000 gross tons were lost from belligerent action of all kinds and 6 of about 17,000 gross tons from other causes; during October, 70 vessels of about 395,000 gross tons were lost from belligerent action of all kinds and 4 of about 18,000 gross tons from other causes. Experience indicates that delayed reports are likely to increase the October losses from belligerent action to something like 500,000 gross tons. No substantial increase in the September figure is likely to occur. The monthly losses from belligerent action during the first nine months of this year averaged approximately 138 vessels of about 662,000 gross tons; the heaviest losses, 849,000 gross tons, occurred during June and the lightest, 443,000 gross tons, during January.

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 331 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 6, 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. Six Australian medium bombers attacked MAOBISSE, 4 November. Later that same day six U.S. medium bombers attacked MAOBISSE and also AILEU.

New Guinea. The advance on OIVI continues slowly, after overcoming stiff Japanese resistance four miles east of KOKODA on 4 November. It is reported that there is an enemy concentration, including artillery, at WAIROPI.

On 4 November six Allied light bombers attacked the landing areas at SANANANDA, north of BUNA. Supplies were destroyed and one anti-aircraft position was silenced. Nine light and nine medium bombers attacked the town and port areas at SALALUA. Many fires were started and there was a large explosion from a probable ammunition dump.

Aerial reconnaissance reveals that the airdromes at BUNA and LAE are serviceable.

Solomons. On 3 November aerial reconnaissance revealed the presence of 29 enemy vessels in the FAISI-BUIN area, including one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers, and fourteen destroyers.

Attacks on enemy positions west of the MATANIKAU, 3 November, resulted in the capture of three field pieces, twelve 37 mm., and 30 machine guns. In one position west of POINT CRUZ 350 Japanese were killed. Our naval forces shelled enemy positions near KOKUMBONA on the night of 3/4 November. On the night of 4/5 November the enemy made a strong counter-attack in this area, which was repulsed with heavy Japanese losses.

A dawn attack, 4 November, against enemy troops which had landed to the east of our positions, near KOLI POINT (Summary No. 330), was repelled. The Japanese were in superior numbers and had artillery.

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. The sinkings which have resulted from the attacks to date on the convoy in the eastern CARIBBEAN mentioned in Summary No. 330 and preceding Summaries are three tankers aggregating about 26,000 gross tons and one small cargo vessel. Incomplete information indicates that the sinkings which have resulted from the attacks to date on the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy mentioned in Summary No. 330 and preceding Summaries are one

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tanker of about 7,000 gross tons and thirteen cargo vessels aggregating about 60,000 gross tons. Enemy submarines are believed still to be shadowing this convoy.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. ORDZHONIKIDZE has been undergoing heavy enemy air attack since the German occupation of NALCHIK (Summaries No. 323, 328), and enemy aircraft have been active along the BLACK SEA coast. Soviet planes and naval units have also been active in these waters. It is reported that a Russian E-boat (similar to a motor torpedo boat) attacked and probably sank an enemy tanker west of SEVASTOPOL on the night of 23 October. The following night Russian planes raided ANAPA, sinking a hostile E-boat and a schooner, and the next night Soviet E-boats are reported to have sunk two enemy barges and a tug at ANAPA.

Ground fighting continues heavy southeast of NALCHIK, northeast of TUAPSE, and at STALINGRAD, and Russian dispatches report renewed activity in the NOVOROSSISK and MOZDOK areas. The situation, however, appears relatively unchanged.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. In the north the front has disintegrated, as enemy units, heavily attacked from the air and closely pursued on the ground, move westward by all available transport. By 0800, 5 November, strong British armored groups had reached points 10-15 miles south and southeast of EL DABA and were striking northwestward to intercept enemy columns retreating between EL DABA and FUKA. During the night, 3/4 November, the enemy pocket along the coast northwest of EL ALAMEIN was cleared out.

In the south, Allied progress was being delayed by pockets of resistance. Other Axis units were retreating westward on foot.

Enemy casualties have been high. Through 3 November 10,000 prisoners had been taken. Axis tank strength has been reduced to less than 80, according to reliable estimates, and armored car strength to less than 100. (It is believed that during the pursuit Axis weakness in armored cars will prove to be particularly important.)

Mediterranean. There are reports that German aircraft are being hastily moved to NORTH AFRICA, SICILY, and SARDINIA from CRETE, RUSSIA, NORWAY, and other areas.

*See Army  
Despatch for  
details.*

*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. 330 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 5, 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. DILLI was attacked, 3 November, by four Australian medium bombers in the morning and eight U.S. medium bombers in the afternoon. All bombs fell in the town, demolishing many buildings. The second attack was intercepted by six Japanese fighters, one of which was destroyed, one possibly destroyed, and another damaged. One U.S. plane was damaged.

New Guinea. On 3 November Allied ground forces in the OWEN STANLEY area continued their advance eastward of KOKODA in the direction of OIVI.

Bismarck Archipelago. On 3 November aerial reconnaissance revealed the presence of nineteen large unidentified ships at RABAUL. It also revealed that the enemy have apparently made no recent use of the airdrome at GASMATA.

Solomons. Early on the morning of 3 November six patrol bombers attacked enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area. Results were not observed. Four enemy fighters intercepted with the aid of a beacon from BUIN airdrome.

On 2 November an enemy force of four light cruisers and seventeen destroyers was sighted northeast of SANTA ISABEL ISLAND.

On 3 November U.S. forces on GUADALCANAL continued their advance to the westward. No report has been received of troop activity on the eastern flank (in the direction of KOLI POINT, where the enemy landed reinforcements on 2 November).

Submarines. On 3 November a U.S. submarine scored two torpedo hits on an enemy light cruiser (NATORI class - 5170 tons).

3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. About fourteen submarines are now estimated to be in the Western ATLANTIC north of the latitude of NORTHERN NEWFOUNDLAND. Only three were reported in this area on 1 November (cf. Summary No. 326). About eighteen appear to be between this latitude and that of the AZORES, including five in the vicinity of NEWFOUNDLAND. About twelve are estimated to be in the BAY OF BISCAY, about the same number in the approaches

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to GIBRALTAR, and about an equal number in the vicinity of the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. The disposition of submarines in other areas remains substantially unchanged.

During the night of 4/5 November five additional ships were torpedoed in the eastbound convoy first attacked 1/2 November eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND (cf. Summary No. 329). An additional vessel, possibly a straggler, has been torpedoed in the convoy recently attacked in the eastern CARIBBEAN (cf. Summary No. 329).

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. No notable change is apparent from available information.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt: After repelling strong Axis counterattacks in the north, 2 November, the British renewed their attack at 2215. The enemy held in the direction of the coast road, but to the west the British seized TEL EL AQQAQIR (7 miles SSW of RAHMAN, which is 17 miles NW of EL ALAMEIN). During 3 November British forces in the north paused to reorganize. There was continued evidence that opposing forces were thinning out. In the south numerous Axis demolitions were heard.

British light mobile units are attacking withdrawing transport in the Axis rear. Heavy air attack has been directed against congested transport on the main road between GHAZAL and FUKA. Air attack on TOBRUK has resulted in hits on two medium merchant vessels and in setting oil stores on fire.

*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. 329 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 4 November , 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 2 November nine U.S. medium bombers attacked DILLI, demolishing many buildings and starting one large fire. On the same day six Australian medium bombers attacked BOBONARO (south of DILLI), scoring direct hits on barracks, destroying buildings and starting several fires. Enemy personnel were machine-gunned.

C.1-C.2

New Guinea. Australian ground forces occupied KOKODA early on 2 November. Forward patrols pursued the retreating enemy along the track towards ILIMA.

On the same day the enemy attempted to land near BUNA an estimated 7,000 troops from two large transports, escorted by a light cruiser, a destroyer, nine fighter planes. Six U.S. heavy bombers attacked this convoy, scoring several near misses on the transports and shooting down four or five of the enemy fighters. As a result the convoy retired northwards. In the midafternoon ten U.S. medium bombers again attacked the transports, scoring two very near misses on each vessel. At dusk a third attack was made by eight U.S. heavy bombers near GASMATA (NEW BRITAIN), scoring one direct hit on one of the transports and additional near misses on the other. The transports and convoying vessels were also machine-gunned. One of the transports was left burning and dead in the water.

C-2

Bismarck Archipelago. On 2 November photographic reconnaissance revealed 61 enemy fighters and four medium bombers at LAKUNAI airdrome, near RABAU.

C.6

On the same day aerial reconnaissance revealed three heavily loaded transports south of MANUS ISLAND (ADMIRALTY GROUP) headed southeast.

Solomons. On 2 November enemy shipping in the FAISI-BUIN area was reduced to nineteen vessels, including one heavy cruiser, one destroyer, two seaplane tenders and fourteen cargo vessels.

C.7

On GUADALCANAL, U.S. dive bombers harassed enemy positions during the night of 1/2 November. On 2 November U.S. destroyers bombarded enemy positions west of the MATANIKAU RIVER.

H.2

On the night of 2/3 November the enemy effected a landing east of KOLI POINT (to the east of the U.S. positions) from one light cruiser, one destroyer and a transport.

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N<sup>o</sup>2 Submarines. A U.S. submarine returning from patrol off the coast of JAPAN reports scoring five torpedo hits on four enemy cargo vessels. |

3. ATLANTIC THEATER

Submarines. Some forty submarines are believed to be in the western part of the ATLANTIC Theater, including two in the EASTERN CARIBBEAN, one off NORTHERN BRAZIL, and possibly two off the U.S. MIDDLE ATLANTIC COAST. Many of the forty are in the area to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND - NOVA SCOTIA. About four are believed to be to the eastward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (actually in the INDIAN OCEAN). No further attacks in the last-mentioned area are reported.

Present reports indicate that the outcome of recent submarine attacks on convoys has been about as follows: In the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy first attacked on 1/2 November to the eastward of NEWFOUNDLAND (cf. Summary No. 327), one 7,000 gross ton tanker and 8 cargo vessels of about 40,000 gross tons have been torpedoed and sunk in repeated attacks. In the north-bound convoy recently attacked near MADEIRA (cf. Summaries Nos. 326 and 327), two tankers of 15,000 gross tons and 10 cargo vessels of 66,000 gross tons have been torpedoed in repeated attacks; all may not have sunk. In the convoy attacked in the CARIBBEAN about 150 miles to the westward of TRINIDAD (cf. Summary No. 328), four ships have been torpedoed in a series of attacks.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. The Russians report heavy defensive fighting southeast of NALCHIK, but admit no further enemy gains. The Germans, however, claim to have penetrated Soviet positions east of ALAGIR (Summary No. 328), which is on the Ossetian Military Highway. The situation elsewhere in CAUCASIA remains relatively unchanged, with each side reporting local successes.

Hostile air attacks continue strong against Russian positions in STALINGRAD and against communications east of the VOLGA and traffic across it. There is, however, no notable change apparent in the ground fighting in this area.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

B.1 Egypt. During the night of 1/2 November New Zealand and British infantry launched a heavy attack in the northern sector. Despite strong armored counterattacks, they had advanced five miles by 0700. Severe fighting continued throughout the 2nd, including a major tank engagement with heavy casualties on both sides. British light mobile units meanwhile carried out destructive raids as far west as GALAL (45 miles west of EL ALAMEIN).

On the coast the Australians held their ground despite determined efforts to relieve Axis units previously encircled.

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In the central and southern sectors the enemy abandoned commanding positions at DEIR EL SHEIN, EL MUNASSIB, and EL HIMEIMAT. British forces attacked to pin them down.

At last report (3 November) Axis resistance appeared to be crumbling. Large scale withdrawals extending westward as far as MERSA MATRUH were observed and subjected to heavy air attack.

JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

*Ludwell L. Montague*

DAILY SUMMARY

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

No. 328 Copy 1 of 60

0800 November 3, 1942

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JOINT U. S. INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

DAILY SUMMARY

No. 328 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 3, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

No reported change in the situation.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

New Guinea. On 1 November Australian troops were in the immediate vicinity of KOKODA. No contact with the enemy was reported. (Press reports indicate that KOKODA has been occupied.)

Early on 1 November seven Allied medium bombers attacked the air-drome at LAE, scoring hits on the runway and dispersal area, and starting fires.

On 1 November three Allied medium bombers reconnoitering near BUNA were intercepted by seven Japanese fighters. On the same day fourteen Allied light bombers dispatched to attack LAE were intercepted 70 miles to the south of that settlement by fifteen to twenty fighters. Later in the day Allied light bombers, escorted by fighters, succeeded in reaching LAE, where they encountered eight to ten enemy fighters. In these actions three enemy fighters were probably shot down. One of our planes is missing.

J.I.C. Comment: Japanese fighter opposition in NE GUINEA has been negligible during the past two months. The above reports indicate that Japanese air reinforcements have arrived.

Solomons. On 1 November aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area revealed two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, twenty destroyers or gun boats, three seaplane tenders, sixteen merchant vessels and three submarines. All of these vessels were reported to be refueling.

That same day Allied aircraft made two heavy coordinated attacks on enemy shipping in that area. The first attack was carried out by nine Australian patrol bombers. Results were unobserved, except for one probable hit and two near misses. The second attack was carried out by twelve U.S. heavy bombers. One direct hit was scored on a cargo vessel; one possible hit and three near misses were scored on other unidentified vessels. Bombs were also dropped on the BUIN air-drome.

Submarines. U.S. submarines now based on WESTERN AUSTRALIA have sunk 68 enemy ships (453,000 tons) and damaged 25 others (186,000 tons) since the beginning of hostilities in the SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

*These are the  
35 fighters  
you told me  
about the  
other day*

C-3

C-2

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3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. Two ships were torpedoed off WABANA ANCHORAGE, NEW-FOUNDLAND, on 2 November.

A vessel traveling in convoy was torpedoed 150 miles to the westward of TRINIDAD.

With regard to the German claims of sinkings to the eastward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (cf. Summary No. 327), it is now officially reported that one unescorted cargo vessel was torpedoed on 29 October about 400 miles southeast of CAPETOWN and that two other unescorted cargo vessels were torpedoed on 1 November off DURBAN (aggregate tonnage of vessels, 23,000 gross). The attacking submarines were presumably German or Italian.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Russian Front. The German drive in the NALCHIK sector continues to make progress. The Soviets acknowledge withdrawal from the town and speak of battles to the southeast; the enemy claims to have captured ALAGIR, about 50 miles southeast of NALCHIK and 25 miles west of ORDZHONIKIDZE. There is no appreciable change indicated elsewhere in CAUCASIA.

Heavy fighting continues in STALINGRAD and its environs, but neither side appears to have made any important gains.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

Egypt. During 31 October and 1 November Axis efforts to relieve one German and two Italian battalions cut off by the Australian advance were unsuccessful, although twenty tanks did succeed in joining the encircled units. The 21st Armored and 90th Light Divisions were engaged in these efforts. Together with elements of the Trieste Division brought forward from EL DABA, they now constitute the Axis front in the northern sector.

*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. 327 Copy 1 of 67.

0800

November 2, 1942.

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1. INDIAN THEATER.

D. 2

Burma. Thirteen Mohawks attacked SHWEDO airfield, 30 October, and hit the radio station. Photographic reconnaissance revealed only five Japanese planes there (as compared to 26 seen at the time of the attack on the preceding day).

On the same day U.S. planes reconnoitered MYITKYINA, LOIWING, KUTKAI, and LASHIO. No opposition was encountered, except for anti-aircraft fire over MYITKYINA, and no enemy activity was noted. At LASHIO an operations building was set on fire and two Zeros were strafed.

2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

D  
thought →

Timor. On 29 October, Allied patrols ambushed an enemy detachment in the MANATUTO area, causing 57 enemy casualties. On 31 October, two Australian medium bombers attacked the airdrome area at DILLI. Results were not observed.

New Guinea. Australian ground forces continued their advance from ALOLA towards KOKODA, 31 October. In support of this operation, three light bombers attacked trails in the NAURU area (three miles northwest of ALOLA).

C. 6

On the same day three medium bombers attacked enemy trucks in the GONA area (north of BUNA), and a patrol bomber attacked the SALAMAU and LAE areas. It is reported that the airdrome at LAE is again serviceable and that 24 enemy fighters landed there on the evening of 31 October. C. 3

Bismarck Archipelago. Photographic reconnaissance of RABAU, 31 October, revealed thirty-three vessels, including two light cruisers, two destroyers, three auxiliary vessels, two possible landing craft carriers, and twenty-three merchant vessels. There were also two half-sunk destroyers in the harbor. Twelve bombers and forty-five fighters were observed on nearby LAKUNAI airdrome. The U.S. heavy bomber carrying out the reconnaissance was intercepted by eleven enemy fighters, of which three were possibly destroyed.

C. 6

On the same day nine U.S. heavy bombers attacked enemy shipping in RABAU, starting a fire on one unidentified vessel, and causing possible damage to other vessels.

H. 1

Solomons. Aerial reconnaissance of the FAISI-BUIN area, 31 October, revealed forty-seven vessels, including two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, fifteen destroyers, three seaplane tenders, and fifteen merchant vessels.

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On the same day nine U.S. heavy bombers attacked shipping in this area. Two direct hits and two near misses were scored on a possible heavy cruiser which was seen to explode. One direct hit was also scored on a merchant vessel, and two near misses on a light cruiser.

H.4

On 1 November five U.S. fighter planes destroyed five enemy planes at REKATA BAY. All enemy-occupied buildings were strafed. Our planes were damaged by antiaircraft fire, but all returned.

H.2

On GUADALCANAL, a detachment of Marines, supported by heavy bombers, advanced westward across the MATANIKAU RIVER at daybreak, 1 November. One group advanced about two miles with relatively light casualties. Continuous attacks by fighters and dive bombers throughout the day silenced enemy artillery.

Further details regarding the naval air battle which occurred eastward of the STEWART ISLANDS, 26 October (Summary No. 322), have already been reported in Navy Communique No. 177.

D.4

Hongkong. Six P-40's, each carrying one 500-pound demolition bomb, escorted by eleven other P-40's, attacked shipping at KOWLOON, 28 October. Direct hits set one freighter afire; near misses were scored on two others. Buildings were strafed and an antiaircraft position was silenced. Two Zeros and two I-45's intercepted; one P-40 was shot down.

### 3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

Submarines. No noteworthy changes appear to have occurred in the dispositions of enemy submarines outlined in recent Summaries. Compared to the dispositions during most of the past spring and summer, there appears during recent weeks to have been a very considerable shift from the west-central, and southwestern parts of the ATLANTIC Theater to the eastern and southeastern parts.

No reports have been received which would confirm any part of the claims in the German communique of 1 November that eight vessels had been sunk to the eastward of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The five German-Italian submarines estimated to be in this area are believed to be to the westward and southwestward of the CAPE.

One additional 5,000 ton dry-cargo vessel is believed probably to have been torpedoed in the eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy mentioned in Summary No. 325 and preceding Summaries. Six ships are reported to have been torpedoed on 1/2 November during attacks on another eastbound Trans-Atlantic convoy, some 400 miles to the eastward of northern NEWFOUNDLAND. Further details are lacking. The ships reported torpedoed to date in Summary No. 326 and preceding Summaries (which were attacked in the general vicinity of MADEIRA) are in all two tankers aggregating about 15,000 gross tons and seven dry-cargo vessels aggregating about 49,000 gross tons (total nine ships aggregating about 64,000 gross tons). All may not have sunk. The German communique of 1 November claims total sinkings in their convoy of eighteen ships aggregating 131,000 tons). There are believed to be a considerable number of submarines in the area through which this convoy is passing.

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8.6 German Naval Vessels. SCHEER (pocket battleship), last reported in the vicinity of NARVIK, was observed at TRONDHEIM by air reconnaissance on 31 October. On the same date TIRPITZ (battleship) was observed still to be at TRONDHEIM.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

8.3 Air Operations. During daylight of 31 October, British planes carried out attacks against EMDEN, against power stations and factories in the LILLE-BETHUNE area, and against railways and other objectives in FRANCE. Hits were scored on three power stations and two factories in the LILLE-BETHUNE area.

8.1 In the late afternoon of the same day, some 60 enemy aircraft operated over ENGLAND. About 30 of these, principally fighter-bombers, concentrated on CANTERBURY, while the remainder operated along the NORTH KENT coast. Seven of the hostile planes were destroyed, with three others claimed destroyed, and five were damaged, with one other claimed damaged.

That night 35 enemy planes operated in two waves over KENT and SOUTH ESSEX. Fifteen of these were over CANTERBURY. Four enemy planes were destroyed.

8.5 Russian Front. The enemy continues to make progress in the NALCHIK area, but apparently his advance elsewhere in CAUCASIA has stalled.

8.4 At STALINGRAD, the Russians claim to have bettered their positions in the northern and southern parts of the city, particularly in the latter sector, where Soviet units are reported to have forced a wedge into the German lines.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

13.1 Egypt. No change is reported. A review of the first week of active operations indicates that both sides have been cautious and deliberate. The enemy appears to have been remarkably slow in moving to meet the British main effort, extremely reluctant to concentrate his armor in the face of artillery fire and air attack, and vacillating as regards counter-attack. In the end his counter-effort was limited to seven sharp thrusts by the 90th Light Division, which were repulsed. Neither side has yet committed its main armored strength, but vigorous resistance to a further British advance may be expected.

The British report having destroyed 26 out of an estimated sixty 88 mm. guns and to have put 143 Axis tanks out of action.

*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. 326 Copy 1 of 67.

0800 November 1, 1942.

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U.S. JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

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D.2 1. INDIAN THEATER.

Burma. The enemy has not advanced beyond the general line BUTHI-DAUNG-LAUNGDAN.

On 28 October four B-25's and seven P-40's attacked the airdrome at LASHIO, scoring hits on an anti-aircraft battery, a hangar, and dispersal areas. The runway was still usable after the attack. Next day six B-25's and six P-40's again attacked LASHIO, scoring four hits on the runway and others nearby. Anti-aircraft fire was heavy on both occasions. Five minutes after the second attack, 24 Zeros arrived over the field.

On the 29th also, three Blenheims scored hits on the runway at PAKOKKU and seven Blenheims attacked the airdrome at SHWEBO, hitting the runway and dispersal area.

At SHWEBO three fighters were encountered in the air and 23 planes were observed on the ground. Of those in the air, one was destroyed, one probably destroyed, and one damaged; other fighters on the runway were probably hit.

D 2. FAR EAST AND PACIFIC THEATER.

C New Guinea. On the morning of 30 October Australian troops occupied ALOLA (8 miles south of KOKODA).

C.3 At LAE the Japanese are reported to be consolidating their perimeter defenses.

C.6 Bismarck Archipelago. On 30 October aerial reconnaissance of RABAU harbor revealed the presence of 35 large and 25 small vessels. A convoy of seven vessels was sighted enroute to RABAU. No shipping was observed at KAVIENG.

H.1 Solomons. Photographic reconnaissance of the BUKA airdrome on the morning of 30 October revealed 6 bombers and 21 fighters on the ground. In the BUIN-FAISI area an incomplete photographic reconnaissance revealed 32 enemy vessels, including 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 11 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, 3 possible military landing craft carriers, 3 minelayers, 6 medium cargo vessels and 3 small cargo vessels. At FAISI 12 seaplanes and 6 large flying boats were observed.

During the early morning of 30 October fifteen U.S. heavy bombers and eight Australian patrol bombers carried out three coordinated attacks on enemy shipping in the BUIN-FAISI area with the following results: one probable hit on a heavy cruiser, two direct hits and one near miss on a large naval vessel; four near misses on a light cruiser; one near miss on a possible aircraft carrier (probably seaplane tender); one hit on an unidentified ship; two possible hits on a destroyer. All hits were with 500-pound bombs. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was light and inaccurate.

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On 29 October there was no important ground action on GUADALCANAL. Our ground forces continued to carry out mopping up operations. There was a small patrol action west of the MATANIKUA RIVER. Our planes continued to attack enemy positions on the island. Dive bombers unsuccessfully attacked two enemy destroyers near TASSAFARUNGA on the 29th and again attacked these destroyers near RUSSELL ISLAND on the 30th.

H.2 On the morning of 30 October a small naval force bombarded enemy positions on GUADALCANAL, destroying enemy artillery, buildings, and boats.

H.1 On 30 October seven of our fighters attacked enemy installations at REKATA BAY, strafing and setting fire to main buildings and fuel dumps, destroying three enemy planes on the water and shooting down five in the air.

D.4 China. Further report indicates that, in the attack on the KAILAN coal mines, 21 October (Summary No. 319), hits were made on the main power plant and main shaft head, besides general destruction in the target area. Surprise was complete; no interception was attempted. (KAILAN is the principal Japanese source of coking coal.)

L area 3. ATLANTIC THEATER.

L.1 Submarines. There now appear to be only three submarines north of the latitude of BELLE ISLE and westward of the longitude of the AZORES, compared to eleven reported in that area four days ago (cf. Summary No. 322).

L.1 Eight submarines remain in the vicinity of NEWFOUNDLAND and one other is reported in the GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. None appear to be in U.S. coastal waters. Two submarines have apparently re-entered the CARIBBEAN from the eastward. Otherwise, no significant change has taken place in submarine disposition in the ATLANTIC.

The total number of vessels torpedoed in the northbound convoy reported on in Summaries 324 and 325 has been increased to four. Another ship is missing and probably torpedoed. These attacks took place north of MADEIRA on 29/30 October.

4. EUROPEAN THEATER.

E Russian Front. The rain and mud prevalent on the entire front do not preclude continued operations against STALINGRAD or in the CAUCASUS, but tend to reduce the extent of any new operational activity.

Reports indicate slow German progress in the NALCHIK area, with no apparent change elsewhere.

5. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST THEATER.

B Malta. The German air offensive against MALTA has ended because of a lack of fighters, thirty of which have left SICILY, ten for AFRICA and twenty for CRETE.

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Crete. Axis transport planes are believed to carry up to 300 tons of fuel nightly from MALE'E to EGYPT. Ten U.S. heavy bombers attacked MALEME airdrome on the night of 29/30 October and twelve on the following night, with moderate success. Although anti-aircraft fire was heavy, all planes returned safely.

Egypt. On 30 October the Axis twice attacked both flanks of the British salient in the northern sector, without success.

B.1  
At 2200, 31 October, the Australian Division attacked northward to the coast. Prisoners taken numbered 400, mostly German, and one German battalion was encircled. Two Axis counterattacks on the morning of 31 October were repulsed.

B.2  
Madagascar. British forces occupied FIANARANTSOA on 29 October. Prisoners taken include the last two French battalion commanders in the island, 83 other Europeans, and 355 colored troops.

*Ludwell L. Montague*

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

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