DAILY G-2 REPORTS

(4)

NOVEMBER
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1942

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72
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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 12-31-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 30, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 31, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 31, 1942.

No. 293.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Fire destroyed Ft. Morrow post office and quonset hut, December 30. Atlantic: One hostile submarine reported SE of Cabot Straits, one off Nova Scotia, and one S of Long Island. Heavy concentrations of submarines midway on shipping lanes from Newfoundland to United Kingdom and Azores. Some activity reported in Lesser Antilles and off Cape San Roque. Domestic Events: Fire at Matthews Tire and Retreading Company, Jamestown, New York, December 28. Fire at Pine Camp (near Watertown), New York, December 29. Fire at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland, December 30. Fire on SS CASTALIA, December 30. Explosion at U.S. Magnesium Plant, Pleasant Valley, New York, December 30. Short circuit forced closing of furnaces, Kenosha Brass Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin, December 30. Floods in Pittsburgh area forced closing of many war plants and interfered with railroad traffic, December 30-31.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Northeast of Ordzhonikidze, Soviet forces crossed the upper Terek and made slight gains in the Alagir area. Enemy counterattacks left the situation in this area practically unchanged. Southern Front: In the Don-Volga corridor, artillery duels, small-scale attacks, and reconnaissance raids continued northwest of Stalingrad and in the northern factory suburbs. Southwest of the city in the Kotelnikov area, the Soviet column astride the railroad extended its flanks and took several small steppe villages. In the middle Don area, Soviet attacks and enemy counterattacks left the situation apparently little changed. The enemy's main effort appears to be concentrated on holding his strongpoints and rail lines of communication. Central and Northern Fronts: Fighting of local significance continued along these fronts, but there were no important changes in positions. The heaviest action apparently occurred W of Rzhev during an

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enemy counterattack, which achieved some success. South of Lake Ilmen, the Soviet attacks continued but failed to gain appreciable ground. In the far north, enemy air raids continued in the Murmansk area.

(2) Western Europe. A generally reliable source indicates a new Spanish corps area will be set up at Granada. In the Madrid-Barcelona area, there will be an additional motorized division. In the area of Pau (France) no heavy materiel has been seen,and there are no planes at the airfield. The troops in this vicinity are generally young infantry recruits from 17 to 20 years of age. Only small detachments exist between Pau and the frontier. No fortification works have been observed. An RAF long-range bomber scored 2 hits on an enemy submarine off Iceland on December 29; attack believed successful. Forty B-17's bombed the Lorient submarine yards, and early reports are that the attack was successful; 17 of the enemy fighter planes attempting interception were destroyed; AA fire was heavy.

(3) Southern Europe. In Crete, obstacles and wire entanglements at airfields and along beaches have been increased. The Bulgarians are reported to have built pill boxes and trenches along their Turkish frontier during the past half year. There is no concentration of Germans in this area. Consuls of all foreign nations have been ordered to leave Salonika, Skoplje, and Athens before the end of the year. Six to 7 Italian divisions are reported to be located along the Italian-French and Swiss-French frontiers. The Italians are reported to have a total of 10 divisions in Russia.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Six miles SE of Ksar Tyr in Tunisia, an enemy post was located on the 27th, and enemy patrols were active NE of Goubellat. Along the Djemal-Sidi Medien road, Axis forces retired eastward from previously held positions. In the Heidous sector the French were attacked unsuccessfully. Increased enemy patrol activity is reported S of Feriana in Central Tunisia. Axis forces counterattacked the French in the region S of Pont du Fahs on the 27th and 28th,and made considerable progress E of Oued Kebir Reservoir. Action continues. E of Gafsa, Axis patrols continued to operate on the 28th. Enemy forces are reported digging in along the line Sidi Louafi-Gueria el Atach-Hennchir Rhourbal, and a strongpoint is believed located just E of Goubellat. A 4000-ton enemy merchant vessel was sunk off Pantelleria by a Malta-based torpedo plane on the night of December 28-29. Wellingtons bombed Tunis and Sousse Harbors, and scored direct hits on port installations; AA fire was heavy and accurate over Sousse. On the 29th, an RAF fighter destroyed a JU-88 S of Pantelleria and left a two-masted schooner smoking off Bou Ficha (10 miles S Hammamet). An

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Allied bombing attack on an enemy merchant vessel escorted by a destroyer left the cargo ship blown up and sinking. This action was N of Tunis. Twenty-two enemy bombers made sea reconnaissance flights, 4 were sighted on convoy escort, and 1 JU-88 was noted over Tebessa. Three ME-109's were intercepted by U.S. fighters over Pont du Fahs about noon on the 29th. Axis transport planes in operation were 3 FW-200's leaving Sicily, and 14 JU-88's returned to Sicily, probably from Tumisia. U.S. P-38's destroyed 8 motor trucks N of Bir Meherga (20 miles SE Tunis) and met 10 enemy planes NE of Pont du Fahs. One of the enemy planes was probably destroyed and 1 was damaged. Two other enemy planes in a flight of three were destroyed over Youk les Bains. P-40's destroyed 10 vehicles near Kairouan. No enemy planes were sighted by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in a flight from Kairouan to Gabes. One Axis plane was destroyed near Biskra by P-38's on standing reconnaissance, and 6 P-38's destroyed 21 motor trucks loaded with troops and supplies moving westward from Zarzis to Medenin (40 miles SE of Gabes).

Libya: The enemy in Libya is digging in and preparing defensive positions back of a line running from a point approximately 10 miles W of Buerat to the Wadi Zem Zem 20 miles SW of Gheddahia. Late information regarding Allied air raids on December 28 shows many hits made on Sousse Harbor. Large fires were started; a tanker was set on fire; and 4 direct hits on a merchant vessel left it on fire from stem to stern. The fires were visible for 70 miles. AA fire was heavy and accurate over target. On the next day, B-24's were prevented by bad weather from attacking the initial target, Tunis, but again bombed Sousse. Hits were made on a medium merchant vessel and among other shipping in the harbor, and large fires were started in the dock and barracks area. AA fire was heavy and accurate. British forward points from Marble Arch to Merduma (15 miles SW of Marble Arch) were covered by enemy reconnaissance planes on December 29. During the afternoon of the same day, 15 dive-bombers and 5 ME-109's attacked the British at Bir el Zidan (25 miles SW of Buerat).

Elsewhere: On the 28th, Djibouti capitulated and joined the Allies under the Free French.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The British advance continued in the Rathedaung area, without contacting the enemy. Increasing Japanese activity was reported in the Chin Hills, with many small river craft moving in the Mawlaik-Homalin area. An American ship reported 1 submarine 350 miles WSW of Calicut, on the west coast of India. This sub may have been sunk. Another submarine was reported 50 miles S of Madras. There were unconfirmed reports of minor Sino-Japanese clashes in Central China. On the night of December 27,

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Calcutta was attacked by 6 Japanese bombers; little damage resulted. The following night Chittagong and Fenny were attacked with similar results. Bangkok was raided December 26 by Allied planes, which hit the railway station, naval docks, the Don Muang airdrome, and the arsenal at Ayuthia. Fires were started in all target areas.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area, December 29, the enemy was confined to the vicinity of the Buna Government Station and a small V-shaped area NW of the "old strip". The enemy continued strong resistance in the Sanananda sector and a small enemy party was reported near the mouth of the Mambare River. The lower part of the Kumisi River is now free of enemy troops. On December 29, Lae and Gasmata airdromes were bombed by Allied planes and the coast from the Amboga River to Salamaua was strafed. In the Solomons on December 28, Munda field was again attacked by U.S. planes and 3 enemy Zeros in revetments were set on fire and an AA gun and crew were destroyed. Nine enemy Zeros and 2 bombers were in the air over Munda, and 1 of the bombers was shot down. A Navy communique states that on December 29 two attacks were made on Japanese cargo vessels in Wickham Anchorage by U.S. planes, and that 2 of the enemy ships were sunk. In the sector to the NW of Australia, United Nations planes strafed enemy positions and huts at Betano. In the attack on Fuiloro strip December 28, a grounded enemy Zero was damaged, and 2 or 3 machine gun positions were silenced.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 4 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 7 off Cape Verde Islands; 9 in area 40-00 N to 45-00 N, 37-00 W to 48-00 W; 2 at 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 22-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-00 N, 28-00 W; 48-45 N, 26-00 W; 48-00 N, 38-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-30 N, 59-20 W; 46-30 N, 26-00 W; 45-30 N, 35-00 W; 45-00 N, 32-00 W; 45-00 N, 27-00 W; 44-19 N, 63-16 W; 43-30 N, 30-00 W; 42-15 N, 27-30 W; 41-15 N, 30-00 W; 40-00 N, 33-00 W; 40-00 N, 31-30 W; 35-00 N, 37-00 W; 35-00 N, 30-00 W; 21-00 N, 41-00 W; 19-00 N, 62-30 W; 15-00 N, 62-30 W; 14-00 N, 34-00 W; 12-05 N, 60-00 W; 10-56 N, 60-22 W; 08-30 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 08-00 N, 37-00 W; 03-00 N, 43-00 W; 01-00 S, 35-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W; 06-00 S, 30-00 W; 08-00 S, 33-00 W. Activities reported: December 28, SS LYNTON GRANGE, SS ZARIAN, SS BARON COCHRAINE, SS EMPIRE SHACKLETON, SS VILLE DE ROUEN, and SS MELMORE HEAD torpedoed and sunk at 43-17 N, 27-22 W; SS NORSE KING torpedoed but afloat at 43-17 N, 27-22 W; SS EMPIRE WAGTAIL and SS JASPERHUM LIGHTSHIP torpedoed at 43-17 N, 27-22 W. December 30, unidentified tanker burning and sinking fast at 10-56 N, 60-22 W; SS NYASSA overdue and presumed lost. SS TORTUGUERO (see G-2 Report No. 281, December 19, 1942) now reported arrived in port. SS SOEKABOEMI (see G-2 Report No. 291, December 29, 1942) now reported still afloat.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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Date 12-30-42
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From: 1201 GCT, December 29, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 30, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 30, 1942.

No. 292.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Fires at Fort Randall on December 7 destroyed a quonset hut and a kitchen building. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are reported in Cabot Straits and off Nova Scotia. There are heavy submarine concentrations on shipping lanes from Newfoundland to point N of Azores. Concentrations are reported in Lesser Antilles, in Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area, and W of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: Roof cave-in, December 28, Grumman Aircraft Corporation, Port Washington, Long Island, New York. Fire on SS QUEEN ELIZABETH, December 29. Fire at Kopp Glass Company, Swissville, Pennsylvania, December 29. Fire at tank farm and refinery of Pure Oil Company, Nederland (near Port Arthur), Texas, December 30.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front there is little change. Soviet forces in the Alagir area appear to be consolidating their positions. Small-scale activity of local character continues, with the initiative in Soviet hands. Southern Front: In the Don-Volga corridor, Soviet forces SW of Stalingrad have taken the enemy-held railhead of Kotelnikov, and detachments from these forces have driven deep into the northern Kalmyk steppe area to Torgovaya. Northwest of Stalingrad, artillery duels continue, but there is little other action apart from reconnaissance raids. In the northern factory suburbs, small Red Army detachments cleaned up a few blocks. In the central Don area, Soviet attacks continue against stubbornly held enemy lines of communication. With enemy resistance gaining in strength, little headway was made in this area and no important places were captured. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front W of Rzhev, around Velikie Luki, and SE of Lake Ilmen, the Soviet offensive continues, but there is little change in the situation. Along the northern front, Soviet reconnaissance raids in some force took place. In the far north, enemy air forces continue to bomb the Murmansk dock and rail facilities.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Scarpanto and Rhodes are still being reinforced by the Italians. A recent estimate places Italian occupational forces on these islands at 32,000. The following Italian naval dispositions are reported:

Spezia, December 18 - 1 battleship, 2 cruisers (damaged at Naples)
Naples, December 17 - 1 battleship, 3 cruisers
Trieste, December 13 - 1 battleship (IMPERO)
Leghorn, December 18 - 1 battleship, 7 cruisers.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The enemy continued patrolling in the Tunis-Bizerte area and contact was made at several places. In southern Tunisia, the enemy was driven back at Pichon and prisoners and equipment were taken. Increased enemy activity was noted in the Gafsa area. The French captured approximately 100 Italians at Dj. Fkirine. Eight enemy planes were active from Sicily and Southern France on sea reconnaissance December 28. Six enemy fighters, some single-engine and some twin-engine, were in operation over Pont du Fahs, and U.S. P-38's intercepted about 10 ME-109's over Tebessa. Two ME-109's were shot down. Fourteen JU-88's left Sicily for Tripoli, and 20 JU-52's flew from Sicily to Tunis on December 27. On the following day, about 20 JU-88's were reported in flight from Sicily to Tripoli as transports. Malta-based RAF planes carried out a heavy raid on the docks and marshalling yards at Tunis and La Goulette on the night of December 27-28. One Wellington bombed Sousse Harbor and scored hits on the NW corner of the docks.

Libya: In Libya, Axis patrols on the south flank of the Wadi el Chebir position have withdrawn about 10 miles to the northwest. British patrols maintained contact with the withdrawal. Axis air operations increased on December 27 to include 2 strafing attacks and 1 fighter-bomber attack on British forward areas. U.S. planes made a successful raid on Sousse Harbor.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. British forces moving south along both banks of the Mayu River toward Akyab on December 27 reached Rathedaung, which was abandoned by the Japanese without opposition. A train of 8 cars was strafed by Allied fighters N of Maymyo on December 27. The locomotive was damaged and 3 cars were set on fire. Six Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground and 2 were probably damaged when Allied planes bombed and strafed Lashio airdrome on December 27. Several enemy planes took off from field and 1 was shot down. Mengmao (E of Lungling) was bombed by Allied planes en route to Lashio. Three direct hits were scored on barracks and hostel, which were set on fire. AA fire from 50-calibre machine guns was encountered. Heavy

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damage resulted to gas storage, truck concentration, and barracks at Mengmao as a result of a second Allied bomber attack on city on that day. Eighty-four enemy aircraft on Burma airfields were disclosed by photos taken December 27. Calcutta was attacked by 3 Japanese aircraft on December 28; results unreported.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Rabaul was again attacked by Allied planes December 28. Three direct hits were scored on a heavy cruiser or large transport, and the vessel is believed to have been destroyed. Large fires were also started in Rabaul, and an ammunition dump was hit. Shipping at Rabaul, on this date, consisted of at least 69 medium and large vessels in the harbor, 1 cargo ship, and 1 possible torpedo boat SE of Tauvi Point, and 1 other vessel SE of the Duke of York Islands. At Kavieng there were 2 destroyers and 4 other vessels, 2 of which were warships. Kavieng was also bombed by Allied planes and large fires were started. On this date, Gasmata airdrome was raided 3 times. In New Guinea, a Japanese strongpoint consisting of 13 bunkers, behind the general Allied line of advance on Buna Government Station, was captured, and a strong enemy counterattack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. A Japanese reconnaissance plane was shot down N of Goodenough Island. Enemy barges at the mouth of the Kumusi River and positions on the west bank of the Amboga River were strafed by United Nations planes. At Alexishafen a small schooner which may be a weather reporting ship was sighted. In the sector to the NW of Australia, Japanese planes again bombed Merauke the night of December 27-28 without damage, and the next day Allied planes again strafed the landing strip at Fuiloro. It is now reported that an estimated 1500 to 2500 Japanese troops with equipment and supplies landed at Laivai on December 24. Northeast of Soerabaja, Java, a large enemy carrier escorted by a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, and 2 destroyers, was sighted on December 26 moving to the northeast. A converted carrier had been reported at Soerabaja early in December. In the Solomons, Munda field was again attacked December 27. Hits were scored on the runway, a fuel dump was set on fire, and 4 enemy planes were destroyed, 1 of them on the ground.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. On December 28, two unidentified aircraft were reported near Niuatobutabu, and on the following day an unidentified plane was reported near Niuafou. Both of these islands lie to the NE of Fiji.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in vicinity of St. Paul Rocks; 6 in vicinity of Cape Verde Islands; 1 in Cabot Strait; 3 at 54-00 N, 41-00 W; 3 at 47-00 N, 43-00 W; 1 each at 58-20 N, 21-50 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 45-30 N, 46-00 W; 45-30 N, 35-30 W; 45-30 N, 34-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 45-00 N, 41-00 W; 44-30 N, 45-00 W;

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44-30 N, 40-00 W; 44-30 N, 39-00 W; 44-30 N, 37-00 W; 44-20 N, 50-30 W; 44-00 N, 35-15 W; 43-45 N, 31-00 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 43-00 N, 35-00 W; 42-30 N, 38-00 W; 41-00 N, 31-00 W; 40-00 N, 48-30 W; 39-00 N, 32-00 W; 37-00 N, 33-00 W; 35-00 N, 38-00 W; 31-00 N, 32-00 W; 17-00 N, 59-00 W; 17-00 N, 43-00 W; 17-00 N, 32-00 W; 13-57 N, 63-23 W; 13-00 N, 56-00 W; 11-33 N, 60-47 W; 11-00 N, 37-00 W; 09-30 N, 54-30 W; 09-00 N, 57-00 W; 01-00 N, 42-00 W; 02-00 S, 34-00 W; 02-30 S, 29-30 W; 03-00 S, 38-00 W; 03-00 S, 32-00 W; 05-00 S, 34-00 W; 07-00 S, 29-00 W; 09-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: December 26, SS COMPOMANES torpedoed, but arrived in port. December 29, unidentified vessel attacked at 11-41 N, 60-34 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 12-29-42
Initials J.A.A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 28, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 29, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 29, 1942.

No. 291.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Bombing mission to Attu on December 26 found ceiling in Holtz Bay too low for bombing attack, but fighter planes strafed shore installations, and met heavy AA fire. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentrations are reported along northern shipping lanes; E of Newfoundland; SE of Greenland; and N of Azores. Submarines are reported in Cabot Strait and off coast of Nova Scotia. Hostile submarines are reported E of Trinidad. A small concentration continues in the Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Strike at Sterling Brass Company, Cleveland, Ohio, December 28. Walkout of machinists at Granite City Steel Company, Granite City, Illinois, December 28. Fire at Frederick Paper and Twine Company, Lima, Ohio, December 28. Fire at Sherango Replacement Center, Sherango, Pennsylvania, December 28. Derailment of Southern Pacific troop train, Oakridge, Oregon, December 28.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along the upper Terek in the Alagir area and SE of Nalchik, the Soviet offensive appears to have been stopped by enemy counterattacks. Along the rest of the front there was little change. Southern Front: In the Don-Volga corridor the southern Soviet pincers arm astride the Stalingrad-Kotelnikov railroad has pushed the enemy back to Kurmoyarskaya only 7.5 miles NE of Kotelnikov. In a flanking movement this same Red Army column has recaptured many villages in the steppe area and is now on 3 sides of the enemy railhead at Kotelnikov. In the northern factory suburban sector of Stalingrad and northwest and west of the city, the action was confined to artillery duels and small-scale raids. There was no important change in this area. In the defense of the central Don, the enemy is rushing reinforcements to the Millerovo area and the situation here remains unchanged. Most Soviet gains were small and confined to the open spaces well off the railroad lines.

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Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the enemy by counterattack succeeded in improving his position W of Rzhev. In the Velikie Luki area, the Red Army continues its attacks but the situation remains little changed. SE of Lake Ilmen the Soviet attacks continue in force. In the far north, enemy air forces continue to bomb the ice-free ports and communication facilities.

(2) Western Europe. No changes reported from Spain as result of recent mobilization, except that existing units are being strengthened. No transfers of units to Spanish Morocco nor concentrations along the Portuguese border have taken place. Marked shortage of all kinds of equipment is noted.

(3) Southern Europe. During the second week of December, heavy movement of German materiel and personnel through Italy continued.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Ground was still soft in Tunisia on December 26, although weather had greatly improved. No important enemy ground activities were noted on this date. Eight JU-88's dropped bombs in the Algiers area and 7 others carried out a bombing raid on Bougie December 26. At least 25 enemy planes covered the Mediterranean from Southern France to the African coast, and as far west as the Balearics. Enemy air transportation to Africa was on a small scale. There was 1 small flight of enemy fighters over Malta; one of the planes was destroyed, and an FW-200 was damaged SW of the island. RAF planes made successful raids on Sousse and Tunis harbors and scored direct hits on Pantellaria and Comiso airdromes on the night of December 26-27. The following day, 12 U.S. planes attacked Sousse. Hits were made on the docks and 2 direct hits were scored on a merchant vessel in the harbor. Near misses were made on other ships along the quay, and several bursts were seen in the railroad yard. No enemy planes were encountered, but AA fire was moderate to heavy and accurate. Also on the 26th, two large ships and a smaller vessel were sunk in Sfax Harbor by U.S. heavy bombers. Another medium-size ship was damaged in the same raid. S of Sousse, U.S. P-40's strafed several ocean-going barges. The barges were self-propelled and 1 loaded with gasoline was destroyed. P-38 aircraft destroyed an enemy locomotive at De Kerka station (S of Sousse) and another N of Hammamet. Seven trucks, 3 motorcycles, and a water tank were destroyed at Enfidaville (NW of Sousse). Fires were started and many hits were scored on the harbor at Bizerte by U.S. B-17's; two enemy planes were destroyed. AA fire was heavy and accurate. On the 25th, two Italian planes were destroyed over Bone. Photo reconnaissance on December 27 showed the following enemy air dispositions:

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at Pantellaria airdrome, 2 JU-87's, and 16 fighters; at Borizzo (Sicily), 7 ME-210's, 40 fighters, 3 transports, and 7 SM-79's; at Catania, 2 JU-52's and 52 JU-88's; at Taormina, 1 JU-52, 2 JU-90's, 11 SM-82's, and 52 JU-88's.

Libya: British patrols are in contact with the enemy along the Wadi el Chebir in Libya. Since December 12, small British raiding parties have been operating as far west as Tripoli against Axis lines of communications.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, British advance units moving toward Akyab reached a point 40 miles from that city without contacting Japanese forces. The enemy strength at Akyab was reported at 3300. In northern Burma, patrol clashes occurred 7 miles west and 10 miles south of Kalemyo. Calcutta was raided by Japanese planes on December 24 from 15,000 to 18,000 feet; results not reported. Yunnanyi was attacked by 8 Japanese medium bombers accompanied by 1 reconnaissance plane and 9 fighters on December 25; no damage. This city was again attacked December 26 by 9 enemy bombers escorted by 9 fighters; airdrome was hit but no damage done; intercepting Allied fighters shot down 3 bombers and 5 fighters. Lashio warehouses were attacked and set on fire by Allied planes on December 26. One Japanese type 145 was shot down on return trip by Allied fighters W of Salween River. An enemy landing strip is being constructed at a point 15 miles N of Prome. Construction by the Japanese of a series of landing strips in northern Burma, between Mandalay and Meiktila, is reported from unofficial sources.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the New Britain sector, shipping at Rabaul was attacked during the night of December 26-27 by Allied aircraft. One large cargo vessel was destroyed and 2 medium-size cargo vessels were set on fire. Enemy shipping in this area consisted of 61 vessels. At Kavieng, on the next day, improvements on the airdrome and several new AA positions were noted. In the Buna area, enemy positions W of the "old strip" were subjected to direct artillery fire December 27, and a limited advance was made by Allied land forces. A Japanese counterattack on the Allied right flank was repulsed. Enemy aircraft in force again bombed the areas of Giropa Point (1 mile SE of Buna government station), Cape Endaiadere, and Horiko (4 miles SSE of Buna). Out of 20 to 30 enemy fighters and 7 or 8 dive-bombers, Allied planes shot down 9 fighters and 2 dive-bombers, and probably destroyed 3 more fighters. Buna Village was again shelled by an enemy vessel, probably a submarine, on the night of December 27-28. During the day, enemy trucks near the mouth of the Amboga River were bombed by Allied planes, and bombs were dropped on the runway at Finschhafen. A Navy communique now states that in the Solomons area 2 enemy cargo ships were sunk off Wickham Island on December

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26 instead of the 1 reported destroyed on December 25. On December 26, seven Japanese planes were seen on Munda field. Same date, bombs were dropped in light harassing raids by U.S. planes on Munda, Rekata, Buka Passage, Ballale, Kahili, the Shortland-Faisi area, and Tonolei. At Tonolei a direct hit and several near misses were scored on an unidentified enemy vessel. On December 27 on Guadalcanal, 30 cargo parachutes were seen on the beach at Tassafaronga. The cargo at this point and an enemy bivouac area NW of Kokumbona were attacked by U.S. planes. In the sector to the NW of Australia, a Japanese plane again raided Merauke, December 27. Allied aircraft attacked the Fuiloro strip, troops on the road between Laivai and Laga, Ossu (126.22-8.44), and the town of Laivai. Near Laivai, 3 enemy Zeros intercepted our planes, and 1 Zero was destroyed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 between Cape Race and Virgin Rocks; 1 off St. Paul Rocks; 1 off Recife; 4 at 40-00 to 43-00 N, 40-00 to 50-00 W; 2 each at 55-00 N, 42-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 26-00 W; 49-30 N, 35-00 W; 47-45 N, 45-00 W; 47-30 N, 36-00 W; 47-30 N, 32-00 W; 47-30 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 41-00 W; 47-00 N, 29-30 W; 46-00 N, 59-00 W; 46-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 33-00 W; 45-30 N, 31-00 W; 45-30 N, 26-30 W; 44-30 N, 46-30 W; 44-00 N, 30-00 W; 43-30 N, 35-00 W; 43-20 N, 30-45 W; 40-30 N, 30-45 W; 38-00 N, 35-00 W; 35-00 N, 49-00 W; 35-00 N, 37-00 W; 34-00 N, 28-00 W; 27-00 N, 34-00 W; 18-00 N, 28-00 W; 18-00 N, 27-00 W; 17-00 N, 45-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-00 N, 36-00 W; 12-00 N, 66-00 W; 12-00 N, 57-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 00-00, 42-00 W; 01-00 S, 35-00 W; 02-00 S, 31-00 W; 03-00 S, 38-00 W; 03-00 S, 33-00 W; 05-00 S, 34-00 W; 06-00 S, 30-00 W. Activities reported: December 27, SS SCOTTISH HEATHER torpedoed at 45-54 N, 26-39 W; SS MELROSE ABBEY, SS SOEKABOEMI, and SS EMPIRE UNION torpedoed, results unknown, in area 45-35 N, 28-10 W. SS OCEAN CITY (see G-2 Report No. 290, December 28, 1942) now reported as SS QUEEN CITY. SS EMPIRE GERAINT (see G-2 Report No. 290, December 28, 1942) now reported as not torpedoed. SS KING EDWARD (see G-2 Report No. 290, December 28, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 5-8-72
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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-28-42
Initials J. D. A.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, December 27, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 28, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 28, 1942.

No. 290.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: New type AA fire with rust-colored smoke bursts was observed over Gertrude Cove, December 25. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentration is patrolling the northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland and W of the Azores. Submarines reported in Cabot Strait and also off Cape Sable. A small concentration in Trinidad vicinity extends SE to Amazon. There is a concentration in the Fortaleza-Recife-St. Paul Rocks area. Canada: Troop train crashed into rear of passenger train near Ottawa, Ontario, December 27. Domestic Events: Explosion at arsenal at Raritan, New Jersey, December 26. Fire in Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse, New York, December 26. Riot involving MP's and civilians in cafe, Great Falls, Montana, December 26. Night club riot, Vallejo, California, December 27; MP's and negro sailors involved. Fire on tugboat TAKANA, December 27. Fire in Lake City Ordnance Plant, Independence, Missouri, December 27. Train of Erie Railroad derailed at Apco, Ohio, December 27.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus, the Red Army drive southeast of Nalchik continues. Enemy forces have given up more valley towns and some fortified positions. Rain in this sector has slowed all operations. No important changes along other parts of this front. Southern Front: In the Don-Volga corridor, Soviet units continue on the offensive on all fronts. Small gains were registered in the northern factory suburbs by Red Army units reinforced from across the frozen Volga. Southwest of the city, a determined enemy stand astride the railroad has confined Soviet gains to the open spaces off the mainline. Northwest of the city, a battle for an important height is still in progress. Along the central Don, the Red Army offensive, held up by the strongpoint at Millerovo, has succeeded in cutting the railroad S of the junction and has further advanced the southern encircling arm. In the open spaces of the northern half of the Don loop, Soviet forces have made further gains. Central and Northern Fronts: Heavy fighting continues at the tip of the Kalinin salient in the Velikie Luki area. In the far north, enemy air raids on the Murmansk railroad and at Kandalaksha continue.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on the northern front on the morning of December 25, a second enemy counterattack on the summit of Djebel el Ahmera (6 miles N of Medjez el Bab) was successful and the enemy gained the crest. A landslide, probably caused by the torrential rains, blocked the road 28 miles E of Bougie. There is nothing to report from the central and southern fronts. Four enemy bombers made reconnaissance flights from Sicily south to Algiers. Two of the 4 were over Biskra. Three bombers from bases in Sicily were active over Tunisia. From Grosseto airdrome (Italy) about 25 HE-111's carrying torpedoes and escorted by JU-88's were in operation off Algiers on December 25. Only 1 enemy fighter plane was noted over Tunisia, and Axis transport aircraft were fewer. U.S. P-40's bombed enemy concentrations at Sfax. On the 24th, RAF pursuit planes destroyed 1 Axis fighter and damaged a float plane. RAF planes on the night of December 25-26 attacked Castel Vetrano and Comiso airdromes (Sicily) and damaged 1 enemy plane on the ground. Five planes, probably SM-81's, were noted on the Lampedusa airdrome. Sousse and Tunis were bombed by Wellingtons and many fires were started.

Libya: British patrols were active on December 26 west and southwest of Sirte. On December 26, enemy air action was limited to 2 reconnaissance flights over the Marble Arch area.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea December 26, enemy aircraft were again active in the Buna-Gona area. Japanese bombers and fighters strafed the landing strips and command post areas and attacked transport planes near the Dobodura strip. Little damage was done to Allied installations, and 7 enemy Zeros were destroyed, and 4 more were probably destroyed. During the night of December 26-27, an enemy vessel shelled Buna Village. On the ground, Allied land forces made some local gains, but the situation was not materially altered. On December 26, a Japanese submarine was sunk off the Kumusi River mouth by Allied torpedo boats, and another was sunk near Gasmata by a U.S. submarine. An enemy convoy of 1 light cruiser, 4 destroyers, and 2 merchant ships was sighted and attacked by Allied planes in St. George's Channel. Several direct hits were scored on 1 of the merchant ships, and it was last seen on fire and being abandoned. The Japanese landing strips at Madang, Finschhafen, and Cape Gloucester were bombed during December 26. A 75-foot motor launch was attacked in Jacquinot Bay, and the coastal area between Salamaua and the Amboga River was strafed. Photographs of Kavieng showed 2 small merchant vessels, 1 possible heavy cruiser, and 1 old beached cargo ship in the harbor, and a large merchant vessel was sighted 35 miles to the SW on a NE course. On Kavieng airdrome there were 12 bombers, 2 of which were damaged, and 5 fighters took off from the field. In the sector to the NW of Australia, 1 enemy destroyer and 4 large merchant vessels arrived at Dilli from Laivai.

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Enemy barges, vehicles, troops, and supplies at Laivai were again attacked by Allied planes. On December 24, a small Allied force near Nova Caminha (125°47'E, 8°43'S.) was attacked by a mixed group of Japanese and natives. In the Solomons on December 25, a small enemy cargo ship was sunk by U.S. aircraft near Wickham Island, New Georgia group.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Sable; 2 in vicinity of Virgin Rocks; 1 in vicinity of Cape Verde Islands; 4 between Rocas and St. Paul Rocks; 6 at 42-00 N, 52-00 W; 4 each at 51-00 N, 43-00 W; 49-00 N, 46-00 W; 3 each at 56-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 57-30 N, 21-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 49-30 N, 28-00 W; 47-00 N, 44-00 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-50 N, 59-55 W; 43-00 N, 38-00 W; 40-00 N, 39-00 W; 30-00 N, 30-00 W; 27-00 N, 31-00 W; 27-00 N, 27-00 W; 23-00 N, 36-00 W; 20-00 N, 45-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 11-00 N, 65-00 W; 10-32 N, 57-09 W; 09-00 N, 47-00 W; 09-00 N, 28-00 W; 08-00 N, 50-00 W; 01-00 S, 41-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W; 06-00 S, 29-00 W; 09-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: November 15, SS LUCY EVELYN attacked at 12-00 N, 75-00 W, but arrived in port. December 21, SS OCEAN CITY torpedoed and sunk at 00-50 S, 41-46 W. December 27, SS EMPIRE GERAINT torpedoed at 45-30 N, 28-40 W; SS KING EDWARD torpedoed at approximately 46-00 N, 28-00 W. SS HENRY STANLEY, SS RIO NEUQUEN, and SS JAMES McKAY are overdue.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. Enemy float fighters observed at Attu, December 25, add capabilities of strafing and light bombing on Adak and also make fighter escort necessary for our bombers. The enemy is now capable of more thorough air reconnaissance.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-27-42
Initials G. A. A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 26, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 27, 1942

War Department
Military Intelligence Service
December 27, 1942

No. 289.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On December 25, eight zero-type float planes were seen to take off near beach on W arm of Holtz Bay, Attu Island. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentration noted SE of Newfoundland and in northern shipping lanes, particularly SE of Greenland. One submarine was reported off New Jersey. Considerable activity noted in vicinity of Trinidad and in area from Fortaleza, Brazil, S to Recife and extending to St. Paul Rocks. Domestic events: Possible attempt to wreck troop train on Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R.R. at West Davenport, Iowa, December 23 by uncoupling of last 43 of 64 cars of freight train. Fire at Rochester Fire Works Company, East Rochester, N.Y., December 24. On December 27, Chicago and Northwestern R.R. fast mail train rammed Transcontinental train at Dixon, Illinois. Strike at San Francisco Shipyards called by local Machinists Union, December 27; 1500 machinists affected.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet units maintain the offensive in all sectors. Northwest of Tuapse, the action is small-scale and local in character. In the center, Red Army mountain units are attempting to retake the many valley towns surrounding Alagir and southeast of Nalchik on the northern slopes of the Caucasus, but are encountering increasing enemy resistance as they approach the main line of the railroad at Darg Kokh. North of the Terek in the Mozdok area, local skirmishes continue. Southern Front: In the battle for the Don-Volga corridor, the Soviets continue on the offensive after taking the initiative from the enemy southwest of the city of Stalingrad. Determined enemy counterattacks have held the Red Army to a few minor gains in some sectors, while enemy positions were restored in others. On the Don front the Soviet offensive continues to make headway. Verkne Tarasov (railway station south of Millerovo) and Tatsinskaya (railway station east of Kamenskaya) are reported captured by Soviet forces. South of Voronezh, probably in the Svoboda area, Axis forces are maintaining a small bridgehead on the east bank of the Don. Central front: Northwest of Voronezh and

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west of Kaluga in the Sukhinichi area, enemy attacks against the Soviet salients in these areas are serving as holding attacks and at the same time are improving the enemy's position. In the Velikie Luki salient, enemy forces improved their positions west of Rzhev in a fierce counterattack and are still holding the vital town and airport at the tip of the salient. South of Lake Ilmen in confused fighting, the Soviets appear to have stopped the German counterattacks and have resumed the offensive. In front of Stalingrad in the Volkhov sector, small-scale action took place. Northern front: Along this front, the intensity of artillery duels, small-scale reconnaissance raids, and air activity has greatly increased. The enemy has again increased the tempo of his bombing in the Murmansk-Kandalaksha area, while Soviet reconnaissance raids in force have been launched in the Ulonkhi area.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report

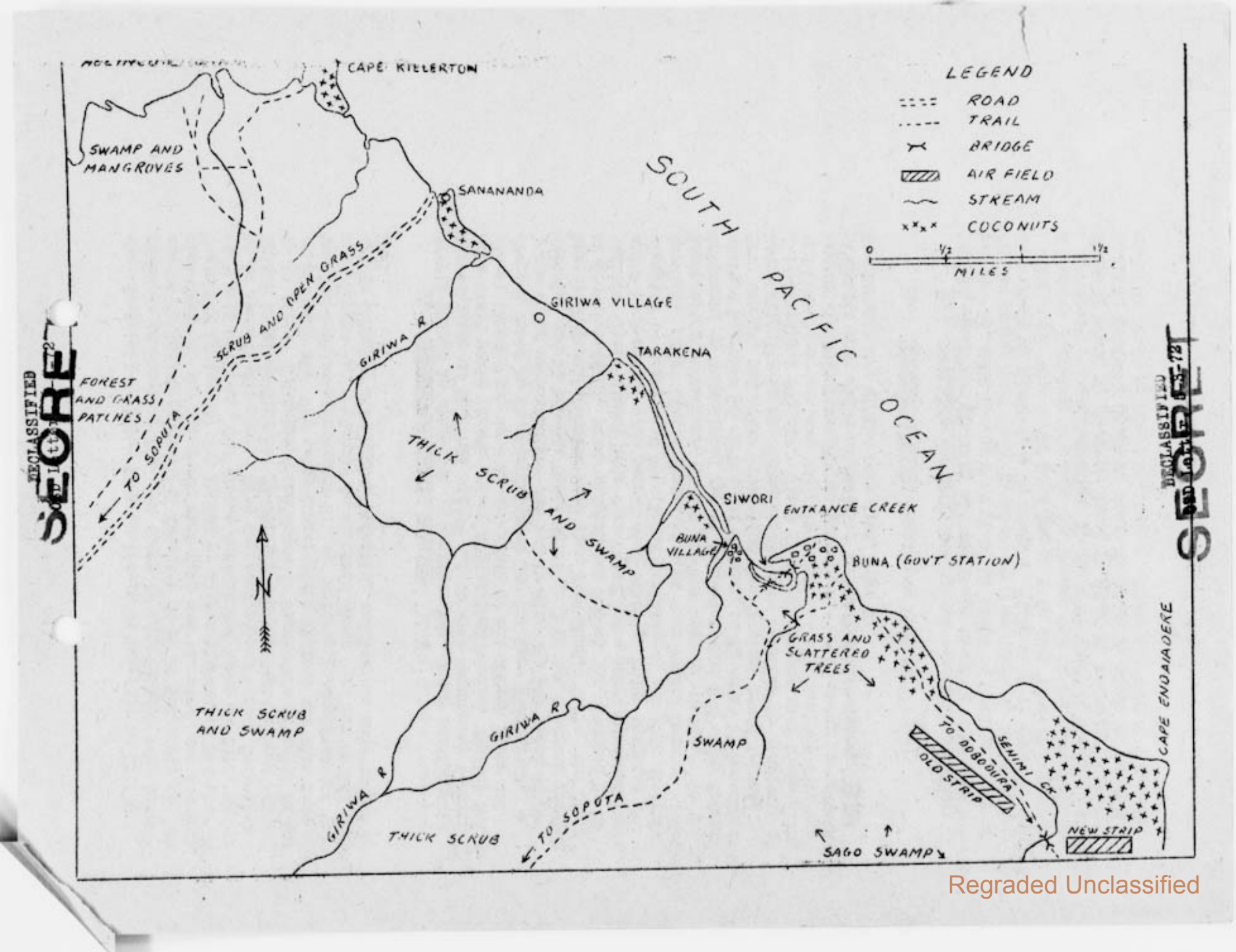
(3) Southern Europe. Movement of Axis barges, capable of carrying either troops or tanks, through the Bosphorus toward the Mediterranean is now reported to be continuous.

d. AFRICAN-MIDDLE EAST THEATER. Northwest Africa: Rain continued throughout December 24 and 25 in Tunisia and limited activities to minor patrolling. During evening of the 24th and day of the 25th strong enemy counterattacks were repulsed in the Djebel El Ahmera area. East of Medjez el Bab there was some enemy tank activity. During the morning and afternoon of the 25th two enemy companies, supported by artillery, attacked in the Djebel Chakeur area and were repulsed. Another similar small-scal attack near Pichon was repulsed and 10 prisoners were taken. In southern Tunisia, Italian infantry is reported at a pass 15 miles south of Faid. German cyclists occupied a road junction at El Ysar about four miles north of Maknassy. The Maknassy garrison was reinforced December 24 by Italian infantry. On the 25th an Italian motorized patrol with 6 light tanks was encountered on the Maknassy-Gafsa road. On December 23 in Tunisia there was minor enemy air activity. About 20 JU-88's were operating in this secto from bases in Sicily. During the morning, 6 enemy planes reconnoitered the sea area west of Sicily and 43 JU-52's arrived in Tunis, all leaving within an hour. On December 24, air activity was hampered by bad weather. On December 25 there was little enemy air activity, but Allied planes in an offensive sweep near Kuriat strafed 2 loaded enemy barges and left one sinking. They also attacked and damaged 2 stationary railroad engines, 20 miles inland from Kuriat.

Libya: In Libya, Sirte was occupied by the British at noon of December 25. Air activity was limited to reconnaissance patrol

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Fenny airdrome, Bengal, was attacked December 23 by 16 Japanese type 97 bombers accompanied by 4 fighters; there was some damage to field. Two Japanese trucks

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were destroyed on Burma Road southwest of Lungling by Allied fighters on December 22. Two enemy 97 type bombers were intercepted by Allied fighters on December 23 SW of Yunnanyi; one was shot down and the other was shot down and the other was damaged. Tengchung (Tengyueh) was bombed by Allied bombers on December 24 with good results. Our planes encountered heavy AA fire, thought to be from 13-mm. guns. Nine Japanese planes bombed Calcutta during night of December 24-25; three enemy bombers were damaged by AA fire. Yenangyaung and Magwe in Burma were attacked by RAF on December 24. One enemy intercepting fighter was shot down and one was damaged over Lushai Hills. Railway locomotives and train near Monywa and a steamer in Chindwin River were hit by RAF fighters on December 24. Magwe, Meiktila, and Toungoo were bombed by RAF.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea there was little change in situation on December 25. Enemy positions in the vicinity of the "old strip" and at Buna Government station were still under pressure from Allied land forces. United Nations planes strafed the area at the mouth of the Amboga River and dropped bombs on the airfields at Lae and Cape Gloucester. A large enemy submarine was strafed in Wide Bay (SE Coast of New Britain) and US torpedo boats attacked 2 loaded Japanese landing barges in Douglas Harbor near Cape Ward Hunt. During the night of December 24-25, enemy shipping at Rabaul was attacked by US planes. Three direct hits were scored on a large merchant vessel and 7 near misses were scored on 3 others. Enemy shipping was reported to consist of 60 vessels including a possible aircraft carrier. Other Allied planes at same time bombed Lakunai airdrome. Seven enemy planes were in the air but made no attack. In the Solomons, an unconfirmed report indicated that 200 enemy troops arrived December 24 at Tinputz Mission on NE coast of Bougainville, from Sohana, and after destroying the Mission, moved inland. Enemy shipping in the Buin-Tonolei area December 25 consisted of 6 unidentified vessels. Three other ships were seen approaching the Shortland area from Vella Lavella and one merchant ship was sighted in Buka Passage. In Timor, same date, enemy installations at Laivai were again attacked by United Nations planes. Note: See Terrain Map of the Buna Area, Page 3.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 8 in area between 40-00 and 44-00 N, and 38-00 and 52-00 W; 5 in area from Natal to St. Paul Rocks; 5 at 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 3 in vicinity of Virgin Rocks; 3 at 58-00 N, 28-00 W; 3 at 52-00 N, 30-00 W; 3 at 47-00 N, 28-00 W; 3 at 49-00 N, 43-00 W; 3 at 45-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 at Flemish Cap; 1 off Cape Canso; 1 in Cape Verde Island area; 1 between Fortaleza and Cape San Roque; 1 E of Fernando Noronha; 1 off Recife; 1 each at 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 48-00 N, 51-00 W; 45-30 N, 39-15 W; 43-20 N, 27-00 W; 41-00 N, 27-00 W; 39-30 N, 68-32 W; 34-30 N, 29-15 W; 30-15 N, 30-30 W; 26-00 N, 33-00 W; 23-00 N, 45-00 W; 23-00 N, 27-00 W; 19-00 N, 38-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W;

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11-00 N, 43-00 W; 10-40 N, 65-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 07-00 N, 56-00 W; 05-02 N, 52-22 W; 06-30 S, 28-00 W. Activities reported: December 16, SS OBSERVER torpedoed and sunk at 05-30 S, 31-00 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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DECLASSIFIED OSD Letter, 6-3-72

G-2 REPORT

From the Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-26-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 25, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 26, 1942

War Department
Military Intelligence Service
December 26, 1942

No. 288.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Two new AA batteries observed in submarine base area at Kiska, December 20, possibly 37-mm. One heavier AA battery newly emplaced on plateau W of Trout Lagoon. Atlantic: Heavy concentration of enemy submarines on shipping lanes E of Newfoundland. A submarine was reported off Nova Scotia, another off Long Island, and others off Cape May, in S Florida Straits, and off N coast of Haiti. A small concentration is in the Lesser Antilles and off Surinam. A heavy concentration is in the St. Paul Rocks - Fortaleza - Recife area. Domestic events: Fire at Kokomo Sanitary Pottery Company, Kokomo, Indiana, December 24. Fire at Camp Hills, Maryland, December 25. Two fires at Fort Schuyler, New York, December 25.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The President of Chile has ordered Chilean officials to report Axis financial holdings immediately. The Patino tin mine strike in Bolivia is apparently coming under control. Although wage increases were not granted, 300 mill workers returned to work December 22, and it is reported that the remainder is expected to follow. Riots resulted in a total of 17 dead and 50 injured.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the central Caucasus a surprise Soviet attack has completely removed the enemy threat to outflank Ordzhonikidze from the west. Attacking from the east, Red Army units have taken the town of Alagir, the southern end of a railroad spur from Darg Kok, and have again freed the northern end of the Ossetian Military Highway. This move makes the Soviet position in the vital Ordzhonikidze area more secure than it has been for months and removes the immediate enemy threat to the Georgian Military Highway. In other sectors along this front there were the usual artillery duels and small scale attacks of local significance only. No other important changes. Southern Front: In the battle for the Don-Volga corridor, the Soviets' southern pincer arm, reinforced from the northern arm, has not only stopped the enemy's counteroffensive to relieve Stalingrad, but has pushed the Axis forces back halfway to Kotelnikov from their advanced point on the Aksai River.

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This removes for the time being the enemy's threat to nullify the Soviet offensive and places the encircled German VI Army in a serious position. On the Don front, the Red Army offensive pointed at Voroshilovgrad has extended its base somewhat to the north and penetrated a little deeper into the Ukraine, but appears to be held up by the enemy stand at Millerovo, which must be taken for the successful conclusion of this drive. Central Front: On the Kalinin front, massed Soviet attacks around Velikie Luki and on the side of the salient continue, but enemy forces by determined counterattacks have succeeded in hanging on to the vital points. There is little change in the position of its line. Northern Front: No change.

(a) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Italy: Photographic reconnaissance on December 23 showed the following ship dispositions:

Port	Ships	Class
Ancona	2 cruisers	REGOLO class, 5.3" guns.
	1 liner	6000-7000 tons
	1 motor vessel	5000-6000 tons
Pola	1 cruiser	B class
	7 submarines	
	1 liner	6000-7000 tons
Fiume	1 destroyer	
	2 subs	
Venice	1 liner	CONTE DI SAVOIA
	1 hospital ship	SICILIA
	2 merchant vessels	7900-8000 tons
	1 merchant vessel	5000-6000 tons
	6 small vessels	
	1 tanker	10,000 tons
	3 tankers	6000-7000 tons
Trieste	2 battleships	IMPERO and CAVOUR
	2 tankers	10,000 tons

d. AFRICAN-MIDDLE EAST THEATER. Libya: Activities on the Libyan front on December 24 were limited to British patrolling. Axis motorized patrol at El Uigh El Chebir, 500 miles south of Bueret, withdrew when contacted by Free French column moving up from Fort Lamy. Marble Arch was attacked by enemy aircraft on the night of December 23-24, without success. Air reconnaissance of the enemy airfield at Homs, December 24, showed 5 transport planes and what appeared to be 2 gliders. An RAF strafing attack on the field damaged all of the aircraft. Some AA fire was encountered. No enemy planes were in operation over the forward areas.

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Northwest Africa: In northern Tunisia on the 23rd, Axis forces held positions about 4 miles E of Goubellat, and the enemy had retired from Djebel el Ahmera and Grid: El Oued. No other change in enemy positions was reported in this area. Axis column movements southward from Djebel Chirich were stopped on the 22nd, and enemy forces attacking in the Pichon region were thrown back. On the 23rd, in this sector, the enemy held road junctions NE and E of Pichon and Sidi Nasr-Allah, but weather conditions reduced activity. In southern Tunisia heavy rains and absence of enemy activity reported on the 23rd. Four enemy planes were destroyed and 2 were damaged on December 22 by Allied planes on offensive sweeps over Tunisia. Bad weather continues to limit all air action. On the 23rd, 3 JU-88's on patrol covered the western Mediterranean and the NW African coast, and 8 HE-111's were active off the coast of Algeria. One enemy plane attacked Biskra, and there was increased activity by enemy air transports. At San Nicolo Di Lido airdrome, Venice, December 24, photographs showed 21 enemy planes, 15 of which were JU-52's. There was no enemy air activity in the Malta area on the 24th. In an offensive sweep over Lampedusa and Pantellaria, RAF Spitfires encountered no enemy planes.

2. ASIATIC THEATER. There is still no contact with the enemy north of Akyab. In their raids on Assam, the Japanese dropped leaflets warning of bombings against British and American military objectives but disclaiming ill feeling toward the Indians themselves. Some uneasiness in civilian morale has developed at Calcutta, more among dock workers than among labor in the factories. Son La airdrome (about 135 miles west of Hanoi in French Indo-China) was attacked by Allied fighters on December 22; barracks and workers' houses were set on fire; one Japanese biplane was shot down. The Lashio cantonment and warehouse areas were bombed by Allied planes on the same day; many fires resulted; heavy machine-gun and AA fire was encountered. Maingkwang was attacked by Allied fighters on the 22nd, and 4 fires were started in the target area. The Sagaing railway yards were bombed by the Allied planes on December 22; three fires were started at the north end of the target. Ten Japanese trucks at Taihpa-Ga were strafed and badly shot up. Yenangyuang, Magwe, and Lai gaing were attacked December 23 by RAF planes, but the results were not reported. Chittagong was attacked by the enemy on the night of December 23, but little damage resulted. Fenny (north of Chittagong) was attacked the same date by about 15 Japanese twin-engined bombers with fighter escort; the runway was hit but it can still be used; one Japanese fighter was shot down, and three or four were damaged.

3. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area December 24, enemy force around the Buna Government Station were closed in further by Allied land forces attacking from the west and southwest. Enemy aircraft ineffectually bombed the Gona area and the area between the Amboga River and Dobodura. Near Soputa, 3 cases of tear gas generators and 1 of nose gas (irritant smoke) generators were found in an old Japanese camp. Allied planes on December 24 sank an 1800 ton transport at Arawe and a 5000-6000 ton vessel at Gasmata.

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bombed Gasmata,

Lae, and Madang airdromes, and sank canoes containing 20 Japanese between the Anbogn and Salamaua. Twelve enemy Zeros and 1 slightly larger unidentified plane intercepted Allied aircraft near Gasmata; 3 Japanese planes were shot down and 1 probably shot down. On Gasmata airdrome 4 to 6 medium bombers and 4 fighters were seen. In the Solomons December 24, Munda Field was twice attacked by US planes. In the first attack 24 to 26 enemy fighters were destroyed, 10 to 12 of them on the ground. Off Munda, 13 Japanese landing barges loaded with troops and supplies were also attacked. Only 4 reached shore and a few personnel are believed to have escaped. Three enemy vessels were sighted west of Wannawana Island, and 2 small destroyers were in Wannawana Lagoon. In Timor, the landing strip at Puiloro was again attacked by United Nations planes. One enemy type 97 fighter was set on fire and another damaged. Two enemy Zeros attempted to intercept our planes over the strip. At Laivai (NE coast of Timor), enemy transports were also attacked. One direct hit and 2 near misses were reported, and much black smoke was observed from 1 ship.

4. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy positions and installations on Wake Island were bombed December 23 by a force of 26 heavy U.S. bombers. It is estimated that 90 percent of the bombs struck the target, and fires were started which were visible for 75 miles. No U.S. planes were lost.

5. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 56-00 N, 26-00 W; 55-00 N, 39-00 W; 55-00 N, 24-00 W; 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 54-00 N, 37-00 W; 54-00 N, 27-00 W; 53-00 N, 40-00 W; 53-00 N, 35-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 27-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-00 N, 30-00 W; 50-00 N, 43-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-00 N, 30-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 47-56 N, 52-52 W; 47-30 N, 34-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-30 N, 34-00 W; 46-00 N, 45-00 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-10 N, 61-05 W; 45-00 N, 47-00 W; 45-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 46-00 W; 44-00 N, 34-00 W; 43-00 N, 51-00 W; 42-00 N, 46-00 W; 42-00 N, 39-00 W; 41-00 N, 50-00 W; 41-00 N, 33-00 W; 40-18 N, 70-12 W; 39-00 N, 29-30 W; 33-00 N, 37-00 W; 32-00 N, 33-00 W; 26-00 N, 44-00 W; 19-00 N, 28-00 W; 18-00 N, 34-00 W; 15-15 N, 26-00 W; 15-00 N, 39-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-30 N, 55-55 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 45-00 W; 06-55 N, 55-22 W; 01-00 N, 32-00 W; 01-00 N, 30-00 W; 02-00 S, 34-00 W; 03-00 S, 29-00 W; 04-00 S, 37-00 W; 05-29 S, 35-14 W; 06-00 S, 33-00 W; 06-00 S, 30-00 W; 08-02 S, 34-37 W; Activities reported: SS IRISH PINE (British) presumed sunk, November 24 at 54-49 N, 19-23 W. SS KIUT (British) exploded (probably caused by mine) December 22 at 52-45 N, 04-45 W.

6. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-[illegible])
Regrading Action A
Completed

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-25-42
Initials W.B.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 24, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 25, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 25, 1942

No. 287.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are patrolling northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland. Submarines reported off Nova Scotia, one S of Long Island, and another in southern Florida Straits. Activity continues in Lesser Antilles and off N coast of South America. Concentration is patrolling between Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Explosion in Winchester Repeating Arms Division of Western Cartridge Co., New Haven, Conn., on December 23. Freight derailment in Missouri Pacific R.R. near Malwein, Arkansas, December 23.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet attacks northeast of Tuapse gave the enemy little chance to remain passive. Soviet attacks in Terek sector southeast of Nalchik penetrated to Alagir area. Southern Front: In the battle for the Don-Volga corridor heavy fighting continues only in the southwest sector with the initiative in enemy hands. Determined Soviet counterattacks have succeeded in greatly slowing the enemy relief offensive. In other parts of this area artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in force continue but there is little change in the relative positions. On the central Don front the initiative lies in Soviet hands but a German stand at Millerovo has caused advancing forces to slow greatly. No enemy counteroffensive in this area has developed as yet. Central Front: On the Kalinin Front, Soviet attacks now appear to be heaviest south of Lake Ilmen where the enemy counterattacks were developing. Axis forces in this area appear to be on the defensive in all sectors. Northern Front: Along this front sporadic artillery duels and small scale reconnaissance raids leave the situation unchanged.

(2) Western Europe: Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe: Italians reported to have two 8-inch cruisers at La Maddalena, northernmost port in Sardinia. Germans

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Regraded Unclassified

reported to have sent four barges, each mounting an AA gun, through the Bosphorus.

d. AFRICAN-MIDDLE EAST THEATER. Libya: British patrols were active S and slightly E of Sirte. There was no offensive action by three enemy fighter sweeps over British positions on December 23, and there was no other enemy air action.

Northwest Africa: In Tunisia ground activity on the 22nd was confined to intensive patrolling, particularly in the vicinity of Ksar-Tyr and in the area E and SE of Medjez el Bab. An Axis raid E of Goubellat was unsuccessful. The enemy has occupied the high ground nine miles SW of Mateur. In southern Tunisia there are no reports of enemy activity other than the occupation of Sabria on the 16th. Two enemy planes attacking an Allied motor convoy were intercepted and destroyed by Allied fighter aircraft on December 22. Fifteen enemy planes patrolled the Mediterranean off Algiers and Bone on anti-shipping reconnaissance. These formations were made up of JU-88's and HE-111's. One Italian plane, a Piaggio 108, and 1 FW-190 were active over Bone. Two JU-88's and 1 FW-190 were over the battle area and 21 enemy-transport planes were noted in operation. A railroad train was shot up between Kairouan and Sousse and 4 enemy motor trucks were destroyed between Sfax and Faid by Allied pursuit planes. A photographic plane over Bizerte and Tunis encountered accurate AA fire above the clouds at high altitudes. Malta-based planes destroyed three enemy planes and probably destroyed three others on December 21. On the 23rd one enemy fighter sweep was attempted over Malta without success. The enemy airdrome on Lampedusa was bombed by RAF Spitfires, and Beaufighters scored a direct hit on a small merchant ship off Sousse. One JU-88 escort was destroyed and one was damaged. Bad weather again hindered air action over NW Africa.

g. ASIATIC THEATER. Warehouses and docks at Rangoon bombed on December 23 by Allies; many hits in target area. Heavy AA fire encountered, and two enemy fighters attempted interception, with one of them probably shot down. Radio station, small ship and airdrome at Akyab damaged by RAF bombers on December 21. A new landing strip was seen at 21° 25' north, 95° 55' east. A 9,000 ton transport anchored at Rangoon was revealed by air photo December 20, and eleven aircraft at Hehe airfield (near Meiktila) on December 22.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area on December 23 enemy positions along the southeastern half of the old landing strip were reduced, and the Japanese strong point of Buna Government Station was further menaced by consolidation of an Allied bridgehead over Entrance Creek. Dumps and barges near Sanananda were strafed by Allied aircraft. In the New Britain sector, another enemy vessel, skillfully camouflaged with foliage, was attacked by United Nations planes off Arawe at the north tip of Pilelo Island. The ship was damaged by several near bomb misses and large fires were started on the beach. Installations at Cape Gloucester airfield were also raided. A small Japanese vessel was sighted near the Witu Islands, and a possible tanker was sighted NW of Lorengau, Admiralty Islands.

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At Kavieng on this date photographs revealed 2 heavy cruisers, 1 large transport, 1 beached merchant vessel, and 1 small cargo ship in the harbor; partial reconnaissance of the airfield showed 4 medium bombers and 4 fighters. An Allied reconnaissance plane was intercepted just S. of Kavieng by 6-9 Japanese Zeros; 3 of these were shot down and 2 damaged. One of the enemy fighters was painted yellow, another pea green, and several were light colored. In the Solomons on December 23, 1 medium cargo vessel and 1 destroyer were sighted 50 miles SSE of Buka Passage on a NNW course. Photographs of December 22 show continued improvement and resurfacing activity on the field at Buka. Four medium bombers, 3 of which were damaged, and 15 fighters, 9 of which were damaged, were also visible on the field. In the sector to the NW of Australia, 450 Japanese are reported to have landed at Koukenau (Kokenau), New Guinea, on December 22. On the next day the new Japanese airfield at Fuiloro, Timor was again attacked by Allied planes. This field is located 2 miles S. of Vila de Avis. Two Japanese planes attempted to take off from the field during the attack, and 1 was possibly destroyed. Other United Nations aircraft bombed the wharf area at Dobo, Aru Islands, and shot down 1 enemy seaplane from a formation encountered E of Dobo.

a. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

b. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 between Cape San Roque and St. Pauls Rocks; 1 each at 57-00 N, 24-00 W; 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 55-00 N, 24-00 W; 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 25-00 W; 53-00 N, 34-00 W; 53-00 N, 26-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 36-00 W; 52-00 N, 27-00 W; 52-00 N, 26-00 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 37-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 50-00 N, 26-00 W; 49-00 N, 38-00 W; 48-50 N, 28-30 W; 48-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 30-00 W; 43-00 N, 51-00 W; 42-00 N, 46-00 W; 42-00 N, 39-00 W; 41-10 N, 71-30 W; 40-00 N, 49-00 W; 40-00 N, 43-00 W; 38-15 N, 26-00 W; 34-00 N, 29-00 W; 31-00 N, 41-00 W; 28-00 N, 41-00 W; 16-00 N, 27-00 W; 14-45 N, 61-55 W; 14-00 N, 37-00 W; 11-00 N, 55-00 W; 11-00 N, 42-00 W; 09-00 N, 52-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 05-00 N, 47-00 W; 01-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W; 03-00 S, 29-00 W; 06-00 S, 27-00 W; 07-00 S, 30-00 W; 09-00 S, 32-00 W. Activities reported: December 14, SS ATIKA torpedoed and sunk at 17-50 N, 46-20 W; SS CAMBILIN reported torpedoed (see G-2 Report #285, December 23, 1942) is now reported sunk; SS CADDO reported overdue (see G-2 Report #271, December 9, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 39-50 N,

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50-50 W, November 23, 1942; SS MOTOMAR reported attacked (see G-2 Report #284, December 22, 1942) arrived port with survivors of SS CADDO.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-78

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 12-24-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 9, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 23, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 24, 1942.

No. 20.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Minor enemy air activity was reported in the Aleutians during this period. A total of 7 sightings of small-type enemy float planes were observed. Three of these attempted offensive action: one took off from the water in Holtz Bay and pursued a navy patrol plane on December 8, and 2 attacked a navy submarine on December 19, thirty-one miles S of Amatignab Island. Our ground reconnaissance party on Amchitka reported that an enemy float monoplane scouted the island on December 17 and 18. On December 17 damage was inflicted on an enemy cargo vessel formerly beached near Trout Lagoon, and on Kiska Harbor installations by bomber and fighter raids. On December 20 a large-scale coordinated bomber and fighter mission was carried out against enemy positions at Kiska with good success. It is believed that an enemy cargo or transport vessel entered Kiska Harbor under cover of weather front during afternoon of December 10 and departed under cover of darkness same date. Barge sightings were reported at Kiska Harbor and Gertrude Cove, but no increase in number over previous reports. Two submarines and possibly a third, were reported, all in Western Aleutians. Light AA fire of small caliber received by our plane over Vega Point, Kiska Island, December 13, indicates presence of enemy OP. Tents and smoke were also observed at this place on December 18. Unconfirmed estimate indicates possible enemy weather station and small force on Semichi Islands. Our reconnaissance party on Amchitka during this period reported finding test holes, sauce bottles, tracks, and other indications of a recent enemy reconnaissance party on the island.

Atlantic: An estimated 111 submarines operated in the Atlantic sea lanes during the period. The areas patrolled consisted of the northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland, the Trinidad area and north coast of South America, and the area between Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks. A concentration reappeared in the area W of the Azores. Individual submarines were reported off the east coast of the United States. The operation of a refueling submarine 200 miles to the E of Trinidad was noted. Enemy submarines have been reported off Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, and the coasts of Florida. One has appeared in the Gulf of Mexico.

Domestic Events: No great change in the number or quality of events affecting vital industries was detected. There was some

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increase in the number of strikes and fires reported. One attempted case of sabotage in an arsenal was reported. Pro-Japanese disturbances decreased somewhat.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Five of the Nazi agents arrested in Argentina were released on $500 bail paid in part by the German Embassy. Twenty Axis aliens, including 2 leading Nazis, were deported from Peru to the United States; arrangements were completed for deportation of 9 Japanese tailors arrested for making Japanese uniforms. The High Commissioner of the French West Indies has prohibited citizens from leaving the islands to join United Nations armed forces. Two major strikes broke out in Latin America, one among the railroad workers in Colombia, and the second among tin mine workers in Bolivia. On December 21, four thousand of the Bolivian strikers, influenced by Nazis and the Leftist Revolutionary Party, attacked the Catavi Ore Mill and were repulsed by troops.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the Caucasus there is little change in the situation. Northeast of Tuapse the Soviets still control the coastal highway and the port. Ordzhonikidze and the northern end of the Georgian Military Highway are no longer under attack, as the enemy appears now to be on the defensive in this area. Artillery duels and small-scale reconnaissance raids continue. North of the Terek in the Mozdok area, a partially successful Soviet attack of some weight has been under way for several weeks, but to date has been unable to penetrate completely the enemy defense. The Soviet offensive to recapture the Don-Volga corridor has progressed successfully and now a completely encircled German VI Army is cut off from all help, except by air, and is under attack from all sides. The strong Soviet northern pincers arm has been backed up by a new Red Army breakthrough on the central Don, which constitutes a dangerous threat to the flank of any enemy counterattack inside the Don bend. The weakness of this Red Army offensive lies in an over-extended southern pincers arm, which is already under heavy counter-attack from the southwest, and is nearly cut in half. On the central front, an enemy counterattack in the Kirov-Sukhinichi area has restored the Vyazma-Bryansk railroad and eliminated the Soviet threat to the railroad in that area. On the Kalinin front the Red Army's offensive against Rzhev has been stopped south and west of the city. In the Toropets-Velikie Luki area, the Soviet column astride the railroad has penetrated deeply to the southwest, and is now stopped at the outskirts of Velikie Luki. To date it has failed to take or surround that vital rail junction and airport. This Soviet column is threatened at several points south of Lake Ilmen on its west flank by enemy counterattacks of undetermined strength. In the far north, a small-scale enemy attack of local significance in the Kandalaksha area has somewhat improved his position.

The Germans have resorted to large-scale air transportation on the Russian front, and attacks on this method of supply by the Red Air Force are reported to have been particularly successful. Other reports indicate that the German Air Force has been affording

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only the absolute minimum of support for Axis ground troops in relatively narrow sectors. Murmansk continues to be a choice target for Axis bombers.

(2) Western Europe. Despite the reiteration of neutrality by both Spain and Portugal at the meeting between Foreign Minister Jordana of Spain and Premier Salazar of Portugal, the Spanish position is not fully clarified. The total increase to date in the Spanish Army from the recent mobilization is estimated at 150,000; this would make the Spanish Army total approximately 625,000 men at the present time. The potential expansion of the Spanish Army is greatly limited by shortages of equipment, and particularly of ammunition.

Allied bombers continued to strike heavily at Axis industrial areas in France and Germany. To date the deepest penetration into enemy territory by U.S. bombers was made on December 20, when Romilly was heavily damaged. The bombers were under heavy enemy fighter attacks throughout the trip, and scored the following enemy losses: 45 planes destroyed, 26 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged. German bombers in small numbers have been over England almost daily, but little damage has resulted. Only 1 enemy reconnaissance plane was reported over Iceland.

(3) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report stated that there were 3 Italian infantry divisions and 1 parachute division in Sicily. The same source reported that 3 infantry divisions had recently gone to Sardinia and Corsica. Prior to this report it was believed that there were already 3 infantry divisions in Sardinia. German antiaircraft artillery is said to have arrived in Milan on December 17 to assist in the defense of that city.

Axis air bases in Sicily, Sardinia, Italy, and on the Italian island of Lampedusa have been targets for Allied planes. Malta-based RAF aircraft have been particularly active throughout the Mediterranean area, especially against enemy shipping and air transports moving to North Africa.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Bad weather limited activities of both sides on December 9. With the return of favorable conditions on December 10, the enemy again took up the offensive with an attack on Medjez el Bab. This was repulsed, and the enemy lost 18 out of 40 tanks. Subsequently, on the 11th the enemy made 2 more attacks on Medjez el Bab, losing 4 more tanks in the attempts. Pont du Fahs was occupied by the enemy on the 12th and the capture of Medjez el Bab was again essayed by infiltration tactics. On the 15th the enemy was estimated to have approximately 39,000 men in Tunisia. Twenty-one thousand five hundred of these were in the Tunis-Bizerte area. Enemy activity for the following 2 days was confined to patrolling, constructing defensive works, and reinforcing his position in southern and central Tunisia. On the 18th, he again took the offensive and captured the town of Pichon. However, the next day, the French retook the town and repulsed an enemy counterattack.

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It is estimated that the Axis has delivered 150 tons of supplies to Tunisia by air during the past week. Allied planes continued to bomb supply depots and harbors throughout the area, and have probably gained control of the air. However, the Axis has maintained reconnaissance throughout the western Mediterranean, and has bombed Bone in 2 or 3 light raids. Total enemy air losses in Libya and Northwest Africa for the period were 95 planes destroyed, 19 probably destroyed, and 39 damaged; many of these were transport planes.

Libya: On December 12, a British reconnaissance in force discovered that Axis positions in the Mersa Brega-El Agheila area were only lightly held and that the enemy was evacuating the whole region. British forces begnn to follow up the withdrawal, but were unable to maintain continuous contact. On December 16, the New Zealand Division, moving up from Marada on the south flank, cut the Axis line of retreat at Natratin on the coast. Elements of the German Fifteenth Armored Division were caught in the trap, but they broke out with only slight losses. As of December 21, all Italian units had withdrawn beyond Buerat. Sirte was lightly held by German forces, and the main body of the Afrika Korps was apparently in the vicinity of Buerat-Gheddihia-Wadi Zem Zem where terrain offers fair opportunities for a defensive position.

Air transportation of supplies to the enemy at Tripoli has been heavy, but no shipping has been noted in Tripoli Harbor. Enemy air action has been limited and defensive, except for 1 or 2 small flights of light bombers over British forward units. An enemy shortage of gasoline in Tripolitania was evidenced by the shipment of fuel overland from Tunisian ports. Allied aviation has carried on almost a continuous attack against enemy motor columns and enemy installations from the battle zone westward to Tripoli.

Elsewhere: The 10,000 labor troops in Spanish Morocco were reliably reported to be incorporated into the regular army on December 15. Negotiations continue towards the capitulation of French Somaliland.

2. ASIATIC THEATER. Minor operations were opened by the British against Akyab, Burma. Small Japanese forces withdrew toward Akyab from the Indian border without offering resistance. By December 23, reports indicated that the Japanese would make no substantial effort N of Akyab Island, which was being prepared for defense. In the Chin Hills and Hukawng Valley areas of Burma, the enemy continued reconnaissance patrols along possible routes of British advance. Additional troop movements out of central and northern China toward the south were reported. Although it is believed that some of these troops are moving to the Southwest Pacific, there is some indication that Japanese forces in French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma are being reinforced, but not on a large scale. In Yunnan, activity was limited to mopping-up operations by small enemy forces against Chinese elements W of the Salween River. The enemy continues his efforts to improve his

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OSD Letter, 9-8-98

communications in southeast Asia. The general situation suggests that the enemy is in the preparatory phase of a new effort, the exact nature of which has not been disclosed. Sabotage and unrest continue on a reduced scale in India, particularly in the northeast, but the degree of enemy instigation is not definitely known.

The past 2 weeks have shown increased activity on the part of the enemy air force, with 3 bombing sorties against Calcutta and 1 on Dum Dum airdrome there, and several bombings of Chittagong, with negligible results. The last of these bombings took place on December 22. Mandalay and Rangoon were repeatedly bombed by Allied air forces, which concentrated on rolling stock, tracks in railway yards, and warehouses. Numerous fires resulted and considerable damage was done. The Buthidaung and Akyab areas were also attacked. The Myitkyina area and the Hukawng valley were bombed and strafed on December 18. Explosions and fires were caused in Washawng; only light AA fire was encountered there. On December 16 a bridge under construction at Kaimaing, Burma, and the town itself were bombed and strafed. Buildings at Shinbang, reported to contain enemy food stores, were strafed and damaged on the 16th. On December 17 the town of Lungling, in southwest China, was bombed, and a motor transport of about 15 trucks was strafed on road leading into Lungling. Five enemy trucks were destroyed and 1 damaged by Allied strafing at Wanling, and a small enemy motor convoy was attacked 5 miles S of Lawng Kwan, resulting in considerable damage to it. Direct hits were scored on barracks, runway, repair shops, and hangars by Allied bombers in a raid on Gialam airdrome at Hanoi, December 14. Whesi (21 miles N of Myitkyina), suspected of being an enemy ammunition dump, was strafed by Allied fighters on December 12; many Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The period has been marked by enemy efforts to improve his position along the NE coast of Australian New Guinea. An attempt was made to land troops near Cape Ward Hunt on December 13-14, and since December 19 the enemy has occupied Madang and Finschhafen and probably Wewak, with unknown forces. Severe losses were inflicted during the landing attempt near Cape Ward Hunt, and only 100-200 enemy troops are now believed to be in that area. In the Madang-Finschhafen area, 1 Japanese light cruiser and 2 small vessels have been destroyed by Allied planes, despite air opposition from enemy pilots who appeared to be better trained than most of those previously encountered. At Buna the enemy position has been rendered even more critical. The strong points at Buna Village and on Cape Endaiadere have been reduced by Allied land forces. Strong defensive positions remain at Buna Government station and in the Sanananda area. Enemy aircraft, while active in the New Guinea sector, have not been able to stop effective Allied air attacks against enemy ground positions, airdromes, and shipping. Japanese planes have made several diversional raids on Port Moresby, and have twice attacked Allied positions in the Buna area. At least 16 Japanese planes have been destroyed in this sector since December 9.

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In the Solomons during this period there has been no direct enemy activity, with the exception of an unsuccessful attempt to reinforce and supply Guadalcanal on December 11. A force of 11 Japanese destroyers was intercepted first by U.S. planes and later by U.S. surface craft. As a result, 1 destroyer was sunk, 1 set on fire and probably sunk, and 6 were damaged. A new Japanese landing strip has been completed on Ballale Island. Munda field has been subjected to daily air attacks, and Buin and Buka have also been raided. At least 22 Japanese planes have been shot down since December 9 in this sector. At the end of this period, a heavy concentration of enemy shipping, including 20 destroyers and 44 merchant vessels, was observed at Rabaul, and intense activity was noted on the airdromes there. In Timor there has been some movement of enemy troops to the east from Dilli, and strong patrols have been active against Allied forces in the Maobisse and Betano area.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. During the past two weeks there was no report of significant activity by enemy submarines, surface craft, or aircraft in this theater.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps
Chief, Dissemination Group

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(4-16-42)

Distribution B
SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Regraded Unclassified

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 5-3-72

SECRET

G-2 REPORT

SECRET

By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-24-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 23, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 24, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 24, 1942

No. 286.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Large concentration of enemy submarines patrolling the northern shipping lanes E and SE of Newfoundland. Enemy submarines reported S of Cape Cod, off New Jersey, and in vicinity of Key West. Hostile patrols are active from Trinidad eastward to the Amazon. Small concentration SW of Cape Verde Islands. Heavy concentration between Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks. One submarine reported NE of Victoria, Brazil. Domestic events: Fire and explosion, Dupont Plant, Deepwater, New Jersey, December 20. Fire started by employee, intended arson, Continental Box Company, Inc., Houston, Texas, December 21. Suspected sabotage in plastic powder produced for presses, Thomas Mason Company, Stamford, Connecticut, December 21. Explosion at Monsanto Chemical Company, Dayton, Ohio., December 22. Strike, C.L. Gougler Machine Company, Kent, Ohio, December 22. Strike of transit employees continues in Hampton Roads area, Virginia, December 23. Fire, Central Brass and Aluminum Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23. Impending three-day shutdown, December 26, Aluminum Company of America, Cleveland, Ohio.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Tense situation in Bolivian tin area continues. Seven thousand miners armed with dynamite are concentrated near Llallagua, which is protected by troops. Patino Company reports 12 killed and others hurt in December 21 riots.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: There appears to be little change along this front. Enemy forces remain on the defensive. Soviet attacks continue to be small scale and local character. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad city and suburban area, Soviet units are receiving some supplies from across the river. Action is by small units and there is no important change. In the battle for the Don corridor, the Red Army appears to be consolidating its position of encirclement and putting up an active defense at most points, with local attacks to improve its position in others. Southwest of the city, the enemy's counter-attack continues with increasing intensity, but the Soviets' southern pincers arm is holding the drive to small and costly

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gains. On the middle Don front, the latest Soviet offensive continues to move forward with an ever-widening base. The left flank of this offensive appears to have gone around a German "hedge-hog" position on the Don and joined up with the right flank of the Stalingrad offensive. The important rail junction at Millerovo and two railroad connections to the south are in enemy hands; however, Soviet forces are on three sides of Millerovo with the initiative still in their hands. North of this offensive and south of Voronezh the enemy has launched a counterattack across the Don, but there is no indication as yet as to the size and scope of this attack. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front the Soviet offensive appears to have been temporarily stopped and the Red Army to have gone over to its winter tactics of mass attacks with limited objectives and large-scale gurrilla activity. The over-all picture in this area remains unchanged.

(2) Western Europe. The coastal zones around Marseilles and Toulon are reported to have been closed to commercial navigation since December 16th. The unit of Spanish aviation heretofore attached to the Blue Division and fighting with the Axis on the Russian front, returned to Spain on December 22.

(3) Southern Europe. An Italian cruiser of the Regolo class is reported by photo reconnaissance to be refitting at Palermo, Sicily.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Libya: There are indications that the Axis forces are planning to delay in three positions: the Wadi Tamet extending into the desert from a point halfway between Sirte and Buerat; the Wadi Bir el Ghebir about halfway between Wadi Tamet and Buerat; and the Wadi Zem Zem extending southwest into the desert from the swamps west of Buerat. British forces are not yet in contact with Axis units. There were no enemy planes over the battle area on December 22 until late in the afternoon, when 2 ME-109's made a light attack on a British patrol.

Northwest Africa: On the 20th in Tunisia the French captured 30 Italians SE of Pont du Fahs and found the area well defended by enemy armored cars. On the 21st there was little offensive action by the enemy. His line now runs from a point 5 miles east of Medjez el Bab along the ridge line and north to the Medjerda River.

Anti-shipping reconnaissance was maintained by the enemy over the western Mediterranean December 21 and 22. RAF Wellingtons bombed the main basin at Tunis on the night of the 21-22nd. Two direct hits were made on enemy ships in the harbor, and fires started in an oil storage depot. On the 22nd British Albacores scored torpedo hits on 2 enemy ships in a convoy off Sicily, and successfully attacked a rail train east of Gela. Three JU-88's attacked Allied positions at Youk Le Bains and

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Tebessa, and 5 ME-109's were active over Souk El Arba. One single-engine enemy fighter was sighted over Sfax and 12 JU-52's departed from Sicily, probably destined for Tunis.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Three enemy planes bombed the Calcutta dock area on the morning of December 22, causing little damage. That night several bombs were dropped in the same area, with unreported results. Sabang harbor (N tip of Sumatra) was attacked December 21 by Allied bombers, which scored hits on buildings and docks. Baseni area (near Calcutta) was attacked December 23 by Japanese planes. Two bombs were dropped; no casualties or damage were caused, according to British communique. One enemy plane was shot down by Allied interceptors. The enemy dropped a small number of bombs on the Chittagong area on the night of December 23; casualties and damage believed small. Magwe airdrome and an AA battery were shot up by Allied planes, December 23. Japanese activity is indicated as follows: Since the first week in December trained men from Japanese divisions in the Wuhan area have been withdrawn from their units and moved to Shanghai for shipment overseas. There are indications that these troops may be going to the Philippines for tropical training and to replace troops already forwarded to the Southwest Pacific from the Philippines. Throughout Central China and in some parts of North China, veteran Japanese troops are being replaced by drafts of puppet forces and Koreans, indicating a general reorganization of the Army in China to provide trained men for service on more active fronts. There are increasing indications of large-scale preparations for offensive action, but the direction this operation will take is still unknown.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The occupation of Wewak (NW of Madang) by the enemy on December 18 is now confirmed. In the Buna area, Allied land forces now hold all territory east of Seneni Creek to the sea, and the small island at the mouth of Entrance Creek has also been captured. An enemy submarine believed to have been bringing supplies to Japanese forces in the Manbare River area was attacked unsuccessfully by Allied torpedo boats on the nights of December 18-19 and 19-20. On December 22, enemy positions at Mainbn Village and Mission were bombed by Allied planes, and the Japanese headquarters near the Amboga River was also attacked. A Japanese vessel, camouflaged with trees, at Arawe, New Britain, was attacked and set on fire by Allied planes, and a similarly camouflaged transport near Cape Cunninghan was bombed and strafed with unobserved results. Ship sightings at Rabaul on December 22 were substantially the same as on the preceding day. A U.S. reconnaissance plane was intercepted near Namatanai, New Ireland, by 3 enemy Zeros, 1 of which was shot down; the other 2 were damaged. In the Solomons, December 22, one large transport was sighted stationary in Buka Passage, and 1 large schooner towing 2 barges arrived there from the south. At the airfield at Buka, 6 bombers and several fighters were seen on the ground and 4 bombers in the air. On the same date Kahili airdrome was raided by U.S. planes. West of Vella Lavella Island, a merchant vessel and 2 destroyers were sighted

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on a NW course. At Rekata Bay, same date, there were 6 float Zeros; our planes received heavy AA fire. In the sector to the northwest of Australia, an enemy float plane bombed Merauke (S coast Dutch New Guinea, about 50 miles W of Dutch-Australian border). On December 14 and 16, an enemy destroyer is now reported to have visited Kaukenau on SW coast of Dutch New Guinea. On Timor, Japanese troops and armed natives are reported active east and southeast of Turiscai. On December 22 the airdrome at Vila de Aviz (also called Fuilero) was strafed by United Nations planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 4 at 53-00 N, 35-00W; 3 each at S to SE Fernando Noronha; Cape San Roque to St. Paul Rocks; 53-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 54-00N, 43-00 W; 51-30 N, 37-30 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-00 N, 37-00 W; 48-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-45 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-15 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 29-00 W; 43-00 N, 27-00 W; 42-00 N, 45-00 W; 42-00 N, 40-00 W; 41-00 N, 49-00 W; 40-00 N, 37-00 W; 39-00 N, 47-00 W; 38-30 N, 41-30 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 27-00 N, 44-00 W; 15-00 N, 28-00 W; 12-00 N, 56-00 W; 12-00 N, 29-24 W; 12-00 N, 28-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 51-00 W; 10-00 N, 37-00 W; 08-00 N, 55-00 W; 08-00 N, 47-00 W; 07-00 N, 52-00 W; 07-00 N, 43-00 W; 00-20 S, 29-34 W; 03-00 S, 29-00 W; 19-20 S, 39-30 W; 03-00 S, 36-00 W. Activities reported: December 19, SS BANKSIDE sunk in Thames Estuary (England); SS TRAJANUS bombed in Benghazi Harbor (Libya). December 21, SS STRATHALLAN torpedoed and sunk 70 miles N of Oran. December 22, SS MEMPHIS CITY attacked unsuccessfully at 12-00 N, 29-24 W. Further on SS TEESBANK (see G-2 Report #282, December 20, 1942), this vessel was torpedoed and sunk at 03-33 N, 29-35 W on December 5; SS EMPIRE HAWK (see G-2 Report #282, December 20, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 05-56 N, 39-50 W on December 12.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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DSD Letter 5-3-72

SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-23-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, December 22, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 23, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 23, 1942.

No. 285.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On December 20 a coordinated air attack by fighters and bombers at minimum altitude on enemy installations on Kiska resulted in explosions and fire in submarine base area and in a direct hit on a gun pit on South Head, another on a building in an AA position on North Head, and a third on a munitions warehouse near the main camp. Incendiaries and magnesium bombs were dropped on the main camp area. New AA positions were observed by attacking units. Hostile radio equipment was observed on Tanadak Island. Atlantic: A major concentration of enemy submarines is on the northern shipping lanes northeast and east of Newfoundland. A small concentration extends from Newfoundland to the Azores. Hostile submarines are reported off Nova Scotia, New Jersey, Florida, and Bermuda. A concentration is patrolling from the Trinidad area eastward to the Amazon. A heavy concentration extends from the St. Paul Rocks area to Recife. One submarine reported NE of Victoria, Brazil. Domestic Events: Fire on SS NEW ORLEANS, December 21. Explosion at River Road General Motors Chevrolet Plant, Buffalo, New York, December 21. Strike in plant of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Jackson, Michigan, spreading, December 22. Fire on SS NURMA, December 22. Cargo ship burned at LaGuardia Airport, New York, New York, December 22. Fire on SS DON, December 22. Fire at Army barracks at Chabeag Island, Casco Bay, Maine, December 22. Fire at J.F. Gerrick Brick Company, Newport, Kentucky, December 22. Steel shavings discovered in machinery shipped to Wright Aeronautical Plant, Lockland, Ohio, December 23. Yard engine derailed at Crossley Corporation Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Four thousand striking miners attacked the Patino tin ore mill at Catavi, Bolivia, December 21, and were repulsed by troops. Axis elements with the Leftist Revolutionary Party are thought to have instigated the riots.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front artillery duels and small-scale reconnaissance raids continue NE of Tuapse and in the Ordzhonikidze area. N of Mozdok enemy units were forced to counterattack in order to restore positions lately gained

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by the Soviet attack. No important change. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, Red Army units have crossed the Volga in an abortive attempt to storm the city from the east. There is little change in the local situation. Northwest of the city the Soviet attacks have been reduced to night reconnaissance raids in force and continuous artillery duels. Southwest of the city an enemy counter-attack of increasing intensity astride the railroad has reached the Aksai River and is now less than 55 miles from Stalingrad. On the Don front the Soviet drive over Boguchar has reached the Voronezh-Rostov railroad on a broad front between Millerovo and Svoboda. The southern end, or left flank, appears to have been stopped, but the northern right flank has extended its gains north to Popovka, crossing the railroad for a few miles in the center at Nikolske, but failing to take the larger cities of Evstpatovski and Rossosh. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front there is little change in the situation around Rzhev. Activity in the Toropets-Velikie Luki area continues to be confused. The enemy counterattack to cut off the tip of the deep Soviet salient appears to have gained some ground but to date has failed to stop the Red Army's attacks on Velikie Luki. Note: In the Don-Volga corridor there are, at present, 8 hours and 13 minutes of daylight.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that the division of territory in Southern France gives to the Germans all territory W of a line, Lyon-Valence-Avignon-Aix-en-Provence-Toulon-Hyeres inclusive.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Libya: The enemy continued withdrawing W of Sirte, December 21. The German 15th Armored Division, which had been trapped by the 2nd New Zealand Division on December 16, succeeded in breaking through the British lines with few losses and rejoined the Afrika Korps. British forces at the Marble Arch were attacked by 3 enemy planes on December 21. Allied planes destroyed 7 of 11 planes on the ground and damaged 2 others when an attack was made on an Axis forward landing ground. Five ME-109's intercepted an Allied attacking formation near Bucrat el Hsus; one of the enemy planes was damaged.

Northwest Africa: On December 19, enemy elements were located at the following places: 15 miles SW of Pont du Fahs, 100 Italians; 10-1/2 miles SW of Pont du Fahs, enemy infantry; 7-1/2 miles S of Pont du Fahs, 2 German companies. On the night of December 19-20, an Allied reconnaissance party was attacked 6 miles SE of Goubellat; the enemy was driven off. The enemy was also contacted on the 19th, ten miles NNW of Medjez el Bab and 9 miles SW of Mateur. On the 20th, one enemy infantry company was reported 6 miles SE of Goubellat. On the same date there was minor artillery activity in the Tunis-Bizerte area. Allied planes continued their heavy bombing of supply depots, harbors, and other enemy installations throughout Axis-held Tunisia. There was slight enemy air activity over the northern battle area on December 20. On the night of December 20-21 the RAF made a successful two-hour raid in the Tunis

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area. One JU-88 was destroyed by a British plane E of Malta on December 21.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Reports indicate that the greater part of the Japanese force formerly at Maungdaw-Buthidaung was withdrawn by boat to Akyab. A party of 500 had retired overland to Kondan, 5 miles W of Rathedaung, by December 19. Although digging-in was reported at Kondan, little enemy resistance is expected N of Akyab Island, where beach defenses are now being prepared. The British advance continues, supported by air attacks on Akyab. A small landing field is now available to the British at Alethangyaw. Calcutta and Dum Dum airdrome were bombed by 9 Japanese planes on December 20 with unreported results. Chittagong was also attacked on the same date, but no damage resulted; no interception was attempted because of haze. Toungoo and Magwe were attacked by Allied aircraft on December 20, and damage was believed heavy. On the same day, Lashio airdrome and warehouses were attacked by Allied planes, which scored hits on the runway and dispersal areas, and direct hits in the warehouse area, resulting in fires. Two trucks were destroyed and 1 damaged by United Nations fighters on the road S of Tengchung, where heavy but inaccurate AA fire was encountered. A new landing strip was reported at 20° 22' North, 94° 40' South, in the vicinity of Yenangyaung. Two Japanese planes were seen at Akyab, and 3 on a satellite.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, December 21, two small enemy vessels were destroyed in Finschhafen Harbor by Allied aircraft. A camouflaged transport in a cove near Finschhafen was also bombed and strafed. An enemy destroyer, 35 miles N of Cape Ward Hunt, received 2 very near misses. The size of the Japanese landing at Madang on December 19 is not yet known. The enemy remnants near the Mambare River are estimated to total only 100-200 troops, which are assembling near Naimba Mission and Duriva Creek. Two hundred to 400 Japanese remain between the Kumusi and Amboga River. In the Buna area, December 21, the enemy strongpoint at the Government Station was still under pressure from Allied land forces and was bombed by United Nations aircraft. On the night of December 21-22, a single Japanese plane again ineffectually raided Port Moresby. Reconnaissance of Rabaul, December 21, revealed 1 heavy cruiser, 20 destroyers, 44 merchant vessels, 2 seaplane tenders, 3 tankers, 1 mine layer, 2 submarines, 2 patrol craft, 1 torpedo boat, 4 flying boats, and 5 float planes in the harbor. On Lakunai airdrome intense activity was noted, and 3 medium bombers and 20 fighters were on the field. At Vunakanau airdrome further construction on the new runway and dispersal bays was apparent; 25 medium bombers were seen on the field. In Timor, a force of 300 Japanese and natives, with machine guns and mortars, attacked an Allied patrol near Atsabe, December 19. On the next day Turiscai was occupied by an unknown number of enemy troops and natives. In the Solomons, sightings December 20 in the Buin-Tonolei-Faisi area included 5 destroyers and 15 merchant vessels, while 2 destroyers and 1 cargo ship were seen south of Empress Augusta Bay, on an easterly course. On the next day 2 enemy cargo ships were attacked in the Buin area by U.S. planes. One enemy vessel suffered a direct hit and was last seen settling by the stern;

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the other ship suffered 3 near misses. Harassing raids during the night of December 20-21 were again conducted by U.S. planes against Buka, Munda and Buin. A fire was started on the northeast wharf on Sohana Island, and 2 bombs were dropped on the newly completed strip on Ballale Island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 vicinity Azores; 1 vicinity Cape Verde Islands; 4 between Rocas and St. Paul Rocks; 3 at 56-00 N, 29-00 W; 56-00 N, 41-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 54-00 N, 33-00 W; 53-00 N, 45-00 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 31-00 W; 53-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-30 N, 27-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-00 N, 36-00 W; 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-30 N, 30-00 W; 50-10 N, 30-15 W; 49-00 N, 49-00 W; 49-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-00 N, 28-15 W; 48-30 N, 30-00 W; 48-00 N, 49-00 W; 48-00 N, 33-30 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-00 N, 34-00 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 42-15 N, 45-00 W; 42-00 N, 39-00 W; 41-45 N, 49-00 W; 41-00 N, 42-00 W; 40-00 N, 47-00 W; 40-00 N, 37-00 W; 24-00 N, 48-00 W; 13-00 N, 50-00 W; 12-13 N, 59-54 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 10-00 N, 32-00 W; 09-00 N, 51-00 W; 09-00 N, 46-00 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W; 06-00 N, 39-00 W; 03-00 N, 44-00 W; 00-00, 33-00 W; 03-00 S, 28-00 W; 07-00 S, 34-00 W; 07-00 S, 28-00 W; 08-00 S, 31-00 W; 10-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: December 12, SS OMBILIN torpedoed at 07-25 N, 39-19 W. December 15, SS HANNAH MOLLER bombed and damaged off Benghazi, Libya.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED SECRET OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-22-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 21, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 22, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 22, 1942.

No. 284.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy twin-float monoplane equipped with a tail gun or radar scouted Amchitka on December 17 and December 18. Submarine sighted N of Gareloi on December 19. Serious fire at Naval Station at Sand Point in Shumagin Islands on December 17 destroyed cannery buildings. Atlantic: Heavy concentration of enemy submarines on northern shipping lanes. Area W of Azores patrolled by another concentration. Submarines reported off Long Island, New York; and off Jacksonville, Florida. Concentration in Lesser Antilles and N of Surinam. Large concentration in Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fires at Portland Monson Slate Company, Monson, Maine, December 17. Fire at Rome Air Depot, Rome, New York, December 20. Fire at Chemurgic Corporation, Turlock, California, December 21. Fire at Fairchild Aviation Corporation, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, December 21. Cars derailed on Pennsylvania Railroad at Guyon, Indiana, December 21. Fire in plant of American Stove Company, Cleveland, Ohio, December 22.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this entire front the Soviets remained on the offensive. In the northwest all attacks were made by small reconnaissance units after artillery preparation. North of the Terek in the Mozdok area, the Red Army attempt to break through and recapture the Malgobek oil field continued. Southern Front: The situation in the Stalingrad area is little changed. Southwest of the city the enemy's counterattack continued to advance. German units astride the railroad and based on Kotelnikov were attacking in increasing force. In the city, action was negligible. Northwest of Stalingrad, the enemy remained on the defensive and held ground against continued heavy Soviet attacks. In the northern loop of the Don bend, enemy pressure has been relieved by the successful Red Army break-through at Boguchar. The overall picture in this battle for the Don-Volga corridor is one of a much improved Soviet position. The encircling forces are safeguarded from the north by the new threat to enemy rear areas and lines of communication, but are still on the defensive at the weakest spot, the southern pincers arm. On the central Don front,

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the Red Army which broke through the Italian-held sector at Boguchar departed from the Don line on a front 96 km. wide and 70 km. from a railhead. This drive is already at the outskirts of Millerovo, a very important railroad junction. It is to this area that the enemy has diverted German divisions headed for the Don loop sector. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the Red Army continued on the offensive south and west of Rzhev, making slight gains. In the Velikie Luki area, the Soviets continued their attempts to take the city and airport. North of this area and in the Lake Ilmen area, enemy counterattacks of undetermined weight threaten the right flank of the Soviet salient and continue to make slight headway.

(2) Western Europe. Complete reports on the raid on Romilly, December 20, indicated the following: Many direct hits were scored on the target; a hangar was destroyed; many fires were started; and aircraft on the ground were hit. The running fight, which began as our bombers approached the French coast, continued until the bombers reached the Channel on the return trip. In this fighting, enemy losses were 45 planes destroyed, 26 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, on the 19th, the enemy continued patrolling and building up his defenses in the Tunis-Bizerte area. These defenses are now believed to be merged with enemy defenses in the Sousse-Kairouan area. The enemy is building up concentrations east and southeast of Medjez el Bab. In the south, the French reoccupied Pichon and subsequently repulsed an enemy counterattack designed to retake the town. Strong enemy detachments are reported to be at Pavillier. Faid was shelled by enemy artillery. Enemy air action on December 20 included the following: 11 JU-88's returned to Sicily from Castel Benito airdrome at Tripoli; 3 FW-200's were transferred from Sicily to Castel Benito; 1 JU-52 from Palermo and 11 JU-52's from Naples landed at Tunis; 1 enemy plane bombed Allied positions near Tebessa; Allied fighters shot down 1 JU-88 over the battle area; 6 JU-88's landed at Gabes and later took off for their base in Sicily; and enemy reconnaissance planes covered the western Mediterranean. On the 19th, Allied fighter planes destroyed 10 enemy armored cars E of Pichon. Bad weather hindered air action in eastern Algeria, but Allied bombers raided the railroad yards at Sfax and started many fires. AA fire was heavy.

Libya: In Libya, the rear guard of the retreating Axis forces was in the area W of Sirte on December 20. All Italian forces were between Buerat and Misurata. The Axis lost 30 guns, 20 tanks, and 500 prisoners between December 14 and 16 in the Natratin area. ME-109's, during the morning of December 20, engaged a formation of Allied fighter bombers attacking a motor convoy between Sirte and Buerat el Hsun. One of the enemy planes was damaged. Axis aircraft also attacked a landing ground at Agedabia.

Middle East: Unidentified planes, on the night of December 18, were noted approaching the coast of Lebanon, but were driven off by AA fire.

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e. ASIATIC THEATER. Photographic reconnaissance on December 18 showed 7 enemy planes at Moulmein, 8 at Zayatkwin, 34 at Rangoon, and none at Bassein.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area December 20, a general Allied attack secured further ground W of Sinemi Creek. Strong enemy positions remaining at Buna Government Station were under attack by Allied land forces. To the NW, 1 small merchant vessel was sighted east of Finschhafen on a westerly course. On same date, 3 float planes were again observed on the water near Sair Island, Madang. Northwest of Talasea, 1 destroyer was sighted on an easterly course. In the Solomons, on December 19, Munda field was bombed and during the night U.S. planes conducted harassing raids on Buka, Kahili, and Munda airdromes. Three enemy Zeros, out of 30 which attempted to intercept our planes near Shortland Island, were destroyed. On same date 25 float planes and 4 flying boats were sighted in Kulitanai Bay (Shortland Island, W of Faisi). The road along the NW coast of Guadalcanal between the Bonegi River and Tassafaronga was strafed by U.S. planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 8 W of Azores to 49-00 W; 1 in vicinity of Azores; 2 off Trinidad; 4 between Cape Rocas and St. Paul Rocks; 1 off Fortaleza; 3 S and E of Fernando Noronha (off Brazil); 1 off Recife; 3 each at 57-00 N, 29-00 W; 53-00 N, 31-00 W; 1 each at 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 53-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-00 N, 32-00 W; 51-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-00 N, 26-00 W; 48-30 N, 32-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 49-00 W; 46-00 N, 46-00 W; 46-00 N, 38-00 W; 45-00 N, 28-00 W; 44-00 N, 28-00 W; 37-00 N, 31-00 W; 34-00 N, 27-00 W; 28-00 N, 32-00 W; 28-00 N, 27-00 W; 21-00 N, 51-00 W; 21-00 N, 26-00 W; 12-00 N, 51-00 W; 11-00 N, 55-00 W; 09-00 N, 48-00 W; 08-00 N, 51-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 39-00 W; 03-00 N, 34-00 W; 03-00 N, 31-00 W; 00-00, 41-00 W. Activities reported: December 14, SS SAWAHLOENTO torpedoed and sunk at 31-02 S, 34-00 E. December 18, SS BRETWALDA torpedoed and sunk at 44-35 N, 16-28 W. December 20, SS OPTINA torpedoed and sunk at 47-40 N, 33-06 W. December 21, SS MONTREAL CITY torpedoed at 50-23 N, 38-00 W; survivors of SS MOTOMAR reported at 38-00 N, 65-00 W. SS SAWOKLA and SS SARONIKOS are overdue in port. Schooner TANGO reported overdue (see G-2 Report No. 274, December 12, 1942) arrived in port December 7.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 8-3-72
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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-20-42
Initials J. L. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 20, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 21, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 21, 1942

No. 283.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On December 19, two enemy seaplanes, one a single float biplane and the other a double float monoplane, made unsuccessful attack on U. S. submarine E of Amatignak Island. One bomb was dropped. New enemy tents and smoke observed near Vega Point, December 18. Evidence reported of enemy survey of Amchitka. Atlantic: A concentration of hostile submarines is patrolling the northern shipping lanes. There is another concentration in the area W of the Azores. One submarine is reported off Jacksonville. A small concentration is reported in the Lesser Antilles-Paramaribo area. There is a heavy concentration in the Cape San Roque-St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic events: Fires on December 20: Fitzgibbon Boiler Company, Oswego, New York; Warehouses of Barnwell Bros. Trucking Company, Burlington, North Carolina; ATS Motor Pool, New York Port of Embarkation; Plane at Municipal Airport, Brownsville, Texas.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to Report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The situation along this front is unchanged. In the northwest and in the center, there were artillery duels and small-scale reconnaissance raids. North of Mozdok, minor Soviet attacks continue. Southern Front: In the battle for the Don-Volga corridor, the enemy is still on the defensive in all areas except Kotelnikov. In this area, southwest of Stalingrad, the enemy appears to be making his bid to drive a wedge north along the southern loop of the Don bend so as to separate the northern and southern Soviet pincer arms. This counterattack continues to gain ground against the stubborn defensive Soviet southern pincer arm. Inside Stalingrad, northwest of the city within the corridor, and in the northern Don loop, Soviet attacks continue but fail to change the situation materially. All Red Army attacks were stopped with little or no gains. In the middle Don area, Soviet forces which have been attacking Italian positions for the past week have broken through in two sectors and are headed for the Voronezh-Rostov railroad, between Rossosh and Millerovo. The important town of Boguchar and dozens of small villages have been taken.

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Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front and in the Leningrad area, scattered Soviet attacks of local significance continue, with the heaviest fighting in the Velikie Luki area. Enemy forces have again been forced to counterattack to save the airport and connecting railroad lines.

(2) Western Europe. A large force of U. S. bombers scored many hits on industrial targets at Romilly-sur-Seine on December 20. Early reports indicate light AA fire over the objective, but enemy fighter opposition was strong, both into and away from the target. Enemy losses were reported high, but no figure was given in the report.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that on December 17 German anti-aircraft artillery arrived at Milan to assist in the defense of that city.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, the enemy occupied Pichon on the 18th. Subsequently much enemy activity was noted on roads around Pichon and Kairouan. In the northern sector, the enemy continued patrolling activities and shelled Medjez el Bab bridge and also the town itself. On December 18, the enemy was unsuccessful in an attempt to bomb the Medjez el Bab bridge. Throughout the day of December 17, Allied aviation was active against railroads, harbors, and enemy installations in Tunisia. Heavy AA fire was encountered over Sousse, where 4 enemy vessels in the harbor assisted in throwing up a box barrage 1/4 mile wide. At Bizerte, a light cruiser was hit and set on fire. Fifteen enemy fighter planes attempted interception over Bizerte. At Mateur, many enemy planes were destroyed on the ground when Allied planes attacked the dispersal area. Enemy planes attacked Le Kaf without success, but one plane was destroyed by enemy bombs at Thelepte. Enemy losses in the air on December 18 were 5 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged. Enemy aviation successfully bombed the Luka and Krenda areas on December 18-19. One JU-88 was destroyed by Allied fighters. Comiso airdrome was attacked by Allied planes, and 3 fires were started. RAF aircraft on offensive flights, December 19, destroyed two HE-111's, one JU-88, and one DO-24 about 100 miles to the east of Malta.

Libya: In Libya, the British continue following up Axis withdrawal. U.S. bomber attacks on Sousse Harbor during night of December 18-19 resulted in fires visible for 50 miles. In the Sirte area, on the 18th, Allied fighter-bombers in low-level attacks destroyed or damaged many motor vehicles. Axis air action was limited to a few ME-109's over British forward units late in the day.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. With improving weather conditions, British elements are advancing toward Akyab where a Japanese force of 1 Infantry Regiment reinforced with anti-aircraft and field artillery is reported. British troops reached a point 10½ miles south of Buthidaung by December 18, still without

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opposition. In Northern Burma, enemy movements northward through the Hukawng Valley were reported by aerial observation. Washawng, Myitkyina, Mogaung, and Hukawng Valley were reconnoitered and strafed by Allied planes on December 18. Explosions and fires were caused in Washawng, where light AA fire was encountered. A British command communique of December 20 states that Calcutta area was attacked by Japanese planes; a few bombs, widely dispersed, were dropped, but caused no military casualties and very little damage.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, enemy troops yielded some more ground December 19, as Allied land forces consolidated their positions in the Cape Endaiadere sector. Slight advances were also made east of Buna Village and on the Soputa-Sanananda track. The enemy convoy reported yesterday at Madang was again sighted on morning of December 19 returning toward Kavieng. The light cruiser and 1 destroyer were missing. Allied planes attacked the remaining ships and scored 1 near miss. Three of the intercepting enemy Zeros were shot down. Other United Nations planes, prevented by weather from reaching convoy, bombed Lae airdrome and the wharf area in Madang Harbor. An enemy light cruiser and one destroyer were sighted and attacked north of New Britain by Allied planes; 5 near misses were scored. An Allied search plane sighted 3 enemy aircraft on the water west of Sair Island near Madang. Our search plane dropped bombs, and the largest enemy aircraft was sunk. Out of 6 intercepting single seater enemy fighters, 1 was destroyed and another was damaged by our search plane. On December 18, an enemy naval force of 1 cruiser and 3 destroyers was sighted between Kairiru Island and Vokee Island, and the cruiser was on fire. During the night of December 18-19, two enemy destroyers entered Finschhafen Harbor, and later departed. Two enemy warships were seen at anchor off Cape Schellong on Willaumez Peninsula of New Britain. In the Solomons, on December 18, the airfield at Munda was twice attacked by U. S. planes and the airdrome at Kahili was also bombed. On the previous day, Kahili strip was bombed and strafed by U. S. planes, and 4 enemy planes on the ground were set on fire.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Race; 9 in area W of Azores to 45-00 W; 1 off Cape Verde Islands; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Parenhyba, Brazil; 4 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 3 in area SE of Fernando de Noronha Island; 4 at 57-00 N, 26-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 41-00 W; 54-00N, 40-00 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 52-30 N, 29-30 W; 52-15 N, 32-00 W; 52-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 30-30 W; 51-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-30 N, 30-00 W; 49-30 N, 29-20 W; 49-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-00 N, 33-00 W; 48-30 N, 26-30 W; 48-00 N, 48-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 55-00 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 36-00 N, 29-00 W; 34-00 N, 34-00 W; 31-00 N, 31-00 W; 30-00 N, 29-00 W; 24-00 N, 28-00 W; 18-00 N, 55-00 W;

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17-00 N, 27-00 W; 15-00N, 50-00 W; 12-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 10-00 N, 49-00 W; 09-00 N, 52-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 05-00 N, 40-00 W; 04-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 N, 34-00 W; 00-01 N, 40-00 W; 04-40 S, 36-40 W. Activities reported: December 19. SS SCEBELI in collision with tanker and leaking badly but afloat at 38-33 N, 58-38 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
5-3-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-20-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 19, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 20, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 20, 1942.

No. 282.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Bombing attack, December 17, on Kiska Harbor installations caused fires and heavy explosions in submarine base area. Five barges were seen moving W toward Gertrude Cove. FCC radio direction finder near Anchorage was destroyed by fire on December 17. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are concentrated on northern shipping lanes and off Newfoundland coast. A large concentration is located in the area W of the Azores. Patrols are present in the Windward Passage. Patrols are concentrated along the N coast of South America from Trinidad eastward to St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire destroyed plant of Colusco Steel Products Co., Denver, Colo., December 18. Explosion at McAleer Mfg. Co., Rochester, Mich., December 19.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER. Caucasian Front: The situation along this front remains unchanged. Small-scale activity of local significance continues in the Mozdok area, with the initiative in Soviet hands. The enemy was again forced to counterattack to regain ground lost. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, the Axis counterattack against the Red southern pincers arm again moved forward, penetrating deeper into the Soviet positions. This enemy column with railhead at Kotelnikov and believed to be astride the R.R., if headed northeast toward Stalingrad, has 118 miles to go in order to cut off large Red Army units. If the column is inside the southern loop of the bend, it has only 60 miles to go in order to reopen a corridor between the Red northern and southern pincers arms. Northwest of Stalingrad and in the city itself, the situation is little changed. In the northern loop of the Don, Soviet attacks continue against increasing enemy resistance. North of the bend on the Don front, strong Soviet attacks continue against the Italian sector. Although a serious breakthrough has not occurred, some gains have been registered. This attack threatens any contemplated counterattack by the enemy against the Don bend. Central Front: On the Kalinin front, scattered Soviet attacks of local significance south and west of Rzhev failed to materially change the picture. Northern Front: A possible new threat to the northern ports can be seen in an enemy attack W of Kandalaksha. Strong German units in

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this sector are only 30 miles from this vital town on the Murmansk R.R. line and have the advantage of an excellent road and R.R. supply line. Capture of this town by the enemy would cut off the entire Kola Peninsula and render useless the ice-free port of Murmansk.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Two 8-inch cruisers that departed from Messina December 10 were located by photo reconnaissance at Maddalena, Sardinia, on December 16. Two destroyers were also spotted at Maddalena.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: On the night of December 15-16 in Tunisia, increased enemy activity was noted on all roads around Pont du Fahs. On the 17th there was no major offensive action by either side. Patrolling was continued by enemy, and there were minor contacts with Allied forces. In the central sector, Pichon was reported occupied by a small enemy force. In Spanish Morocco 10,000 labor troops are reported to have been incorporated into the regular army. On night of December 17th, Tunis docks were damaged by Allied bombers. Two JU-52's were destroyed during takeoff on December 17 at Castelvetrano Airfield, Sicily. Fires and explosions were caused at Marsala seaplane base by Allied attack from air on same date. Enemy air transport activity heavy between Tunis and Italy.

Libya: Enemy in Libya was W of Nofilia on early morning of December 18, and withdrawal continued.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A bridge under construction at Kamaing, Burma, and the town itself were bombed on December 16 by U.S. planes. This same force also strafed buildings, reported to contain enemy food stores, at Shingban (S of Maingkwan). On the next day, the town of Lungling in SW China was bombed and a motor transport of 15 trucks was strafed on one of the roads leading to Lungling.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy positions in the Cape Endaiadere sector were captured December 18. Mopping up of the small village E of the mouth of the Amboga River was also completed. Japanese aircraft on this date raided Port Moresby. During the night of December 18-19, the enemy dropped bombs near the Pongani strip. Neither raid caused damage. On December 18, an enemy convoy of 2 transports, 4 destroyers, and 1 light cruiser, escorted by fighter aircraft, was sighted N of Manus Island moving toward Madang. United Nations planes twice attacked and scored 4 direct hits on the cruiser, which was left in a sinking condition. Near misses were scored on the transports, and 2 of the escorting Zeros were destroyed. The enemy pilots were reported to be very good. They attacked our aircraft mostly from under the nose; as many as 4 enemy planes at a time made the attacks and refused to be drawn away from the convoy. The Zeros were brown, and some had a red band around the fuselage

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and belly tanks. Prevented by bad weather from reaching the convoy, other Allied aircraft bombed Lae airdrome and the strip at Alexishaven. In the Solomons on this date, only 3 cargo vessels, 1 tanker, and 2 destroyers were reported in the Buin-Faisi area. One destroyer and 1 transport arrived at Buka Passage from the south, and 1 destroyer and 1 large tanker were observed 20 miles E of the Passage on a northerly course. In the Banda Sea area, 1 small enemy vessel was strafed and left in sinking condition near Sermata Island (between Timor and Jamdena Island).

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 off Trinidad; 2 off St. Paul Rocks; 1 N of Azores; 11 W of Azores to 45-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 26-00 W; 3 at 13-00 N, 27-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 32-00 W; 54-00 N, 35-00 W; 53-00 N, 43-00 W; 51-45 N, 35-15 W; 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 51-00 N, 41-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-50 N, 28-45 W; 49-15 N, 33-15 W; 48-00 N, 48-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 45-30 N, 45-00 W; 45-30 N, 41-00 W; 45-00 N, 56-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 37-00 N, 32-00 W; 33-00 N, 31-00 W; 32-00 N, 28-00 W; 31-00 N, 36-00 W; 26-00 N, 31-00 W; 20-00 N, 30-00 W; 17-00 N, 38-00 W; 15-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-30 N, 49-00 W; 08-00 N, 52-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 47-00 W; 04-00 N, 39-00 W; 03-30 N, 34-30 W; 00-01 N, 41-00 W; 01-00 S, 32-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W; 03-00 S, 34-00 W; 03-00 S, 30-00 W; 04-00 S, 28-00 W; 06-35 S, 34-40 W; 08-00 S, 29-00 W. Activities reported: December 17, Trawler POITUR torpedoed and sunk at 33-23 N, 08-30 W; Diesel boat PHYLLIS S. (30 tons) sunk as result of collision at 57-49 N, 153.59 W. December (date unknown), SS EMPIRE HAWK sunk between Trinidad and Capetown; SS TEESBANK sunk between Port Elizabeth and Demerara. SS ULUA (see G-2 Report No. 280, December 18, 1942) now reported attacked at 14-30 N, 95-05 W. Unidentified vessel (see G-2 Report No. 281, December 19, 1942) listed as torpedoed at 50-58 N, 24-42 W, now cancelled.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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DECLASSIFIED 5-3-72 OSD Letter

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DECLASSIFIED 5-3-72 OSD Letter SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-19-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 18, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 19, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 19, 1942.

No. 281.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Concentrations of enemy submarines are patrolling the northern shipping lanes and area W of Azores. Submarines reported off Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras and in Windward Passage. N coast of South America from Trinidad to Fortaleza is patrolled. A concentration is between Cape San Roque and St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Third fire within a week in Arsenal at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, December 17. Fire on U.S. steamship HALMA, December 17. Strike at Ruthdell Coal Company Mine, Preston County, West Virginia, December 17. Strike of compositors on REPOSITORY (Canton, Ohio, newspaper), December 18.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Radio communication between Martinique and continental France was cut off on December 18; cause for break is unknown.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: There are no significant changes on this front. The Mozdok area continues to be the site of the greatest activity; however, there is no indication as yet that it is more than local in character. Northeast of Tuapse and in the Ordzhonikidze area the Soviets retain the initiative but confine the activity to artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in force. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad there is practically no change in tactics or positions. Soviet basic units inched forward in the northern and southern suburbs. Northwest of the city in the corridor, both sides appeared to be digging in and confined themselves to improving their defensive positions. In the Don bend the Soviets continued to attack but failed to gain appreciably. Southwest of the city the German counterattack against the Red Army's southern pincer arm gained momentum and penetrated deeply into Soviet positions. Along the Don, Soviet attacks against the Italian positions were held to slight gains by German reinforcements. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Rzhev the Red Army's attack on the Rzhev-Vyazma railroad continues in diminishing strength but as yet has failed to break through. West of Rzhev in the Velikie Luki area the situation remains confused. Red Army reconnaissance

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parties in some force are again operating independently in the Smolensk area. There is continued small-scale activity along the Northern Front but no important change.

(2) Western Europe: Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe: On December 17, reconnaissance over Capodichino airdrome at Naples reveals 61 JU-52's, 6 SM-81's, and 11 large and 42 medium aircraft unidentified. On December 17, five miles E of Cape Passere, 2 JU-88's carrying torpedoes were destroyed by Allied aircraft; 80 miles NW of Malta 3 of 6 JU-52's were destroyed and another probably destroyed. Allied sorties over Lampedusa (island off Tunisian coast) airdrome destroyed and damaged enemy dispersed aircraft.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, on December 16, the enemy continued constructing defensive works and patrolling. In the south, Gabes is again reported to have been reinforced. An American patrol captured 30 Italians at Maknassy on the night of December 16-17. Little offensive action by either side was reported. On December 16 the enemy made bomber reconnaissance with 5 JU-88's over the area from Sicily to 2 degrees east; other JU-88's were active over Bone, and also made attacks on Allied Libyan positions. Enemy fighter activity was limited to convoy escort in Cani Island area. Seven JU-52's landed at Tunis, and 35 JU-52's took off from Castel Vetrano headed for Tripoli. Enemy AA was very heavy over El Aouina airdrome when Allied B-17's and B-26's attacked on December 15. Hits were scored in dispersal areas and on the airdrome. Bizerte waterfront was bombed by B-17's in the face of heavy AA fire. The enemy used smoke pots in the target area. Allied fighter sorties against enemy shipping, airdromes, rail traffic, and ground installations continue heavy.

Libya: Withdrawing Axis forces were contacted by leading British elements at Nofilia on December 17. By nightfall the British had taken the town and proceeded about 5 miles beyond. On same date, 1 enemy JU-88 was destroyed in the air over Benghazi area and 2 ME-109's were seen there.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. British Indian forces have occupied Maungdaw and Buthidaung, NW of Akyab, without opposition; the Japanese withdrew the day before their arrival. Advance British elements continue toward the south despite difficult weather. Japanese activity in the Chin Hills and N of Myitkyina was reported, but no details are available. Axis reports of a large-scale Japanese attack in the Chindwin area and large-scale naval operations in the Bay of Bengal are not confirmed. The enemy appears to have reinforced Indo-China, although Saigon may be used as a base for forwarding troops to other areas. On December 16 the RAF made 2 attacks on Buthidaung, where many hits were observed, and 2 attacks on Maungdaw, where several hits were scored. On same date, enemy bombers attacked Chittagong from 2,000 to 8,000 feet, causing slight damage and few casualties.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, on December 17, a force of 11 Japanese bombers raided the area SW of Dobodura, and on the following night 1 enemy airplane bombed Port Moresby; both raids were ineffectual. Enemy forces at the mouth of the Amboga River were being enclosed by Allied land forces, December 17; offensive patrolling continued against other enemy positions in the Buna area. A possible enemy headquarters is believed to be located at Bakumbari, 4 miles N of the Amboga River. On this date an enemy submarine was sighted at the mouth of the Mambare River. In the New Britain sector, 2 enemy warships arrived at Cape Gloucester and departed NW on the same day. One hundred and fifteen miles NW of Manus Island, 1 transport escorted by 3 destroyers was observed on a WNW course. Southeast of Kavieng, on a NW course, 1 transport and 3 small escorting vessels were also sighted. In Timor, December 17, Mindelo and Turiscai were bombed by Allied aircraft. In the Solomons on December 16, shipping in the Buin-Tonolei area consisted of 6 destroyers and 10 merchant vessels; in Shortland Harbor, there were 15 float Zeros and 7 flying boats. Munda was again attacked December 17 by U.S. planes. Correction: G-2 Report No. 280, December 18, 1942, par. 1f, line 8-9, should read "3 of 12 intercepting enemy Zeros were destroyed."

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Windward Passage; 11 in area W of Azores to 48-00 W; 2 off Cape Verde Islands; 3 at 58-00 N, 27-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 33-00 W; 2 at 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 54-00 N, 43-00 W; 53-00 N, 27-30 W; 52-45 N, 27-00 W; 52-30 N, 32-30 W; 52-30 N, 30-00 W; 52-00 N, 44-00 W; 51-45 N, 35-00 W; 51-30 N, 28-00 W; 51-00 N, 26-45 W; 50-30 N, 27-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-30 N, 41-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 37-00 N, 72-00 W; 35-00 N, 28-00 W; 34-00 N, 38-00 W; 29-00 N, 37-00 W; 29-00 N, 27-00 W; 28-00 N, 40-00 W; 22-00 N, 32-00 W; 19-00 N, 45-00 W; 16-00 N, 32-00 W; 15-00 N, 54-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 28-00 W; 07-00 N, 49-00 W; 06-00 N, 45-00 W; 05-00 N, 38-00 W; 03-00 N, 30-00 W; 00-01 N, 42-00 W; 00-01 N, 35-00 W; 01-38 S, 32-11 W; 02-00 S, 31-00 W; 03-00 S, 34-00 W; 04-00 S, 36-00 W; 05-00 S, 27-00 W; 06-00 S, 31-00 W; 06-36 S, 33-40 W; 10-00 S, 28-00 W. Activities reported: August 18, SS ARABISTAN presumed sunk by possible raider at 11-30 S, 26-00 W. November 26, SS OCEAN CRUSADER presumed sunk at 53-00 N, 43-00 W. December 12, SS RIPLEY torpedoed en route Takoradi to Lagos. December 13, SS SCANIA torpedoed and sunk at 01-20 N, 32-30 W. December 16, SS TORTUGUERO torpedoed and damaged 600 miles W of Ireland; unidentified vessel torpedoed at 50-58 N, 24-42 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
SECRET

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OSD, [illegible] 6-3-72

G-2 REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-18-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 17, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 18, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 18, 1942.

No. 280.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: There is a hostile submarine concentration on the northern shipping lanes, SE of Greenland and E of Newfoundland. Large enemy concentration W of Azores. A hostile submarine is S of the Cape Cod area, another is off the NE Cuban coast, and a small concentration is in the vicinity of Trinidad. Enemy patrols are off the N coast of South America from Cayenne to Fortaleza, extending over the area toward the north. A heavy concentration is active between Cape San Roque and the St. Paul Rocks. Indications point to increase of activity on shipping lanes between South America and West Africa. Domestic Events: Five thousand employees of Consolidated Aircraft Plant, San Diego, California, ask release from no-strike pledge, December 16. A large number of payroll deductions for war bonds have been cancelled. Strike at Landis Machine Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, December 17. Explosion and fire at plant of Acme Die and Machine Company, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, December 17.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentine National Court has released five confessed Nazi agents on $500 bail each, some of which was paid by German Embassy. Twenty Axis aliens, including local No. 1 and No. 2 Nazi leaders, have been deported from Peru to U.S. In Colombia, a general railroad strike has been decreed by all lines touching Bogota. Bolivian government has decreed martial law in 5 mining departments because of unrest resulting from tin mine strikes.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: There are no significant changes on this front. Small-scale activity, of local importance only, took place. Northeast of Tuapse and in the Ordzhonikidze area, action was confined to successful Soviet reconnaissance raids in some force. North of the Terek, an enemy counterattack stopped the Soviet attack of the past few days. Southern Front: In the city of Stalingrad, there is no change. The overall picture of the battle for the Don-Volga corridor appears to be one of a confident German VI Army holding its own and daily improving its position in the corridor, while Soviet attempts to increase the depth of the encirclement have had some success. Southwest of Stalingrad, the enemy threat to cut off the southern pincers arm has as yet failed to develop sufficient momentum or strength. Inside the Don bend, enemy counterattacks also

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Regraded Unclassified

have been on too small a scale to seriously threaten the northern pincers arm. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Rzhev, a renewed Soviet attempt to pierce the Rzhev-Vyazma communications has succeeded in making slight penetrations of the enemy positions. West of Rzhev, the enemy is completing the mopping up of a Red Army unit encircled there. Between Velikie Luki and Volkhov, local Soviet attacks failed to change the overall picture.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report states that there are 3 Italian infantry divisions and 1 parachute division in Sicily, with another infantry division en route. The same source reports that 3 infantry divisions have lately gone to Sardinia and Corsica, and that 1 division has left Sicily for Tripoli.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on the night of December 14-15, enemy was reported 8 miles E of Medjez el Bab in small detachments. Enemy continued patrolling in this area. Photographs of Tunis and La Goulette Harbors on December 16 showed the heavy damage caused by the continuous Allied bombing raids on these ports. One merchant ship was shown burning and 1 partially sunk at La Goulette. The oil depots, warehouses, and other installations at both harbors were shown to have been severely damaged.

Libya: In Libya confused but severe fighting is in progress in the Marble Arch-Matratin area. U.S. heavy bombers attacked the railroad roundhouse and repair shops at Sfax on December 16. The target was reported destroyed. AA fire was light and no enemy planes were encountered. Allied planes attacking the retreating enemy W of El Agheila met no enemy planes, but encountered heavy AA fire. Large fires were started and an ammunition dump was destroyed. RAF planes bombed Tripoli and met only 1 enemy plane, a JU-88 which was damaged over Nofilia.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Whesi (21 miles N of Myitkyina), where Japanese ammunition dump is reported, was attacked by American fighters on December 12. Thirty-eight enemy soldiers were killed and many wounded. Small Japanese truck convoy was attacked 5 miles S of Lawng Kwan; several fires were started and considerable damage was done. Six enemy trucks at Wanling were attacked by American fighters; one was destroyed and 5 were damaged. The December 14 raid on Gialam airdrome at Hanoi resulted in direct hits on runway, barracks, and repair shops or hangars. Fire was started in an area believed to be for oil storage. Bomber gunner shot down 1 of 3 enemy interceptors. One Japanese biplane was shot down by American fighter 20 miles NW of Dong Cuong. American bombers on December 16 scored hits on Maingkwan and destroyed mission house ½ mile to north. Two attacks on Chittagong by Japanese on December 15 resulted in little damage and few casualties; 3 enemy bombers were shot down. Maungdaw, Gangaw, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, and Buthidaung were attacked by RAF bombers on December 14, with unreported results. No enemy aircraft were observed at Shwebo Pagoda or Monywa, but 4 were seen at Magwe.

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Correction: In paragraph 1E of G-2 Report No. 279, December 17, 1942, delete sentence referring to ferry at Sadaung.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A series of reconnaissance flights December 16 revealed no significant enemy activity in the Kambare-Kumusi area. Possible stores and enemy positions along the coast were attacked by Allied planes. In the New Britain sector, 2 enemy hospital ships and a small cargo vessel were sighted near New Hanover Island. Fifty miles S of Cape St. George, 1 destroyer, 2 cargo ships, and 2 tankers were observed on a WNW course. In the Solomons on December 16, Munda was twice attacked by U.S. planes. In one attack, all of 12 intercepting enemy Zeros were destroyed. In the other attack, one enemy destroyer or cruiser was hit and left nearly motionless in the water.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 15 in area WNW of Azores; 1 in vicinity of Cape Verde Islands; 5 in Rocas-St. Paul Rocks area; 3 S of St. Paul Rocks; 2 in Recife-Fernando de Noronha Island area; 1 each at 55-00 N, 26-00 W; 54-00 N, 28-00 W; 53-00 N, 32-00 W; 52-00 N, 43-00 W; 51-50 N, 26-15 W; 50-30 N, 46-30 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 49-30 N, 30-30 W; 49-00 N, 51-00 W; 47-00 N, 27-00 W; 40-00 N, 69-00 W; 32-00 N, 42-00 W; 26-00 N, 27-00 W; 25-00 N, 43-00 W; 21-00 N, 43-00 W; 20-00 N, 49-00 W; 18-00 N, 34-00 W; 13-00 N, 29-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 45-00 W; 12-00 N, 32-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 49-00 W; 07-00 N, 43-00 W; 05-00 N, 37-00 W; 04-00 N, 29-00 W; 01-00 S, 41-00 W; 01-00 S, 37-00 W; 06-00 S, 26-00 W. Activities reported: December 13, SS CITY OF BOMBAY believed torpedoed and sunk at 03-00 S, 30-00 W. December 15, SS ALCOA RAMBLER torpedoed and sunk at 03-51 S, 33-08 W. December 16, SS BELLO torpedoed and sunk at 51-45 N, 23-50 W; SS EMILE FRANCQUI torpedoed and sunk at 51-30 N, 24-00 W. December 17, SS ULUA attacked by sub at 14-30 N, 17-05 W; unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 05-21 N, 52-55 W. SS EDENCRAG (see G-2 Report No. 279, December 17, 1942) now reported to be a marine casualty due to suspected sabotage. SS HARKATTEN (see G-2 Report No. 278, December 16, 1942) now reported beached to prevent sinking. SS ALASKAN (see G-2 Report No. 278, December 16, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 03-58 N, 26-19 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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SECRET

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 12-3-73
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-17-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 16, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 17, 1942.

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 17, 1942.

No. 279.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines are patrolling northern shipping lanes off E coast of Newfoundland and also the vicinity of the Azores. Submarines are reported in Bay of Maine, off Cape Cod, and off S coast of San Domingo. One submarine was reported in Gulf of Mexico in vicinity of Galveston. Lesser Antilles area patrolled. Coast of South America is patrolled from Trinidad eastward to vicinity of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire at plant of Great Lakes Paper and Box Company, Cleveland, Ohio, December 14. Accident at mine of Wyatt Coal Company, Montgomery, West Virginia, December 15. Strike at Electric Storage Battery Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 16.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. High Commissioner of French West Indies prohibits citizens leaving the islands to enlist in forces of United Nations.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front, most of the fighting was in the central part. In the Ordzhonikidze area there were clashes of reconnaissance patrols. North of Mozdok, Red Army mechanized units made a successful attack on enemy-held positions. No significant change on this front. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there was little change in tactics or position. Soviet units inched forward in the northern and southern suburbs. Southwest of the city, enemy gains in one sector were neutralized by Soviet gains in another. The situation is both fluid and confused. West of the city, along the Stalingrad-Rostov railway, a Soviet reconnaissance party in force successfully raided another station west of Surovikino. Northwest of the city, in heavy fighting, enemy attacks to restore their positions in the corridor were finally stopped by Soviet counterattacks. To the north along the Don, heavy Red Army attacks on Italian-held positions continue, but fail to gain significant ground. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, there is little change in the situation. Soviet forces encircled southeast of Toropets have failed to break out. Small-scale attacks of local significance in the Velikie Luki area and south of Lake Ilmen resulted in slight gains and losses for both sides.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, the enemy is estimated to have a total of 39,000 men, with 21,500 of these congregated in the Tunis-Bizerte region. Enemy limited his activity on December 15 to working on defensive works and patrolling. Indications are that the approaches to Tunis area are strongly defended. Reports indicate that enemy is using El Aouinet as a detraining and transshipment point. Two locomotives were heavily damaged and 7 Italian motor trucks were destroyed by U.S. fighters while on strafing and bombing reconnaissance in southern Tunisia, on December 13. One enemy plane was destroyed at Gabes airfield. While making a successful raid on Bizerte, 12 B-24's were attacked by 12 enemy planes, of which 4 were destroyed and several were damaged. Photographs of Bizerte showed 24 smoke pots burning, and giving off a white cloud smoke. The railroad yards at Sfax were bombed by 9 DB-7's on the 13th; 14 hits were scored; some hits on gasoline tank cars caused large fires. In a second attack, DB-7's made hits on storage buildings. No enemy aircraft were encountered, and AA fire was ineffective. U.S. heavy bombers scored direct hits on the docks and on 1 vessel at Tunis Harbor, December 14. The following activity by the enemy air force was noted on December 15: about 12 JU-88's made reconnaissance flights over the western Mediterranean; on the night of December 14-15, Bone was bombed by about 8 JU-88's; about 21 enemy fighters were in operation over Bizerte and Tunis; 41 JU-52's landed at Tunis, and an enemy torpedo plane hit an Allied merchant ship off of Bone. Malta-based aircraft continued to attack enemy shipping and rail lines in Tunisia on December 15. RAF planes attacked 15 southbound JU-52's escorted by 16 ME-109's north of Lampedusa. Four JU-52's were destroyed, 2 JU-52's and 1 ME-109 were probably destroyed, and 5 of the transports were damaged. A three-masted Italian schooner was set on fire when attacked by Beaufighters 27 miles north of Sousse.

Libya. On December 16, British forces in Libya, following up the Axis withdrawal, had reached the Marble Arch, 40 miles west of El Agheila. At the same time, a strong British force moving up from the south flank had cut through the retreating Axis columns at the Wadi Rigel, 20 miles west of the Marble Arch. Some German armored units, caught between the two British positions, are attempting to break out to the west. Fierce fighting is continuing. Other Axis forces are holding the coast road for a distance of 20 miles eastward from En Nofilia. Seventeen JU-52's departed for Castel Benito airdrome (Tripoli) on December 15. U.S. P-40's continued bombing and strafing against the withdrawing enemy on December 14. Direct hits were made on motor convoys, and many fires were started. One flight of enemy planes was engaged and 2 ME-109's were damaged in the engagement. On the 16th, enemy troops from En Nofilia eastward were bombed and strafed every 15 minutes by Allied planes.

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e. ASIATIC THEATER. In the Indian Ocean, a submarine was sighted 80 miles N of Madras on December 11; another was possibly sighted on December 12 off Cuttack. A railway ferry is reported under construction at Sagaing, Burma. This would provide an important link in the main north-south railway between Rangoon and Myitkyina, replacing the Ava bridge which was destroyed by the British prior to their withdrawal. A Japanese regiment is engaged in mopping-up operations against Chinese elements W of the Salween River in the area N and W of Tungyueh. This activity seems to be the only factual basis for recent press reports of large-scale activities in Yunnan. RAF bombed Mandalay, December 12, damaging railway cars and tracks. Three hundred cars and six engines were observed. Railway ferry under construction was observed near Sadaung. Rangoon was attacked on December 12; rolling stock and tracks were hit; no large ships were seen in harbor. Hurricanes attacked Akyab area; warehouses and a 100-foot steamer were damaged. Magwe airdrome was bombed December 13 by RAF. Rathedaung and Buthidaung were bombed by Allies on December 12.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Three more enemy Zeros are now reported to have been destroyed December 14 in United Nations attacks on the Japanese naval force that landed troops in the Kumusi-Mambare region. Enemy positions NE of the new Buna strip and in the area of the old Buna strip were under pressure from Allied land patrols on December 15, while United Nations planes made one strafing and bombing attack on a village near the Mambare River mouth. On the night of December 14-15, two Japanese bombers again raided Port Moresby. In the Solomons, December 15, another new enemy landing strip, 90% completed, was observed on Ballale Island just N of Shortland Harbor. On this date, shipping in the Buin-Faisi area consisted of 5 destroyers, 4 cargo ships, and 4 auxiliary craft. In addition, 2 cargo vessels and 3 destroyers were observed leaving Shortland Harbor on a SSW course. In the Munda area, supply dumps on the field, AA positions, and the wharf at Lambeti were bombed by U.S. planes, without enemy aircraft or AA opposition. Bombs were also dropped on Kahili airdrome, and Japanese positions on NW Guadalcanal were strafed by U.S. planes. In Timor, further movement of Japanese troops eastward along the N coast road, December 13, was reported. Troops in 62 trucks left Vila de Manatuto. Small boats were active between Dilli and Vila de Manatuto.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana; 2 off Virgin Rocks; 10 patrolling W of Azores between 30-00 W and 45-00 W; 1 W of Cape Verde Islands; 1 off St. Paul Rocks; 1 off Recife; 3 at 40-30 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 56-50 N, 28-30 W; 56-30 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 33-00 W; 53-00 N, 29-30 W; 52-30 N, 28-00 W; 51-30 N, 31-00 W; 50-00 N, 49-00 W; 46-00 N, 33-00 W; 45-00 N, 30-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 39-30 N, 27-00 W; 29-00 N, 46-00 W; 24-00 N, 42-00 W; 23-00 N, 48-00 W; 22-00 N, 46-00 W; 22-00 N, 29-00 W; 17-00 N, 39-00 W; 14-00 N, 49-00 W; 12-00 N, 46-00 W; 10-00 N, 29-30 W; 08-00 N, 32-00 W; 06-00 N, 41-00 W; 02-00 N,

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32-00 W; 01-00 S, 41-00 W; 01-00 S, 33-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W; 03-00 S, 28-00 W; 03-13 S, 34-14 W; 04-47 S, 35-20 W; 05-00 S, 31-00 W.
Activities reported: December 3, SS BELITA torpedoed at 10-00 N, 55-00 E. December 12, SS EMPIRE GULL torpedoed and sunk at 26-00 S, 35-00 E. December 14, SS EDENCRAG torpedoed at 35-49 N, 01-25 W. December 16, SS ASJORN and SS REGENT LION torpedoed at 51-35 N, 24-13 W. SS GILBERT (see G-2 Report No. 278, December 16, 1942) now reported as SS EMPIRE GILBERT. SS HORORATA (see G-2 Report No. 276, December 14, 1942) now reported arrived in port. SS OCEAN AIDER (see G-2 Report No. 263, December 1, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution
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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED 6-3-72
OSD Ltr
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-16-42
Initials J.A.D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 15, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 16, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 16, 1942.

No. 278.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Cargo vessel which was bombed in Kiska Harbor is now beached. Atlantic: There is a hostile submarine concentration in the northern shipping lane area NE of Newfoundland. Another concentration extends from the Newfoundland coast to the Azores. There are enemy submarines off Cape Henry and in E. Florida Straits. There are patrolling submarines among the Lesser Antilles and off Surinam. There is a heavy concentration off the Cape San Roque area; this concentration extends to the vicinity of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire in plant of Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14. Fire in Arsenal at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, December 15. Fire on SS CHARLES HURZ, Robbins Drydock Company, Brooklyn, New York, December 15. Troop train collided with a gasoline truck on Southern Railway near Clarion, Virginia, December 15.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Northeast of Tuapse, German mountain units in a swift counterattack regained the ground recently taken by mixed Soviet units. North of the Terek, mixed Soviet ground units successfully continued their attacks on a scale of local significance only. No significant change on this front. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad the enemy's counterattack in force against the Soviets' weak southern pincers arm continues to develop, with the advantage of supply and reinforcement in enemy hands. Slight enemy gains were made. In the city and suburbs of Stalingrad, activity was confined to artillery duels and small-scale reconnaissance raids. Northwest of the city, heavy fighting continues in the Soviet-held bridgehead east of the Don. The initiative is still with the Red Army, but no appreciable gains have been made. On the Don front, the Soviet attack of undetermined strength against the Italian-held sector continues, with slight gains registered. Central and Northern Fronts: S of Rzhev, Red Army attempts to take the Rzhev-Vyazma railroad continue, but the enemy line still holds, and the fighting is practically reduced to artillery duels. The Soviet forces which are encircled southeast of Toropets have so far failed to break the encirclement. West of Toropets, enemy attacks to

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relieve the Velikie Luki rail network and a small entrapped unit gained ground against a stubborn Soviet defense. On other sectors of the deep salient, Soviet units had local successes but the overall picture on the Kalinin front remains the same. Enemy air forces continue to bomb the Murmansk railway.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on December 13, an enemy convoy of 20 vehicles was dispersed and broken up by Allied shelling north of Medjez el Bab. Unconfirmed reports state that Germans have infiltrated into Hadjeb el Aioun. Maknassy is also reported to have been occupied by the enemy in unknown numbers. No enemy elements are reported west of Grich el Oued. Both Medjez el Bab and Bou Arada were lightly shelled by the enemy on the 13th. Allied aviation was particularly active on December 13 against enemy installations and shipping in Tunisia. A bridge was destroyed north of Sfax, 3 ships and the storage sheds at Sousse were hit, the docks and harbor at Bizerte were damaged in two raids, and 5 enemy motor vehicles were destroyed at Sousse. There were no opposing aircraft over Sousse, but interceptors were encountered over Bizerte and heavy AA fire was met over both targets. RAF planes from Malta made very heavy and successful raids on the docks at Tunis and La Goulette on the night of December 13-14. Two large ships and one small ship were hit and many explosions followed. Large fires were started on the docks, one of which was probably an oil storage depot. Allied torpedo planes scored a direct hit on a large escorted merchant vessel bound for North Africa, and United Nations planes caused heavy damage on a railroad train between Sfax and El Adem. On the 14th, two JU-88's were destroyed by RAF planes SE of Lampedusa. Axis planes made their usual reconnaissance over Allied ports and shipping lanes from Bone to Algiers on December 13, but there were none over the battle zone. Four ME-110's and several ME-109's were active in the Sbeitla area, and about 30 JU-52's were reported to have landed at Tripoli. Also on the 13th, Bone was attacked by enemy bombers without success.

Libya: British units following up the Axis withdrawal in Libya are in contact with German rear guard units, and are being held up by extensive mine fields. On December 14, advance British elements were 5 miles from El Agheila, with a flanking force 25 miles NNE of Marada. Port facilities, warehouses, an oil storage tank, and a merchant vessel at Naples were heavily damaged by United Nations planes on December 11-12. Two enemy planes were shot down by U.S. bombers and many large fires were started. Very heavy AA fire was encountered over the target. Also on the 11th, one ME-109 was destroyed and several ME-109's and Macchi 202's were damaged by Allied fighter bombers over the battle zone at El Agheila. On the 13th, U.S. fighter aircraft kept up a continuous attack on the enemy lines withdrawing toward Tripoli. One attack by enemy planes was broken up and 2 ME-109's were destroyed.

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g. ASIATIC THEATER. A reliable report from Vladivostok indicates fine weather, suitable for both air and ground operations.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. During the night of December 13-14, a force of 2 Japanese light cruisers and 3 destroyers succeeded in landing an unknown number of troops at the mouths of the Kumusi and Mambare Rivers, but enemy losses are believed to have been heavy. This appears to have been the same enemy surface force reported attacked twice on December 13 by Allied aircraft. A series of further attacks by Allied planes resulted in numerous near misses, and at least 5 of 10 or 15 protecting enemy Zeros were destroyed. During the landing attempt, enemy barges were severely bombed and strafed, despite a low overcast. The enemy suffered many casualties, and supplies on the beach were destroyed. A land patrol also contacted the enemy W of Mambare Mission. On December 14, the airdromes at Gasmata and Lae were again bombed. During the night of December 14-15, one Japanese bomber raided Port Moresby without inflicting damage. In the Solomons on December 13, enemy shipping in the Buin-Tonolei-Faisi area consisted of at least 2 light cruisers, 1 destroyer, and 22 unclassified ships. Northeast of Buka Passage, 3 destroyers, one of which was damaged and being towed, were sighted moving north. On the next day a transport escorted by a destroyer and a gunboat arrived at Buka Passage. The escorting vessels departed south on the same date. The airfield at Munda was bombed twice on December 13 and twice on December 14. No air opposition was encountered. In Timor, approximately 300 enemy troops had penetrated to Betano from Maobisse on December 13.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 off Virgin Rocks; 7 in area Azores to 43-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 29-00 W; 2 at 58-00 N, 23-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 55-00 N, 34-00 W; 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 53-00 N, 27-00 W; 51-00 N, 38-00 W; 50-30 N, 39-00 W; 49-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 29-00 W; 46-00 N, 39-00 W; 45-00 N, 42-00 W; 45-00 N, 36-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 43-00 N, 30-00 W; 27-00 N, 43-30 W; 26-00 N, 49-00 W; 26-00 N, 44-30 W; 18-00 N, 48-00 W; 18-00 N, 30-00 W; 16-00 N, 27-00 W; 15-00 N, 49-00 W; 13-00 N, 41-00 W; 13-00 N, 28-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 11-00 N, 50-00 W; 09-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 42-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 07-00 N, 40-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 04-00 N, 28-00 W; 01-00 N, 32-00 W; 01-00 S, 38-00 W; 01-00 S, 36-00 W; 01-00 S, 33-00 W; 01-00 S, 29-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W; 03-30 S, 33-44 W; 04-52 S, 35-24 W; 08-00 S, 34-00 W. Activities reported: December 11, SS MODASA attacked by sub 120 miles NE of Madras, India. December 12, SS MULBERA attacked by sub 200 miles SW of Calcutta, India. December 12-13, SS AVONWOOD, SS LINDISFARNE, SS GLENTILT and SS MARIANNE attacked by "E" boats and sunk 20 miles NE of Lowestoft, England; SS KNITSLEY attacked by "E" boat and sunk off Lowestoft, England. December 13, SS MANHATTEN and SS OCEAN VANQUISHER damaged in Algiers Bay; SS MERTO attacked by a 2-man sub and sunk in Algiers Bay. December 14, unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 03-30 S, 33-44 W; Tuna boat VICTORIA SECOND reported sinking S of Cape Blanco (Punta Arenas). December 15, SS GILBERT,

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SS EMPIRE SKY, and SS ALASKAN overdue and presumed lost.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A

OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 3-72
By Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 12-15-42
Initials J.J.A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 14, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 15, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 15, 1942.

No. 277

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Small enemy force and weather station are believed to be on Semichis. Enemy cargo boat reported to have entered and departed from Kiska Harbor, using weather front, December 10. Atlantic: Enemy submarine patrols continue active in northern shipping lanes and E of Newfoundland. Considerable activity is also reported in the Trinidad area and along the N coast of S America from Trinidad to Fortaleza and N of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic events: Fire in supply room at Las Vegas gunnery school, Las Vegas, Nevada, December 11. Fire in warehouse at Kroger Distributing Company, Carbondale, Illinois, December 14. Strike at Jones and Loughlin Plant, Port Vue, Pa., December 14. Fire and explosion in Magnesium Products, Incorporated, Los Angeles, California, December 15.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front most of the activity was centered northeast of Tuapse. Mixed Soviet units registered slight gains. Farther north, in the Novorossisk bay area, artillery duels took place. No significant change in tactics or positions. Southern Front: No change in the situation within the city and suburban limits of Stalingrad. In the battle for the Don-Volga corridor, the enemy's counterattack from the direction of Kotelnikov against the Soviets' weak southern pincers arm made appreciable gains, while his mechanized units continued to disrupt the pincers truck and sled supply line which is 120 km. long. Northwest of the city, enemy counterattacks and artillery duels eased the pressure of the Soviet northern pincers arm in its bridgehead east of the Don. South of Voronezh on the Don front, a small-scale Soviet attack on an Italian-held sector appears to have been stopped, after making some gain. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, Soviet attacks south of Rzhev appear to have been stopped. West of Rzhev, deep in the Velikie Luki salient, there is a confused situation in which a small Soviet encirclement is itself encircled by a larger enemy counterattack. South of Lake Ladoga in the Valkhov sector, the enemy improved his position by a

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reconnaissance raid in force. Enemy air forces again attacked the harbor installations at Murmansk. The port of Archangel is now frozen and will have to be opened by icebreakers, if used.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, Allied forces killed 100 and captured 53 of the enemy force which moved south from Mateur on December 11. Enemy attempt to infiltrate into Medjez el Bab on the night of the 12th appears to have failed. An enemy force including 10 tanks, some artillery, and armored cars occupied Pont du Fahs on the 12th. On the night of December 11-12, Allied planes destroyed one of 12 Axis planes attacking Bone. The following day, U. S. bombers damaged and set fire to the docks at Tunis; no enemy planes were encountered. One Italian plane was destroyed over Philippeville. Despite AA fire from tanks, Allied planes successfully strafed a column of enemy troops on the road between Tunis and Medjez el Bab and on the road to Massicault, on December 12. Aerial photographs on the same day showed the following: At Cagliari airdrome (Sardinia), 21 JU-88's, 12 SM-79's, 1 HE-111, and 5 medium and 2 small unidentified planes. At Cagliari seaplane base, 23 Cant Z-506's, 4 Cant Z-501's, 9 RS-14's (a new Italian torpedo plane), and 2 other planes. At Sidi Ahmed airdrome (Bizerte), 3 JU-52's, 4 JU-88's, 1 ME-110, and 36 small planes. At El Aouina (Tunis), 13 JU-52's, 5 ME-210's, 14 JU-87's (Stukas), 1 JU-88, 3 SM-81's, 1 Cant Z-1007, 19 fighters, and 4 gliders. There was no enemy air action reported on the 12th.

Libya: In Libya, the Axis evacuated Mersa Brega and Bir es Suera on December 13. British infantry and armored forces, hampered by enemy mines, are following up the withdrawal, but there were no contacts with Axis ground troops during the day. Italian forces of undetermined strength are moving eastward from Tripoli toward Misurata. Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy motor vehicles throughout the day, December 13; many trucks were damaged and in addition 19 were set on fire. There was no report of enemy air action, but it was indicated that the Axis may be supplying its aircraft, numbering 140 planes, from Sousse and Sfax, in Tunisia.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The Japanese 32nd Division is believed to have embarked at Tsingtao, destination unknown. Certain dock facilities at Singapore have been dismantled to permit repairs at Batavia and Balikpapan. Enemy submarines were reported off the east coast of India on December 11 and 12; two British freighters were attacked. On December 12, troop concentrations and oil storage at Tengchung (Tengyueh) were bombed and strafed by Allied bombers and fighters, and many fires were started. Direct hit was scored on what is thought to be headquarters building. Light AA fire was encountered from lone machine gun, which was later silenced.

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SECRET DECLASSIFIED Letter, 2-8-78

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, Allied land forces on December 13 made some progress in the Buna Mission area and in the Ambogo area. A late communique reports that the enemy strong point at Buna Village was successfully reduced on the morning of December 14. On December 13, the enemy made 2 night air raids against Port Moresby but without damage. A Japanese destroyer in St. George's Channel was attacked by a United Nations plane. On the same date an enemy force of 1 light cruiser and 4 destroyers moving toward Vitiaz Strait was also bombed, with a direct hit on 1 destroyer and 2 near misses on at least 1 other. An enemy bomber was shot down and 2 enemy Zeros were probably destroyed. United Nations planes also bombed Gasmata airdrome, strafed small boats between the Kumisi River and Salamaua, and bombed the Cape Killerton and Buna Mission areas in support of ground troops. According to revised estimates, there are now on Timor from 9600 to 12,000 Japanese, about 7000 of which are in the Portuguese sector. On December 11 and 12, 2000 to 3000 enemy troops moved east from Dilli past Herai, using trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, and landing barges. On December 11, there were 16 fighter aircraft and 2 medium bombers on Dilli airdrome. On the next day, the enemy force which was previously reported at Same attacked south toward Fatucuno and Betano (south coast). In the Solomons, there are no reported developments.

g. PACIFIC THEATER: Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE SITUATION. Submarines reported: 4 vicinity of Flemish Cap to Virgin Rocks; 1 each at 58-50 N, 19-50 W; 58-45 N, 25-30 W; 58-30 N, 22-15 W; 58-20 N, 24-00 W; 57-00 N, 37-00 W; 57-00 N, 30-00 W; 56-00 N, 36-00 W; 55-30 N, 33-15 W; 54-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-40 N, 28-15 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 45-00 N, 46-00 W; 44-00 N, 58-00 W; 44-00 N, 42-00 W; 42-09 N, 34-31 W; 42-00 N, 38-00 W; 40-00 N, 40-00 W; 30-00 N, 42-00 W; 26-00 N, 46-00 W; 24-00 N, 50-15 W; 18-00 N, 35-00 W; 17-00 N, 29-00 W; 14-00 N, 50-00 W; 15-30 N, 48-30 W; 14-00 N, 33-00 W; 13-00 N, 61-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-00 N, 45-00 W; 10-00 N, 40-00 W; 08-20 N, 38-20 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 45-00 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W; 07-00 N, 28-00 W; 04-00 N, 40-00 W; 02-00 N, 35-00 W; 00-00, 32-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: None

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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SECRET

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter 5-3-72
By Ruth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 12-14-42
Initials J.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 13, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 14, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 14, 1942.

No. 276.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: One twin-float fighter was sighted 100 miles N of Kiska and another was sighted 75 miles SE of Amchitka on December 12. Some jamming of radio traffic has been noted. Atlantic: The northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland are patrolled by enemy submarines. Enemy submarines are also reported off Charleston and S of Jamaica. Concentration is active in vicinity of Trinidad. N coast of South America is patrolled from Trinidad to Fortaleza and St. Paul Rocks. There is a small concentration W of Cape Verde Islands. Canada: At least 104 persons were killed and 130 injured in a fire December 13 in St. Johns, Newfoundland. A service men's hotel was destroyed; at least one of the estimated 15 United States soldiers present lost his life. Domestic Events: Fire at Dover airport, Dover, Delaware, December 13, 1942. Threat of strike on December 14 by local union of the Baltimore Transit Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Fire at Camp Polk, Louisiana, December 10. Strike by New York newspaper and mail deliveries union, December 14. Threatened strike by 4 Seattle maritime unions, December 11.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Arrangements have been completed for the deportation to the United States of 9 Japanese tailors arrested for making Japanese Army uniforms in Peru.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Activity along this front was stepped up by fresh Soviet attacks in all areas. Northeast of Tuapse, E of Alagir, and N of Mozdok, Red Army units again assumed the initiative and in each area registered slight gains. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there appears to be little change. In the southern suburbs, Soviet units continue on the offensive, but action is limited to artillery duels and reconnaissance raids in the northern factory sector. The Soviet offensive to recapture the Volga-Don corridor has apparently completely surrounded the German VI Army in the corridor between the rivers, south of the "Northwall" and north of the Stalingrad-Rostov railroad. The encirclement was completed by a strong northern pincers arm and a weak, poorly supplied, southern pincers arm. The contact between pincers arms, in the neighborhood of Marinovka on the east-west

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railroad, is believed to be an unstable one, which the Soviets are having great difficulty in maintaining. The enemy has launched counterattacks against the southern pincers arm from his railhead at Kotelnikov, and against the northern arm inside the northern loop of the Don. There is no evidence as yet as to the strength of these counterattacks, but they do not appear to have gained important momentum. Inside the encirclement, the VI Army has again been slightly pushed back and the Soviets have improved their positions in the bridgehead E of the Don. The Axis is using air transports extensively to supply its troops on the Stalingrad front. Large flights of JU-52's operating at high altitudes were reported. Since November 18, all other air activity in the area has been at a minimum because of bad weather. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the situation remains little changed. The enemy attempt to cut off the tip of the Soviet salient appears to be making some headway. Red Army units have launched a new attack in an apparent effort to circle the German counterattacks. The situation is still fluid and confused.

(2) Western Europe. The railroad yards at Rouen, France, were attacked by U.S. B-17's on December 12. AA fire over the target area was moderate to heavy and inaccurate, and a cloud cover hindered visibility. When 50 miles from the target, the bombers were met by from 30 to 40 enemy fighters (FW-190's and ME-109's) and one JU-88. A running fight was carried on into and away from the target area as far back as the middle of the English Channel. The intercepting planes attacked from all angles; enemy losses were 19 planes destroyed, 10 probably destroyed, and 2 damaged. RAF escort planes provided excellent protection for the bombers on the return trip. No enemy planes were encountered by U.S. bombers on a diversion attack on Abbeville airdrome.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, 2 enemy attacks on Medjez El Bab were repulsed during the morning of the 11th. Two enemy tanks were destroyed and 2 were damaged. In the south, Kairouan was reinforced by about 300 Italians with light and medium tanks. Kebili was also reinforced by an enemy motorized battalion. Allied shipping off Bougie, Bone, and Philippeville was attacked by Axis torpedo bombers without success on December 11. Long-range bombers from Sicily were active over the African coast on the night of December 11-12. On the same night, RAF bombers attacked Palermo Harbor, scoring many direct hits and causing explosions. British fighters on patrol destroyed a JU-88 between Lampedusa and Pantellaria on the 12th. In Tunisia, wet ground hindered Allied air activity, except by bombers, which were successful in attacks on the railroad near Sfax. No opposing aircraft were encountered in this raid. Three enemy planes attacked Souk El Arba airdrome, scoring hits on the runway.

Libya: In Libya, a British infantry brigade, reconnoitering in force, advanced on Bir es Suera on December 12, met opposition, retired slightly, and dug in about 3000 yards in advance of its original position. Patrols from other British brigades met little opposition. The enemy is engaged in a strategic withdrawal from the El Agheila positions, leaving minefields and a screening force behind.

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JU-88's attacked British forces in the Belandah-Agedabia area on December 12, but no damage was reported. One of the bombers was destroyed by AA fire. Except for a fighter-bomber attack on the enemy's withdrawing forces, Allied air action was prevented by bad weather.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Reconnaissance December 12 by RAF over Akyab and satellites disclosed no planes there. On December 10, twenty-seven Japanese bombers, accompanied by 20 fighters, attacked Chittagong, but did little damage. One Japanese bomber was destroyed and one fighter was probably destroyed by Hurricanes; AA fire downed 2 additional enemy planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons on December 11 (Solomons time), an enemy force of 11 destroyers was attacked by U.S. planes off North Bay, New Georgia Island. Five of these destroyers were damaged by direct hits. No enemy aircraft opposed our attack. A Navy communique reports that this same Japanese formation was intercepted during that night by U.S. surface craft, as it advanced toward Guadalcanal. One destroyer was sunk, 1 was set on fire and probably sunk, and 1 other was damaged in this engagement. On the following day, in an attack on Munda field by U.S. planes, 2 Japanese float biplanes were destroyed. East of Faisi, on December 12, an Allied reconnaissance plane shot down one enemy Zero and probably destroyed another, of 7 intercepting Japanese planes. Some of these planes, attacking from above, released small bombs which exploded, at the level of our plane, into streamers of smoke with a waterfall effect. One Zero was painted white with red bands encircling the fuselage 18 inches forward of the vertical stabilizer, and another was camouflaged brown and green. Shipping in the Buin-Faisi area, December 12, consisted of 12 destroyers, 1 sloop, 2 submarines, 4 cargo ships, 3 tankers, and 5 flying boats. Five medium bombers and 12 fighters were seen on Kahili airdrome. At Buka Passage, 4 medium bombers and 12 fighters were on the airfield, and one unidentified ship was in the passage. A light cruiser arrived at Buka and departed north on this same day. In New Guinea, there was no appreciable change in the situation. Allied aircraft, patrolling between Buna and Salamaua against the possibility of enemy infiltration, strafed a large landing barge at the mouth of the Kumisi River and a convoy of 12 to 15 native canoes between the Kumisi and Mambare Rivers. At Kavieng, December 12, there were 2 unidentified ships and 1 large cargo vessel.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 4 in vicinity of Flemish Cap; 1 N or NW of Cape Verde Islands; 2 each at 40-45 N, 38-45 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 23-00 W; 59-00 N, 22-00 W; 57-00 N, 36-00 W; 57-00 N, 31-00 W; 57-00 N, 27-00 W; 56-00 N, 39-00 W; 55-00 N, 25-00 W; 54-00 N, 25-00 W; 53-50 N, 37-30 W; 53-00 N, 27-00 W; 53-00 N, 26-00 W; 52-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 45-00 N, 31-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 44-00 N, 34-00 W; 43-00 N, 47-00 W; 40-45 N, 38-45 W; 28-00 N, 47-00 W; 23-00 N, 36-00 W; 20-00 N, 29-00 W; 17-00 N, 35-00 W; 17-00 N, 33-00 W; 14-00 N, 35-00 W; 13-28 N, 61-11 W; 12-00 N,

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62-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 11-00 N, 46-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 27-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 06-00 N, 52-00 W; 06-00 N, 43-00 W; 04-00 N, 46-00 W; 02-00 N, 41-00 W; 02-00 N, 30-00 W; 02-00 S, 36-00 W. Activities reported: December 2, SS BESHOLT attacked and sunk SE of Trinidad. December 8, SS NIGERIAN torpedoed and sunk at 08-32 N, 57-45 W. December 9, SS MASCOT torpedoed and sunk off Bougie. December 12, SS EMPIRE CENTAUR torpedoed and sinking in Bay of Algiers. December 13, SS HORORATA attacked by sub at 42-09 N, 34-31 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-13-42
Initials J. A.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, December 12, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 13, 1942.

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 13, 1942.

No. 275.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Six barges were sighted between Little Kiska Island and South Head, December 10. A low-level bombing attack made direct hits on cargo vessel formerly beached in Kiska Harbor. Simultaneous attack was made on shore installations. Atlantic: Enemy submarines patrol northern shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Iceland, and from Newfoundland coast SE to Azores area. Hostile submarines are off Bay of Maine and Cape Hatteras, and in Gulf of Mexico. Concentration in vicinity of Trinidad extends E and S to Cape San Roque and to N of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Train wreck on Missouri-Pacific R.R. at Nevada, Missouri; train was carrying prisoners of war. Troop train wrecked on Illinois Central system at Quebec, Louisiana, December 12. Train wreck on main line of Pennsylvania R.R. near Columbia City, Indiana, December 12. At Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas, attempted sabotage of transformer indicated on December 11, also fire on December 12. Fire on SS TEAPA, November 28. Fire on SS FILLMORE, December 11. Maritime strike on Pacific coast imminent with ballot possible on December 14.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front there was little activity except fighting of local importance northeast of Tuapse. Southern Front: In the northern and southern suburbs of Stalingrad, small-scale Soviet raids continued to score very minor gains. Northwest of the city, Soviet units east of the Don appeared to be consolidating their positions, while Red Army units in other sectors of the Don bend renewed the attack. There is little change in the overall picture, and all gains by both sides appear to be slight but costly. South of Voronezh, the enemy reports a concentration of Soviet forces in preparation for a new attempt to cross the Don, possibly in the area of Svoboda. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, Soviet forces S of Rzhev again attacked in force in an attempt to drive the southern pincers arm on Rzhev past the German defense line, and gain enough momentum to carry through to the northern arm in the Belyi area. West of Rzhev, in the Toropets-Velikie Luki area, a strong enemy counterattack threatens to cut off the point of the Soviet offensive. South of Lake Ilmen, Red Army attacks failed to gain. On a few sectors of this front the Soviet offensive had some local successes.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Thirty-two JU-52's flying north on December 11 with an escort of ME-110's and JU-88's were intercepted by RAF planes 35 miles off Lampion. Four ME-110's, one JU-88, and eight JU-52's were destroyed, three JU-52's were probably destroyed, and two others were damaged. One enemy transport of a southbound flight of 30 transports was severely damaged. On the same date, the landing field at Comiso, on Sicily, was bombed by RAF fighter-bombers. Allied bombers scored hits and caused fires on shipping and docks at Tunis and La Goulette Harbors, where light AA fire was encountered; an undetermined number of enemy night fighters were active over the target area.

Libya: British patrols continued to be increasingly active in the Agheila area of Libya on December 11. Two attacks by Allied fighter-bombers on December 11 against enemy landing grounds, tent areas, and motor trucks at Nofilia caused large fires and explosions. One ME-109 and 1 MC-202 were destroyed in this action. United Nations aircraft on reconnaissance over the battle zone encountered a flight of enemy planes and destroyed 1 ME-109 and damaged 2 others.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. An unconfirmed report intimates that Japanese are planning a foray S of Ichang, Hunan Province, in central China. A delayed report indicates that enemy transports departed from Hong Kong November 21, carrying tanks, ammunition, and food to a South Seas destination. On December 11, docks at Rangoon were targets of a U.S. bombing force. Hits were observed in the warehouse area and fires were started in the dock area. AA fire was not heavy and had no effect on attacking planes. No enemy planes were seen.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons, December 9, the new Japanese landing strip at Munda appeared nearly ready for use. From December 9 through December 12, this strip has been subjected to daily bombing by U.S. planes. On December 11 in New Guinea, Lae airdrome was attacked 3 times and Salamaua airdrome once by Allied aircraft. One enemy plane and 2 AA positions at Lae were destroyed, while hits were also made on the runways and fires were started. The situation in the Buna area continued without alteration. Allied land forces maintained pressure on the enemy in all sectors and forward elements occupied the north edge of the new Buna strip. Twenty-nine Japanese Zeros strafed U.S. positions in the Dobodura area during the afternoon of December 11, but no damage was reported. Storehouses at Sanananda were destroyed by supporting United Nations planes, and the count of enemy dead at Gona had risen to 638. At Rabaul, same date, photographic reconnaissance of portions of the harbor showed at least 47 vessels, including 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser, 9 destroyers, 3 torpedo boats, 3 patrol craft, 1 possible submarine, 1 seaplane tender, 2 tankers, 24 merchant vessels totalling 106,000 tons, 2 unidentified vessels, numerous harbor craft, 2 flying boats, and 3 float planes. In Timor, on

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December 9, a detachment of enemy troops occupied the village of Same, and hostile natives were reported to be active. On December 11, about 13 Japanese fighters were reported operating off both the old and the new airdromes at Dilli.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 each at 59-00 N, 20-00 W; 57-00 N, 25-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 40-00 W; 56-30 N, 32-00 W; 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 42-00 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 28-00 W; 51-00 N, 40-00 W; 50-00 N, 49-00 W; 49-00 N, 47-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 58-00 W; 45-00 N, 41-00 W; 44-30 N, 27-00 W; 44-00 N, 57-00 W; 43-45 N, 31-15 W; 43-00 N, 28-30 W; 42-00 N, 52-00 W; 41-50 N, 43-45 W; 39-00 N, 42-30 W; 30-00 N, 45-00 W; 27-00 N, 29-00 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 20-00 N, 38-00 W; 20-00 N, 33-00 W; 13-00 N, 55-00 W; 13-00 N, 53-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 50-00 W; 12-00 N, 33-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 47-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 07-00 N, 43-00 W; 05-00 N, 45-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 02-00 N, 40-00 W; 03-45 S, 32-20;W; 5 trailing convoy. Activities reported: November 26, SS INDRA torpedoed, results of attack unknown,at 02-10 N, 28-52 W. December 8-9, SS EMPIRE SCOTT and EMPIRE ELGAR attacked by planes with no damage at Murmansk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-12-42
Initials A S S
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 11, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 12, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 12, 1942.

No. 274.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentrations are in northern shipping lanes and off the east and south coasts of Newfoundland. Enemy concentration is patrolling the north coast of South America and to northeast. Refueling submarine is believed to be in area E of Trinidad. Domestic Events: Second explosion within 3 days at Kings Mills Powder Company, Kings Mills, Ohio, December 11. Strike at plant of Boeing Aircraft, Seattle, December 11, lasted 2½ hours.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Colonel Friedrich Wolf, who has been German Military Attache to Chile, has presented his credentials as Attache to Argentina.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Northwest of Tuapse, in the Ordzhonikidze area, and N of the Terek lively action of local importance took place. Southern Front: In the battle for the city of Stalingrad, successful small-scale raids were staged by the Soviets in the extreme northern and southern suburban districts. Northwest of the city, on the east bank of the Don and in the northern loop of the big bend, enemy forces have taken the offensive in strong counterattacks in most sectors and succeeded in bettering their positions, particularly inside the bend. Southwest of the city, the action of the Red southern pincer arm appears to have been reduced to one of small-scale activity of local importance only. Enemy aircraft in increasing numbers are reappearing in the fight for the Don-Volga corridor. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the situation is still fluid and Soviet gains in one sector were neutralized by enemy successes in another. Southeast of Velikie Luki the tip of the Soviet salient was driven deeper in the area of Velizh. The progress of the enemy's counterattack is unknown. The city of Murmansk was under aerial attack daily for 8 days up to December 10. The attack on the 10th was especially heavy and lasted for several hours.

(2) Western Europe. U.S. planes are believed to have sunk an enemy submarine off the coast of Iceland on December 11.

(3) Southern Europe. Three Italian battleships of the LITTORIO class, which left Naples December 7, have not yet been located.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia on the 10th an enemy infantry attack on Medjez El Bab, consisting of 2 columns supported by 40 tanks, was successfully repulsed. Enemy lost approximately 18 tanks. In the south, at Bou Arada, the French drove off a small enemy reconnaissance patrol. An enemy patrol near Kebili was attacked by the French Camel Corps, which killed 2 and captured 3 of the enemy. Weather around Tunis and Bizerte is a little warmer, but many roads in the forward area are still not usable. The enemy continued air transportation on a large scale from southern Europe to Africa on December 10. Large 6-engined transports capable of carrying 80 men were used, and United Nations planes destroyed 1 transport, probably destroyed another and an FW-200, and damaged 1 other transport. Four enemy planes reconnoitered as far west as Algiers, and reports indicate heavy bombing of Allied forward areas. Axis bombers caused damage at the railroad station at Souk El Arba. United Nations aircraft supported ground units in repulsing an enemy tank attack at Medjez El Bab, where about 5 Axis tanks were destroyed. On the night of December 9-10, RAF bombers made hits on the docks at La Goulette, and a 5,000 ton vessel unloading at Sousse was barely missed. Direct hits were made on harbor installations and unloaded cargo at Sousse, and on a warehouse where large fires were started. The airdromes at El Aouina and Gabes were damaged by Allied planes. Forty enemy gliders were reported to have landed at Gabes on December 8-9. Photographs of Capodichino and Acerra airdromes at Naples, on December 9, showed 72 JU-52's, 3 ME-323's, 7 Savoia-Marchetti 81's, 11 Cant 1007's, 13 Savoia-Marchetti 79's, 18 Caproni 310's, 29 fighters, 4 HE-111's, 1 Dornier, 1 ME-110, 1 JU-88, and 2 Gotha 242 gliders. There was no enemy activity in this theater on the night of December 8-9, but on the 9th, RAF planes intercepted 30 enemy air transports flying north from Lampedusa, and destroyed 2 JU-52's, damaged 2, and also damaged a JU-88. Total enemy losses for December 8, 9 and 10, in this theater were 9 planes destroyed, 8 probably destroyed, and 4 damaged.

Libya: British patrols were more active. United Nations planes successfully attacked enemy troops and motor vehicles to the rear of the enemy defensive line at Agheila on December 10. Three ME-109's and 1 MC-202 were destroyed, 1 ME-109 was probably destroyed, and 4 others were damaged in the attack. Twelve ME-109's attempted interception of 24 U.S. fighters and fighter bombers over the Marble Arch area on December 8. Six of the attacking planes were shot down and 5 others were damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Eighteen hundred Japanese and Burmese (China) were reported moving N from Kanpetlet on December 7. The repeated use of roads from Pakokku down the Myittha Valley suggests continual reconnaissance to protect the western approaches to the Chindwin River, but it may also indicate that the Japanese are short of shipping suitable for use on the Chindwin. A British communique from New Delhi reports 3 Japanese bombers shot down over Chittagong on December 10.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. No material change in the situation at Buna was reported December 10. Supplies were dropped by 12 enemy

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bombers escorted by 18 Zeros near Buna village and the old Buna strip. Repeated enemy counterattacks south of Sanananda were repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy, and United Nations aircraft, in a supporting attack on enemy trenches at the west end of the new Buna strip, destroyed an ammunition dump. The Japanese dead found in Gona apparently had been in good physical condition, with ample supplies and ammunition. A partial count of enemy dead at Gona had reached 440. In the Solomons, it is now reported that U.S. planes attacked 11 enemy destroyers December 7 in the vicinity of the New Georgia group. One destroyer was probably sunk by 4 direct hits. Ship sightings in the Buin-Faisi area December 10 consisted of 13 destroyers, 3 submarines, 1 sloop, 5 cargo ships, and 3 tankers. On this date 2 large ships in this area were attacked by United Nations aircraft. Three bomb hits were scored on 1 ship and several possible hits on the other, and 5 intercepting Zeros were destroyed. Over New Georgia Island, same date, 5 of 15 intercepting enemy fighters were also destroyed by a single U.S. reconnaissance bomber. Another U.S. reconnaissance plane was again intercepted by a 2-engined land based bomber near Ongtong, Java. A surfaced enemy submarine was sighted 10 miles S of Munda.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 6 at 58-00 N, 24-00 W; 1 each at 57-40 N, 20-00 W; 57-00 N, 30-00 W; 56-00 N, 39-00 W; 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-20 N, 24-00 W; 55-00 N, 42-00 W; 54-00 N, 36-00 W; 52-40 N, 41-00 W; 52-00 N, 37-00 W; 50-00 N, 49-00 W; 50-00 N, 42-00 W; 49-00 N, 47-00 W; 47-30 N, 30-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 44-00 N, 61-00 W; 44-00 N, 56-00 W; 42-00 N, 41-00 W; 42-00 N, 38-00 W; 41-30 N, 44-00 W; 41-00 N, 56-00 W; 31-00 N, 42-00 W; 31-00 N, 28-00 W; 31-00 N, 27-00 W; 26-00 N, 27-00 W; 23-00 N, 30-00 W; 18-00 N, 41-00 W; 15-00 N, 54-00 W; 14-00 N, 59-00 W; 14-00 N, 49-00 W; 13-00 N, 30-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 12-00 N, 34-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 48-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 07-00 N, 53-00 W; 06-00 N, 44-00 W; 04-00 N, 30-00 W; 02-00 N, 46-00 W; 02-00 N, 35-00 W; 00-01 N, 40-00 W; 02-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: December 2, SS WALLSEND torpedoed and sunk at 20-35 N, 27-45 W; SS ANARTLIS attacked by sub and sunk at 28-14 S, 33-24 E. December 11, schooner TANGO overdue and presumed sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Ltr SECRET 3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-10-42
Initials J. A. A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 9, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 10, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 10, 1942.

No. 272.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: An enemy seaplane took off from vicinity of the sunken freighter in Holtz Bay, Attu, December 8. Submarines were sighted 4½ miles NW of Cape Uyak and 10 miles N of Tanaga Island, on December 8. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are active on northern shipping lanes, SE of Greenland, and in the area E and SE of Newfoundland. Enemy submarine patrols are operating off Nova Scotia, off Cape Henry, in S Florida Straits, and in the Windward Passage. Concentration is noted in the Trinidad area and waters eastward and southward to the mouth of the Amazon. A small concentration is patrolling from the vicinity of Fortaleza to N of St. Paul Rocks. Canada: Seven German Air Force officers escaped December 8 from a prison camp near Gravenhurst, Ontario; 3 were recaptured. Domestic Events: Possible sabotage in assembly of gun parts in plant of General Motors Company, Rochester, N.Y., December 8. Sabotage suspected in bomb fillers at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, December 10. Explosion in boiler room of gas plant, Virginia Public Service Co., Newport News, Va., December 8. Machinists striking December 8 at plant of Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa., returned to work December 9. Suspected sabotage of four Diesel generating plants at Plum Brook Ordnance Depot, Sandusky, Ohio, December 9. Explosion at Kings Mills Powder Co., Kings Mills, Ohio, December 9. Increasing numbers involved in strike at Bethlehem Steel, Johnstown, Pa., December 9.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. It has been officially established that the number of Nazi agents arrested in Argentina (see G-2 Report No. 266, December 4, 1942) totals not more than 15. According to the Argentine Minister of the Interior, any German Embassy official who is found involved will be deported.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Along this front, battles of only local significance took place. In the Novorossisk area, there were mostly artillery duels; northeast of Tuapse there were reconnaissance raids; in the Ordzhonikidze area a small-scale Soviet attack failed to gain. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad sector, there was no change in tactics and there was no change in the general situation. Southwest of the city, a weak Soviet offensive continued, but failed to gain, and was again forced to defend its

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Group, where 1 probable light cruiser, 2 probable d
large merchant vessel were sighted. In the Solomon
on December 8 was still limited to patrols. On the
battleships, 5 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 12
5 merchant vessels were sighted in the Buin-Faisi a
6 at Banika Island, in the Russell Group. United Na
destroyed 2 enemy warehouses and on the
Munda Point

flanks from enemy counterattacks. Northwest of the city, the Soviet's heaviest power attack in the Don bridgehead appears to have been held to no gain by a determined counterattack. In the northern loop of the Don Bend, an enemy counterattack of growing intensity, in cooperation with the air force, succeeded in forcing the Red Army back in one sector, and apparently has cut off some units from their supply bases. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the Soviet offensive has been brought to almost a standstill by an enemy counterattack which, although powerful in weight, appears to be limited in its objectives.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. There are reports of heavy movements of German troops over Alpine passes into Italy and of concentrations of German forces in the Taranto-Naples-Brindisi area.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, the enemy remained relatively inactive on the 8th. Reconnaissance reports indicated that there were no enemy troops west of line Pont du Fahs-Massicault. Enemy is reported to be trying to mobilize Tunisian Italians of fighting age. Axis continues to reinforce Tunisia from Europe and from Tripolitania. Divisional insignia of the 10th German Armored Division were reliably reported to have been seen on Mk-III tanks in Tunis. Clarification is awaited of a report that enemy planes in an undetermined number are arriving each day at Gabes, from the south. About 20 JU-52 transport planes arrived at Tunis from Naples at noon on the 8th.

Libya: In Libya, activity was limited to patrols. Axis troops in the Agheila positions are German 90th Light Infantry, 15th and 21st Armored Divisions, Italian Spezia Infantry Division, and remnants of Italian armored formations. Italian Pistoia Infantry Division and remnants of other Italian units are at En Nofalia, 90 miles west of El Agheila. United Nations planes operating against enemy concentrations in the Marble Arch area on December 8 shot down 7 ME-109's, probably destroyed 1, and damaged 5. The Allies also destroyed 1 JU-88 and damaged another over the forward battle zone. Enemy air activity was almost entirely defensive.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on December 8, there was no material change in the ground situation. Allied forces, however, made some slight gains in the Gona village area, and patrols were active at the mouth of the Amboga River. United Nations aircraft, in close support of ground forces, bombed and strafed Buna Mission and a wrecked cargo vessel, reported to be used as a supply dump, off Gona. The Japanese destroyers, reported yesterday attempting to reinforce Buna, withdrew toward Rabaul after the second of three air attacks by United Nations planes. Of enemy planes attempting interception in these three attacks, 7 were destroyed, 2 were probably destroyed, and others were damaged. On December 7, the airdrome at

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Gasmata was bombed by Allied planes; on night of same date, a second attack on same target resulted in a large explosion. On this same date, an enemy converted aircraft carrier was observed between Witu Island (N of W end of New Britain) and Manus Island in the Admiralty Group, where 1 probable light cruiser, 2 probable destroyers, and 1 large merchant vessel were sighted. In the Solomons, ground activity on December 8 was still limited to patrols. On the previous day, 2 battleships, 5 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 5 merchant vessels were sighted in the Buin-Faisi area. On December 6 at Banika Island, in the Russell group, United Nations planes destroyed 2 enemy warehouses and on the same date strafed trucks at Munda Point, on west end of New Georgia Island, where 2 new landing strips were observed. In Timor on December 7, Allied troops ambushed 7 Japanese trucks between Manatuto and Baucau, inflicting casualties. Japanese patrols were reported active in the Macbisse area.

e. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 2 in Windward Passage; 1 each at 59-00 N, 27-00 W; 58-45 N, 20-00 W; 58-15 N, 20-00 W; 58-00 N, 40-00 W; 57-30 N, 37-00 W; 57-30 N, 33-00 W; 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-00 N, 34-00 W; 53-00 N, 30-00 W; 52-00 N, 46-00 W; 50-00 N, 44-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 46-00 W; 46-30 N, 38-30 W; 45-00 N, 54-00 W; 45-00 N, 43-00 W; 44-50 N, 34-00 W; 44-00 N, 63-00 W; 44-00 N, 46-00 W; 43-30 N, 30-00 W; 43-00 N, 42-00 W; 40-09 N, 73-44 W; 38-00 N, 39-00 W; 34-00 N, 36-00 W; 28-00 N, 29-00 W; 19-00 N, 29-00 W; 17-00 N, 54-00 W; 16-00 N, 45-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 53-00 W; 11-00 N, 59-00 W; 11-00 N, 45-00 W; 10-00 N, 27-30 W; 08-00 N, 53-00 W; 07-22 N, 58-16 W; 06-00 N, 50-00 W; 05-00 N, 31-00 W; 04-00 N, 42-00 W; 03-00 N, 35-00 W; 01-00 N, 30-00 W; 00-01 N, 43-00 W; 01-00 S, 38-00 W. Activities reported: November 13, schooner STAR OF SCOTLAND torpedoed and sunk at 26-30 S, 00-20 W. December 6-7, SS CERAMIC believed sunk at 40-00 N, 40-20 W. December 7, SS STANGATE sunk as result of collision with SS LAGIOS GEORGIOS at 54-46 N, 01-01 W. December 9, SS DON BASS overdue and presumed sunk at 59-30 N, 16-00 W. Two unidentified vessels (see G-2 Report No. 271, December 9, 1942) now reported as: 1 identified as SS EMPIRE SPENSER, other cancelled.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George A. Smith.

GEORGE A. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 12-10-42
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G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 25, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 9, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 10, 1942

No. 19.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Eight small unidentified or enemy seaplane sightings were reported in the Western Aleutian Islands during this period. The enemy task force reported in the Aleutian area on November 25 has not moved into any of the islands. One cargo vessel, however, came into Holtz Bay on November 26 and was bombed by our air force and left burning. It is believed that the cargo aboard was destroyed. One submarine sighting was made 10 miles north of Kanaga on November 26. A red blinker beacon was reported on NE shoreline of Kiska east of Kiska Volcano November 24.

Atlantic: Hostile submarines continued their campaign on the northern shipping lanes and maintained patrols at intervals along the eastern seaboard. The north coast of South America was continuously patrolled with a concentration at the Trinidad and the St. Paul Rocks areas. A trend to the area E of the Azores seems apparent in the disposition of enemy submarines, without any lessening of the number, estimated as approximately 100.

Canada: Earlier reports of a landing of German agents on the Gaspe Peninsula, P.Q., have been clarified. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police now report that only one man was landed (on November 10, 1942) and that he was apprehended in civilian clothes on a train after having aroused suspicion by using an obsolete type of Canadian currency.

Domestic Events: Pro-Japanese violence occurred in several areas where internees were confined.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentina placed 38 suspected Axis spies on trial, charged one member of the German Embassy staff with complicity in espionage, and limited all embassies to 700 words of coded wireless messages weekly. The Chilean Army commander-in-chief indicated that sentiment in his forces is now 90 percent pro-United Nations. Although this estimate is probably high, it indicates a pronounced shift since our successes in the Solomon Islands and North Africa became apparent. The Vichy French minister to Chile offered Admiral Darlan his support of the new French regime in North Africa.

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c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the Caucasus bad weather continues. Northeast of Tuapse, local successful attacks by the Soviets have been partially wiped out by enemy counterattacks. The initiative in the Ordzhonikidze area appears to be in Soviet hands; however, there is little actual change in either of these areas. North of the Terek in the Mozdok area, reconnaissance raids in force by Red cavalry and German mechanized units have resulted in minor Soviet losses. The Soviet bid for the Don-Volga corridor after deep penetrations northwest and southwest of Stalingrad has been temporarily stopped just short of a successful encirclement. The German VI Army is in a precarious position with its supply lines constantly harassed by Soviet raids and its air force grounded by bad weather, but the enemy has shown no signs of attempts at withdrawal. On the Kalinin front, the Red Army's northern offensive was likewise stopped after deep penetrations west of Rzhev, around Velikie-Luki, and a lesser one south of Rzhev. Enemy counterattacks in this area were in weight and may develop into an offensive in an attempt to cut off this deep Soviet salient. Local reconnaissance raids in force along the entire front by both sides have not changed the situation.

With the exception of the destruction of a naval arsenal at Helsinki by Red Air Force bombers, and continued enemy attacks on Soviet communication lines, there have been few reports of air activity on the Eastern front. Enemy air forces have, however, attacked the port installation at Murmansk, a target up to now untouched.

(2) Western Europe. German forces now in France and the Low Countries are believed to consist approximately of 29 combat divisions (including 4 Panzer and 4 motorized), 19 defense divisions, and one administrative division. Large troop movements continue to be observed in the Poitiers, Toulouse, and Bordeaux areas.

United Nations heavy bombers continued to blast industrial targets and transportation facilities in Germany and the occupied countries. No enemy planes were reported over England, and only one or two Axis reconnaissance flights were made over the Iceland area. However, German fighter opposition over the western front was not curtailed. Allied planes were attacked by as many as 40 enemy intercepting aircraft on each bombing mission.

(3) Southern Europe. During this period there were numerous reports of unusual German troop and materiel movements into Italy. Concentrations of Italian and German troops were reported in southern Italy and Sicily. Four German divisions, including the 10th Panzer, are now believed to be in Italy. Strengthening of German forces in the Balkans was reported. Italy and Sicily were being used as embarkation points for Axis troops and heavy equipment destined for Tunisia.

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The key port of Naples, a vital link in the Axis supply line to North Africa, was heavily damaged by U.S. bombers on December 4. RAF planes from Malta carried out raids on Axis airdromes, harbors, and shipping in the area around Sicily and southern Italy. The few enemy planes attempting to attack Malta during this period were successfully driven off by British fighter aircraft.

4. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The Allied advance in Northeast Tunisia proceeded successfully during the period November 25-30, and the enemy was forced back to a line roughly Oudna-Massicault-Djedeida, with Djedeida half in Allied hands on that day. The enemy took the offensive on December 1 and confused fighting continued from then until the 7th in the Medjerda River Valley, SW of Djedeida, with the enemy generally holding the offensive. On the 7th, the Allies again took the offensive and recaptured the important El Guessa Massif. In South and Central Tunisia, local actions for control of strategic points on the east-west lines of communications took place. By the 7th, the Allies had taken Pichon and Faid in this area. Enemy continued patrolling many of the roads.

Axis aviation was particularly active in anti-shipping operations, in the bombing of Allied harbors and installations on the NW coast of Africa, and in fighter and dive-bomber action over the battle zone. The enemy probably held control of the air over Tunisia until Allied air reinforcements were moved up to existing but inadequate forward landing fields. By the end of the period, enemy air action over Allied forward areas had decreased somewhat. The effectiveness of Allied bombing on enemy shipping was revealed by the enemy's increased use of air transports. Aerial photographs of enemy air fields at Gabes, Tunis, Naples, and of the Gerbini Airdrome in Sicily showed a total of 129 bombers, 78 fighters, and 111 air transports at the end of November. Total enemy losses for the period were 66 planes destroyed, 9 probably destroyed, and 31 damaged.

Libya: During the first week of the period the armored advance guard of the British forces in Libya engaged enemy patrols in the vicinity of Mersa Brega and Bir Es Suera, 12 miles to the south. Axis activities were limited to digging in and preparing defensive positions throughout the Mersa Brega-El Agheila area.

Despite 7 days of bad weather and an increase in enemy air activity, United Nations air forces continued to attack enemy communication lines and forward positions. Tripoli Harbor was repeatedly bombed; heavy damage was caused on Lagos Island (Dodecanese); and enemy shipping and dock installations at Naples were bombed by Allied aircraft. Axis air action was limited to a few small flights of bombers and fighters over British forward areas and Allied communication lines in Cyrenaica. Enemy losses were 14 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 3 damaged. A summary of operations showed 2 enemy ships sunk and 12 others heavily damaged, 66 enemy planes destroyed, 25 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged, as a result of 41 missions and 387 sorties by U.S. bombers and 90 missions and 678 sorties by U.S. fighters.

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Elsewhere: On November 23, Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, made a public announcement that the civil and military government in the area would be placed under the direction of Admiral Darlan. Reunion Island surrendered to the Fighting French on November 30. Certain military elements in French Somaliland marched over to Allied territory and capitulated on the 1st of December; situation in Somaliland has remained obscure since that time. Regrouping of forces continued in Spanish Morocco.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The past two weeks have been marked by Japanese consolidation in southeast Asia, especially in Burma. A number of clashes between Japanese and British patrols were reported along the India-Burma border. Burmese troops under Japanese leadership continue active. In China, Japanese troops have been relieved to some extent by replacements from Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa. There have been no reports of important activity by ground forces in China. In Manchuria and North China, the Japanese have shown no signs of reducing their armies threatening Siberia, although no unusual activity by these units has been reported.

The past 2 weeks were marked by lack of Japanese air activity in this theater. Magwe airdrome and oil refineries, and oil refineries at Bangkok, were successfully bombed and strafed by Allied planes. A Japanese motor transport concentration of 300 vehicles at Pyawbwe was successfully attacked by Allied bombers. Twenty Japanese fighter planes were brought down over Tinho and Whitecloud airfields, and most of exposed enemy planes on field were burned on November 27.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The principal action during this period was occasioned by enemy attempts to reinforce troops hemmed in at Buna. On three occasions since the night of November 23-24, the Japanese unsuccessfully attempted to bring aid and supplies to this area by use of naval units. United Nations aircraft sank at least 2 destroyers and severely damaged 4 others, and shot down at least 21 Japanese planes of a group attempting to provide air cover for the attempt at landing. On the ground, in the Buna-Gona area, Allied troops continued to close in on the Japanese positions, and at the end of this period controlled most of the Gona area, most of the Cape Endaiadere sector, and were operating patrols in Buna village. The Japanese suffered continued bombing and strafing attacks by United Nations planes in close support of ground units. The Japanese increased air strength in New Guinea during this period, but did not succeed in winning air superiority. In the Solomons, ground activity was largely limited to patrols, with United Nations troops continuing to mop up small isolated enemy units. The Japanese on the night of November 30-December 1 attempted to bring in supplies and reinforcements for their forces on Guadalcanal, but were intercepted by a U.S. naval force north of Guadalcanal and failed to effect a landing. During this period, enemy aircraft were increasingly active over northwestern Australia. A considerable increase in enemy ground strength in Portuguese Timor was reported, with enemy forces now in

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that area estimated in excess of 11,000 troops. The Japanese also considerably increased their air strength in this sector.

f. PACIFIC THEATER. During the past 2 weeks there was no report of significant activity by enemy submarines, surface craft, or aircraft in this theater.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(4-16-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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NARS Letter 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-9-42
Initials J. J. A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 8, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 9, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 9, 1942.

No. 271.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: One low-winged monoplane was sighted 25 miles E of Kiska on December 7. On the same day, 8 landing barges were seen in Kiska Harbor; one was plying between a cargo vessel E of Trout Lagoon and the main camp area. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are active on the northern shipping lanes. A strong concentration is centered NW of the Azores. Submarine patrols are operating off Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Hatteras, and the Bahamas. A heavy concentration is patrolling the N coast of South America from Trinidad E to St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire at Republic Oil & Refining Co., Texas City, Texas, December 7. Troop train derailed near Conner, Indiana, December 8. Altercation in Union Station, Denver, Colorado, between Japanese internees and military police, December 8. Strike at Plant No. 4, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, East Patterson, N.J., December 8. Pro-Japanese agitation at Gila River Relocation Authority at Rivera, Arizona, December 8. Fire on transformer pole at Combat Equipment Maintenance area, Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Calhoun Co., Alabama, December 9.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER:

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, Soviet Black Sea naval units have joined the fight to stop the enemy's latest local attack in the Novorossisk area. In the center, enemy mechanized units north of the Terek have had further successes in continuous fighting against Red Cavalry units. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad city and suburban area, consolidation of positions, artillery duels, and small-scale reconnaissance raids continued. Northwest of the city, the Soviets continued their attempt to enlarge the bridgehead east of the Don, but failed to gain. In the northern half of the Don bend, an enemy counterattack of undetermined size is under way. Southwest of the city, the Soviet southern pincers arm failed to gain appreciable ground, as enemy mechanized units again hit its southern flank and disrupted supply lines. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, in an unspecified sector and in undetermined strength, the enemy launched a counterattack against the flank of the deep Soviet salient. This counterattack is now dangerously close to Soviet supply lines and, if in the strength of a counter-

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offensive, threatens the security of the already extended Red Army thrust. In the Leningrad area, small-scale Soviet attacks of local character failed to change the situation.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Early reports show that an Italian cruiser (6-inch) of the ATTENDOLO class is lying on its side in Naples Harbor as a result of the December 4 air raid. The raid also caused heavy damage to port facilities at Naples.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia the Allied forces had reoccupied the high ground on El Guessa Massif by the 7th. The enemy apparently withdrew to his defense lines; loss of 20 enemy tanks confirmed. No enemy movement on roads south and southeast from Mateur or from Djedeida was observed on that date. Allied troops occupied Pichon, in central Tunisia, and also continued to hold Faid. Late reports indicate a reduction in Axis air activity throughout this area during the last 2 days. Allied bombers with fighter escort attacked the railway at Djedeida on December 7. Tebourba and El Bathan (suburb of Tebourba) were also bombed. Twenty-five enemy JU-88 bombers, probably from Sicily and Sardinia, made the usual sea and coastal reconnaissance. Allied reconnaissance planes destroyed 2 enemy aircraft over Sfax. When attacked by 3 opposing aircraft, a B-17, on photo reconnaissance, probably destroyed 1 plane and damaged the other two.

Libya: Lull continues in Libya. The Mersa Brega area, the Marble Arch area (on the coast 40 miles W of El Agheila), and enemy motor transports were bombed by RAF light bombers on December 7. United Nations fighter patrols destroyed one ME-109 and damaged 2 others over the battle area. The enemy made one high-level fighter-bomber raid S of Gtafia (20 miles S of Agedabia) and also made a dawn attack on Benghazi, where one JU-88 was destroyed by AA fire. Enemy fighter patrols and reconnaissance over the forward positions were light.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. RAF on December 5 bombed and strafed Naba railroad station at Natayigon, Magwe airdrome, Toungoo, and trucks on the road near Pauk, Kyin, and Myaukkon. On same date Chittagong was attacked by 24 Japanese planes, but no material damage was done.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area, the enemy has now been cleared from all the new landing-strip in the Cape Endaiadere sector, except for one position at the north end. Strong enemy counter-attacks from Buna mission and Buna village, December 6-7, were repulsed by Allied land forces, and United Nations patrols are operating in Buna village. Enemy aircraft on December 7 again attacked a field hospital in the Buna area, and also attacked the Dobodura landing strip. One enemy plane dropped supplies near the old Buna strip. United Nations aircraft over Buna December 7 intercepted a series of enemy sorties, destroying 15 Japanese planes and probably destroying 3 others. Both Lae airdrome and Kavieng were attacked twice on

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December 7 by United Nations planes. One enemy aircraft was destroyed at Lae; also there were bomb hits on the runway and dispersal areas. At Kavieng, a bomb dump was hit and several fires were started. At Gasmata on December 7, there were 1 probable tanker, 1 large schooner, and several small launches. A communique dated December 9, from Australia, reports a fifth reinforcement attempt of Buna by an enemy naval force of 6 destroyers. The leading destroyer is reported to have suffered 2 direct bomb hits and was enveloped in flames, and the rest of the convoy withdrew. In the Solomons December 7, enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area was identified as 15 destroyers, 2 submarines, 2 tankers, and 3 cargo ships.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 4 at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 57-30 N, 32-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 53-50 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 27-00 W; 51-45 N, 42-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 45-30 N, 36-30 W; 45-10 N, 39-50 W; 45-00 N, 60-00 W; 44-30 N, 41-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 44-00 N, 39-00 W; 44-00 N, 32-00 W; 43-00 N, 41-00 W; 42-00 N, 39-00 W; 40-00 N, 40-00 W; 36-00 N, 71-00 W; 36-00 N, 33-00 W; 30-00 N, 30-00 W; 30-00 N, 27-00 W; 24-23 N, 72-35 W; 22-00 N, 28-00 W; 19-00 N, 44-00 W; 16-00 N, 50-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 11-00 N, 58-00 W; 10-00 N, 50-00 W; 09-00 N, 48-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 41-00 W; 05-00 N, 50-00 W; 05-00 N, 34-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 00-01 N, 42-00 W; 00-01 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: December 2, SS SOLON II torpedoed and sunk at 07-45 N, 56-30 W. December 7, SS GLENLEA torpedoed and sunk at 50-00 N, 30-00 W. December 8, unidentified vessel attacked at 57-37 N, 34-43 W; 2 unidentified vessels torpedoed at 57-00 N, 27-06 W. SS CADDO and SS TJILE BOET are overdue and presumed lost. SS EMPIRE GLADE (see G-2 Report No. 261, November 29, 1942) now reported in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
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MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

Distribution A
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NARA Letter, 5-3-78

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-8-42
Initials J. P. A.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, December 7, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 8, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 8, 1942.

No. 270.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine activity continues on northern shipping routes and in Trinidad area. Domestic Events: Nothing to report.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Northwest of Tuapse, the enemy has gone over to the offensive and recaptured some of the ground lately lost. In the Ordzhonikidze area, there appears to be little action. North of the Terek, small-scale Soviet attacks failed to gain. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad city and suburban district, artillery duels, consolidation of positions, and small-scale reconnaissance raids left the situation unchanged. Northwest of the city, in the Don-Volga corridor and in the northern loop of the big bend, the enemy by heavy counterattacks continues to hold the Soviet offensive to no gains. Southwest of the city along the lower loop of the big bend, Soviet forces consolidated their positions, and both sides conducted reconnaissance raids in force aimed at the disruption of each other's supply lines. In general in this area it appears that a determined enemy stand in all sectors has brought the Soviet offensive to at least a temporary standstill. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, series of attacks and counterattacks by both sides leave a confused picture of slight enemy gains in two sectors (Velikie Luki and along the Rzhev-Vyazma Railroad) neutralized by small-scale Soviet gains in some of the less important sectors. The general picture in the area is also one of a determined enemy stand, bringing the Soviet offensive to at least a temporary standstill.

(2) Western Europe. U.S. bombers raiding Abbeville and Lille on December 6 were intercepted by German fighters reported to have made direct head-on attacks in groups of two or three at a time. Correction: Line 5 of para. 1c(2) of G-2 Report No. 269, December 7, 1942, should read "35 FW-190's" instead of "35 FW-109's."

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, the enemy continued to improve his position and strengthen his bridgehead. On the 6th, the enemy made a heavy attack on the El Guessa

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hill mass from El Bathan and from Furna. At dusk on the 6th, the enemy held half of El Guessa. Confused fighting is still in progress. In the ground fighting on December 6, around El Guessa, Axis dive-bombers were in operation in support of the enemy attack, but their activity was on a reduced scale throughout the battle zone. Faid and Gafsa were bombed with 500-lb. bombs. Enemy losses in this action were 12 planes destroyed, 3 probably destroyed, and 10 damaged. Air transports continued on a large scale to supply and reinforce enemy forces in Tunisia. On December 5, seventeen JU-88's were active on anti-shipping and reconnaissance flights over the Mediterranean from Southern France to the African coast. Bone was unsuccessfully attacked by Axis planes; 4 of about 20 aircraft employed in the operation were destroyed. Libya: Lull in ground operations in Libya continues. United Nations planes strafed and bombed enemy gun positions at Mersa Brega and damaged lines of communication from El Sultan to Tamet on December 6. Axis planes limited their activity to one bombing and strafing attack on British units east of Mersa Brega, and to reconnaissance flights extending as far as Benghazi.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On December 5, an Allied cargo ship, unloading at dock at Chittagong, was ineffectively bombed by 24 enemy planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy aircraft were again active December 6 in New Guinea. Approximately 15 Japanese bombers, escorted by 16 fighters, raided the Popondetta landing strip in the early afternoon, but no damage was done. Later, 18 enemy bombers, escorted by Zeros, bombed Porlock Harbor, and a small Allied ship was attacked N of Fergusson Island. One Japanese bomber was destroyed. Fourteen enemy Zeros intercepted United Nations planes on a reconnaissance flight, and 1 Zero was probably destroyed. United Nations planes on the night of December 5-6 bombed Lakunai airdrome and the town of Rabaul, and on the following night attacked Lae airdrome. In Rabaul Harbor December 6, sightings revealed 38 vessels, 6 of which were very large. At Cape Ward Hunt, NW of Buna, 1 small ship was observed on a SE course. In the Solomons December 6, enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area consisted of 27 vessels, including one large ship (possibly either a battleship or a heavy cruiser), 4 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 10 cargo ships or transports. On the preceding day, 15 landing barges and rafts were strafed by U.S. planes at Tassafaronga, and supplies lashed to drums drifting in to the beach were also strafed. On December 6, a 40-foot power launch was sighted off the north end of San Cristobal Island. The Japanese lately have substantially increased their air strength on Timor. Enemy aircraft again unsuccessfully attacked an Allied vessel in the Timor Sea.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 between Cape Race and Virgin Rocks; 1 between Cape Canso and Sable Island; 2 at 55-20 N, 34-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 22-00 W; 56-45 N, 25-00 W; 56-00 N, 31-00 W; 56-00 N, 30-00 W; 55-45 N, 27-00 W; 54-45 N, 33-00 W; 54-00 N, 37-00 W; 53-30 N, 33-00 W; 50-00 N, 43-00 W; 47-30 N, 43-00 W; 44-30 N, 38-00 W; 44-10 N, 37-30 W; 44-00 N, 56-00 W; 43-00 N, 28-00 W; 42-10 N, 37-00 W; 41-45 N, 41-00 W; 41-00 N, 43-00 W; 40-30 N, 41-00 W; 40-20 N, 40-00 W;

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39-00 N, 29-00 W; 38-00 N, 40-00 W; 33-00 N, 75-00 W; 30-00 N, 45-00 W; 30-00 N, 29-00 W; 25-00 N, 28-00 W; 22-00 N, 42-00 W; 18-00 N, 49-00 W; 13-00 N, 70-00 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-50 N, 53-00 W; 11-06 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 49-00 W; 09-00 N, 58-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 50-00 W; 06-00 N, 41-00 W; 05-00 N, 34-00 W; 04-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 N, 27-00 W; 00-00, 41-00 W; 01-00 S, 29-00 W; 04-00 S, 35-00 W. Activity reported: December 7, SS PETER MAERSK torpedoed at 39-47 N, 41-00 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 6-3-72
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Auth A. C. of S., G-2,
Date 12-7-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 6, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 7, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service
December 7, 1942.

No. 269.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: A low wing float-type monoplane was sighted 2 miles S of Buldir Island, December 6. An unidentified plane was sighted 20 miles E of Kiska, December 5. Atlantic: There is a hostile concentration of submarines in the northern shipping lanes and off the coast of Newfoundland. Areas off Cape Hatteras and off E Florida coast are patrolled. North coast of South America is also patrolled with concentration noted in Trinidad area. There is a small concentration in the St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fire aboard SS BADGER STATE, December 7. Fire in Cruxton Yards of Erie R.R., Jersey City, N.J., December 7. Riot in Japanese Internment Camp, Manzanar, Utah, December 7, resulted in martial law being enforced.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, there was no change over the week-end. Small-scale reconnaissance raids continue. In the central Caucasus, the Soviets remain on the offensive both in the Ordzhonikidze area and north of Mozdok. Small-scale attacks and counterattacks caused little change in the situation. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad city and suburban district, fighting over the week-end consisted mostly of artillery duels and reconnaissance raids, with no change in the situation. The hardest fighting took place northwest of the city in the Soviet bridgehead east of the Don. After being stopped by an enemy counterattack, Red Army units continued to attack, but failed to gain. Along the rest of the "Northwall," Soviet attacks were stopped. Southwest of the city and in the Don bend, attacks and counterattacks of smaller scale failed to change the overall picture. It is believed that much of the activity by both sides in these areas consists of raids in force by reconnaissance units which attempt to disrupt supply lines. Central and Northern Fronts: South and west of Rzhev, and in the Ilmen salient, Soviet attacks continue. Slight gains in the Velikie Luki sector were registered by the Red Army, but there is little change in the overall picture.

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(2) Western Europe. Under favorable conditions, U.S. bombers raided the locomotive and carriage works at Lille on December 6. Direct hits were scored on the target, and five FW-190's were destroyed. AA fire was light. Diversion sweeps were made over Abbeville and the French coast. About 35 FW-109's attempted interception over Abbeville, and enemy fighter planes were encountered by all U.S. missions. The bombers were escorted by U.S. fighter planes, which damaged one enemy pursuit ship.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, enemy is reported on way to Faid and Sidi Bou Zid from Kairouan and Sfax. West of Tebourba area, considerable pressure is maintained by enemy armored and infantry units. In Pont du Fahs-Massicault sector, enemy armored elements are believed increasing. Enemy patrols are active. U.S. bombers dropped 45 tons of bombs on the docks and on enemy shipping at Bizerte on December 4. One high altitude attack and one low altitude attack were made and both were met by heavy AA fire. About 10 enemy planes attacked the fighter escort of the first attacking formation. U.S. fighters on patrols over Djedeida, Gabes, and Faid, destroyed 2 Axis aircraft. Enemy bombers attacked Bone, where RAF Beaufighters destroyed 3 of the attacking planes. The importance of Faid was indicated by repeated dive-bomber attacks by the enemy on December 3. Axis planes strafed a Red Cross ambulance while it was evacuating casualties. On the night of December 3-4, enemy bombers heavily attacked Allied forward positions, especially Tebourba. Reconnaissance planes from Sicily and Southern France covered the western Mediterranean, and enemy air transports were active between Italian airfields and Tunisia. Total enemy losses for December 4 were 6 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged.

Libya: In Libya, ground activities were confined to patrolling. RAF Hurricanes destroyed one ME-109 and damaged 2 others in fighter patrols over the area west of El Agheila on December 5. United Nations bombers scored hits on the harbor and on the town area of Tripoli, where heavy AA fire was encountered and 12 searchlights were noted in operation. Enemy planes on the night of December 4-5 bombed British positions at Martuba and Tocra. The following day 10 ME-109's bombed and strafed British units south of Mersa Brega, and one JU-88 and a few fighter patrols made reconnaissance flights over the battle zone.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Aerial photo reconnaissance on November 27 revealed a considerable increase in rolling stock at Rangoon, notably along the sidings in the wharf area.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A considerable increase in enemy ground strength in Portuguese Timor is reported. Enemy forces are estimated as 7,000 at Dilli, 2,000 at Lautem, 1,000 at Baucau, 500 at Laga, and 500 at Venilale, with garrisons also at several other towns. The Japanese are reported to have made reconnaissance flights over northwest Australia at Wyndham, December 1, and Darwin, December 2-3.

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In New Guinea [illegible] forces advanced to the beach just east of Buna on December 5. The heaviest fighting appears to have been in the Cape Endaiadere area, where the enemy made a strong counterattack. Allied aircraft again operated in close support of ground units. At Rabaul on this date, visual sightings showed about 35 vessels, including a possible aircraft carrier. Photographs of a portion of the harbor at the same time revealed 3 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 1 mine layer, 12 merchant vessels, 2 patrol craft, 5 flying boats, and 5 float planes. On Lakunai airdrome there were at least 49 fighters, 2 dive-bombers, and 1 medium bomber. Intense activity was noted at Vunakanau north of the runway, and 24 medium bombers and 2 fighters were sighted on the airdrome. In the Solomons, on the morning of December 4, United Nations aircraft reported a possible battleship and 7 escorting vessels 196 miles WNW of Guadalcanal proceeding WNW, and later in the day 3 heavy cruisers and 2 destroyers were sighted on a WSW course 270 miles WNW of Guadalcanal.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Aruba; 1 each at 55-30 N, 30-[illegible] W; 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 56-00 N, 30-00 W; 54-30 N, 28-00 W; 52-45 N, 45-[illegible] W; 52-30 N, 40-30 W; 52-20 N, 42-30 W; 52-00 N, 32-00 W; 51-00 N, 42-[illegible] W; 51-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-00 N, 26-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-[illegible] W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-30 N, 42-00 W; 47-00 N, 38-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 44-00 N, 41-00 W; 43-00 N, 60-00 W; 42-30 N, 36-00 W; 42-00 N, 48-00 W; 41-30 N, 33-00 W; 33-00 N, 43-00 W; 32-00 N, 28-00 W; 29-23 N, 79-38 W; 28-00 N, 30-00 W; 28-00 N, 27-00 W; 24-00 N, 40-00 W; 20-00 N, 47-00 W; 12-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 48-45 W; 11-00 N, 61-00 W; 11-00 N, 50-20 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-00 N, 55-00 W; 07-00 N, 28-00 W; 06-00 N, 31-45 W; 05-00 N, 50-00 W; 05-00 N, 40-00 W; 03-00 N, 27-00 W; 00-01 N, 40-00 W; 00-01 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W.
Activities reported: December 2, SS CITY OF BATH, torpedoed and sunk at 09-50 N, 59-25 W. December 3, SS CLEANTHIS shelled by Jap submarine and sunk at 24-29 S, 35-44 E; SS GATINIAS attacked by "E" boat and sunk off Plymouth, England. December 5, 3 trawlers sank at dock of Lagos, Nigeria, because of fire and explosion. December 6, SS HARVEY SCOTT developed ½ inch crack in side but was proceeding at 53-33 S, 76-28 W. SS NURMAHAL and SS BENLOMOND are overdue and presumed lost. SS EDWARD RUTLEDGE, SS TASKER BLISS, and SS HUGH L. SCOTT (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 30, 1942) and SS ARGO (see G-2 Report No. 264, December 2, 1942) are now reported sunk. SS JEREMIAH WADSWORTH and SS EMPIRE DABCHICK (see G-2 Report No. 262, November 30, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 266, December 4, 1942, respectively) now reported presumed sunk. SS GUNLA (see G-2 Report No. 260, November 28, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk. SS BELGIAN FISHERMAN (see G-2 Report No. 264, December 2, 1942) now reported arrived in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.
George S. Smith.
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 5, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 6, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 6, 1942.

No. 268.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Newfoundland waters and entire northern shipping lanes area are patrolled by enemy submarines. One hostile submarine was reported off Cape Cod, another off Cape Henry, and a third off Cape Hatteras. A concentration is active off the north coast of South America from Curacao to Cape San Roque and the St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Fire at the Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill. Labor trouble caused stoppage of defense housing project at Evansville, Indiana, December 4. Rear-end collision on Southern Pacific R.R. at Casmalia, California, December 5. Fire at Willys Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, December 5; Kapok storage damaged.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Ecuadoran Minister of Government has issued orders for all Axis nationals to leave the coastal area around Guayaquil, principal Ecuadoran seaport, and to move to the interior within eight days.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, an enemy counterattack regained some of the ground lost in recent Soviet attacks. In the Ordzhonikidze area, Red Army attacks continue to keep the enemy on the defensive. Small but costly gains were registered. North of the Terek, mobile enemy units continue to harass Red Cavalry forces. In the northern Kalmyk area, the enemy again raided supply lines and repair depots. Southern Front: Southwest of Stalingrad, Soviet units crossed the Don and established a bridgehead on the west bank. Advance units penetrated up to 10 miles. In the city and suburbs of Stalingrad, there was little change. Soviet units in the suburbs continued on the offensive. Northwest of the city, the Soviet Column east of the Don in an attempt to turn the west end of the "Northwall" was stopped by a determined German counterattack. Throughout the rest of the area, reconnaissance raids in force by both sides scored local successes. There was little change in the overall picture. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks of undetermined size continue against the enemy-held bridgehead at Voronezh. On the Kalinin Front, the deep Soviet Rzhev-Velikie Luki salient was extended to the south in the direction of Smolensk and to the west south of Staraya Russa, while the point was held to no gains. This offensive, astride the Bologoe-Velikie Luki single track R.R., is expanding to the right and left into lightly guarded sparsely settled areas over exactly the same ground as the Soviet's 1941-42 winter offensive.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. The key port of Naples, a vital link in the Axis supply line to its forces in North Africa, was heavily damaged on December 4 when, for the first time in history, U.S. bombers attacked the Italian mainland. Bombs were dropped on shipping, dock facilities, and railroad installations. Direct hits were scored on a battleship, a cruiser, and 2 other ships in the harbor. Heavy damage was caused along the waterfront, where large fires were started and bombs weighing 2000 pounds each were seen to burst in the railroad yards. AA fire was heavy but inaccurate, and only one enemy plane was sighted. There was no attempt at interception.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: It is thought that the successful enemy attack in Tunisia on the 3rd was made by at least three battalions supported by dive bombers and by thirty-five Mk III and Mk IV tanks. Enemy tank losses from December 1 to December 3 are believed to be 33. Direct hits were made by United Nations bombers on two enemy vessels in Bizerte Harbor on night of December 3-4. AA fire over the target showed an increase, and enemy fighter planes were engaged by the Allied fighter escort. P-38's of the U.S. Air Force destroyed 5 enemy planes in encounters throughout Tunisia. Late reports indicate more activity on the part of Allied aviation, especially pursuit aircraft, apparently in an effort to relieve United Nations ground forces from persistent dive-bombing and strafing attacks by the enemy. Libya: In Libya, operations were limited to patrolling.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The town of Magwe and the airdrome there were bombed by United Nations planes on December 2. The main runway and dispersal areas were damaged.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On Guadalcanal, on December 3, successful patrol activity by our forces continued. A Navy communique reports that on the same date a small enemy naval force of light surface vessels was attacked by U.S. planes, 150 miles NW of Guadalcanal. No account of results was given. A communique from Australia dated December 6 reports that ground activity on New Guinea was limited to patrol clashes and sporadic fighting. It is also reported that 50 tons of bombs were dropped on the runway and dispersal area of Kavieng airdrome in a night attack.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cape Henry-Cape May area; 1 off Aruba; 1 each at 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 54-15 N, 29-00 W; 53-00 N, 45-00 W; 53-00 N, 42-00 W; 53-00 N, 37-00 W; 51-20 N, 48-30 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 34-00 W; 50-00 N, 31-00 W; 49-00 N, 37-00 W; 49-00 N, 29-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 48-00 N, 47-00 W; 48-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 47-00 N, 44-00 W; 47-00 N, 39-00 W; 46-00 N, 51-00 W; 46-00 N, 34-00 W; 45-45 N, 39-00 W; 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 44-00 N, 39-00 W; 43-30 N, 46-30 W; 43-00 N, 60-00 W; 42-00 N, 41-00 W; 34-00 N, 39-00 W; 31-00 N, 26-00 W; 28-00 N, 31-00 W; 28-00 N, 30-00 W; 27-00 N, 27-00 W; 26-00 N, 37-00 W; 22-00 N, 44-00 W; 12-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 53-30 W; 11-00 N, 61-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W;

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09-00 N, 54-45 W; 09-00 N, 45-00 W; 07-00 N, 27-00 W; 06-00 N, 29-30 W; 05-00 N, 39-00 W; 04-00 N, 49-00 W; 03-00 N, 26-30 W; 00-01 N, 40-00 W; 00-01 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 36-00 W. Correction: Line 13 of par. 1h of G-2 Report No. 267, December 5, 1942, should read "01-00 N, 44-00 W" instead of "01-00 N, 54-00 W." Activities reported: Date unknown, SS ASKILD aground (not enemy action) and total loss in Chance Cove (Cape Race area).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-5-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 4, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 5, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 5, 1942.

No. 267.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are patrolling E of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and covering the northern shipping lanes. Enemy submarines are reported off southern New Jersey and off Florida. An active concentration centering in the Trinidad area extends along the W coast of South America from Curacao to Cape San Roque. A small concentration extends from St. Paul Rocks northward. Domestic Events: Freight derailment near Phoenix, Arizona, on S.P. R.R., December 4, caused serious disruption of traffic. Twenty-three fires in Sam Houston National Forest at Huntsville (N of Houston), November 26, were apparently of incendiary origin. Tanker barge CLEVECO is believed to have sunk in Lake Erie, December 2; its cargo was 1,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. Sabotage of steering engine on SS WEST NILUS discovered, December 4. Strike of city employees reported in Portsmouth, Ohio, December 3.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentina has limited all diplomatic missions to 700 words weekly for wireless messages sent in code. Formal charges of complicity in espionage have been preferred against one member of the German Embassy staff by the Argentine Federal Prosecutor, as a result of preliminary testimony at trial of suspected spies.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Northeast of Tuapse and on the upper Terek near Ordzhonikidze, Soviet forces renewed their attack in some strength. North of Mozdok and in the northern Kalmyk Steppe, enemy mechanized units carried out successful raids on Soviet supply lines. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad area, Soviet forces succeeded in making further slight gains in the northern and southern suburbs of the city. Southwest of the city, the southern pincers arm made some headway in spite of enemy raids on its supply line. Northwest of the city, the main strength of the Soviet offensive now appears to be centered on the column astride the Don. This column enlarged its bridgehead on the east bank and further endangered the west end of the enemy-held "Northwall." Several villages in this sector were taken as the Red Army repeatedly attacked. In the Don bend, an enemy counter-attack appears to be developing to cut off this threatening salient. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Rzhev, the enemy has taken the initiative and is counterattacking to restore the Rzhev-Vyazma railroad, lately cut by the Soviets. West of Rzhev and east of Velikie Luki, the

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Red Army offensive continues, but the tempo is greatly slowed, and only small gains have been registered at a high cost.

(2) Western Europe. Reports indicate continued German troop movements in southwest France.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that the Nazi 10th Panzer Division is on route to Italy from Marseilles.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia it is estimated that 1,000 enemy troops are arriving daily. The enemy held a very strong defensive position at Faid. This position was twice attacked by Allied forces; in the second attack, the enemy was forced to withdraw, losing 50 dead and 60 wounded. The enemy line in the Bizerte-Tunis area is now thought to run from Chouigui to a point east of Tabourba. A breach was made in the Allied line near Tabourba on the 3d, and the enemy gained ground. A unit from the 101st Italian Motorized Division was identified by letters taken from prisoners. There was also a possible identification of elements of the Italian Centaur Armored Division. There is no confirmation of reported reinforcement of Spanish Morocco from Spanish mainland. Beginning on December 2, enemy heavy bombers attained their previous high level of activity. Allied naval units off Bone were attacked by about 15 Axis bombers and torpedo planes. Enemy dive-bombers escorted by fighters were intercepted and turned back in the Souk el Arba area. Four ME-109's were destroyed, and 2 ME-109's and 2 JU-87's were probably destroyed. Bone was attacked by Axis fighters and fighter bombers. Seven long-range bombers from Sicily were active near Sfax and over the battle zone in Tunisia. During the night of December 2-3, heavy bombers increased their activity against Allied positions in Algeria, and enemy fighters made patrol flights. United Nations bombers concentrated on enemy airfields at Sidi Ahmed, Gabes, and Tunis on the night of December 1-2. Seven enemy planes were destroyed on the 2nd by Allied air patrols over the combat area. On the 3rd, enemy reconnaissance planes, probably based in southern France, covered the western Mediterranean. ME-109's attempted interception of an Allied bombing formation over Bizerte, and dive-bombers attacked United Nations ground troops at Faid. About 20 Axis bombers were in operation on the night of December 3-4, presumably covering convoys to North Africa. Libya: The British have made contact with Axis forces south of Mersa Brega.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A new Japanese airdrome under construction at what is probably Cong Muong in Indo-China was attacked on December 1 by U.S. planes. The runway was damaged, barracks strafed, and 2 steam rollers severely damaged. On the next day British planes made reconnaissance flights over Lampang airdrome and its satellite, over Lambhun, Chiengmai, and Mesarieng (all in Thailand), and over Loikaw and Akyab in Burma. A new landing strip was seen in Burma in the Indaw-Homalin area. On December 4, an enemy motor transport concentration of 300 vehicles at Pyawbwe (75 miles S of Mandalay) was successfully attacked by U.S. heavy bombers; much damage was inflicted.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On December 3, the enemy dropped supplies to their forces at Buna by parachutes from transport planes. On same date, our planes effectively attacked Buna Mission and Sananandra Point, in close support of ground troops, and, on December 4, bombed

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Lae and Salamaua airdromes. At Kavieng, considerable enemy activity was noted on December 3, with 32 medium bombers and 3 fighters on the airdrome, and a seaplane tender, 1 destroyer, 1 cargo ship, and 2 small craft seen in the harbor. The airdrome at Kavieng was attacked by Allied planes on the night of December 3-4; fires were started among aircraft on the runway. In the Solomons, 11 destroyers departed to the south from the Buin-Faisi area on December 3, and 3 heavy cruisers which arrived from the north on this day departed later to the northeast with 2 destroyers. On December 4, however, most of the destroyers appear to have returned, as sightings in the Buin-Faisi area showed 15 destroyers, 2 submarines, 5 cargo ships, 2 tankers, 1 sloop and several smaller vessels. In the Banda Sea area, December 4, a two-masted enemy schooner was attacked by United Nations planes in Wetar Strait.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cape Henry-Cape May area; 1 off St. Paul Rocks; 1 each at 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 54-00 N, 40-00 W; 53-00 N, 31-00 W; 52-30 N, 45-00 W; 52-30 N, 42-15 W; 52-00 N, 38-00 W; 51-45 N, 47-20 W; 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-00 N, 51-00 W; 49-00 N, 35-00 W; 49-00 N, 27-00 W; 48-00 N, 41-00 W; 48-00 N, 32-00 W; 47-00 N, 51-00 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 44-00 W; 46-00 N, 38-30 W; 45-40 N, 34-30 W; 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 44-00 N, 59-00 W; 43-30 N, 43-00 W; 43-00 N, 55-00 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 40-00 N, 46-00 W; 36-00 N, 30-00 W; 34-45 N, 36-30 W; 28-00 N, 35-00 W; 24-00 N, 42-00 W; 23-30 N, 28-00 W; 23-00 N, 29-00 W; 14-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-00 N, 70-00 W; 13-00 N, 61-00 W; 10-47 N, 61-45 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 46-00 W; 08-45 N, 29-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 07-00 N, 26-00 W; 05-00 N, 50-00 W; 05-00 N, 40-00 W; 01-00 N, 54-00 W; 00-01 N, 37-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: November 13, SS SCAPA FLOW torpedoed and sunk at 09-05 N, 28-59 W. November 23, SS TRENTBANK torpedoed by plane and sunk off Oran (Africa). November 27, SS SZECHUEN lost by marine cause 13 miles off Port Said Light. November 28, SS KIUNGCHOW on fire from marine cause in Tobruk Harbor; SS NOVA SCOTIA torpedoed and sunk at 28-30 S, 33-00 E. November 30, SS TREVALGAN torpedoed and sunk at 09-40 N, 59-15 W; SS LLANDAFF CASTLE torpedoed and sunk at 27-00 S, 34-00 E. Date unknown, SS REYNOLDS overdue and presumed lost. SS I.P. GOULANDRIS (see G-2 Report No. 265, December 3, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-4-42
Initials J. L. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 3, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 4, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 4, 1942.

No. 266.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines are operating in northern shipping lanes and off Newfoundland. Enemy submarines are reported off New Jersey coast, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, and Jacksonville, Florida. There is a concentration in Trinidad area and eastward to vicinity of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Fire at Warner Construction Co., Heeney, Colorado, destroyed all maintenance buildings, supplies, and equipment with an aggregate loss of $500,000 on December 1. Fire in Owens-Corning Fibre Glass Co., Newark, Ohio, December 3. Explosion at Heine-Leightner Welding Plant, Newark, Ohio, December 3. Fire in Dow Magnesium Corp., Velasco, Texas, December 3. Fire in bulkhead of SS ZEPHROS December 3. Explosion in boiler room at Midland Army Flying School, Texas, December 3.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Argentine Federal Prosecutor has charged 38 Axis agents with acts hostile to the peace of Argentina and inimical to her relations with friendly countries. These agents are part of the group accused of espionage activities by the memorandum recently handed to Argentine Foreign Minister by Ambassador Armour. The Vichy French Minister to Chile has offered Admiral Darlan his adherence to the new Africa regime.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest and central areas, bad weather greatly hindered military operations; however, the Red Army continued its local attacks. North of the Terek, a Red Cavalry raid in force was broken up. In the northeast on the Kalmyk Steppe, enemy mechanized units continued to raid Soviet supply lines. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad sector, attacking Soviet units again advanced slightly in the factory district, and in the southern part of the city succeeded in over-running a German strong point, thereby greatly improving their position. Northwest of the city, the Red Army bridgehead on the east bank of the Don was greatly strengthened by the capture of an important hill. Repeated Soviet assaults against the front and flank of the enemy's "Northwall" have been extremely costly, but the Soviet position is greatly improved. Southwest of the city, Soviet activity was confined to scattered attacks, which resulted in little change in the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: On the

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Kalinin front, the Soviet offensive against Rzhev appears to have been held to no gains south of the city, while the northern pincers arm west of the city again advanced against a determined enemy stand. East of Velikie Luki, the enemy counterattacked and again held the Soviet attack to no gain. In the far north, enemy air attacks on Murmansk troop concentrations have started again.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, enemy second attack near Chouigui on December 1 was successful. Allied forces fell back to SW of Medjez el-Bab. Enemy armored vehicles withdrew that night, leaving only snipers. Enemy lost 5 tanks in attack. Allied forces then advanced to restore their positions north of Tebourba and around Chouigui. On December 2, enemy attacked again with tanks and infantry near Tebourba, and lost 14 tanks. Late reports indicate that Allied aircraft have been active for the last 4 days in attacks on enemy airfields throughout Tunisia. However, the enemy has continued to attack effectively with dive-bombers and fighters United Nations ground units.

Libya: About 40 Axis planes bombed and strafed British ground units 35 miles south of Mersa Brega on December 2. One ME-109 was destroyed and 1 was damaged by British tank units. German JU-88's made scattered sorties over northern Cyrenaica, one JU-88 being destroyed at Martuba. RAF bombers on the night of December 1-2 dropped 40,000 lbs. of bombs on Tripoli Harbor, scoring direct hits on port installations. AA fire was heavy but inaccurate. There were no enemy searchlights in operation at Tripoli, but an effective smoke screen was used.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A Navy communique reports that an enemy force of troop transports and naval vessels, attempting to supply and reinforce Guadalcanal on the night of November 30-December 1, was intercepted by a U.S. naval force immediately north of the island. The enemy is reported to have lost 2 large destroyers or cruisers, 4 destroyers, 2 transports, and 1 cargo vessel, and is also reported to have failed to effect a landing. On Guadalcanal December 1, our troops continued successful patrol activities. In the Buin-Faisi area December 2, enemy shipping included 9 destroyers, 2 tankers, 5 cargo vessels, and 1 sloop. In New Guinea the enemy's force at Gona has been effectively cut off and Japanese positions have been subjected to further attacks by United Nations aircraft. The enemy destroyers which were reported yesterday to have reached Waytutu Point were kept moving by our aerial attacks and do not appear to have landed reinforcements. On December 2, sightings included 1 cargo vessel and 1 gunboat 100 miles SW of Kavieng on a westerly course and 1 destroyer 60 miles south of St. George Channel, proceeding southwest. In Timor, United Nations aircraft on December 1-2, attacked Penfoei airdrome

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at Koepang and caught 25-30 bombers and 12-15 fighters on the ground. Eight to 20 of these enemy planes were damaged, with 5 being set on fire. Two enemy cruisers were attacked by United Nations planes December 1 off Beco, Timor.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 each at 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 54-30 N, 35-30 W; 54-00 N, 25-00 W; 53-30 N, 43-30 W; 53-00 N, 36-00 W; 52-00 N, 33-00 W; 51-00 N, 39-00 W; 50-00 N, 33-00 W; 49-00 N, 51-00 W; 49-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-00 N, 41-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-00 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 34-45 W; 46-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-30 N, 37-00 W; 45-30 N, 31-00 W; 44-30 N, 40-00 W; 44-00 N, 55-00 W; 43-30 N, 37-15 W; 43-00 N, 58-17 W; 43-00 N, 41-00 W; 41-00 N, 54-00 W; 35-00 N, 29-00 W; 34-00 N, 31-00 W; 26-00 N, 40-00 W; 26-00 N, 28-00 W; 15-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 44-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 56-00 W; 08-00 N, 30-00 W; 07-00 N, 39-00 W; 07-00 N, 27-00 W; 04-00 N, 49-00 W; 04-00 N, 29-00 W; 03-00 N, 36-00 W; 00-01 N, 31-30 W; 02-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: November 29, SS EVANTHIA torpedoed and sunk off Mozambique coast. December 3, SS EMPIRE DABCHICK torpedoed at 43-00 N, 58-17 W. SS MOUNT HELMOS (see G-2 Report No. 262, November 30, 1942) now presumed sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George A. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-13-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 2, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 3, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 3, 1942.

No. 265.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Pacific Coast: Ten to twenty unidentified vessels reported at 1920 PWT, December 2, approximately 400 miles W of Los Angeles. Atlantic: A large concentration of enemy submarines is active in the northern shipping lanes. E and S coasts of Newfoundland and all of Nova Scotia coast are patrolled; also Cape Hatteras area, area off Jacksonville, the S Florida Straits, and Windward Passage. There are concentrations in vicinity of Trinidad and in area N and W of St. Paul Rocks. Canada: Fire partially destroyed Hotel Windsor in Montreal, December 2. Domestic Events: Fire in chart room of SS EVANGELINE, December 1. Fire at Kunha Trucking and Storage Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 2. Freight car derailment at Tiffin, Ohio, December 2, delayed traffic on B. & O. R.R. 3 hours. Great Lakes tug "Admiral" capsized and sank in Lake Erie off Avon, Ohio, December 2.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest and center areas of the North Caucasus, reconnaissance raids by both sides continued, with no material change in the situation. There is no evidence of enemy ground forces being withdrawn from this area as yet. Southern Front: In the city and suburbs of Stalingrad, there was no change. Active artillery fire and patrol activity by both sides continued. Southwest of the city, the Soviet pincers arm that reached the lower part of the Don bend in the vicinity of Verkhne Kurmoyarskaija further consolidated its positions, while its advance units conducted active reconnaissance operations. Northwest of the city, the Soviet column astride the Don is held up on its left by the German "Northwall," but its right appears to have established a bridgehead east of the Don and south of the "Northwall" in the vicinity of Golubinskaya. Red Army frontal attacks against the "wall" appear to have been greatly reduced in weight, while the present attempt is to outflank it from the west. This Soviet column, which is partly in the northern loop of the big bend, is believed to be carrying the weight of the offensive, as no further gains were registered by the Soviets in this area. Enemy air forces continue their attacks on Soviet concentrations and communications in the reserve area north of the Don loop. Central and Northern Fronts: Soviet attacks south of Rzhev and east of Velikie Luki

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continue in force. The southern arm of the attack on Rzhev made slight but costly gains. The northern arm, attempting an encircling movement and now west of Rzhev, also advanced against strong enemy resistance. East of Velikie Luki, a like situation exists; Red Army units made slight but costly gains. Enemy air forces continued their attacks on the rear areas.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, enemy identifications made last three days: Jagerregiment Goring, Fallschirmregiment Sturm, and Italian Superga Division. There are indications of the presence of a few German medium tanks. Enemy line on December 1 was: hill south of station at Ston de Jefna, town of Mateur, town of Djedeida, Mohammedia, and Djebel Oust. Pont du Fahs and Depienne were being reoccupied by enemy light tanks and armored cars on the 1st, and on the same date an enemy counterattack with tanks at Tebourba and Chouigui was successfully repulsed by Allied forces. The enemy continued to build up his forces at Tunisia on the 1st. A regrouping of forces has been reported to be taking place in Spanish Morocco; it is thought that this regrouping will facilitate manouverability of Spanish army in the area. Axis heavy bomber activity appeared on a reduced scale over NW Africa on November 30. However, enemy reconnaissance planes based on Sicily carried out their usual flights over the coast from Bougie to Bone. Enemy fighters and dive bombers continued active over the battle zone. Libya: In Libya, ground activity was limited to patrols. Formations of dive bombers and fighter planes made attacks on British forward elements south of Mersa Brega on December 1. In fighter sweeps over enemy positions, the RAF destroyed 1 ME-109, 2 Macchi 202's, and damaged 1 Macchi 202 out of a formation of 8 intercepting enemy planes.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, two 7000-ton ships were seen by U.S. airmen at Rangoon on November 30. Bridges were reported under construction across the Pin River (just north of Yenangyaung) and at Natkyingon (between Kalewa and Kalemyo). Patrol clashes occurred at several points in the Arakhan area. In the Andaman Islands, a considerable tent area 35 miles north of Port Blair was reported by air observers. At least half the town of Maingkwan was reported destroyed by U.S. planes on December 1. The Japanese were reported to have rifles and supplies stored at that point. British planes, on November 29, attacked a refinery and radio station at Nyaunghla and set fire to the main gasoline dump at Magwe airdrome. The airdrome at Akyab was raided on night of November 28-29, and was again attacked on night of November 29-30. During the latter night, British planes also bombed the airdromes at Heho and Meiktila, and the towns of Wayechang, Natkyingon, and Chaunggyin, on the Myittha River between Kalemyo and Kalewa.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, the enemy force at Gona was isolated December 1 in a small defended area on the beach. During the night of December 1-2, four Japanese destroyers, with air cover, were in the vicinity of Waytutu Point (between Buna and Gona) for a short time. It is not reported whether or not reinforcements

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were landed. U.S. planes subjected these ships to a series of attacks and apparently forced their withdrawal. During these attacks, 21 Japanese aircraft were destroyed, 3 were probably destroyed, and several others were damaged. Other U.S. planes, supporting ground forces in the Buna area during the day, encountered mortar fire at 500 feet from Japanese troops and also encountered AA machine gun fire. In the Timor sector, enemy planes again attacked Allied shipping without success. No significant developments in the Solomons are reported. During the night of November 30-December 1, unidentified planes were twice over our positions on Guadalcanal. On the same night, one United Nations plane raided Kahili airdrome and destroyed at least one enemy fighter on the runway. U.S. patrols have cleaned out further enemy positions in the upper Lunga River region. The two enemy transports which have been at Buka departed to the NW escorted by 1 destroyer on December 1. Photographs do not confirm the possible enemy aircraft carrier reported yesterday near Tonolei. Enemy air tactics: In the action over Buna some of the enemy planes apparently were piloted by inexperienced pilots who attacked from the front and beam, and made easy targets when rolling off from attacks. Enemy planes included at least one ME-109 type and two planes larger than Zeros, with square wing-tips and radial engines. Zeros were reported to be silver grey in color, and some had cannon in propeller hubs. In one engagement they attacked in groups, 3 from the front, 3 from the left, and 4 from the rear. In another attack, 3 Zeros flew parallel about 2000 feet above our planes for 2 or 3 minutes and then forged ahead and chandelled down. One Zero attacked left wing slightly below, passed under, and chandelled up directly astern. In the action off Timor, enemy Zeros were dull brown with red blotch. They used little of tracer ammunition. They approached our planes in line from astern; 1 Zero made level attack on port beam ahead; 2 others attacked starboard beam ahead from 100 feet.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cape Henry-Cape May area; 2 at 47-00 N, 35-30 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 55-00 N, 32-00 W; 54-00 N, 29-00 W; 53-00 N, 40-00 W; 53-00 N, 33-00 W; 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 48-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 50-00 N, 32-00 W; 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-30 N, 28-30 W; 48-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 45-30 N, 27-30 W; 39-00 N, 59-00 W; 38-00 N, 27-00 W; 36-15 N, 30-00 W; 35-30 N, 28-00 W; 29-00 N, 39-00 W; 24-00 N, 27-00 W; 16-00 N, 56-00 W; 13-08 N, 68-25 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 45-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 29-00 W; 08-00 N, 37-00 W; 07-30 N, 57-40 W; 05-00 N, 30-00 W; 02-00 N, 48-00 W; 02-00 N, 35-00 W; 01-00 N, 28-00 W; 01-00 S, 36-00 W. Activities reported: November 26, SS CLAN MACFADDEN torpedoed and sunk 100 miles SE of Trinidad. November 28, SS EMPIRE CROMWELL torpedoed and sunk at 09-00 N, 58-30 W. December 1, SS I.P. GOULANDRIS and SS INTRIPIDO involved in collision 11 miles E of Asbury Park, N.J. December 2, SS NEWTON PINE and SS AEGEUS overdue and presumed lost.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET 5-3-72
OSD By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-2-42
Initials J. A. I.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, December 1, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 2, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 2, 1942.

No. 264.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND CAPABILITIES.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: An enemy single-float monoplane was sighted 20 miles N of Gareloi Island on November 30. Cargo vessel previously beached near Trout Lagoon, Kiska Harbor, now afloat in harbor. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentration on northern shipping lanes and in vicinity of Azores. Enemy patrolling entire E coast of U.S. from Newfoundland to Florida, also Windward Passage, and Lesser Antilles. Enemy submarine activity in Trinidad extends eastward to St. Paul Rocks area. Domestic Events: Explosion in Longhorn Ordnance Works, Marshall, Texas, November 29. Acid spray caused by chemical decomposition filled Wabash River Ordnance Works, with fumes preventing entrance, December 1; plant located at Newport, Indiana. Fire in Volunteer Ordnance Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2. Strike at South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, Maine, December 1.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, the Soviet attack has been stopped after making some gains. Situation unchanged in the Ordzhonikidze area. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, Soviet attacks in the northern and southern suburbs have been reduced to artillery duels with enemy apparently still in command of greater part of the city and suburbs. The southern arm of the Soviet offensive appears to have been held to no gains, but is consolidating its new positions. Advance units continued their activities. The left flank of the northern pincers arm has been stopped by enemy counterattack which, it is believed, has thrown the Soviets back and completely restored the "Northwall" positions. In the center, advancing Red Army units in the big bend sector made further slight gains before being halted. The right flank apparently failed to gain. Enemy air units concentrated on Soviet communications and concentrations in the reserve area east of the middle Don. At the northern end of the front, a Soviet holding attack is apparently under way against the enemy-held bridgehead at Voronezh. Central and Northern Fronts: A Soviet attack on the left flank of the Kalinin front appears to have made slight gains while an attack deep in the Ilmen salient is believed to have been stopped. East of Lake Ladoga, Soviet reconnaissance raids in some force have caused many casualties on the Finnish side.

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(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. It is reported that anti-British feeling in Italy is growing as the result of recent bombings.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In the Tunisian fighting on November 30, enemy aviation was particularly active in dive-bombing and strafing raids on Allied ground forces. The enemy appears to maintain excellent communication between ground troops and airfields as was evident by the arrival of air cover at Djedeida within 10 minutes after Allied troops attacked Axis positions. Enemy strong points at Djedeida were successfully raided by Allied light bombers, following the enemy raids. During the afternoon of November 30, enemy planes again attacked Bone, but no damage was reported. U.S. planes bombed Bizerte on the 28th and set fire to an enemy ship. A similar attempt on the following day was hindered by weather conditions. The increase in AA fire over the enemy ports of Bizerte and Tripoli indicates an attempt by the Axis to avoid from Allied aviation a shipping loss such as was experienced in the Libyan campaign. In Tunisia, Allied forces spent November 30 reorganizing and consolidating their positions. General enemy defense line around Tunis now extends from a point northeast of Oudna to Massicault and thence to Djedeida. British parachutists who landed near Pont du Fahs on the 29th have now captured Oudna. Half of Djedeida is in Allied hands. Two French submarines arrived at Algiers on the 30th. French troops in French Somaliland have capitulated, some of them joining Allied forces. After a token resistance, Reunion Island surrendered on the 30th to Allied forces.

Libya: At Magrun on November 30, 1 JU-88 dropped bombs on the Allied landing-strip, and a small number of ME-109's made 2 attacks on British forward units. RAF aircraft on reconnaissance over Marsa Brega destroyed 2 enemy fighter planes, and another was destroyed NE of Benghazi. On night of November 29-30, United Nations planes strafed the road between El Agheila and Ras El Ali. British ground units destroyed an ME-109 as it made a low altitude attack on the 29th. Total enemy losses were 4 ME-109's destroyed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Burma, enemy airdromes and installations were again attacked by British planes. During the night of November 27-28, the airdromes at Pakkoku and Meiktila were bombed. On November 28, the airdrome at Shwebo was bombed with direct hits on runways, dispersal pens, and a dump. During night of November 28-29, the airfields at Akyab and Heho were bombed. It is reported that construction work still continues on a new landing-strip 7 miles NE of Magwe and that further shelters are being constructed at Magwe. Construction also continues on the runway at Pyawbwe. On the night of November 29, the enemy base at Rangoon was again attacked by U.S. planes with probably 20 bombs in the target area. On same night, U.S. heavy bombers attacked Fort Blair in the Andaman Islands, and scored a direct hit on a naval auxiliary vessel.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on November 30, some Allied elements reached Buna village, but enemy resistance con-

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tinued strong. Seven enemy dive-bombers and Zeros, with a top cover of 12 more Zeros, attacked Dobodura. Our intercepting planes shot down 7 Zeros and 2 dive-bombers and probably destroyed 1 other Zero. These enemy Zeros had silver bodies, red disks on wings, and flew in loose formation. Our planes attacked the Buna area and again hit near Buna the wrecked ship which was reported used as a signal station or supply point. Lae airdrome was also bombed on the night of November 29-30. An unknown number of enemy planes raided Port Moresby for the 91st time, and again no damage was done. Three enemy destroyers were sighted November 30 about 10 miles N of Willaumez Peninsula on an ENE course. In the Timor area on November 30, Allied shipping was twice attacked by enemy aircraft. No damage to shipping was inflicted, and one enemy bomber and a Zero were damaged by our planes. On November 30 in the Solomons, 5 enemy destroyers, 1 possible aircraft carrier, and 10 probable transports were observed in the Buin-Tonolei area. Four small ships and 1 large ship were also sighted stationary 10 miles SE of Kieta. Our reconnaissance planes were intercepted W of Choiseul Island on this date by 6 enemy Zeros, 2 of which were destroyed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Windward Passage; 3 at 45-40 N, 36-00 W; 2 at 13-00 N, 26-00 W; 1 each at 57-30 N, 30-00 W; 55-00 N, 33-00 W; 55-00 N, 26-00 W; 53-45 N, 34-00 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 53-00 N, 28-00 W; 52-45 N, 35-00 W; 51-00 N, 30-00 W; 49-45 N, 27-30 W; 49-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 33-00 W; 48-00 N, 27-00 W; 47-30 N, 43-30 W; 47-00 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 26-30 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 44-00 N, 58-00 W; 37-00 N, 75-00 W; 37-00 N, 46-00 W; 37-00 N, 27-30 W; 36-00 N, 28-00 W; 35-00 N, 35-00 W; 30-00 N, 26-00 W; 21-00 N, 29-00 W; 20-20 N, 60-47 W; 15-00 N, 53-00 W; 15-00 N, 43-00 W; 13-15 N, 61-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 08-00 N, 36-00 W; 07-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-00 N, 50-00 W; 07-00 N, 32-00 W; 05-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 N, 43-30 W; 02-00 N, 28-00 W; 00-01 N, 35-00 W. Activities reported: November 28, SS SELBO torpedoed by plane and sunk off Bougie, North Africa. November 29, SS ARGO torpedoed at 34-53 S, 17-54 E. November 30, SS IRONCLAD damaged (cause unknown) and being towed to port. Date unknown, SS BELGIAN FISHERMAN overdue and presumed lost. SS PIERCE BUTTLER (see G-2 Report No. 254, November 22, 1942) now reported as SS PIERCE BUTLER and presumed sunk. SS START POINT (see G-2 Report No. 260, November 28, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 12-1-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 30, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, December 1, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
December 1, 1942.

No. 263.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Five groups of enemy landing barges have been assembled in Kiska Harbor. On November 29, an enemy low-wing twin-float single-engine plane was sighted at the mouth of Kiska Harbor. On the same day, at eastern end of Semichi Islands, a Navy Catalina was trailed by a single-motor low-wing plane with no visible landing-gear. Atlantic: Sightings indicate an appreciable reduction in the number of enemy submarines patrolling the northern shipping lanes and E coast of U.S. Hostile submarines continue to operate along the S coast of Newfoundland and off Cape Hatteras. Defensive concentrations are heavy E of the Azores. A small concentration is noted in the Lesser Antilles. Another concentration extends along the N coast of South America and along shipping lanes between South America and West Africa. Domestic Events: Freight derailment on Southern Pacific R.R. at Loma Linda, Calif., November 27. Passenger cars derailed on Missouri Pacific R.R. north of San Antonio, Texas, November 29.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, small-scale action of local character failed to change the situation. In the center, an enemy attack east of Alagir failed to gain, as did a Soviet counterattack in another sector nearby. Action in this area is also local in character. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, action in the northern factory suburbs was reduced to artillery duels, while in the southern outskirts of the city small-scale raids by both sides failed to change the picture. The Soviet offensive to recapture the Don-Volga area was further slowed in tempo and showed slight gains in only two sectors, while in the others it was completely stopped. Southwest of the city, the southern pincers arm registered slight gains while overcoming enemy counterattacks and the effects of deep enemy raids on its supply lines. The left flank of the northern offensive made slight but costly gains against the western end of the enemy's "North-wall", which continues to hold, although partially penetrated in this place. The weight of the offensive appears to be centered at this spot. In the Don bend and on the Soviet right flank, the drive appears to be temporarily stopped. Central and Northern Fronts: South of Rzhev, the Soviet attack, after making further slight gains, was stopped by a determined enemy counterattack. On the Kalinin front, the Red Army offensive pointed at Velikie Luki appears to have been definitely slowed.

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(2) Western Europe. An early reconnaissance of Toulon on November 28 indicated that naval units were in the following condition: Battleship STRASBOURG on even keel aground; battleship DUNKERQUE in drydock, which is now flooded and unapproachable; battleship PROVENCE, stern low in water; COMMANDANT TESTE, seaplane tender, severe list to port; two SUFFREN and one GALISSONNAIRE class cruisers heavily on fire; cruiser ALGERIE probably on fire and aground; ten destroyer leaders of the AIGLE or GUEPARD class, one destroyer leader of the VOLTA class, one destroyer leader of the FANTASQUE class, scuttled and lying either on their sides or with their decks awash; three destroyers of the SIMOUN class, seven destroyers of LE HARDI class, two POMPOMONE torpedo boats, two ELAN escort vessels, net layer GLADIATEUR, and supply ship COLO scuttled and either lying awash or on their sides.

None of the thirteen submarines seen afloat on November 26 are now visible; of six submarines formerly in drydock, four under construction are apparently intact and two completed ones are damaged.

The following vessels are afloat and presumably intact: the obsolete battleships L'OCEAN and CONDORCET; two cruisers of the GALISSONNAIRE class; one cruiser of the SUFFREN class; two destroyer leaders of the TIGRE class; two destroyer leaders of the AIGLE and GUEPARD class; one destroyer leader of the MOGADOR class; and one destroyer of the LE HARDI or SIMOUN class.

One merchant vessel of 270 feet is partly sunk, but other merchant shipping, including 5 tankers, apparently remains undamaged.

On land, no major destruction was apparent and no fires were seen burning. The oil storage tanks at Mondrier are intact and the Milhaud magazines appear intact.

Press reports indicate that the submarines MARSOUIN and the CASABLANCA have arrived at Algiers. One submarine was reported to have reached Barcelona.

From Lisbon it is reported that Spanish reinforcements amounting to two infantry divisions are being sent to Morocco in small numbers so as not to arouse suspicion. The 10th and 9th Army Corps in Morocco are reported to be commanded by Generals Yague and Varela, both of whom are said to have pro-German leanings.

(Italy).

(3) Southern Europe. At Foggia /a central gasoline depot for North African troops is reported to have been established.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: It is thought that in Tunisia the enemy occupies defensive positions in the hills south and west of Bizerte. In the Tunis area, enemy defensive line believed east of line Djedeida-Oudna. Enemy also reported fortifying a defensive position in the south in the vicinity of Gabes. Kairouan lightly occupied by Italian troops. On November 29, Allied bombers attacked enemy harbor installations at Bizerte and the airdrome at Tunis. A large fire was started when bombs were dropped on the Sidi Ahmed airfield (Tunis). Axis planes raided the Allied airdrome at Blida, and dropped bombs in attacks on a railroad near Souk el Arba. Axis aviation was also very active in the area of Djedeida against advancing United Nations troops. The attacks were made from low-flying planes. Four enemy planes were destroyed when they attacked. On the day before, it is believed a fuel supply dump was hit at the Bizerte airdrome and 10 enemy planes were destroyed and 9 damaged, all on the ground. Air photographs on November 28 showed 78 JU-88's and 30 JU-52's at Gerbini air-

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drome in Sicily. At El Aouina airfield at Tunis, there were 76 planes including 34 fighters and 22 air transports. There were only 3 planes at Gabes, 2 of which were damaged. At Naples, on the Capodichino airfield, there were 51 bombers, 35 fighters, 57 transports, and 6 other planes. Libya: It is reliably reported that no elements of the Italian Centauro Armored Division remain in the El Agheila area. Bombs totalling 168,000 lbs. were dropped by U.S. planes in 3 attacks on Tripoli November 29. Direct hits were made on two merchant vessels, a boom vessel, and the electric power plant, and many hits were scored on harbor installations. Heavy AA fire was encountered over the target and 5 ME-109's attempted interception. British planes patrolling the Agedabia area sighted no enemy aircraft.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Considerable enemy activity reported by scouts near Myitkyina. Jap forces near Buthidaung (NW of Akyab) are reported to be 1 battalion, supported by a regimental gun co. and Burmese elements. Photo reconnaissance on November 27 showed 39 enemy planes at Mingaladon airfield, 13 at Zayatkwin, and 20 at Moulmein. On the 28th, in a surprise raid, U.S. planes made direct hits on the power station and set many fires at Hon Gay, where coal storage and a warehouse were set afire. At Gam Pha, 20 miles E of Hon Gay, a loaded coal train was set afire and a ferry boat was sunk.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on November 28 and 29, the Japanese at Gona were again driven back and possibly cut off by Allied land forces, with close support of aircraft and artillery. A minor counterattack in the vicinity of Buna was repulsed. The enemy destroyers reported yesterday to have been damaged by our planes were attacked in the Vitiaz Strait, some 200 miles to the northwest of Buna. Severe damage to 2 destroyers is confirmed, and a third was possibly damaged. One of 3 enemy Zeros attempting to protect these destroyers was also damaged. Milne Bay was ineffectually bombed on this date by 3 to 8 enemy planes. Porlock Harbor (SE of Buna) was also attacked by 1 enemy bomber; no damage resulted. At least 29 Japanese fighter aircraft were operating from Lae November 29, though photographic reconnaissance of the airdrome showed only 5 damaged medium bombers, 1 probable dive bomber, and 38 fighters, 25 of which were damaged. In the Solomons, on November 28, an enemy convoy of 3 destroyers and 2 cargo vessels was attacked by our planes off the west coast of New Georgia Island. One cargo ship received 5 bomb hits, and 3 of 10 intercepting Zeros were destroyed. On Guadalcanal, a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was captured by our forces in the upper Lunga River region. In the Buin-Faisi area on November 28, eighteen enemy vessels, including 12 destroyers, 3 merchant ships, 2 tankers, and 1 sloop, were sighted. One destroyer and 2 transports arrived at Buka on November 28 or 29, and departed on the same day, leaving the 2 transports previously reported. In the northwestern sector, 4 enemy Zeros appeared over Darwin, and 1 was apparently destroyed by AA fire. In Timor, a series of clashes with Japanese patrols is now reported to have occurred between November 22 and November 27 in the vicinity of Manatuto, Aesabe, Talo, Mindelo, and Maobisse. Numerous casualties resulted to hostile armed natives, and 24 Japanese were killed. On November 28, the RAMSES, a German auxiliary vessel, en route from Kobe to Germany, was scuttled by her own crew after being attacked by Allied naval vessels 850 miles west of Cameroon. West

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Henry; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 each at 55-50 N, 26-00 W; 54-00 N, 25-30 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 52-30 N, 30-00 W; 51-30 N, 38-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-30 N, 48-30 W; 48-00 N, 39-00 W; 47-00 N, 59-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-00 N, 32-30 W; 46-45 N, 36-00 W; 46-00 N, 36-00 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 45-00 N, 41-00 W; 38-00 N, 32-00 W; 35-00 N, 69-00 W; 35-00 N, 32-00 W; 17-00 N, 30-00 W; 16-00 N, 51-00 W; 16-00 N, 42-00 W; 14-00 N, 61-30 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 61-00 W; 09-00 N, 50-00 W; 08-00 N, 35-00 W; 08-00 N, 31-00 W; 07-00 N, 54-00 W; 05-00 N, 29-00 W; 03-00 N, 29-00 W; 01-30 N, 34-16 W; 00-01 N, 34-00 W. Activities reported: November 23, unidentified vessel torpedoed 500 miles SE of Socotra Island (Indian Ocean). November 26, SS OCEAN AIDER torpedoed at 50-00 N, 46-00 W. Date unknown, SS GOOLISTAN torpedoed and sunk returning from Russia. SS BINTANG overdue.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
Copy with A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-30-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 29, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 30, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 30, 1942.

No. 262.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Concentration of hostile submarines in northern shipping lanes. Enemy patrolling E coast of U.S., the Bahamas, and sea passages to Caribbean. Small concentration gathered in Lesser Antilles area, also S and W of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: Plane crash November 27 at Roanoke, Va., indicates apparent sabotage. Night club fire in Boston, Mass., November 29, resulted in large loss of life.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. In an orderly election, Juan Jose Amezaga has been elected president of Uruguay; he is expected to follow a pro-United Nations policy.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, mixed Soviet units recaptured a height. In the center, Red Army units continued their attacks before Ordzhonikidze and registered slight gains. Southern Front: The southern Soviet pincers arm operating south and west from Stalingrad has again advanced, and has crossed the R.R. on a 33-mile front from Nebikov (N of Kotelnikov) to Zhutov II and has advanced to Nizhne Yablochnyi and Romoshkin, both towns almost on the east bank of the Don. In the city of Stalingrad, Soviet forces attacking the north and south limits of the suburbs made slight gains, particularly in the northern factory area; however, a determined enemy counterattack restored some ground. The northern offensive arm, with the help of fresh reserves, succeeded over the week-end in making a break in the western (Don) end of the enemy-held "Northwall." The towns of Vertyachi, Peskovatsky, and Tokarevka, just east of the Don, were taken by storm and present a serious threat to the remaining security of the "wall." In the center of the offensive, Soviet forces failed to make important headway, and the right flank of the drive appears to have been held to no gains. The overall picture for the week-end shows the situation again worse for the enemy, but apparently there is still no attempt by the enemy to extricate the forces between the Don and the Volga. The southern pincers arm made definite gains while the northern arm moved slightly forward and improved its position but failed to markedly endanger enemy forces by encirclement. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, the Soviet attacks south of

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Natives report that 4 villages on the SE coast of Ganongga Island have been shelled by a Japanese destroyer.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 each at 57-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 44-00 W; 54-00 N, 34-00 W; 52-30 N, 29-30 W; 52-00 N, 41-00 W; 51-10 N, 29-10 W; 49-00 N, 45-00 W; 48-00 N, 51-00 W; 47-45 N, 34-00 W; 47-00 N, 57-00 W; 47-00 N, 39-00 W; 46-30 N, 30-00 W; 46-10 N, 39-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 35-00 W; 44-00 N, 43-00 W; 40-00 N, 70-00 W; 37-00 N, 30-00 W; 36-00 N, 36-00 W; 25-56 N, 74-56 W; 25-00 N, 68-00 W; 19-00 N, 63-00 W; 17-00 N, 50-00 W; 16-43 N, 61-56 W; 14-00 N, 43-30 W; 13-21 N, 51-10 W; 11-09 N, 60-52 W; 11-00 N, 54-00 W; 10-00 N, 35-00 W; 09-00 N, 49-00 W; 08-30 N, 30-00 W; 07-00 N, 28-00 W; 02-00 N, 30-00 W; 01-00 N, 33-00 W; 00-30 N, 33-00 W. Activities reported: November 22, SS APALOIDE torpedoed and sunk at 13-11 N, 54-39 W. November 24, SS MOUNT HELMOS torpedoed 75 miles S of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique. November 27, SS JEREMIAH WADSWORTH torpedoed at 40-03 S, 22-28 E; SS HOPEDALE and PORT FREMANTLE involved in collision (former afloat and proceeding to port) at 01-30 N, 24-50 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-29-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 28, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 29, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 29, 1942.

No. 261.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Enemy plane sighted over Attu. Atlantic: Hostile submarines in active concentration on northern shipping lanes and along E coast of U.S.. All approaches to Caribbean patrolled to vicinity of Trinidad. Concentration of enemy submarines S and W of Cape Verde Islands to vicinity of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Subversive "slow down" in production indicated at American Swiss Co., Toledo, Ohio, November 28. Train collision on Fort Worth and Denver R.R., November 29, twelve miles W of Childress, Texas.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, Axis forces went over to the counterattack in order to stop small-scale attack by mixed Soviet forces. In the area east of Alagir, Soviet attacks continue in a desperate attempt to drive the enemy back from the vital Ordzhonikidze sector. There is some air activity here. In the northeast Kalmyk area, enemy mechanized units have had some local success against the southern flank of the Soviet's southern arm. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad and the Don bend area, the Soviet offensive continues. In the city and suburbs, slight gains were registered by the attacking Red Army units, but there appears to be no lessening of the enemy defenses or attempts at withdrawal. The left flank of the offensive on the Volga and up against the enemy "Northwall" appears to be stopped. In the center and on the right, further slight gains were registered but at a decreasing tempo. The outcome for partially encircled Axis units is still in doubt. Enemy resistance is increasing. Fresh Soviet attempts to cross the Don have been stopped. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front and in the Toropets and Velikie Lukie sector, the enemy has been forced to counterattack to stop the movement of the Soviet attack. The Soviet forces appear to have penetrated enemy positions at Velikie Lukie and may have cut the rail lines from Velikie Lukie west to Novosokalnichi and to Nevel. The railroad from Rzhev to Vyazma may also have been cut. The weather is cold with intermittent snow storms. Enemy air activity continues against the railroad and other communication lines S of Ilmen and in the Murmansk area.

(2) Western Europe. Reported that no increase of German troops in Bayonne area (Spanish frontier) appears in progress, but in the Pau to Toulouse area important concentrations are believed to exist.

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Spain's air force is reported being increased by planes shipped in crates from Italy and Germany. Furthermore, Huelva and the seaplane base at Cadiz have been strongly reinforced.

(3) Southern Europe. German troop movements through Brenner Pass continue, according to reports. Concentrations of German units appear to be in Calabria and in Sicily and moving to Tunisian bridgehead. Italian units seem to have moved from the Po Valley southwest toward coastal area. Twenty-four Italian divisions are believed to be in Italy, four having been moved into southeast France.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. No operations in Libya November 27 reported. Axis continuing to dig in at El Agheila. In Tunisia, Axis forces retired slowly along the Djebel Abiod-Mateur highway on November 26. The enemy destroyed a bridge at Tebourba, and at Mateur executed other demolitions. A park of dummy tanks was discovered at Djebel Abiod. German Mark VI tanks mounting 88 mm. guns were operating near Djedeida on the 26th. An Italian motorized concentration for the defense of Sousse is reported south of Menkon. In Spanish Morocco, arrests of persons distributing or possessing British or American literature are being continued. On November 26, enemy floating drydock and shipping in Portolago Bay, Leros Island (Dodecanese), were attacked by our heavy bombers. Many hits were observed on the shore and hits were scored on two merchant vessels. Enemy air activity is increasing in Libyan forward areas.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In central China, movement of Japanese troops from Hankow down Yangtze River toward Shanghai (see G-2 Report, No. 255, November 23, 1942) has been confirmed; ultimate destination still believed southwest Pacific area. These troops are being replaced in Hankow area by Korean, Manchurian, and Formosan recruits. Headquarters only of Japanese 21st Division reported departed from Hanoi, French Indo-China, mid-November with destination Rabaul. In western Burma, Japanese patrols are operating east of Monalin and some increased activity is reported at Kalewa, both on Chindwin River. On November 25, the town of Sienning (south of Hankow in Central China) was attacked by United Nations planes and direct hits were scored on a factory, on the Japanese barracks, and on the adjacent railroad. Fires were started. On the next day, our heavy bombers made a surprise attack on an oil refinery in Bangkok, Thailand, and the target was hit repeatedly. This same date, other planes attacked Yochow (on the Yangtze River, north of Changsha) and heavy damage was inflicted on waterfront buildings, the railway station, gasoline dumps, and enemy quarters. On November 27, the enemy installations at Canton were again raided by our planes. The airdromes at Tinho and White Cloud were strafed and most of the exposed aircraft were set on fire. In addition, enemy fighters attempted interception and 20 of them were shot down. Our aircraft also sank 2 Japanese freighters in Whampoa Channel and destroyed numerous lighters, besides setting fire to the docks on the north side of Pearl River. In Burma during the night of November 25-26, the enemy airdromes of Hingaladon, Heho, and Meiktila were bombed by United Nations planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, in the Buna area, some slight advance was made November 26 and 27 by our forces against

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stubborn enemy resistance. Our planes continue to give close support to ground forces. On November 26 the area from the "old strip" to Buna Mission was bombed and strafed at half-hour intervals and a probable fuel dump was destroyed. On this date, Lae airdrome was bombed, but unfavorable weather conditions hindered observation. On the following day, Lae airdrome was again attacked and direct hits among parked aircraft started fires. Others of our planes scored two direct hits with heavy bombs on a wrecked cargo vessel off Buna; this vessel was probably used as a supply dump. On night of November 26-27, the Japanese made two raids on Port Moresby; no damage resulted. During the day of November 27, three groups of enemy submarines were sighted in the Huon Gulf. Two groups crash dived when sighted; subsequent reconnaissance was negative. In the Solomons, ground activity on November 27 on Guadalcanal appeared limited to local operations. Our forces operating west of Point Cruz killed 50 Japanese and captured several machine guns. It is now reported that on November 23 and 24 our planes bombed enemy installations in the Munda area of New Georgia, destroying all buildings in that vicinity. On the night of November 26-27, our planes attacked Kahili airdrome at Buin, starting large fires in the dispersal areas. During the night of November 27, two enemy bombers dropped bombs near the mouth of Lunga River on Guadalcanal, but no damage was done. Eighteen enemy vessels were sighted in the Buin-Faisi area on this date. In Timor, the enemy-held towns of Boco and Nova Lusa were again raided November 26, and on the following day our planes bombed and strafed Maobisse and villages in the vicinity of Baucau. On the morning of November 27, Darwin, Australia, was raided by 12 enemy bombers, but no damage resulted.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 E of Flemish Cap; 1 off St. Pierre; 2 off Virgin Rocks; 1 each at 58-30 N, 36-30 W; 56-30 N, 26-30 W; 52-30 N, 41-30 W; 52-00 N, 33-00 W; 49-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 33-00 W; 47-45 N, 36-00 W; 46-30 N, 31-10 W; 46-00 N, 32-30 W; 44-45 N, 35-00 W; 40-00 N, 72-00 W; 39-10 N, 28-00 W; 36-45 N, 28-00 W; 33-00 N, 39-00 W; 32-00 N, 76-00 W; 27-00 N, 66-00 W; 24-00 N, 56-00 W; 17-16 N, 48-44 W; 15-00 N, 34-00 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N, 47-00 W; 13-00 N, 27-00 W; 12-00 N, 33-00 W; 11-00 N, 30-00 W; 09-00 N, 52-00 W; 08-00 N, 58-00 W; 07-00 N, 34-00 W; 06-30 N, 30-00 W; 04-00 N, 41-00 W; 03-00 N, 28-00 W; 01-00 N, 31-00 W; 00-01 N, 36-00 W. Activities reported: November 7, SS ROXBY sunk at 49-35 N, 30-32 W. November 18, SS TORTUGA torpedoed and sunk at 13-24 N, 55-00 W. November 26, SS DORINGTON COURT shelled by sub and sunk at 25-58 S, 32-36 E. November 27, unidentified vessel in distress and shipping water at 39-00 N, 69-00 W. November 28, SS EMPIRE GLADE shelled at 17-16 N, 48-44 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.
George S. Smith.
GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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By Smith A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-28-42
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G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 27, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 28, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 28, 1942.

No. 260.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: On November 27, Japanese forces at Attu lost one loaded freighter at Holtz Bay as a result of bombing and strafing by our P-38's and B-26's. Army storage warehouse at Galena destroyed by fire, November 23. Army maintenance stock clothing warehouse at Juneau destroyed by fire, November 24. Atlantic: Northern shipping lanes patrolled by concentration of hostile submarines as well as along E coast of U.S., where increased numbers are reported. Enemy submarines in principal passes to Caribbean and off N coast of South America. Concentration SW of Cape Verde Islands to point W of St. Paul Rocks. Domestic Events: Sabotage indicated at benzol department of Clairton Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; gravel found in agitator, November 27. Explosion at Ordnance Plant, Shreveport, Louisiana, November 27. Fire on main line of Santa Fe R.R., Berry, Arizona, November 27. Food poisoning caused hospitalization of 100 soldiers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, November 26. Fire at Superior Mfg. Co., Albert City, Iowa, November 25.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nazi auxiliary ship reported to have been sunk off northeast coast of Brazil. Commander-in-Chief of Chilean Army recently intimated that 90 percent of the Army has become pro-United Nations in feeling. While his estimate is considered high, there has been a marked increase in pro-United Nations sentiment since the North African and Solomon Islands successes.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse and Ordzhonikidze areas, artillery duels and reconnaissance and guerrilla raids continued with no important change in the front. There is apparently little air activity in this area. Southern Front: In front of Stalingrad, the Soviet offensive continues in the same directions. The southern Soviet pincers arm appears to have been held to no gains by a determined enemy thrust from the south. This enemy counterattack is believed to be based on Kotelnikov and headed north astride the railroad. In the city of Stalingrad, the enemy was again thrown back in the northern factory suburbs; Soviet gains were small but important. Northwest of the city, the main arm of the Red Army

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offensive again made headway. The right flank which penetrated from the Serafimovich-Kletskaya area apparently is attempting to wipe out an Axis division trapped several days ago. In the center, slight gains were made and four small inhabited places taken. The left flank resting on the Volga appears to have been held for the second day to no gains. The overall picture remains somewhat worse for the enemy, but again the tempo appears slowed. There is no evidence that the enemy is attempting to evacuate Stalingrad. Soviet forces are believed to be relying more and more on cavalry and mechanized raids in strength. Central and Northern Fronts: The Soviet offensive on the Kalinin front continues, but no appreciable gains have been made as yet. In front of Leningrad, a fresh attempt by besieged forces to break out of the city across the Neva has failed. Soviet forces on these fronts are taking full advantage of the early winter weather before the real cold sets in. No important change on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. In France, German troop movements from Normandy to Brittany have been noted. There is little movement to Spanish border points, and German control officers are not at all border stations. In Spain the class of 1941, which will number about 100,000, will be be called up November 29.

(3) Southern Europe. During September and October it is reported that Nazi garrisons in Yugoslavia were augmented by possibly 10,000 troops. Via the Brenner Pass southbound into Italy, trains under military control averaged about 50 a day in mid-November. Those via Tarvis averaged 60 a day. There was a noticeable increase of Nazi soldiers in Rome during the first three weeks of November. An unconfirmed report states that a new Nazi armored division has arrived in Milan, having come from Munich. According to the same source, all Italian troops have been sent south from Lombardy, Piedmont, and Liguria. Axis oil and gasoline is reported being sent to North Africa from Taranto, which is being used as a special port for this purpose.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Libya the enemy continues digging in at El Agheila. On November 26, as a result of our bomber raid over Tripoli 1 enemy motor ship capsized, a direct hit was scored on a large vessel, and damage was done to the Spanish Mole. In Tunisia, on November 25, enemy outposts were broken through, and an Allied force advanced to a point halfway between Mateur and Teboura. The next day, an Allied force continued to advance astride the Medjerda River in the direction of Teboura, while another Allied group advanced some 10 miles towards Mateur. Southeast of Mateur, 3 German armored cars, 1 self-propelled gun, and 3 Italian tanks were destroyed on the 26th.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In China a revolt against the provincial government in eastern Kweichow has interrupted truck transport from Kweiyang to western Hunan. Three Japanese transports are reported landing troops at Hoihong (Luichow) on eastern Liuchow Peninsula ,

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in southern China. Possibly these troops intend to proceed toward Nanning. The French Government of Indo-China is expected to yield to Japanese demands for control of troops, police, and transport. There is still no confirmation of reports that Japanese forces with river-crossing equipment are moving from Indo-China into Burma, and of concentrations on west bank of Salween River in western Hunan. One Japanese division is reported east of Lashio. Three hundred Japanese are reported northeast of Kalemyo, and hostile Burmese with Japanese officers are reported moving from Mogaung toward Kamaing.

It has now been reported that the enemy-held airdrome at Magwe was bombed on November 22 by United Nations planes, and on same date a large-scale attack was carried out at Akyab. Direct hits were scored on runways and on aircraft on the ground. In addition, 2 small steamers on the Mayu River were sunk. On same date, other planes scored hits on buildings at Taungup. On November 24, Japanese shipping in the Pearl River between Hong Kong and Canton was attacked by our planes. Two direct hits and 3 near misses badly damaged at least 2 enemy freighters. Our planes were intercepted by 2 enemy fighters. On the night of November 25, United Nations planes bombed and strafed the dock area at Hankow. An enemy gunboat and an enemy steamer were strafed, and 3 searchlights were destroyed. There are unconfirmed reports that the Japanese have concentrated some 300 planes in the Saigon area of Indo-China.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buna area, November 26, counterattacks by the Japanese force at Gona were repulsed, and our forces, with support of aerial bombardment, closed in further on Buna in the Cape Endaiadere sector and along the Soputa-Buna track. At Lae airdrome on this date photographs showed 6 possible dive bombers, 42 fighters, 22 of which were damaged, and 5 damaged bombers. Enemy aircraft were more active in the Buna area. Dobodura village was strafed by 11 enemy Zeros; 6 Zeros and 1 bomber raided Cape Endaiadere, but no damage was done. Over Buna our aircraft destroyed 5 of 8 Japanese Zeros which attempted to intercept our transport planes. One enemy destroyer or submarine was sighted 30 miles NE of Cape Ward Hunt. In the Solomons 2 cargo vessels were observed at Buka on November 26; sightings in the Buin-Faisi area included 1 large cruiser, 5 destroyers, 5 cargo ships, and 4 unidentified vessels. On the same date, an enemy convoy of 2 destroyers, 2 cargo ships, and 1 tanker was observed near Pilopilo (eastern coast of Ganongga Island), New Georgia group. Two Japanese bombers early on the morning of November 26 dropped bombs on our positions on Guadalcanal, but without causing damage. In Timor, it is now reported that 200 Japanese with 200 natives attacked United Nations troops at Hatu Builico (about halfway between Maobisse and Bobonaro; called also Viriato) on the morning of November 23, but were repulsed with light casualties. On November 26 our planes attacked Beco and Nova Lusa (about 12 miles WNW of Betano), destroying buildings and starting fires. During the night of November 25-26, Darwin was again attacked by 4 flights of 3 enemy aircraft. Only light damage was inflicted.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. Submarine Activity. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Pierre; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 W of Cape Verde Islands; 1 W of Barbados; 1 each at 57-00 N, 23-00 W; 56-00 N, 33-00 W; 51-50 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 29-00 W; 50-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-10 N, 44-00 W; 48-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-18 N, 50-26 W; 46-30 N, 33-30 W; 46-00 N, 37-30 W; 46-00 N, 32-00 W; 44-30 N, 50-00 W; 44-30 N, 35-30 W; 36-00 N, 32-00 W; 32-00 N, 79-00 W; 31-00 N, 43-00 W; 29-00 N, 63-00 W; 27-00 N, 54-00 W; 22-00 N, 46-00 W; 14-00 N, 33-00 W; 12-00 N, 46-00 W; 12-00 N, 30-00 W; 11-00 N, 53-00 W; 09-00 N, 33-00 W; 08-35 N, 58-39 W; 07-00 N, 30-00 W; 06-00 N, 34-00 W; 04-00 N, 39-00 W; 04-00 N, 27-00 W; 03-00 N, 29-00 W; 02-00 N, 36-00 W. Activities reported: November 10, SS START POINT torpedoed at 13-12 N, 27-27 W. November 18, SS TOWER GRANGE torpedoed and sunk at 06-20 N, 49-10 W. November 20, SS SCOTTISH CHIEF torpedoed and sunk at 39-30 S, 34-41 E. November 23, SS SCYTHIA torpedoed by plane and damaged off Algiers and now in harbor. November 24, SS AURORA sunk as result of air attack at 36-54 N, 06-54 E. November 27, SS BLAIRATHOL foundering as result of collision at 51-25 N, 48-30 W. Date unknown, SS GUNDA reported lost between Laurenco Marques and Zanzibar; SS MEANTICUT aground N of Sosnovets Island in White Sea. SS TILAWA (see G-2 Report No. 258, November 26, 1942) now reported sunk. SS WARWICK CASTLE (see G-2 Report No. 249, November 17, 1942) now reported sunk. SS LLANDILO (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 27-03 S, 02-59 W. Unidentified vessel (see G-2 Report No. 259, November 27, 1942) now identified as SS BARBERRYS. SS ALDINGTON COURT (see G-2 Report No. 236, November 4, 1942) now reported sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
By Letter, 5-3-72
OSD
Date 11-27-42
Initials G. S. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 26, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 27, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 27, 1942.

No. 259.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Cargo vessel at Holtz Bay, November 26. Submarine sighted N of Kanaga. Search of Semichi negative. Atlantic: Hostile submarine concentration in northern shipping lanes and off coast of Newfoundland. Enemy submarines patrolling E coast of U.S. from New England to Florida. One submarine reported off Mississippi Delta. Activity appears in vicinity of Trinidad and there is a heavy concentration W and S of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: Wreck on Pennsylvania R.R. near Massillon, Ohio, November 26. Civilian caught tampering with defensive equipment at Salisbury Beach Reservation, Mass., November 27. Three men signalling on Deal Beach, N.J., fired on coast guardsmen and escaped.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: No important change in the Tuapse and Ordzhonikidze areas. Local small-scale attacks and counterattacks continues. Southern Front: The Soviet offensive in the Stalingrad and Don big bend area continues. The Red Army's right flank advanced slightly and occupied 2 small villages. In the center, the units inside the Don bend advanced somewhat and occupied 7 small villages, at the same time forcing the defensive enemy troops east across the Don into the enemy-held pocket between the Don and the Volga. Soviet units north of the city succeeded in retaking several blocks in the northern factory suburbs of Stalingrad. South of the city, an enemy counterattack to cut the southern arm of the Soviet pincers was repulsed. This same southern arm, operating west of the railroad in the Aksai area, advanced toward the Don and took 7 small villages. The overall picture in this offensive is definitely worse for the enemy; however, the tempo of the Soviet advance is appreciably slowed. Central and Northern Fronts: North of Moscow on the Kalinin front, a Soviet holding attack of some force is under way. The enemy-held strong point at Rzhev is one objective. Other Red Army units, astride the Bologoe-Velikie Luki railroad deep in the Ilmen salient, are between Toropets and Velikie Luki and are endeavoring to retake the air field at the latter place. No other important changes on these fronts.

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(2) Western Europe. A German High Command communique states that troops have been ordered to occupy the fortress of Toulon in order to prevent a planned sailing of the French fleet. Unconfirmed reports indicate that elements of the French fleet have been scuttled.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Axis forces in Tunisia are now unofficially estimated to be 20,000 men, 12,500 of whom are German. It is also estimated that German tank strength as of the 26th was around 50 tanks.

Libya: In Libya, aerial observation indicates Axis forces are preparing defensive positions at El Agheila and Mersa Brega. Twenty-eight tanks and 85 vehicles were abandoned by the Axis south of Derna, presumably because of shortage of gasoline. British forward units near Agedabia were attacked 3 times by Axis planes on November 25. Axis planes had made a similar attack on the 24th. One JU-88 was sighted over Tobruk on the night of November 24-25, but no bombs were dropped. Four enemy two-engined planes were driven off as they approached Benghazi from the east. RAF fighter planes made 100 offensive sorties in the El Agheila area.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. No confirmation of press reports that Japanese reinforcements are moving into Burma from French Indo-China.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The situation at Buna was not substantially altered November 25. On this date, 4 enemy Zero type aircraft strafed our troops at Dobodura village near Buna. United Nations planes made 3 attacks on Lae between nightfall on November 23 and the night of November 25. The landing strip at Gasmata is reported in use, with 4 enemy medium bombers and 1 fighter observed there on November 24 or November 25. In Dampier Strait (between Umboi Island and W New Britain) 4 Japanese destroyers were sighted November 24 on a NE course, and 3 hours later 4 destroyers were sighted 30 miles E of Willaumez Peninsula. In the Solomons there are no new developments. A lone enemy plane on November 25 dropped bombs south of our airfield on Guadalcanal. Photographs on the morning of November 25 showed 9 vessels in the Buin-Faisi area, and sightings at the same time included 12 vessels which seem to be additional. In Timor, Venilale and Baucau were attacked by our planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 off St. Pierre; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Jacksonville; 1 W of Cape Verde Islands; 1 each at 56-00 N, 30-00 W; 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 53-00 N, 35-00 W; 51-00 N, 33-00 W; 50-00 N, 43-00 W; 49-20 N, 49-30 W; 49-00 N, 35-00 W; 48-00 N, 41-00 W; 48-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-00 N, 26-00 W; 47-00 N, 39-00 W; 45-10 N, 34-00 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 44-10 N, 39-00 W; 44-00 N, 37-00 W; 33-00 N, 35-00 W; 31-00 N, 61-00 W; 30-00 N, 52-00 W; 29-00 N, 47-00 W; 24-00 N, 44-00 W; 20-00 N, 29-30 W; 18-30 N, 26-00 W; 15-30 N, 32-00 W; 13-00 N, 61-00 W; 13-00 N, 53-00 W; 12-10 N, 47-00 W; 11-00 N,

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61-00 W; 09-00 N, 34-00 W; 09-00 N, 29-00 W; 05-00 N, 40-00 W; 05-00 N, 33-30 W; 05-00 N, 31-00 W; 05-00 N, 27-00 W; 03-00 N, 36-30 W; 02-00 N, 29-30 W. Activities reported: November 14, schooner DANIEL W. GETSON presumed sunk after seams parted (not by enemy action) at 22-55 N, 85-00 W. November 25, SS PALYDORUS shelled by sub at 08-53 N, 28-55 W. November 26, unidentified vessel attacked at 50-00 N, 46-00 W. SS EMPRESS STARLING (see G-2 Report No. 258, November 26, 1942) now reported as SS EMPIRE STARLING.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED OSD Letter, 5-3-72
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Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-26-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 11, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 25, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 26, 1942.

No. 18.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: The only reported enemy air activity during the period was as follows: on November 20, two low-winged float monoplanes were sighted 10 miles east of Buldir Island at an altitude of 1,500 feet, and on November 12 one seaplane was observed over Kiska. On November 11, two enemy vessels were anchored in Holtz Bay, Attu; one was a destroyer or corvette, the other a seaplane or submarine tender. Landing barges were alongside the tender, while a force estimated at 500 ground troops had reoccupied the island.

Enemy positions at Chichagof Harbor, Attu, were observed on November 13 with new construction and piles of raw lumber. Twelve landing barges were seen in Holtz Bay, where AA fire from 3-inch or 37-mm guns was encountered. Four to 6 cargo vessels under escort were reported in the Aleutian area, but no confirmation of their arrival was obtained. Two enemy submarines were reported in the Gulf of Alaska on November 12.

Atlantic: Submarine activity during the period was characterized by the usual patrol of the northern shipping lanes, and a surveillance of the ports of the eastern coast of the United States and Canada has persisted throughout the period. The coastal concentration became somewhat greater toward the end of the period. The passages to the Caribbean and the north coast of South America have been closely patrolled, with a greater concentration in the area south and west of the Cape Verde Islands. Submarine transmission of weather data has been noted in shipping lanes off Newfoundland.

Greenland: On November 10 an unidentified plane was sighted at 14,000 feet over a U.S. Army base in southwest Greenland. On the 20th an unidentified group of planes flew over Ivigtut.

Canada: The Alcan highway has been officially opened.

Domestic Events: Vital war facilities continued to be harassed with events resulting in interference with normal production. Labor continued to press for higher wage returns; the Japanese-inspired Pacific Ethiopian movement continued its campaign. Forest fires decreased due to increase in the moisture content of the ground litter.

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b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. On the night of November 11 a Costa Rican beach patrol exchanged fire with a German submarine which was observed in the Caribbean Sea a few hundred yards off shore from the mouth of the Parismina River. Seven more Latin American nations--Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic--have broken diplomatic relations with the Vichy French Government. Sabotage precautions at the important Rochschild tin properties at Potosi, Bolivia, were increased, following the arrest of a pro-Nazi worker possessing demolition materials.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the North Caucasus bad fall weather continues. Action of only local importance continued northeast of Tuapse, west of Ordzhonikidze, and in the Mozdok area; no important changes took place. The enemy's bid for Ordzhonikidze and the Georgian Military Highway has been successfully stopped for the time being. In and around Stalingrad, the situation is radically changed. A determined all-out Soviet offensive, with its right in the area of Serafimovich and its left on the Volga, is underway. The left has succeeded in breaking through the enemy-held "Northwall" and has joined up with Soviet forces partially isolated north of Stalingrad. In the center, the north loop of the big bend of the Don has been taken, while the right flank has driven deep through the Soviet bridgehead at Serafimovich. South of Stalingrad, a weak Soviet southern pincers arm, made up of partially isolated troops in this area reinforced by some units from east of the Volga, is driving south and west. Axis forces between the Don and Volga, in the city of Stalingrad, and in the north loop of the big bend of the Don, are in an untenable position with their only two railroad lines cut and Soviet forces on three sides of them. The rest of the front is unchanged. Small-scale ground reconnaissance continues on both sides.

A reduction in German air strength, following the transfer of aircraft from Russia to Southern Europe, probably restored Russian aviation to a position of control in this theater. Soviet air forces attacked enemy shipping in the Black Sea and gave support to Russian ground forces in the Caucasus region, where at some points Axis air operations were greatly reduced. Russian attacks on enemy airfields were particularly successful. About the middle of the period, German aviation was concentrated in and around Tuapse in support of ground troops.

(2) Western Europe. The occupation of the formerly unoccupied zone of Vichy France by German and Italian troops was completed, with the exception of a small zone around Toulon. After high French naval authorities expressed their intention of defending the French fleet against all aggression, Axis troops were ordered not to attempt to enter the city. The French fleet based at Toulon remains at that port, despite numerous rumors to the contrary.

The Spanish position remained generally obscure. The Government issued a decree authorizing the ministers of the Army,

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Navy, and Air to order the partial mobilization of contingents to reinforce their respective armed forces. The stated purpose of this partial mobilization was to preserve Spanish neutrality. Reports indicate that the immediate contemplated increase in the armed forces will be small, and that it is proposed to reinforce existing units rather than to create new units. Reports have been received indicating that no important troop movements have taken place in Spain, and the larger part of the Spanish army remains concentrated on each side of the Straits of Gibraltar.

U.S. heavy bombers concentrated their attacks on enemy submarine bases along the French coast. Three raids were made on installations at St. Nazaire, 2 at Lorient, and 1 at La Pallice. Heavy AA fire was encountered over the targets, and from 25 to 40 fighters attempted interception on each raid. Enemy losses for the period were 27 planes destroyed, 7 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged. Enemy air reconnaissance of Allied shipping lanes and of Iceland was sharply curtailed during the period, following the transfer of numerous aircraft from Norway and France to Southern Europe. RAF bombers made several raids on industrial targets at Turin and port facilities at Genoa in Italy; both cities were heavily damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. On November 11, Italian troops moved into France. The occupation of Corsica was reported completed by Italian troops on November 13. There were indications that Germans were supervising the reinforcement of defenses at Genoa. Troop movements increased in Italy and the Balkans. Elements of the Italian Second Army were believed being moved to Sicily from the Dalmatian coast. On November 23, four German divisions were reported to have moved through Italy to Taranto and Sicily during the preceding 10 days. German troops from the Russian front were reinforcing Sicily and Sardinia, according to an unconfirmed report. On November 19, three German divisions were reported to be moving south through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

By drawing air strength from all fronts in Europe, the Axis concentrated more than 1,000 planes in Southern Europe during the period. Enemy long-range bombers based on Sicily and Sardinia were active over the Mediterranean and northwestern coast of Africa, particularly on reconnaissance flights. Small flights of enemy bombers attempted raids on Malta, but in most cases they were turned back by intercepting RAF fighters. Fourteen enemy planes were destroyed by the British in these operations. The Germans are reported to be building or improving 3 airfields in Southern Thrace, near the Turkish border.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Capitulation of French troops in Morocco was virtually complete by November 12. Certain French troops evacuated Tunis on the 14th and retired westward, taking up defensive positions in the area around Souk-el-Arba. Axis strength in Tunisia was estimated to be 8,000 by the 14th. These French troops were soon reinforced by British First Army and American troops, and a line roughly Djebel Aboid-Beja-Medjes el Bab was established, and it has been maintained with little change

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to this date. Axis attacks at Medjez el Bab and Beja have been successfully repulsed. Axis forces have succeeded in controlling the eastern Tunisian coastal towns and the north-south coastal railway. They have occupied, with light forces, certain strategic inland towns in southern and central Tunisia, namely, Kairouan, Sbeitla, Kasserine, and Graiba, and have secured Gabes. Enemy reinforcements from Tripolitania are at Gabes. Enemy operations in the south have largely consisted of maintaining light armored patrols along the roads between the above towns and between these towns and the coast. No major battles have yet taken place. Enemy strength in Tunisia was estimated at 10,000 on November 20, and this is believed to have been substantially increased since that date. Of great importance during the last two weeks was the coming-over of French West Africa to the Allied side after negotiations with Allied leaders in North Africa. Considerable troop movement was reported in Spanish Morocco, but as yet no indications of possible aggressive action have come to light.

By November 10 Axis air strength in Tunisia had reached an estimated 200 planes of all types, mostly fighters. Some dive-bombers were used by the enemy in support of his ground units, and bombing raids were made on Allied airfields and harbors at Algiers, Bone, and Bougie. Close reconnaissance of the Western Mediterranean Sea and of the African coast was maintained by the Axis. Anti-shipping attacks were made by the enemy, who used bombers and torpedo planes based on Sicily and Sardinia. Allied aircraft bombed enemy airfields at Bizerte and Tunis, and the enemy occupied the airfield at Gabes. Total enemy losses in this area were 57 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 41 damaged.

Libya: The German and Italian retreat which began at the El Alamein position on November 2 has continued throughout the past 2 weeks, but the speed of the British pursuit has decreased materially because of the necessity of mopping up captured areas, handling prisoners of war, and the increasing length of British supply lines. All Axis units had crossed the frontier into Libya by November 12, and Tobruk fell to the British on the 13th. Both the retreating Axis forces and the pursuing British units split into two columns in the Tmimi area, with one column following the coast road and the other resorting to the desert trails across the Cyrenaican "hump." The Italian Spezia Infantry Division and elements of the recently arrived Italian Centauro Armored Division were moved from Tripoli to El Agheila. Agedabia, where the desert trails meet the coast road, was occupied by the British on November 23, and at the present time leading British elements have pushed on another 16 miles. The exact numerical strength of the Axis force in the El Agheila area is unknown. It is composed of one German infantry division and 2 German armored divisions, depleted by battle losses; 2 fresh Italian infantry divisions; parts of an Italian armored division; Italian garrison and lines of communications troops picked up all along the line of retreat; and probably a number of troops which escaped from Italian and German units surrounded in the southern sector of the Alamein front.

At the beginning of the period, Axis aviation was reinforced in this area, but the increase in air strength probably did little more than replace heavy losses sustained at the hands of United Nations aviation. Allied aircraft continued attacks on enemy shipping at

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Benghazi and Tripoli, and also against enemy transport planes attempting to supply the Axis forces in Africa. Offensive action by enemy planes was limited to 5 scattered attacks on advancing British units during the first half of the period. Bad weather hindered air operations somewhat, and enemy losses were 29 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 28 damaged. Many of these were on the ground when the attacks were made. The success of the British offensive in Libya can be attributed largely to the striking power and offensive action of United Nations aviation. During October, approximately 42 percent of all Axis shipping which left Southern Europe for North Africa was destroyed. This was a decrease in the amount of destruction as compared with previous months. However, the high rate of destruction by Allied air action on supply dumps and warehouses in Libya probably lowered the ultimate amount of usable supplies to former low levels. It is estimated that of 136,750 tons of shipping dispatched to North Africa during October, 51,250 tons were sunk (57½ percent by air action), 29,500 tons were damaged (all by air action), and 85,000 tons arrived at destination.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Several reports indicate that about 20,000 Japanese troops, formerly stationed in the Hankow area of central China, were moving toward Shanghai during this period en route to an overseas destination, probably the Southwest Pacific. Japanese troop movements in Burma appeared to be confined to a consolidation of their present positions. Enemy submarines continued to operate in the Indian Ocean.

Enemy aircraft in this theater during this period have not been particularly active. On November 12 a total of 57 Japanese Army and Navy planes attacked United Nations installations at Kweilin, Lingling, and Chihkiang in southwestern China, with 1 enemy plane destroyed and 6 others probably destroyed. The Japanese were reported to be using leak-proof gas tanks, and smoke releases behind engine cowls, since at least 3 aircraft were seen to recover after diving away smoking badly. The Japanese have, however, concentrated on building up their airfields in Burma. It was reported that a reconnaissance of 15 enemy airfields in this area revealed a total of 791 aircraft shelters, with the suggestion that a complete coverage might reveal accomodations for 1,000 planes. The Japanese during the past two weeks have suffered considerable damage to their bases and installations in both China and Burma as the result of attacks by Allied planes. Raids were made in Burma on Shingbwiyang, Maingkwan, Washawng, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Mandalay. The attack on Shingbwiyang on November 11 was reported to have destroyed the town, and the attacks on Mandalay on November 20 and November 22 were particularly damaging to railway installations. In China, enemy positions at Lungling and Tengchung (Tengyueh) were bombed with heavy explosions noted at both places. On November 22 the enemy base at Haiphong in Indo-China was the target of a particularly heavy Allied air attack. Fires were started in the dock and warehouse area, a large 12,000-ton passenger freighter was sunk, and a smaller freighter was severely damaged. Bombs were also dropped on the wharf area at Hon Gay further to the east.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The fourth unsuccessful large-scale attack by the Japanese on Guadalcanal was the principal action of this period. Starting with air attacks on November 11 and 12, this action developed into 2 decisive night naval engagements in which the enemy sustained serious losses and was forced to withdraw. In the 2 major air attacks, involving a total of 83 enemy planes, the enemy lost 47 aircraft. The naval engagements on the nights of November 12-13 and November 14-15 and attacks by United Nations planes cost the Japanese 1 battleship, 1 battleship or heavy cruiser, 6 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, 13 transports and cargo vessels, and 2 submarines, plus damage to 2 battleships, 1 cruiser, and 7 destroyers. A large enemy convoy and a task force of 2 aircraft carriers with battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, were reported in the central Solomons, November 14, but appear not to have been committed because of the losses inflicted on the forward surface elements. Casualties to enemy troops were believed to be about 10,000. The situation in the Solomons has been relatively quiet since this time. Recent building up of the Japanese bases at Buka Passage and Buin has been reported.

No significant enemy ground action was reported on Guadalcanal for this period. The Japanese force to the east of our positions has been rendered ineffective by Allied attacks, and the enemy has been forced further west in the Point Cruz area. Japanese resistance, however, appears to be increasing, and enemy forces are now active in the upper part of the Matanikau River region. In New Guinea, during the past 2 weeks the enemy has been driven from Wairopi to the narrow coastal strip between Buna and Gona, where his forces have been pocketed since November 18. The Japanese have suffered heavy punishment from Allied planes in close support of advancing ground units. On the night of November 18, and again on the night of November 21 or 22, the Japanese attempted to reinforce Buna from naval vessels. Some reinforcement was effected, probably not more than 1,000 troops, but Allied aircraft sank 1 cruiser, 2 destroyers, and 2 small craft, as well as inflicting heavy casualties on troops in landing barges on the first night. Japanese aerial activity, based primarily on Lae, has increased since November 16. These planes have attacked United Nations shipping along the coast south of Buna, supported the reinforcement efforts, and attempted to bomb our ground troops near Buna. The enemy, however, lost 27 planes between November 16 and 22 in these operations. It is reported that on November 23, only 14 of 44 aircraft seen on Lae airdrome were serviceable. During this period, further development of the airfield at Kavieng and of Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul was noted, and the enemy appears to have cleared the runways at Cape Gloucester (west end of New Britain). In Timor, the Japanese, with hostile armed natives, have been harassing our troops in the vicinity of Maobisse, but United Nations planes have retaliated with effective attacks on several enemy-held towns.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. During the past two weeks there was no significant activity by enemy submarines or surface craft in this theater. On November 15, an unidentified plane was sighted 700 miles

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north of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. This plane was a fast, single-engined, low wing monoplane with retractable wheels, suggesting the possible presence of ship-based enemy aircraft in the area. Thorough reconnaissance failed to reveal further indications.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(4-16-42)

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OSD Letter, 8-3-72

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
:
NO. 66)

Dissemination Group,
November 25, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning November 25, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D. C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.
No important restrictions to air operations will occur.
Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.
(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.
Restrictions will occur over Washington, Oregon, and northern California on the 26th and over southern California and adjacent coast of Lower California on the 27th. Restrictions will occur again on the 29th and 30th, and on December 2nd and 3rd, being confined to the north portion of the area.
Weather. Moderate storminess will move south over the area intermittently during the period reaching southernmost portions on the 27th and being more intense over north portions on the 29th and December 3rd.
Verification Probability. 80%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

(2) Alaska.
Weather most likely to hamper air operations will occur as follows:

On the 25th: Atka, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 26th: Attu, Kiska, St. Paul Island, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 27th: Southeast Alaska coast.
On the 28th: Attu, Kiska, Atka, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 29th: Attu, Kiska, Dutch Harbor, and St. Paul Island.
On the 30th: Atka, St. Paul Island, and Kodiak.
On the 1st : Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, and Kodiak.
On the 2nd : Atka, Kiska, St. Paul Island, Dutch Harbor, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 3rd : Southeast Alaska coast.

Weather. Periods of moderate storminess will occur principally over the western Aleutians and on the southeast Alaska coast with best weather over western Aleutians on the 27th and December 3rd, and on the southeast Alaska coast on the 29th and 30th.
Verification Probability. 70%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 18 hours.

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c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Very minor restrictions will begin over west portion on the 26th and move to east portion on the 27th, and minor restrictions will occur again over central portions on the 29th and 30th. Very minor restrictions will occur over west portion on December 1st reaching east portion and becoming more pronounced on December 3rd.

Weather. Showery conditions due to frontal action will prevail on the 26th and 27th, and rainfall will be more general near an open wave on the 29th and 30th. Frontal activity over the west portion on December 1st will develop into a closed low pressure center over the east portion on December 3rd.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Restrictions will occur from Chesapeake Bay northward on the 25th and on the New England coast on the 26th, and again from Cape Hatteras northward on the 27th and from New York northward on the 28th. Restrictions will occur from Chesapeake Bay to the New York area on December 2nd and over extreme north and extreme south portions on December 3rd.

Weather. Moderate storminess on the middle coast on the 25th will move off the New England coast on the 26th. Moderate storminess attending a warm front will develop over the north portion on the 27th and over the extreme north on the 28th. Wave development off shore will cause storminess on the middle coast on December 2nd. Moderate storminess will develop over northern Florida on December 3rd and over extreme north portion.

Verification Probability. 80%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" of G-2 Report, W.D.
Air Trans. Cmd. (6)
ADC (1); OPD (2)
6th Air Force (1)
1st, 2nd, 4th Fighter Cmds. (1)
1st, 4th Bomber Cmds. (1)
1st Air Support Cmd. (1)
Combat Liaison Sect., AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
Southern Land Frontier (1)
Balloon Barrage School (1)
70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 79th, 80th Chemical Cos. (1)

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NND 760033 By NARA Date 5-8-08
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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72
Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-26-42
Initials W. D.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 25, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 26, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 26, 1942.

No. 258.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: All U.S. bases from Fort Randall west to Adak alerted by AUC., 261000 Z, against possible sea or air attack. Atlantic: Northern shipping lanes patrolled by enemy submarines; concentration off Newfoundland coast. Eastern coast of U.S., West Indian passages, and north coast of South America are also patrolled. Small concentration E of Bermuda. Area S and W of Cape Verde Islands patrolled to Fortaleza. Domestic Events: Sit down strike in Wilson Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kansas, November 25. Attempted sabotage of electric furnace at Farrell Birmingham Co., Derby, Conn., November 24. Explosion in Chase Mfg. Co. plant, Waterbury, Conn., November 24.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: On this front, local action continued northeast of Tuapse and in the Ordzhonikidze area, with no material change in the situation. Southern Front: The Soviet offensive to recapture Stalingrad and the Don Bend area continues at a slightly slower tempo. The Red Army right flank, which struck south from the Serafimovich bridgehead, gained slight ground in the area of Bolshaya (Large) and Malaya (Small) Donshchinska. The center of the offensive advancing south on the Don at the bend also made slight gains and took the village of Nabatov. The left flank resting on the Volga and up against the German "Northwall" appears to have been held to no gains. The southern pincers arm astride the railroad to Kotelnikov made slight gains in the vicinity of Aksai while enemy counterattacks against the base of this arm made some headway from the northern Kalmyk Steppe. One situation in this offensive is still confused. Soviet units a few days ago were reported to have taken the towns of Kalach and Surovikino on the enemy's main supply railroad line running due west from Stalingrad. On November 25, Soviet units were reported to have taken the town of Richkov and the junction of the Don and Chir Rivers just halfway between the two and including the entire "V" formed by the Don, the Chir, and the railroad line. It is difficult to visualize how the far weaker southern pincers arm, supplied by truck and wagon from east of the Volga, could have made such great gains even though enemy forces were weakest in this area south of Stalingrad. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts, local reconnaissance raids continued by both sides. On the Kalinin front, Soviet local attacks of some weight continued in their salient south of Lake Ilmen. In front of Leningrad,

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there were also artillery duels and diversion attacks. No material change of position.

(2) Western Europe. The Germans are reported to have moved 10 infantry divisions and 3 armored divisions from French coast of English Channel to unoccupied France, concentrating units in the Marseilles area. In the U.S. bomber attack on St. Nazaire November 23, a change in enemy fighter tactics was noted. The intercepting aircraft made most of their attacks from the front, apparently aiming at the right side of the bomber's nose.

(3) Southern Europe. Railroads in Italy are reported congested. Five thousand Italian troops and 10,000 German troops are reported to have been moved from Italy and Sicily to Tunis. An undetermined number of Italian tanks, and 40 German tanks also landed in Tunis from an Italian area. Heavy equipment is en route from Italy to same area by sea.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Tunisia the following enemy units have been identified: At Mateur: 190th Panzer Abteilung (from 90th Light German Motorized Division recently reported at El Agheila); 1st Bn. of the 92nd Italian Infantry Regt. Near Beja: 200th Infantry Regiment (from 90th Light Division); In Medjez El Bab area: 7th German Airborne Division, 5th German Paratroop Regiment (from the Airborne Division), 5th Company, 1st Bn. of 54th Flak Regt. In Spanish Morocco additional Spanish troops are reported moving towards the southwest and the French Moroccan border. Enemy planes made three strafing sorties over the Allied landing ground at Agedabia on November 24. Allied air activity was limited to patrols.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Tinho airdrome at Canton was heavily damaged November 23 by United Nations planes. This was one of the main enemy airbases in South China. Many hits were scored on hangars, barracks, other buildings, and the runway. It was also reported that 7 to 10 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and probably others in the hangars. Our planes also hit and destroyed an enemy bomber that attempted to take off. Oil storage facilities were also set on fire. On November 22, many enemy planes were reported approaching the Dinjan area at high altitude, but they turned back when they reached a point 30 miles to the south. The RAF reports a series of raids on Japanese airfields and installations in Burma between November 17 and November 20, inclusive. Considerable damage was inflicted on airdromes at Mingaladon, Magwe, Meiktila, Pakkoku and Toungoo. In addition, enemy installations were damaged at Kalemyo, Taukkyan, Gangaw, and Kyauktaw (Arakan), and on the road between Tilin and Kan.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on November 24, heavy fighting continues with our troops making slow progress against prepared enemy positions to the north of Cape Endaiadere. United Nations planes in close support of ground forces heavily bombed and strafed the Gona and Sanananda areas, destroying AA positions and causing large explosions. During the night of November 23-24, an enemy naval force of 1 light cruiser and 4 destroyers entered the Huon Gulf. Our planes attacked this force and sank two destroyers and forced the cruiser

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and the other two destroyers to withdraw by way of Vitiaz Strait. Other planes following up the first attack scored 2 close near misses on one of the remaining destroyers, stopping it in the water. Later it was seen proceeding slowly to the northwest. At Lae airdrome, various sightings included at least 28 enemy fighters and 5 bombers, but no activity was observed at Gasmata airdrome on New Britain. There is an unconfirmed report on November 24 that Japanese bombers are using an airfield at Hopoi (approximately 25 miles E of Lae). On November 24, Port Moresby was raided twice by single enemy planes; little damage resulted. Darwin was raided for the 47th time; no damage resulted. Of the 18 Japanese bombers participating in this raid, 1 was destroyed by Allied planes and 1 was probably destroyed by AA fire. In the Solomons on November 23, one of our patrols raided an enemy position on the north slope of Mambulo, killing 70 Japanese troops and capturing 5 machine guns. On the same date, United Nations planes scored direct hits on a warehouse at Munda on the SW coast of New Georgia Island. In the Buin-Faisi area on November 24, reconnaissance revealed 1 sloop, 9 destroyers, 3 cargo vessels, 1 tanker and 2 submarines. In Timor on November 24, United Nations planes again bombed the enemy airdrome at Dilli.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Jacksonville; 1 N of Trinidad; 1 W of Cape Verde Islands; 1 each at 55-00 N, 36-00 W; 54-00 N, 33-00 W; 52-30 N, 30-00 W; 50-00 N, 48-00 W; 49-00 N, 31-00 W; 48-00 N, 37-00 W; 47-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-30 N, 32-30 W; 46-00 N, 45-00 W; 46-00 N, 36-00 W; 45-00 N, 50-00 W; 45-00 N, 38-00 W; 44-30 N, 57-00 W; 42-03 N, 63-28 W; 34-00 N, 60-00 W; 33-00 N, 51-00 W; 31-00 N, 39-00 W; 27-00 N, 51-00 W; 26-00 N, 43-00 W; 20-40 N, 27-30 W; 17-00 N, 61-00 W; 16-00 N, 73-00 W; 14-00 N, 29-00 W; 13-00 N, 64-00 W; 12-00 N, 56-00 W; 10-38 N, 52-17 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 05-00 N, 38-00 W; 04-00 N, 34-00 W; 03-00 N, 42-00 W. Activities reported: November 22, SS EMPRESS STARLING torpedoed and sunk at 13-05 N, 56-20 W. November 24, SS TILAWA torpedoed at 07-36 N, 61-08 E. SS BRILLIANT (see G-2 Report No. 251, November 19, 1942) now reported in port. SS ALAMAACK (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) now reported as SS ALMAAK and arrived in port. SS INDO-CHINOIS (see G-2 Report No. 256, November 24, 1942) now reported in port. SS ALCOA PATHFINDER (see G-2 Report No. 256, November 24, 1942) now reported as torpedoed.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-3-72
Auth A.C. of S., G-2
Date 11-25-42
Initials GSS
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 24, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 25, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 25, 1942.

No. 257.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report: Atlantic: Enemy submarines patrolling northern shipping lanes. Concentration appears between Newfoundland and Flemish Cap. Eastern coast of U.S., West Indies, and north coast of South America patrolled. Area south and west of Cape Verde Islands also covered by hostile submarines. Canada: A strike of 13,500 war workers at Ford Motor Company of Canada plant at Windsor, Ontario. Domestic Events: Fire reported in QUEEN MARY, November 24. Fire destroyed hospital ward at the airfield, Garden City, Kansas, November 21.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Pro-Ally Colonel Pinto Alexio has replaced pro-Axis Ludolfo Alvez as Interventor of State of Bahia, Brazil.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: On this front small-scale operations continued with no important change. South of Stalingrad, the southern Soviet pincers arm stopped at its point, broadened its base along the Don, and took the towns of Sadovoye, Umantsevo, and Peregruzny, covering a distance of about 10 miles. Southern Front: The northern pincers arm now appears to be a Soviet all-out effort. Red Army forces beside the Don have succeeded in breaking the German "Northwall", and from the vicinity of Akatovka, have forced their way south to join up with the Soviet forces long partially isolated north of the city. In the northern loop of the big bend of the Don, Soviet forces advanced 4 to 6 miles, taking a half-dozen towns in the loop area. Although the situation is not exactly clear, it is believed that the arm of the pincers that took Kalach a few days ago has taken the town of Surovikino on the enemy's main railroad supply line W of the Don. Despite the fact that the points of the Soviet pincers arm made little progress in the last 24 hours, the encircling and crowding together of enemy units already partially encircled northwest of Stalingrad was successfully carried out, and it is believed several large enemy units have been captured or are about to be. In the city itself, Soviet units are again advancing from the northern suburbs and retaking blocks of buildings from the invaders. Central and Northern Fronts: No change on these fronts.

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(2) Western Europe. On afternoon of November 23, U.S. bombers attacked the enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire, scoring many direct hits on the target. From 20 to 25 Axis fighter planes engaged our bombers before they reached the target and continued to attack them during and following the actual bombing. AA fire was heavy over the target. Fifteen enemy planes were reported destroyed.

(3) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report indicates movement of German troops from the Russian Front to Sicily and Sardinia and into Greece and the Balkans since November 10, 1942. Correction: In G-2 Report No. 256, November 24, 1942, the 4 Axis divisions reported to have entered Italy are the same 4 reported to have gone to Taranto and Sicily, making a total of 4 divisions, not 8.

d. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, Kasserine and Sbeitla were occupied by the enemy. All inland localities occupied by the enemy are believed lightly held by small groups of motorized troops. Enemy motorized patrols from enemy-held Kairouan have been reported in the vicinity of Pichon. United Nations shipping in the western Mediterranean was attacked by enemy torpedo planes on November 23. Reconnaissance of the western Mediterranean and African coast by the enemy continues.

Libya: Leading British elements are 16 miles SW of Agedabia. Bad weather continues to hinder air activity in this area. No enemy aircraft were sighted on November 23. It is reported that no enemy planes have been withdrawn from the Murzuk area in southern Libya. On November 21, U.S. heavy bombers successfully raided Tripoli harbor, setting large fires.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A British freighter was torpedoed and abandoned in a sinking condition off the southern tip of India. The enemy installations in the Haiphong area of Indo-China suffered severe damage in an attack on November 22 by United Nations planes. Many fires were started in the dock and warehouse sector. Direct hits sank a 12,000 ton passenger freighter, and a smaller freighter was severely damaged. On this same date in Burma, the Mandalay railroad yards were again bombed by Allied aircraft, with direct hits being scored on a railway repair shop and on the yards. Shortly after midnight on November 23 the Japanese sent 3 type-97 bombers over Kweilin. Hits were scored on the runway, but 2 of the 3 enemy bombers were shot down.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Strong enemy resistance continued November 23 in the Buna-Sanananda area of New Guinea. A small isolated group of Japanese troops was also under attack in the Gona area. United Nations planes supported our ground forces by bombing Sanananda Point. On this date, at Lae airdrome, there were 38 enemy fighter aircraft, 14 of which appeared serviceable, and 5 medium bombers and 1 dive bomber, all of which were damaged. On the night of November 22, our aircraft again bombed Lae and Kavieng. On the day following, 1 enemy Zero attempted to intercept our reconnaissance planes over Vitiaz Strait but was shot down. The landing strips at Lorengau and

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(2) Western Europe. ...acked the enemy ...hts on the enemy submarine ...bombers before they ...uring and before they ...e target. On afternoon of November 23, U.S. ...following reached the actual target and fighter planes ...troops from planes were reported destroyed. ...Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report indicates ...and the Balkans Russian Front to Sicily and Sardinia ...ially are the same 4 reported 4 Axis divisions, not 8. ...f a total of 4 divisions. ...ND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: ...ine and Sfetla were occupied by the enemy motorized light ...occupied Sfetla were occupied by the enemy motorized light ...rried troops. Enemy are believed by the enemy. ...he reported. Enemy motorized light ...en reported in the vicinity of Pichon ...mber 22. Reconnaissance was ...t by the Mediterranean ...d by the British ...

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Madang appeared serviceable but not active, November 23, while the strip at Alexishafen (north of Madang) appeared unserviceable. In Timor, more enemy activity is reported inland between Dilli and Beco in the Maobisse area. The Japanese, with the aid of hostile natives, have been harassing our forces in that region. On November 23 our planes bombed Penfoei airdrome, Koepang, starting a large fire, and strafed enemy troops, buildings, and huts at Lautem. In the Solomons our forces on Guadalcanal on November 23 continued a limited advance W of the Matanikau river. The enemy is reported active somewhat inland along the upper Matanikau and in the region of Mambulo (3 to 4 miles inland from the coast and E of the Matanikau River). On November 22 in the New Georgia group, 2 Japanese destroyers, 1 fleet tug, 1 tanker, and 2 barges were sighted W of Simbo Island on a northwest course; 3 float biplanes were also sighted.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 off St. Pierre; 1 off Halifax; 2 at 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 33-00 W; 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 28-00 W; 51-00 N, 43-00 W; 50-00 N, 50-00 W; 48-00 N, 48-00 W; 48-00 N, 43-00 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 37-00 W; 45-45 N, 48-00 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 36-00 N, 58-00 W; 36-00 N, 31-00 W; 35-00 N, 48-00 W; 32-24 N, 79-54 W; 29-00 N, 29-00 W; 28-00 N, 42-00 W; 27-00 N, 40-00 W; 25-00 N, 55-00 W; 19-00 N, 75-00 W; 17-28 N, 34-13 W; 17-00 N, 33-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 13-00 N, 67-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 52-00 W; 10-56 N, 33-16 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 35-00 W; 03-00 N, 40-00 W; 03-00 N, 37-00 W. Activities reported: November 22, SS CRANFIELD torpedoed and abandoned in sinking condition at 08-42 N, 76-38 E. November 24, SS NATHAN HACON collided with another vessel and sank in Federal Anchorage, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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Routed thru A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-24-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 23, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 24, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 24, 1942.

No. 256.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Our planes received AA fire from both Gertrude Cove and North Head areas on Kiska November 22. Reconnaissance of Attu and Agattu on same date negative. Main camp area on Kiska appears smaller (probably because of camouflage). Atlantic: Enemy submarines patrolling extensively in the northern shipping lanes. East coastline patrolled from Newfoundland to Florida. Passes to Caribbean also patrolled by hostile submarines, as well as N coast of South America. Concentration appears south and west of Cape Verde Islands. Greenland: Unidentified planes over Ivigtut morning of November 20. Domestic Events: Tunnel frame collapse on Southern Pacific R.R. at Drake, Calif., covered section of troop train with debris.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Small boats are believed to be furnishing supplies to enemy submarines in the vicinity of the French St. Martin Islands, West Indies.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Small-scale activity continued in the northwest and center areas with no important change in the situation. South of Stalingrad, the southern arm of the Soviet pincers continued its drive in a southwesterly direction following the railroad but east of it and succeeded in taking the 2 small towns, Tundutovo and Aksai. Southern Front: In the city and suburbs of Stalingrad, there was little change. The northern Soviet pincers arm, which was apparently stopped in the Kalach area, has broken out due south of its original bridgehead at Serafimovich and, moving in a southerly direction, has taken the towns of Chernyshevsk, Perelazovsky, and the small village of Pogodinsky. South of Voronezh, enemy reconnaissance raids were repulsed. Central and Northern Fronts: Small-scale activity continues along both of these fronts with the heaviest action reported S of Lake Ilmen on the Kalinin front. Soviet attacks on this front continue in some force but apparently have failed to gain ground.

(2) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report states that 4 Nazi divisions have gone to Taranto and Sicily in the last 10 days. During the same period, 4 Axis divisions are reported by the same

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source to have gone into Italy headed south. These included one infantry, one armored, one motorized division, and one division consisting of paratroops and marines. Possible destination for all may be Tunisian area.

(3) Western Europe. The enemy submarine base at Lorient was the target for U.S. heavy bombers on November 22, but weather prevented a survey of results. The planes encountered heavy but inaccurate AA fire at several points on the way to and at the target. No enemy planes were encountered.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: In Tunisia, Italians with dive bomber support attacked French troops 8 miles NE of Beja on the 21st and were repulsed. The enemy has retired to a line a little to the E of Djebel Aboid and Medjes-el-Bab, and considerable traffic has been observed on the Tunis-Sousse road. No important changes noted with regard to the French fleet on November 20. Three German JU-88's were destroyed when they attacked the Allied airfield at Bone on the night of November 21-22. The following day, enemy planes attacked the airfield at Souk El Arba. Axis reconnaissance planes were concentrated over the NW coast of Africa on the 22nd.

Libya: In Libya, British troops have occupied Agedabia and the enemy has evacuated Gialo Oasis. Two JU-88's were intercepted and driven away by Allied planes off the coast of Benghazi on November 22; one of the 2 enemy planes was probably destroyed. Allied bombers again raided Tripoli harbor where 4 large fires were started and direct hits were made on port facilities.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on November 22, United Nations forces had occupied Gona and the Cape Endaiadere area and were within 1500 yards of Buna at one point. Enemy positions were under constant attack by our planes. At Lae on this date, prior to the attacks by Allied planes reported yesterday, there were between 27 and 50 enemy planes on the airdrome, including 12 dive bombers. On same date, the old crossed runways at Cape Gloucester (NW tip of New Britain) were observed to be cleared but not yet in use. At Grass Point (W tip of New Britain), 15 to 20 tents were seen on the beach and 10 other tents were seen 3 miles to the north. In what appears to be this same general area, 4 Japanese warships were sighted proceeding north. Two destroyers were sighted proceeding west about 75 miles WSW of Gasmata. On Guadalcanal, November 22, the enemy, though offering increasing resistance, was driven back further W of the Matanikau River. In Timor, Allied planes bombed and strafed the towns of Beco and Hai Mean.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 1 each at 59-00 N, 33-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 31-00 W; 52-30 N, 28-00 W; 51-00 N, 41-30 W; 50-30 N, 33-00 W; 50-30 N, 31-30 W; 49-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N,

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47-00 W; 48-00 N, 35-00 W; 47-00 N, 49-00 W; 47-00 N, 36-00 W; 44-00 N, 56-00 W; 44-00 N, 34-00 W; 43-30 N, 51-00 W; 42-15 N, 60-45 W; 38-00 N, 56-00 W; 37-00 N, 45-00 W; 34-00 N, 35-00 W; 33-00 N, 77-00 W; 29-00 N, 37-00 W; 26-00 N, 46-00 W; 22-45 N, 58-25 W; 17-00 N, 32-00 W; 16-00 N, 36-00 W; 13-00 N, 63-00 W; 12-00 N, 50-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 34-00 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 08-00 N, 45-00 W; 06-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: November 13, SS LOUISE MOELLER torpedoed and sunk at 29-30 S, 43-00 E. November 14, SS INDOCHINOIS sunk at 00-14 N, 30-42 W. November 20, SS PRINCE HAROLD torpedoed and sunk at 35-40 N, 11-00 W. November 22, SS ALCOA PATHFINDER wreckage found at 26-41 S, 30-08 E (probably 26-41 S, 38-00 E). Date unknown, SS BRITISH PROMISE and SS BRITISH RENOWN , torpedoed in North Atlantic, arrived in port damaged. SS FELIPE C. MARAO missing since October 16. SS PANAMANIAN (see G-2 Report No. 255, November 23, 1942) now known to be SS BUCHANAN (see G-2 Report No. 254, November 22, 1942). SS CORINTHIVKOS (see G-2 Report No. 254, November 22, 1942) now known to be SS CORINTHIAKOS and now reported sunk. SS ARDEOLA and SS TADORNA (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) reported presumed sunk are now reported located in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-23-42
Initials J. A. A.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 22, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 23, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 23, 1942.

No. 255.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarine patrols are active in the shipping lanes E of Newfoundland and on the eastern seaboard from Newfoundland S to Florida. There are concentrations in the vicinity of Trinidad and in the area S and W of the Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: Fires at Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md., and on the Queen Mary and on the Queen Elizabeth, November 22. Failure of a trestle caused a train wreck at Valdosta, Georgia, November 22; U.S. forces are on the scene.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, fighting continued in the mountains. An enemy gain was partially wiped out by a Soviet counterattack. In the center, the battle for Ordzhonikidze is still confused. Attacks and counterattacks by both sides failed to materially change the front. In the Mozdok area, reconnaissance raids by both sides continue. In the northern Kalmyk area, the partially isolated Soviet force at Krassnoarmeisk, S of Stalingrad, has attempted to drive forward the southern arm of a pincers movement around the Germans in and in front of Stalingrad. This force, though meeting strong enemy resistance, has succeeded in taking the town of Abganerovo and in cutting the enemy's southern R.R. supply line. This movement, if entirely successful, will meet the northern pincers arm from the Don bend and completely cut off all enemy forces in Stalingrad and between the rivers. Southern Front: Inside the city of Stalingrad, the enemy made slight gains, and small-scale raids and sniper action continue by both sides. On the Don front, the Soviet-held bridgehead at Serafimovich has been extended to include the upper loop of the big bend of the Don, and a strong Soviet attack has crossed the Don front west to east and established a bridgehead at Kalach, the end of a short railroad spur. This northern pincers arm has passed down the railroad spur and taken the junction of Krivomuzginskaya, thus cutting the enemy's main railroad line to Stalingrad. This drive, if successful in meeting the southern arm of the pincers, will constitute a major Soviet victory and will isolate all enemy troops in the Stalingrad area. Both sides claim a substantial number of prisoners. Central and Northern Fronts: No change on the central front. On the Kalinin

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front and before Leningrad, Soviet attacks continue. The scale of the attempt to relieve the long-besieged city is not known. Apparently little ground has been gained as yet. Enemy air forces in the far north continue to bomb the Murmansk railroad.

(2) Western Europe. It is reported that the total increase in the Spanish Army under the new mobilization decree will be under 250,000. Any increase will be limited by lack of equipment. There are as yet no indications from Madrid of any German preparation for a move into Spain. No confirmation of reported movement of 3 Spanish divisions to Ceuta.

(3) Southern Europe. There are unconfirmed reports that elements of the Italian Second Army are being transferred to Sicily from the Dalmatian coast.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Germans are in Kairouan as of November 20, and have also occupied Sousse, Sfax, and the station at De Braiba. An enemy column is approaching Gabes from Tripolitania; advance party in Gabes on the 21st. On the 20th, the Germans lost 11 light tanks near Mateur. German defensive preparations around Bizerte and Tunis continue with laying of antitank mines, etc. French navy at Bizerte still reported unfavorable to Allies. Spanish and French troops reported moved to border between French and Spanish Morocco. No evidence of aggressive action on part of the Spanish. There were no reports of bombing by the 9 enemy planes active on reconnaissance and weather flights over this sector on November 21. U.S. bombers inflicted heavy damage on the enemy airfield at Tunis. 5 Axis planes were destroyed, 5 were probably destroyed, and 20 were damaged, all on the ground. Axis fighters attempted interception and 4 ME-109's were destroyed. Bizerte was also raided by U.S. bombers; large fires were started, and 5 Axis planes were destroyed on the ground. Total enemy losses for the day were 14 planes destroyed, 5 probably destroyed, and 20 damaged.

Libya: The retreating German Afrika Korps is now between Agedabia and El Agheila. Two Italian infantry divisions and elements of a newly arrived Italian armored division are in El Agheila. Pursuing British forces are at Agedabia. The RAF made direct hits and many near misses on enemy merchant ships off the coast of Tunisia on November 20. On the 21st, the enemy bombed Martuba, using 3 JU-88 bombers. U.S. heavy bombers flew 23 sorties over the harbor area in Tripoli, scoring direct hits on warehouses and port installations. Near misses were made on enemy merchant vessels in the harbor.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Trained levies drawn from 3 Japanese divisions are reported, without confirmation, to have left Hankow area central China November 11; of these troops 20,000 are reported to have reached Nanking November 14. While Chinese sources assume these latter troops, probably equal to one division, are going to Burma, it is believed that a more probable destination is the Southwest Pacific. Japanese installations at Lungling, Yunnan province, were heavily bombed on November 20 by United Nations planes. Many fires and explosions were observed.

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f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Japanese resistance in Buna area continued strong on November 21, although Allied ground forces supported by air units closed in further. On this date, 4 enemy destroyers were sighted 70 miles SW of Gasmata. A late communique reports that some enemy reinforcements apparently were landed in the Buna-Gona area on night of November 21 or 22, though our planes sank 1 destroyer and 2 small craft. On the morning of November 22, the enemy attempted to attack our positions around Buna with 12 dive bombers escorted by 20 Zero fighters. Intercepting Allied planes turned the enemy aircraft back before they reached their target, and then followed the Japanese aircraft to attack them on the ground at Lae. The enemy is reported to have lost 19 planes in this engagement, the majority of the losses being on the ground at Lae. In the Solomons area, November 21, our planes attacked Buka airdrome. Ten to 12 enemy bombers were strafed on the ground and one was set on fire. There was no shipping sighted at Buka on this date. In the Buin-Faisi area, only 7 enemy vessels were reported, and 3 flying and float planes were observed.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Race; 1 off Sable Island; 1 off Savannah; 2 at 43-00 N, 58-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 29-00 W; 55-30 N, 34-00 W; 55-00 N, 27-00 W; 54-50 N, 40-00 W; 54-00 N, 28-00 W; 51-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-45 N, 32-30 W; 49-00 N, 30-00 W; 47-30 N, 41-00 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 54-00 W; 39-00 N, 53-00 W; 38-00 N, 42-00 W; 32-00 N, 39-00 W; 30-00 N, 34-00 W; 27-00 N, 65-00 W; 24-45 N, 97-25 W; 23-00 N, 49-00 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-00 N, 29-00 W; 14-00 N, 63-00 W; 14-00 N, 36-00 W; 14-00 N, 28-00 W; 13-00 N, 67-00 W; 13-00 N, 26-00 W; 12-30 N, 51-00 W; 12-00 N, 33-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-20 N, 53-45 W; 09-00 N, 44-00 W; 05-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 S, 36-00 W. Activities reported: November 12, SS PANAMANIAN torpedoed and sunk at 52-00 N, 26-00 W. November 20, SS GRANGE PARK torpedoed and sunk at 35-54 N, 10-32 W. Unidentified vessel reported attacked by sub at 43-53 N, 55-00 W (see G-2 Report No. 254, November 22, 1942) now believed to be SS EMPIRE SAILOR attacked at 43-57 N, 55-12 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
Auth: A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-22-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 21, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 22, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 22, 1942.

No. 254.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Heavy AA fire encountered by our planes at Gertrude Cove, Kiska. Atlantic: North Atlantic shipping lanes and coast from Newfoundland to Florida patrolled by enemy submarines. North coast of South America and sea passages from Caribbean patrolled. Area W and S of Azores shows concentration extending to Cape San Roque. Domestic Events: U.P. freight train derailed near Kelso, Washington, November 20. Fire in plane at Army Flying School, Lubbock, Texas, November 20. Explosion at Matheson Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y., November 21.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Central Caucasus, Soviet attacks in the Ordzhonikidze and Mozdok areas failed to gain appreciable ground. In stopping this Soviet counterattack, the enemy apparently succeeded in isolating several Red Army units and in taking some prisoners. In the northern Kalmyk area, a Soviet attack has run into strong enemy resistance and has lost some of its mechanized units. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there was little action except for artillery and sniper duels. All attacks were of small scale and no change was registered in the line. Along the Don, Soviet attacks continue; cavalry units are being employed. The new enemy winter line appears to be holding. Central and Northern Fronts: On the Kalinin front, artillery duels and reconnaissance raids by both sides took place. Soviet forces in Leningrad again unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Neva. No changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The Axis still occupies a bridgehead in the Bizerte-Tunis area; the force there now is estimated at 12,000 and continues to be augmented. At Gabes, Sousse, and Sfax, enemy groups of unknown strength are reported. In Spanish Morocco, AA ammunition and cement are being unloaded at Ceuta, and AA defenses are being installed at Tangier airport. Thirty enemy bombers based on Sicily made raids on Bone and Bougie on November 21. Axis air reconnaissance continues throughout the Western Mediterranean.

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Libya: The occupation of Benghazi and Barce by the British was completed on the morning of November 20. The enemy is retreating southward toward El Agheila.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On November 20, our heavy bombers caused damage to the Mandalay engine repair shops and railroad yards. Hits were observed on both targets. Enemy AA fire was low and inaccurate. Correction: Reported destruction of one enemy Zero plane on November 15 (see last line of para. 1, e of G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) was in error.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, fighting for Buna continued on November 20, with enemy aircraft increasingly active despite continued bad weather. Seven Japanese fighters strafed our positions in the Buna area. Fifteen enemy Zeros attempted to intercept our reconnaissance planes SE of Buna, and one enemy Zero attacked our aircraft SE of Arawe. Two enemy fighters were shot down and 2 were probably shot down. In the New Britain-New Ireland sector on this date, 12 ships were sighted east of North Cape, and 48 vessels were sighted in Rabaul Harbor. In the Solomons on November 20, increased activity was observed on the Kahili strip, with dispersal lanes and bays under construction and at least 44 aircraft on the ground, well dispersed. Shipping sighted in the Buin-Faisi area amounted to only 8 vessels, plus one partially sunk destroyer and one transport burning on the beach. At Buka Passage on the 19th, 2 large and 6 small cargo vessels were sighted. On this date also, a burned-out enemy transport, which has not been previously reported, sank off Cape Astrolabe (N tip of Malaita Island). On Guadalcanal, considerable patrol activity has been occurring, November 18-21, to the west of our positions. Forward elements of our forces have pushed west of Point Cruz, but enemy elements have also been contacted along the upper Matanakau River.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Windward Passage; 1 in Cape Verde Islands area; 3 at 57-00 N, 24-00 W; 1 each at 54-00 N, 41-00 W; 52-00 N, 30-00 W; 50-45 N, 38-00 W; 50-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 41-30 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-45 N, 38-00 W; 47-00 N, 58-00 W; 43-10 N, 58-45 W; 40-30 N, 56-30 W; 32-00 N, 31-00 W; 31-00 N, 80-00 W; 29-00 N, 47-00 W; 28-00 N, 45-00 W; 26-00 N, 69-00 W; 23-00 N, 49-00 W; 15-30 N, 29-00 W; 15-00 N, 32-00 W; 14-30 N, 60-10 W; 14-15 N, 35-40 W; 13-00 N, 66-00 W; 13-00 N, 52-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 11-00 N, 26-00 W; 10-30 N, 46-45 W; 08-00 N, 54-00 W; 06-00 N, 26-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: November 6, SS CITY OF CAIRO torpedoed and sunk at 23-30 S, 05-30 W. November 12, SS BUCHANAN torpedoed and sunk at 52-00 N, 26-00 W. November 18-19, SS BIRGITTE and SS LAB attacked by E boats and sunk 11 miles ESE Eddystone. November 19, SS YEW FOREST attacked by E boat and sunk 11 miles ESE Eddystone; SS CORINTHIVKOS torpedoed at 25-00 S, 36-51 E. November 20, SS PIERCE BUTTLER torpedoed at 29-53 S, 36-41 E. November 20-21, unidentified vessel torpedoed at 43-50 N, 55-00 W. November 21, unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 43-53 N, 55-00 W. Date unknown, SS TOSARI presumed sunk; survivors picked up. SS ONDINA (see G-2 Report No. 248, November 16, 1942) now reported arrived in port.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
:
NO. 65)

Dissemination Group,
November 21, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning November 21, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D. C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.
No important restrictions to air operations will occur.
Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.
(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.
Restrictions will occur on the Washington, Oregon, and northern California coasts on the 22nd and on the southern California coast on the 23rd and 24th. Restrictions will occur again on the Washington coast on the 27th and 28th.

Weather. Moderate storminess due to frontal action will effect the Washington, Oregon, and northern California coasts on the 22nd, reaching the southern California coast on the 23rd and 24th. Minor storminess will occur again on the Washington coast on the 27th and 28th. Otherwise, good flying weather will prevail.

Verification Probability. 80%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

(2) Alaska.
Weather most likely to hamper air operations will occur as follows:

On the 21st: Attu, Kiska, Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, Kodiak, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 22nd: Attu, Kiska, St. Paul Island, and Kodiak.
On the 23rd: Atka, Kodiak, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 24th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, Kodiak, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 25th: Kodiak.
On the 26th: Attu, Kiska, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 27th: Attu, Kiska, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 28th: Attu, Kiska, Atka, and southeast Alaska coast.
On the 29th: Atka, Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, and St. Paul Island.

Weather. Mostly moderate storms will move eastward across the area during the first part of the period, with improved conditions appearing over the west portion about the 25th, moving slowly eastward. Storminess will occur again over the extreme west portion about the 26th, reaching maximum intensity over central portion about the 29th.

Verification Probability. 70%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 18 hours.

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c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Very minor restrictions will occur intermittently throughout the period, being most pronounced on the 21st and 22nd, and on the 25th and 26th, with best weather on the 28th and 29th.

Weather. Shower activity attending relatively weak frontal action will occur on the 21st and 22nd, and on the 25th and 26th, with generally good flying weather on other dates.

Verification Probability. 85%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Restrictions will occur in northern and central areas late on the 21st and on the 22nd, and will develop from the Carolinas to Chesapeake Bay on the 23rd, moving northward to upper Chesapeake Bay and lower New England on the 24th. Restrictions will occur again over the north portion on the 27th.

Weather. Storminess will move out to sea over the north portion on the 22nd, and storminess will develop over the south Atlantic coastal states on the 23rd, and move slowly northward to Chesapeake Bay on the 24th. Storminess will develop again over the north portion on the 27th.

Verification Probability. 80%.

Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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"A" of G-2 Report, W.D.
Air Trans. Cmd. (6)
ADC (1); OPD (2)
6th Air Force (1)
1st, 2nd, 4th Fighter Cmds. (1)
1st, 4th Bomber Cmds. (1)
1st Air Support Cmd. (1)
Combat Liaison Sect., AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
Southern Land Frontier (1)
Balloon Barrage School (1)
70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 79th, 80th Chemical Cos. (1)

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-21-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, November 20, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 21, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 21, 1942.

No. 253.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Reconnaissance on November 20 showed no change in enemy shipping in Aleutian area. Two enemy low-wing float monoplanes were sighted 10 miles E of Buldir Island. These are the first enemy planes seen in the air in the western Aleutians since October 14. Smoke was seen rising from Chichagof Harbor, Attu Island. One tent was noted on the west slope of Kiska volcano. Atlantic: Hostile submarines particularly active in North Atlantic shipping lanes. Numerous sightings reported in Trinidad area. Some activity in lane between Cape San Roque and Africa. Domestic Events: Fire at Chrysler Corporation (Dodge plant), Chicago, Ill., November 20. Train wreck injuring 10 persons at North Judson, Indiana, November 18. Explosion in DuPont plant, Fairchance, Pa., destroying keg house and machinery, November 20.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. The Government of Peru has ordered discontinuance of service and confiscation of the 503 telephones in the possession of Japanese in that country. Brazil has recalled its diplomats from Vichy.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, small-scale enemy counterattacks have wiped out some of the Soviet gains of a few days ago. The enemy has concentrated aircraft around Tuapse in support of ground units. An enemy attack against shipping in the harbor on November 15 was unsuccessful. In the Alagir area, attacks and counterattacks by both sides fail to materially change the situation. The defenses of Ordzhonikidze appear to have successfully withstood the first determined enemy assault on that vital city. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, slight enemy gains in the northern factory area were neutralized by Soviet gains S of the city. Along the Don, the Soviet attack appears to be gaining somewhat in weight but as yet shows no signs of being an all-out offensive. Central and Northern Fronts: No changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. The Portuguese labor situation is returning to normal. Separate Axis action against Portugal is not expected. Joint Spanish-Portugal action in preserving neutrality

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is now being taken.

(3) Southern Europe. Three German divisions are reported moving south through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. There is an unconfirmed report, according to a supposedly well-informed source, that Mussolini is gravely ill and his recovery doubtful. The battleships ROMA and IMPERIO are reported to be at Taranto.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British patrols are active in the Magrun area. Another patrol is approaching the Agedabia area. Enemy forces in Tunisia are now estimated at 10,000. The Germans are believed to be establishing themselves E of Medjes El Bab. On November 19, four German attacks on the town itself were repulsed. On the 18th an enemy attack by infantry and tanks at Djebel Abeid was repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy is attempting to reinforce the small garrison at Gabes with ground forces sent by train from the north. Enemy offensive air activity was somewhat limited on November 19, but reconnaissance planes were sighted over the Balearic Islands as well as over the coast of Africa from Tunis to eastern Algeria. About 20 enemy planes were sighted on anti-shipping operations N of Benghazi. On the 18th an enemy submarine was sunk by an Allied bomber in the western Mediterranean. Stuka dive bombers were used to support German tank attack against the advancing United Nations troops in Tunisia. Three Spanish divisions are reported landing at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese appear to be building up their Buka base and airfield. Railway lines, trucks, engines, motor lorries, power rollers, and abundant building materials are reported to have been landed there , in addition to fuel and ammunition. Two small cargo vessels were in Buka Passage November 19. In New Guinea, the enemy had at least 15 fighter aircraft operating from Lae on November 19, though weather evidently was restricting air operations. On this date one destroyer was sighted in Vitiaz Strait moving north, a cruiser and destroyer off Heldsbach (50 miles ENE of Lae), and 2 cruisers near Cape Orford moving northward. United Nations planes on this date bombed Kavieng and again bombed Manatutu and Baucau, Timor.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana; 1 in Cabot Strait; 3 at 14-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 60-00 N, 20-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 53-00 N, 30-00 W; 51-30 N, 39-30 W; 50-30 N, 32-00 W; 49-50 N, 38-30 W; 42-20 N, 56-00 W; 39-55 N, 53-32 W; 33-00 N, 27-00 W; 32-15 N, 80-02 W; 31-00 N, 27-00 W; 30-00 N, 42-00 W; 27-00 N, 29-00 W; 26-00 N, 50-00 W; 24-00 N, 27-00 W; 23-00 N, 72-00 W; 22-00 N, 70-00 W; 21-00 N, 53-00 W; 18-00 N, 31-00 W; 15-10 N, 64-45 W; 15-00 N, 60-00 W; 14-00 N, 49-00 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 54-00 W; 07-00 N, 46-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 02-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: November 17-18, survivors of SS PARISMINA and

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SS WIDESTONE (details unknown) picked up at 54-20 N, 37-00 W. November 18, SS MALOJA torpedoed and sunk at 11-30 N, 26-30 W. November 20, SS VERMONT abandoned at 39-55 N, 52-32 W; SS OSTRANDER torpedoed and abandoned at 39-55 N, 52-32 W. SS TIRYAKA (see G-2 Reports No. 251, November 19, 1942, and No.252, November 20, 1942) now known to be SS YAKA and believed sunk. SS MOUNT TAURUS (see G-2 Reports No. 251, November 19, 1942, and No. 252, November 20, 1942) now believed sunk. SS PRESIDENT SERGENT (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) now believed sunk. SS VAN DE VELDE and SS MOSCHA D. KYDONIEFS (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) now reported "not torpedoed." SS SINOOSKI (see G-2 Report No. 252, November 20, 1942) should read SS WINOOSKI.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Smith A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-20-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 19, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 20, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 20, 1942.

No. 252.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines are active in northern shipping lanes and are patrolling the coast from Newfoundland to Florida. West Indies area shows concentrations, particularly in vicinity of Trinidad. Area S and W of Cape Verde Islands is patrolled as far as Cape San Roque. Domestic Events: Fire at Kawalt Mfg., Co., Dayton, Ohio, November 18. Fire at Kolm & Bock flour mill, Princess Anne, Md., November 18. Fire in Engine Test Building, Brookley Field, Mobile, Ala., November 19.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Mexico has announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Little change reported in Tuapse area. In the Alagir area, the Soviet counterattack to stop the enemy drive on Ordzhonikidze and the Georgian Military Highway appears to have been successful, although the situation is still fluid and confused. Southern Front: In Stalingrad, the enemy succeeded in mopping up a few more blocks in the northern factory suburbs. Along the Don, fresh Soviet attacks have been started, but are believed to be on a small scale. Central and Northern Fronts: The recent Soviet attack in the Volkhov sector has apparently ended. There are no changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Admiral Darlan and French troops in Tunisia are cooperating with United Nations forces. After General Barre, French Commander, refused an ultimatum to allow passage to the Germans, General Nehring, German Commander in Tunisia, announced that hostilities would begin between his troops and the French as of 0700z, November 19. Enemy tanks and light armored vehicles were landed at Bizerte on the 19th. Continued troop movement during last week was reported in Spanish Morocco. A strong concentration of Spanish forces is reported on the border of the French zone in the Spanish Sahara. None enemy planes

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made bombing flights over Bougie and Phillipeville on November 18. Axis aircraft from Sardinia made reconnaissance flights W to the Spanish coast, and the African coast was covered by 3 planes as far west as Oran. Late reports indicate that Axis air forces are using the airfield at Gabes.

Libya: Against a British armored column moving by desert trails across the Cyrenaican hump, the Germans are defending a line extending from a point 15 miles E of Soluch to Antelat. In the north on the coastal road, British are approaching Maraua, 30 miles E of Barce. A new Italian armored division has arrived and has been identified in the Tripoli area. The total Axis strength in Libya is now estimated at 40,000 men, plus 10,000 line of communications troops, 60 tanks, and 450 guns. In a daylight attack on Axis landing grounds near Benghazi on November 17, the RAF destroyed on the ground 1 heavy bomber, 1 transport plane, and 1 ME-110, in addition to previously reported enemy losses. On the 18th, United Nations aircraft concentrated their attacks on enemy transport planes in the Benghazi area. Allied fighters attacked an enemy motor convoy on the main coastal road in this area, destroying or damaging 30 vehicles, including some fuel trucks. Enemy fighter planes made a small-scale attack on British forward areas near Msus. Total enemy losses for the 18th were 9 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 26 damaged. Most of these planes were transports.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. A total of 57 Japanese Army and Navy planes on November 12 attacked our installations at Kweilin, Lingling, and Chihkiang. One enemy plane was destroyed and 6 others were probably destroyed. The enemy is reported to be using leak-proof tanks, and is believed to be using smoke releases behind engine cowls, as 3 aircraft were seen to recover after smoking badly. United Nations planes on November 15 strafed the road between Lungling and Tengchung, damaging trucks and construction equipment. One enemy Zero was destroyed.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the recent Solomons action, a second night naval engagement is reported to have occurred on the night of November 14-15 off Savo Island. The following Japanese vessels are reported sunk: 1 battleship or heavy cruiser, 3 large cruisers, and 1 destroyer. In addition, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, and 1 destroyer were damaged. Some of these vessels, however, may have been included in the previous report of damage. On Guadalcanal, the Japanese force (est. at 1500) E of Koli Pt. near Tetere has suffered 800 casualties and is believed, because of disorganization, to be no longer effective. The Japanese are reported to have occupied Roviana Island in the northern New Georgia group. United Nations aircraft again attacked Buin on November 18, scoring direct hits on an enemy transport. Our planes were intercepted by 22 land Zeros, 6 to 9 float Zeros, and 11 float biplanes. Out of this number it is believed that 12 Zeros and 2 float biplanes were destroyed. In New Guinea on November 18, the Japanese force in the Buna area was pocketed against the sea in the narrow coastal strip from Buna to Gona. On this date, 8 enemy cruisers and destroyers were reported off the Buna coast, and a convoy was sighted 50 miles SW of Gasmata. One cruiser and 2 destroyers were attacked by our planes N of Buna. Seven Japanese Zeros attempted to intercept, but 2 were shot down. Later, under cover of darkness an enemy cruiser and 2 destroyers entered Holi Ofe Bay (Buna-Gona area) where they were

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met by landing barges. United Nations aircraft in a surprise attack sank the cruiser and 1 destroyer and damaged the other destroyer, forcing it to withdraw. Casualties on the barges were heavy. On November 18, our planes also bombed and strafed Salamaua and Lae airdromes and the coastal area from Buna to Cape Endaiadere.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Conception Bay; 1 in Cape Ray-St. Pierre area; 2 at 13-00 N, 29-15 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 54-50 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 28-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 51-50 N, 47-00 W; 49-00 N, 36-00 W; 48-00 N, 32-00 W; 46-00 N, 26-00 W; 44-00 N, 32-00 W; 42-00 N, 51-30 W; 41-00 N, 63-00 W; 32-00 N, 80-00 W; 32-00 N, 39-00 W; 31-00 N, 29-00 W; 24-00 N, 68-00 W; 24-00 N, 54-00 W; 24-00 N, 32-00 W; 23-00 N, 60-00 W; 21-15 N, 72-20 W; 21-00 N, 30-00 W; 21-00 N, 29-00 W; 18-00 N, 56-00 W; 15-00 N, 46-00 W; 13-30 N, 53-40 W; 13-30 N, 29-15 W; 13-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-00 N, 67-00 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 45-00 W; 03-00 N, 30-00 W; 05-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: November 9, SS HUGH L. SCOTT attacked by sub off coast of North Africa; SS THOMAS STONE torpedoed by aircraft off coast of North Africa; SS LEEDSTOWN bombed, torpedoed, and sinking off coast of North Africa. November 11, SS VICEROY OF INDIA torpedoed and sunk N of Oran, Africa; SS JOSEPH HEWES and SS NIEUW ZEELAND torpedoed and sunk off coast of North Africa; SS SIMOOSKI torpedoed and damaged off coast of North Africa; SS CATHAY bombed and afire off coast of North Africa. November 12, SS ARDEOLA and SS TADORNA overdue and presumed lost; SS AWATEA bombed, burned, and beached on coast of North Africa; SS KARANJA burning and beached on coast of North Africa; SS TASKER H. BLISS attacked by sub off coast of North Africa. November 13, SS MARION torpedoed and sunk off coast of North Africa. November 14, SS LALANDE torpedoed but still afloat E of Gibraltar; SS BROWNING and SS ZAAM torpedoed and sunk off coast of North Africa; SS MARKUNDA bombed and sunk off coast of North Africa. November 15, SS ALAMACK torpedoed and damaged off coast of North Africa; SS EDWARD RUTLEDGE attacked by sub off coast of North Africa. November 17, SS PRESIDENT SERGENT, SS VAN DE VELDE, and an unidentified vessel torpedoed at 52-58 N, 39-54 W. Three (3) unidentified vessels torpedoed at 54-30 N, 37-10 W (see G-2 Report No. 251, November 19, 1942) now identified as SS TIRYAKA, SS TAHCHEE, and SS MOSCHA D. DYDONEIFS. Unidentified vessel attacked at 53-37 N, 38-15 W (see G-2 Report No. 251, November 19, 1942) now identified as SS MOUNT TAURUS.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George B. Smith.
GEORGE B. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-19-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 18, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 19, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 19, 1942.

No. 251.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Hostile submarines active on northern shipping lanes. Enemy patrolling coast of Newfoundland and S to Florida. Sea passages to Caribbean area patrolled, especially in Lesser Antilles. Concentration increasing between Cape Verde Islands and coast of Brazil. Domestic Events: Wires used for lighting the field at Army Flying School, Lubbock, Texas, recently cut.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Alarmed over reports of a Chilean troop concentration near the frontier, the Bolivian Chief of Staff has prepared a general mobilization order. The Chilean Chief of Staff declares that Chile's only troops in that locality are a mountain detachment on maneuvers and that the border area will be avoided in forthcoming combined exercises.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, small-scale operations by both sides fail to make substantial change in the confused mountain situation. In the Alagir area, enemy forces gained ground in one sector and successfully stopped Soviet attacks and raids in others. In the Mozdok area, a small-scale enemy attack appears to be under way. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, no important change. Central and Northern Fronts: The first hard freeze is reported (-10° C. at Moscow).

(2) Western Europe. It is reported that Spanish mobilization is essentially precautionary and that the contemplated increase in the armed forces will be small. It is not proposed that any new units be created but only that existing ones be reinforced. The enemy submarine bases at Lorient and La Pallice, France, were bombed by U.S. planes in force on November 18. Many hits were scored by the attacking planes. Heavy AA fire was encountered at both points. At the same time, diversion sweeps were made by heavy U.S. bombers over the French coast. No enemy aviation was reported seen. Enemy air reconnaissance over the Iceland area continues, but fewer planes are now being employed.

(3) Southern Europe. In Greece, the Germans are reported building and improving three airfields near the Turkish border: at

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Kavalla and at Dede Agach on the Aegean and at Xanthe near the coast.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Axis dispositions in the Tunis-Bizerte area remained unchanged up to 1200z, November 18. German patrols were repulsed at Oued Zarga and Mateur (Tunisia) by the French on the 17th. At Cekhira Beach on the Gulf of Gabes, the Axis is reported to have cargo ships lying offshore. Two Axis JU-52's (transport planes) attempted to land at Gabes on November 17, but were forced to continue flight when fired upon by French AA. In the western Mediterranean, an enemy submarine was sunk by Allied bomber action. On the same day, 17 enemy reconnaissance planes and 25 enemy bombing planes, probably based on Sicily, were active over the coast of Africa. Two of the planes attacking Bone were destroyed. From 30 to 40 Axis fighters and fighter bombers, probably based at Tunis and Bizerte, were also active in this area.

Libya: Axis armored forces, with 90th Light Division as rear guard, are believed still in Benghazi area. British armored cars are in vicinity of Msus. In attacks on Benghazi area airfields on November 17, the RAF destroyed 12 enemy JU-52's on the ground and damaged another. Weather conditions have hindered air activity in this area for the past 2 or 3 days.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On November 11, a submarine 100 miles NE of Madras is reported to have attacked without success a British vessel. It is now reported that the town of Shingbwiyang in Burma was almost completely destroyed as the result of a previously reported Allied air attack on November 11. Enemy headquarters building at Washawng (12 miles E of Myitkyina) was set on fire by our planes on November 12, and on same date bombs were dropped on Maingkwan. Bridges and installations in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area were also bombed by United Nations planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, the enemy on November 16 and 17 reinforced his air strength at Lae airdrome with 24 fighter aircraft and some bombers; reinforcements apparently intended to aid in defense of Buna. Enemy planes on November 16 and 17 attacked Allied shipping along the coast S of Buna, and on the latter day 5 Japanese Zeros attempted to attack our planes over Oro Bay. United Nations planes bombed and strafed Lae airdrome on November 17, destroying 5 bombers and 6 fighters on the ground, setting fire to another bomber and fighter, and also damaging installations. Other Allied planes attacked enemy supply dumps in the Gona area. In the New Britain sector, United Nations aircraft attacked shipping and the airdromes at Rabaul. Direct hits were scored on 1 large merchant vessel. The landing strip at Gasmata was also bombed, and a large explosion resulted. In the Solomons on the night of November 16, our aircraft bombed Kahili airdrome; fires and explosions resulted and 3 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. At Buka Passage on this date, 13 enemy aircraft were sighted in blast bays at the airdrome. Shipping in the Buin-Faisi area on November 17 is reported as 2 light cruisers, 7 destroyers, 1 probable repair ship, 11 merchant vessels, 3 possible weather-reporting vessels, and about 8 small boats. At Buka Passage, there were 2 probable weather-reporting ships, and NE of Kieta 2 light cruisers and 3 destroyers were sighted. In Timor same date, Maobisse and Baucau were attacked by Allied aircraft.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Pierre; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 N of Trinidad; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 1 each at 55-45 N, 27-00 W; 55-30 N, 26-30 W; 54-00 N, 32-00 W; 53-50 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 42-00 W; 49-00 N, 29-00 W; 48-45 N, 50-00 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 46-00 N, 54-00 W; 42-24 N, 37-40 W; 41-36 N, 63-38 W; 37-00 N, 67-00 W; 34-00 N, 36-00 W; 27-00 N, 66-00 W; 26-00 N, 60-00 W; 22-00 N, 59-00 W; 19-00 N, 33-00 W; 17-00 N, 43-00 W; 15-20 N, 59-20 W; 15-00 N, 30-00 W; 14-00 N, 62-00 W; 14-00 N, 30-00 W; 13-00 N, 57-00 W; 12-00 N, 31-00 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 10-00 N, 46-00 W; 08-00 N, 36-00 W; 05-00 N, 40-00 W; 03-00 N, 33-00 W; 04-00 S, 33-00 W. Activities reported: November 3, SS EAST INDIAN torpedoed and sunk at 37-23 S, 13-34 E. November 17, 3 unidentified vessels torpedoed at 54-30 N, 37-10 W. November 18, unidentified vessel attacked at 53-37 N, 38-15 W; SS BRILLIANT torpedoed but still afloat and proceeding at 50-53 N, 45-46 W. Unidentified vessel (see G-2 Report No. 250, November 18, 1942) now identified as SS CITY OF CORINTH. SS ONDINA (see G-2 Report No. 248, November 16, 1942) now reported afloat and making port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED 5-3-72
By Lt. Col. A. C. of S., G-2
OSD Date 11-18-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 17, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 18, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 18, 1942.

No. 250.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Japanese force on Attu now estimated as one infantry battalion. Increased AA fire from this island. Atlantic: Enemy submarines are patrolling shipping lanes NE of Newfoundland. East coast is covered by submarines from Gulf of St. Lawrence to Charleston, S.C. The Bahama Islands and Lesser Antilles areas are well patrolled by enemy. The Trinidad area is actively patrolled. Area W and SW of Cape Verde Islands is covered by hostile patrols. Domestic Events: Locomotive damaged at Dorris, Cal., by tampering, November 17. Explosion at Egyptian Powder Co., Herron, Ill., November 17. Fire in Pan American Shops at Brownsville, Texas, November 17. Fire in Schulman Electric Co., Geneva, Utah, November 17.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Arrest of a worker who had time bomb materials and admitted he was under Nazi influence has resulted in intensified anti-sabotage precautions at the important Hochschild tin mines at Potosi, Bolivia.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, enemy units made further slight gains; in the Alagir area, the Soviet counterattack again overcame enemy resistance and succeeded in retaking some of the ground lost a week ago. Southern Front: In the Stalingrad battle, enemy forces in the northern factory suburbs again forced the Soviet defenders back in a new attack following the breakdown of the Red Army counterattack of a few days ago. Enemy air forces continue their raids on Caspian Sea shipping and on the Astrakhan-Saratov R.R. River transportation on the lower Volga is believed to be over for the winter because of ice conditions. Central Front: No change. Northern Front: Activity on this front is again reported. Both sides are engaged in large scale reconnaissance raids S of Ilmen on the Kalinin front. North of the lake on the Volkhov front, an enemy counterattack is underway to wipe out late Soviet successes.

(2) Western Europe. U.S. bombers again attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire on November 17. Many direct hits were made on the target, although heavy AA fire was encountered. Forty enemy fighters attempted interception and at least 6 were destroyed. The Spanish Government issued a decree, authorizing the ministers of the Army, Navy, and Air to order the partial mobilization of contingents to reinforce their respective armed forces.

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(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Enemy dispositions in Tunisia believed unchanged to 1200z, November 17. French troops met an enemy patrol at Beja (Tunisia) on the afternoon of the 15th. The enemy withdrew. Tabarka (Tunisia) was occupied by Allied troops at 2000z on November 16th. Thirty or forty fighters and fighter bombers, probably from enemy-held airfields in Tunis and Bizerte, were active against Allied shipping and the coast towns of Bone and Bougie.

Libya: In Libya, British units continue to follow up the retreating Afrika Korps, which is believed to be in the Benghazi area. It is estimated that 60% of the Axis shipping from Southern Europe arrived in North African ports during October. Allied air forces accounted for 57½% of the vessels sunk.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There has been no report of action in the Solomons since November 15. It is now reported, however, that on November 14 a task force of 2 Japanese aircraft carriers escorted by 2 battleships, 8 cruisers, and 12 destroyers was in the Central Solomons between the New Georgia group and N tip of Isabel Island. This task force appears to have withdrawn without combat. On this date in the vicinity of the New Georgia group, 6 enemy planes attempted to intercept our reconnaissance aircraft. Three of these Japanese planes appeared to be ME-109 type; 2 of the 3 were shot down, in addition to 1 Zero. Near the Russell Islands on same date, our planes, attacking a transport and a seaplane tender, were intercepted by 15 Japanese planes of which 6 were shot down, 1 was probably destroyed, and another was damaged. On November 15 at Guadalcanal, enemy bombers escorted by 8 Zero type fighters attempted to raid Lunga Field. Our intercepting planes shot down 6 Zeros, probably destroyed the 2 others, and forced the bombers to turn back. In the New Britain area on November 15, intense activity was observed at Rabaul. On Lakunai airdrome, there were at least 53 fighters, 10 probable dive bombers, and 1 medium bomber. In addition, a new wharf for unloading fighter aircraft was in use at the S end of the runway. Three fighters were on the wharf, and 2 fighters and many supplies were seen among new buildings between the wharf and the runway. In Rabaul Harbor, though visibility was limited, at least 40 enemy vessels were observed. In New Guinea, the Allied advance on Buna from the west and south continues, accompanied by further strafing and bombing of enemy positions and supply lines. Other of our planes again bombed Maobisse and Bobonaro in Timor.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Johns; 1 off Navassa Island; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 3 at 59-00 N, 29-00 W; 2 at 54-40 N, 35-00 W; 2 at 53-30 N, 37-30 W; 1 each at 55-50 N, 28-00 W; 55-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-15 N, 42-30 W; 51-45 N, 27-30 W; 51-15 N, 46-30 W; 50-00 N, 52-30 W; 50-00 N, 34-00 W; 49-30 N, 36-30 W; 48-00 N, 47-00 W; 47-30 N, 60-00 W; 47-00 N, 57-00 W; 46-00 N, 48-00 W; 43-00 N, 63-00 W; 42-00 N, 30-00 W; 39-00 N, 64-00 W; 36-00 N, 33-00 W; 35-00 N, 50-00 W; 29-00 N, 63-00 W; 29-00 N, 61-00 W; 20-00 N, 62-00 W; 18-00 N, 40-00 W;

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18-00 N, 37-00 W; 15-43 N, 65-15 W; 15-02 N, 59-35 W; 15-00 N, 55-00 W; 15-00 N, 42-00 W; 15-00 N, 36-00 W; 14-45 N, 30-00 W; 11-00 N, 34-00 W; 10-51 N, 61-15 W; 10-00 N, 59-00 W; 09-00 N, 34-00 W; 03-00 N, 37-00 W; 02-00 N, 32-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W; 07-00 S, 30-00 W. Activities reported: November 13, SS EXCELLO torpedoed and sunk at 32-10 S, 33-10 E. November 15, SS KING ARTHUR torpedoed and sunk at 10-30 N, 59-50 W. November 16, Collier LINWOOD hit mine and sank off W coast of England. November 17, unidentified vessel torpedoed at 10-51 N, 61-15 W; SS PYRINEUS, SS SULOIDE, SS PIETRINO, SS ITAPURA, and SS EL LAGO overdue and presumed lost. Date unknown, SS ETTRICK and SS CLAN MACTAGGART torpedoed and sunk W of Gibraltar; SS CORINTHUS sunk at 16-10 N, 26-30 W. SS MELDAHL (see G-2 Report No. 245, November 13, 1942) now known to be K.G.MELDAHL and reported sunk. Unidentified vessel (see G-2 Report No. 249, November 17, 1942) reported attacked and sunk at 46-19 N, 52-48 W is now reported as SS AZRA and sunk as result of collision with escort. SS CALOBRE (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) is now reported as SS JOHN H.B. LATROBE, which was previously reported in G-2 Report No. 239, November 7, 1942. SS TEMPARK (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) is now known to be SS REMARK.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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By authority of A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-17-42
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Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 16, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 17, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 17, 1942.

No. 249.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines concentrated between Newfoundland and Iceland and along the eastern coast of North America from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Charleston, S. C. Submarines in eastern Caribbean area are active from Windward and Mona passages to Curacao and Trinidad. Area W and SW of Cape Verde Islands heavily patrolled to Recife and the Lesser Antilles. Domestic Events: The sinking of a barge in the entrance to the Michigan Northern Power Company canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., November 12, caused the suspension of operations at the Union Carbide & Carbon Company. Freight trains collided on the Erie R.R. near Warren, Ohio, November 14.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Local battles continued in the Tuapse and Alagir areas with no important changes in the front. Enemy gains in some sectors were partially neutralized by Soviet gains in another. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, enemy forces again made slight gains after the Soviet counterattack was stopped. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts. Slight gains in the Volkhov area by Soviet forces were maintained.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: The enemy situation in Tunisia is believed unchanged. The Axis has reoccupied Tunis and is believed to be forming a bridgehead in the Tunis-Bizerte area. The enemy is well provided with AT guns and has a few tanks; reconnaissance parties are pushing westward. In Spanish Morocco 5,000 native troops are reported moving from the Tangier area to Melilla to be replaced by an equal number of Spanish troops from Melilla. It is believed that 6,000 Spanish troops will be in the vicinity of Tangier after the move. On the night of November 13-14, Axis planes bombed Algiers, Bougie, and Bone, with some concentration at the latter two points; 7 enemy planes were destroyed.

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Libya: Axis forces the morning of November 16 continued their retreat from vital points in Cyrenaica. British naval forces entered Tobruk Harbor the afternoon of the 16th and found many installations in good condition. British ground forces have occupied the Martuba area, while patrols have pushed on toward Derna. The withdrawal of the Axis forces has proceeded more rapidly than the British pursuit, as the Axis units are falling back on established supply depots. Axis casualties are reported to have been 50,000 and there remain about 27,000 combat troops, of which 9,000 are remnants of the German African Corps. It is also reported that Rommel has only 325 guns and 30 tanks. There is no evidence of Axis intentions to make a determined stand at Benghazi, but there are indications that ground resistance will be encountered at El Agheila because of terrain and accumulated stores. United Nations fighter planes continue to press attacks on enemy lines withdrawing to the west. Two Axis planes were destroyed and 2 were damaged in attacks on enemy landing fields at Agedabia and Giola Oasis (SE El Agheila), on November 14. Between Giola Oasis and El Agheila, 44 enemy motor transports were destroyed and 14 were damaged. More aggressive air action on the part of the Axis in this area indicates that its aviation has been reinforced and that air support may be given to a stand at El Agheila. On the 14th, enemy planes strafed advancing British columns near Sollum. The following day, United Nations aviation bombed Benghazi, starting fires which were visible for 60 miles, and continued its attacks on motor convoys and targets at Benghazi airdrome, where enemy fighters attempted interception. Total enemy losses were 3 planes destroyed, 1 probably destroyed, and 2 damaged.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The fourth Japanese counterattack in force to win back possession of the lower Solomons appears to have been turned back with serious losses to the enemy. As a result of the naval action off Savo Island night of November 12-13 and subsequent air attacks by our planes, the following Japanese vessels are believed to have been destroyed: 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 10 transports, 2 cargo vessels, and 2 submarines. In addition, 1 battleship and 6 destroyers were damaged. The enemy loss in personnel is believed to have been heavy. No Japanese aircraft carriers were reported in these operations although enemy dive bombers appeared over Guadalcanal on day of November 12. Reports indicate that the large enemy convoy reported yesterday 90 miles S of Buin has not suffered material damage, but its movement into the lower Solomons may have been temporarily averted by United Nations successes against other enemy forces. On November 15 our planes again attacked Buin, destroying 8 Japanese aircraft on the ground, strafing approximately 20 planes near the runway, and scoring near misses on a destroyer and a transport. Other aircraft attacked Rabaul same date and made a direct hit on 1 large vessel, a possible hit on another vessel, and caused explosions at the N end of the harbor. In New Guinea, meanwhile, the Japanese force in the Buna area was further imperiled November 15 as United Nations land forces began to close in from the S and SE, supported by intense low level attacks by our aircraft on enemy positions and supply lines. Two hundred hostile natives in the vicinity of Maobisse, Timor, were attacked by United Nations troops on November 15.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy plane with retractable wheels sighted 700 miles N of Oahu November 15 indicating ship-based Japanese aircraft in this area.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 between Cape Ray and St. Pierre; 3 off Virgin Rocks; 3 at 58-00 N, 29-00 W; 2 each at 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-30 N, 27-30 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 54-00 N, 35-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 50-00 N, 42-00 W; 47-00 N, 30-00 W; 46-00 N, 53-00 W; 42-30 N, 62-30 W; 41-00 N, 34-00 W; 40-00 N, 60-00 W; 37-00 N, 29-00 W; 33-00 N, 54-00 W; 31-00 N, 60-00 W; 30-00 N, 58-00 W; 22-00 N, 41-00 W; 19-00 N, [illegible] W; 18-00 N, 75-00 W; 17-00 N, 52-00 W; 16-00 N, 33-00 W; 15-00 N, 58-00 W; 12-00 N, 43-00 W; 10-00 N, 58-30 W; 09-00 N, 34-00 W; 05-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 N, 38-00 W; 02-00 N, 31-00 W; 03-00 S, 35-00 W; 07-00 S, 30-00 W; 1 between Aruba and Curacao; 1 in Anegada Passage; 1 off Antigua, 1 off Trinidad. Activities reported: November 14, SS WARWICK CASTLE torpedoed W of Gibraltar; unidentified vessel also torpedoed W of Gibraltar. November 15, unidentified vessel attacked and sunk at 46-19 N. 52-48 W. November 16, SS BRITISH ADVISER torpedoed at 32-07 S, 33-52 E.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. Following changes and additions are made to enemy capabilities as listed in secret report No. 19, "Situation and Capabilities of the Enemy," dated November 12, 1942: General: The enemy can initiate gas and/or bacteriological warfare. The enemy can assume the strategic defensive. The enemy can negotiate peace with any of the United Nations. North American Theater: The enemy may resume the offensive in the Aleutian area. Western Europe: Germany will continue attempts to secure more active collaboration in the Iberian Peninsula. Eastern Europe: The enemy may assume the defensive on the Russian fronts. African and Middle Eastern Theater: The Axis will attempt to drive United Nations forces out of North and Northwest Africa. The Axis may continue the withdrawal to Libya.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED OSD Letter 5-3-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-16-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 15, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 16, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 16, 1942.

No. 248.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Kiska situation unchanged since plane sighted on November 12. No change in shipping in Kiska Harbor on November 14. Continued enemy activity at Attu where 12 to 15 landing barges were observed in Chichagof Harbor. Radio antenna found at Aleut Point, Amchitka, on November 14. Fire at Fort Morrow, November 16, destroyed cold storage. Greenland: Unidentified plane passed over U.S. base in SW Greenland at 14,000 feet on November 10. Atlantic: Enemy submarines in heavy concentration in northern shipping lanes E of Newfoundland. Gulf of St. Lawrence and eastern U.S. coast completely patrolled. Enemy submarines in Caribbean from Colombia to Trinidad and throughout Lesser Antilles. The area from NE of Cape San Roque to Cape Verde has a heavy concentration. Evidence indicates continued enemy mining of New York Harbor entrance. Domestic Events: Derailment of car between Red Bank and Middletown, New Jersey, November 15, delayed troop train movement 3 hours.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Honduras severed relations with Vichy on November 13.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Soviet forces appear to have made slight gains southeast of Novorossisk, northeast of Tuapse, and in the Alagir area. Axis ground forces were on the defensive while their air units continued on the offensive. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, the enemy attack in the northern factory suburb was stopped, and a determined Soviet counterattack made slight gains. Enemy air units continued bombing operations along the entire front on Soviet air and artillery installations east of the Don and Volga Rivers. Central and Northern Fronts: Along these two fronts, freezing temperatures again made possible active ground and air reconnaissance operations particularly in the north. Small-scale local attacks were made by the Soviet army in the Lake Ilmen, Volkhov River, and Karelian and Aunus Isthmus sectors. Enemy air forces continued to pay particular attention to the Soviet supply lines on the Kalinin Front.

(2) Western Europe. Situation in Spain still unclarified.

(3) Southern Europe. According to various reports, Axis reverses in Egypt, as well as United Nations operations in Northwest Africa, have had a serious effect on Italian morale. According to one

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report, the Italians receive, with resignation and satisfaction, reports of United Nations successes, and they believe that these successes will hasten the end of the war. It is reported that in Genoa the Germans are supervising strong reinforcement of coastal defenses.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Sousse Harbor, Tunisia, reported blocked. No United Nations engagements with Axis troops reported up to 1200Z, November 15. Reconnaissance on the 14th showed French fleet still at Toulon. No changes of importance in disposition of the Italian fleet. Bone, Algeria, and Djidjelli, Morocco, were bombed by light formations of Axis planes on November 14. Four of the attacking aircraft were destroyed. On the same day, it was estimated that there were 150 enemy planes at Bizerte and Tunis, including some JU-87 dive bombers, but mostly fighters, 20 of which were Italian. Three German planes were sighted between Barcelona and Valencia, Spain. Libya: Light British armored units are in contact with Axis forces at Tmimi, about 65 miles west of Tobruk. The main British armor is driving on Martuba, 30 miles farther west through the desert. Some German armored units are moving through the desert toward Mechili. United Nations bombers raided Benghazi on the night of November 13-14, increasing the existing fires in the harbor area. No enemy aircraft were sighted in this sector.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Fragmentary reports indicate that enemy surface units were withdrawing from the Guadalcanal area on November 15 (Solomons time). It is believed that only 4 Japanese transports or cargo vessels had succeeded in reaching the island and all of these were destroyed in the vicinity of Tassafaronga. On November 14, a large enemy convoy was attacked by our planes 90 miles south of Buin, and a large transport closely packed with troops was strafed and set on fire. In New Guinea, there have been 1185 verified enemy casualties in the Buna-Kokoda area since November 1. On November 14, our supporting planes further harassed enemy supply lines and installations in the Buna-Kumusi-Mambare area, causing considerable destruction. At Lae on this date, increased enemy activity was noted, including the construction of 3 new blast bays at the airdrome. At Kavieng, on New Ireland, there was new construction on the taxiway and dispersal areas. On the airdrome, there were 35 medium bombers and 4 fighters, well dispersed. Shipping in this area included 1 large seaplane tender, another possible seaplane tender, 1 cargo vessel, 1 unidentified vessel, and several small craft. In Timor, on November 14, the village of Manatuto (east of Dilli) was bombed by our planes.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Belle Isle; 1 off Wabana; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off St. Paul's Rocks; 3 at 59-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 56-00 N, 34-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 40-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 21-00 W; 56-00 N, 25-00 W; 54-00 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 41-00 W; 51-00 N, 29-00 W; 51-00 N, 27-00 W; 50-00 N, 42-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 49-30 N, 27-30 W; 49-00 N, 33-00 W; 48-15 N, 46-00 W; 48-00 N, 32-00 W; 47-00 N, 58-00 W; 47-00 N, 35-00 W; 46-00 N, 47-00 W; 45-00 N, 51-00 W; 39-00 N, 39-00 W; 37-00 N, 60-00 W; 37-00 N, 27-00 W;

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31-00 N, 27-00 W; 19-00 N, 44-00 W; 19-00 N, 28-00 W; 17-00 N, 67-00 W; 16-30 N, 30-45 W; 16-00 N, 47-00 W; 14-30 N, 62-30 W; 14-00 N, 30-00 W; 13-00 N, 45-00 W; 12-37 N, 69-05 W; 12-15 N, 75-05 W; 12-00 N, 61-00 W; 12-00 N, 54-00 W; 09-00 N, 30-00 W; 04-00 N, 34-00 W; 02-00 N, 36-00 W; 01-00 N, 31-00 W; 02-00 S, 37-00 W; 03-00 S, 31-00 W. Activities reported: November 3, SS DAGOMBA torpedoed and sunk at 07-05 N, 16-00 W. November 7, SS D'ENTRECASTEAUX torpedoed and sunk at 15-30 N, 57-00 W. November 11, SS ONDINA sunk by raider at 20-00 S, 93-00 E. November 15, MV WINDSWEPT lost in hurricane near Cuba. SS TITUS (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported sunk. SS ALASKA (see G-2 Report No. 234, November 2, 1942) now reported in neutral port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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OSD Letter 5-8-78
Auth A. C. of S. G-2
Date 11-15-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 14, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 15, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 15, 1942.

No. 247.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: A force estimated at 500 enemy ground troops has reoccupied Attu Island where our plane received 37-mm AA fire on November 13. This plane's crew reported tractor or truck on road back of beach on E arm of Holtz Bay. Atlantic: Northern shipping lanes heavily patrolled by enemy submarines northward to area between Greenland and Iceland. Eastern seaboard and passages to Caribbean are covered by enemy submarines. There are concentrations in Curacao and Trinidad areas, E of Lesser Antilles, in vicinity of St. Paul Rocks, and SW of the Cape Verde islands. Domestic Events: Five-alarm fire reported in East Boston, Mass., on November 15; U.S. troops assisting.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have severed relations with Vichy France.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, between Tuapse and Novorossisk, enemy gains in a southern sector were partially neutralized by Soviet gains in a northern one. In the Alagir area, the strong Soviet counterattack continues, but has failed to gain important ground. In the Calmyk Steppe area between the Terek and Kuma Rivers, a Red Cossack cavalry unit lost a defensive action against enemy mechanized forces. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, fresh enemy troops made further small gains of a few blocks of houses. On the northern part of the front along the Don, small-scale Soviet attacks and enemy counterattacks failed to change the position materially. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts. Soviet attacks N and S of Lake Ilmen failed to gain appreciable ground. Enemy air forces continued to bomb Soviet rear communications day and night.

(2) Southern Europe. A German bomber (Heinkel) with a crew of 5, one a Lieutenant General, was forced down in Barcelona, Spain, on November 12, because of lack of gasoline. It was reported that neither crew nor plane was interned.

(3) Western Europe. Unconfirmed report that verbal assurances to make no demands were given to Spain by Axis. No report

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of French fleet moving out of Toulon received. Five German JU-88's of a flight of 6 on shipping reconnaissance attacked a U.S. bomber off Brest, France, on November 14. One enemy plane was destroyed and one was probably destroyed. On same day, U.S. bombers scored direct hits on the enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire. AA fire was light, and no interception was attempted, although 3 enemy planes were sighted.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Evidence points to determined defense of Tunisia by Axis. Reliably reported that French troops in Tunisia have moved from Tunis and are now in area of Souk el Arba and all German personnel have left El Aouina airfield for Bizerte. German strength estimated at 8,000. Axis forces include Italians and Germans, but are composed chiefly of German ground fighting troops and servicing personnel plus infantry and AA. Air reconnaissance November 13 shows vessels as follows: At Bizerte, 2 torpedo boats, 3 escort vessels, 2 subs; at Tunis, 2 E boats; at point 60 NE of Bizerte, 1 DD, 1 medium cargo vessel. Air reconnaissance November 11 showed 1 large destroyer and 1 sub at Ferryville. No change in disposition of Italian fleet. United Nations reinforcements have arrived at Bone, Bougie, and Setif. Inner harbor at Oran now open to light vessels and soon will be ready for larger ships. Unloading of Kk's continues. At Fedala, unloading over beaches is slow; one berth available at docks. At Port Lyautey harbor, 2 sunken ships block approach; at Casablanca there are 8 unloading berths and at Safi there are 3 berths. Five loaded enemy air transports were destroyed and El Aouina airdrome (Tunis) was successfully bombed by United Nations planes on night of November 12-13. From 5 to 10 enemy bombers (JU-88's) were active off Bone, and the enemy has been making close reconnaissance of the Mediterranean area.

Libya: British units in Libya are still in contact with Axis forces in the Ain el Gazala-Tmimi area. United Nations planes set fires to 12 enemy motor transports on night of November 12-13 W of Tobruk. By using enemy landing grounds taken over in recent advance, United Nations fighters have been able to maintain with great success constant pressure on enemy's retreating forces.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Enemy submarine unsuccessfully attacked United Nations merchant ship 65 miles S of Ceylon on November 13.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. A series of naval engagements has developed in the Solomons. In the previously reported naval battle near Savo Island on night of November 12-13, a Japanese destroyer was also sunk. During the morning of November 13 near Savo Island, our planes scored 5 or 6 bomb hits on an enemy battleship which may have been the one damaged in the night encounter. Later, on this day, a Japanese battleship of another class was also damaged by at least 4 direct bomb hits and was seen burning and with a slight list. On November 12-13, United Nations planes again attacked shipping at Buin and the Kahili airdrome. Four intercepting Japanese planes included a probable ME-109 with nose cannon, inline engine, and prominent exhaust pipes. Despite this interception, direct hits were scored on 2 possible light cruisers; there were near misses on a destroyer; and a transport was set on fire. Enemy surface vessels on night of November 13-14 heavily shelled our positions on Guadalcanal. On the

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following day, 2 Japanese cruisers were damaged by direct bomb hits from our planes, 45 miles W of Guadalcanal, and 6 of 11 Japanese transports were seriously damaged N of Russell Island. Surface battles were reported in progress NE of Vangunu Island (New Georgia group) and W of the Russell Islands. In New Guinea on November 13, the Wairopi crossing of the Kumusi River was occupied by United Nations ground troops, without much resistance. Camouflaged barges and collapsible boats were seen and strafed by our planes near Cape Killerton (N of Buna) and on the Amboga River. On November 13 at Kavieng airfield, 15 to 20 Japanese bombers were observed in blast shelters. In Timor a party of Japanese with natives is reported to have entered Mindelo (inland, N of Betano) on November 11, but was later driven out by United Nations forces.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 vicinity of Belle Isle; 1 S of Anticosti; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape San Roque; 2 off St. Paul's Rocks; 3 at 62-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 47-34 N, 53-13 W; 2 at 15-00 N, 51-00 W; 2 at 15-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 58-00 N, 28-00 W; 57-00 N, 29-00 W; 56-00 N, 39-00 W; 54-00 N, 27-00 W; 53-00 N, 38-00 W; 51-00 N, 38-00 W; 50-00 N, 45-00 W; 50-00 N, 37-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 26-00 W; 49-30 N, 26-00 W; 49-00 N, 40-00 W; 49-00 N, 32-00 W; 47-30 N, 51-00 W; 46-00 N, 48-00 W; 46-00 N, 41-00 W; 46-00 N, 30-00 W; 45-04 N, 65-59 W; 45-00 N, 49-00 W; 39-00 N, 57-00 W; 38-00 N, 44-00 W; 35-00 N, 30-00 W; 29-00 N, 62-00 W; 28-00 N, 79-30 W; 28-00 N, 76-00 W; 16-00 N, 48-00 W; 16-00 N, 45-00 W; 14-30 N, 70-00 W; 14-30 N, 69-00 W; 13-00 N, 53-00 W; 13-00 N, 27-45 W; 11-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 29-00 W; 09-00 N, 59-00 W; 04-00 N, 34-00 W; 04-00 N, 31-00 W; 03-00 N, 30-00 W; 03-00 N, 28-00 W. Activities reported: November 11, SS CITY OF RIPON torpedoed and sunk at 08-40 N, 59-20 W. November 14, SS PRIMROSE HILL torpedoed and sunk at 18-58 N, 28-40 W. SS TITUS (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported undamaged and safe in port. SS PORTO ALLEGRE (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 35-27 S, 28-02 E. SS OUED GROU (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) now reported torpedoed and sunk at 04-33 N, 04-49 W. SS CERION (see G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) now reported apparently undamaged and proceeding on course.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief Dissemination Group

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-14-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 13, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 14, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 14, 1942.

No. 246.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine activity heavy between Newfoundland and Iceland. Enemy patrols active along U.S. coast and in Caribbean passages. Northern coast of South America heavily active. A concentration is reported N of St. Paul Rocks and W of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: An explosion occurred at the U.S. Powder Co., Coalmont, Indiana, on November 13. A fire occurred in a dormitory of the Kaiser Shipbuilding Co., Vancouver, Washington, November 13.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, several small-scale enemy attacks failed to gain ground in the face of determined Soviet resistance and counterattacks. In the Alagir area, enemy forces trapped by the strong Red Army counterattack of the last week have succeeded in breaking out. Heavy fighting continues. Southern Front: The tempo of fighting in the Stalingrad area has again increased. It is believed that the enemy's new attack has made further slight gains. Central and Northern Fronts: No important fighting or changes on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Three Italian battleships, 4 cruisers, and 8 destroyers were sighted at Naples on the morning of November 13.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Libya: Axis forces have been cleared from the area E of Ain El Gazala. Large scale attacks by United Nations planes on November 12 against the enemy retreating from Tobruk to Gazala resulted in the sinking of 2 barges moving westward and the setting of many fires among motor transport. There was no enemy air activity. On November 11 our fighters intercepted a formation of Stukas and destroyed 3 of the enemy dive bombers. Our bombers made 4 direct hits on a large merchant vessel in Benghazi Harbor.

Northwest Africa: Axis planes bombed Bougie on the night of November 11-12. On the 12th United Nations fighters destroyed 11 enemy planes and damaged 5 in operations between Oran and Bougie, where 30 JU-88's and one HE-111 were encountered. Two hundred

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Germans and Italians of the Armistice Commissions for North Africa are reported to be in U.S. custody in Algiers. Bone and Djidjelli were occupied by the United Nations on the 12th. The capitulation of French troops in Moroccon area is now complete. Axis troops continue to move to Tunisia, and their present strength there is believed to be 2,000 to 3,000. As yet there is no indication of any forward movement on their part. Attitude of French officials in Tunisia seems to favor the Axis.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Southwest of the Cocos Islands an enemy raider was set afire and believed sunk by a United Nations minesweeper. Enemy installations at Maingkwan and Washawng in Burma were bombed and strafed by United Nations planes on November 12. Many hits were scored on buildings, and fires were started at both places. Our planes encountered heavy AA fire over Myitkyina in this action.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The expected large-scale renewal of enemy operations against the lower Solomons appears to have developed. During the night of November 12-13 a naval battle took place off Savo Island. A Japanese battleship was put out of action, though not sunk, and an enemy cruiser is believed to have been badly damaged. Many sightings of enemy vessels on November 13 were reported in the immediate vicinity of the Solomons, including a task force of 1 aircraft carrier, 1 battleship and 3 destroyers NE of Isabel Island, and a convoy of 10 transports escorted by 12 cruisers or destroyers NW of Vella Lavella. A Navy communique reports that on the previous day, United Nations surface vessels heavily shelled Japanese positions on Guadalcanal W of Point Cruz. Thirty of 75 enemy landing boats at Tassafaronga were destroyed, shore batteries were silenced, and large fires were started. A formation of 31 Japanese planes, consisting of 23 torpedo bombers escorted by 8 Zero type fighters, is reported to have attacked our vessels. Thirty of these planes were destroyed by our intercepting aircraft and AA fire from our warships. Other sources report that during the night of November 11-12, United Nations planes in an attack on Buin scored hits on 2 cargo vessels and a near miss on another cargo vessel, set fires at Kihili airdrome, and probably destroyed 6 enemy planes on the ground. In New Guinea, fighting is now centered astride the main track to Ilimo, with our planes further harassing enemy positions in the Buna area. There was no sign of enemy activity on November 12 at an old clearing near Wewak or at Lorengau airdrome on Manus Island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 3 NW of Iceland; 1 off Wabana; 1 off Belle Isle; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Race; 1 off Lurcher Shoals; 2 off Trinidad, 2 SE of St. Paul Rocks; 4 at 14-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 59-30 N, 26-30 W; 58-00 N, 41-00 W; 56-00 N, 34-00 W; 55-00 N, 28-00 W; 52-00 N, 34-00 W; 51-00 N, 38-00 W; 51-00 N, 27-00 W; 50-00 N, 35-00 W; 49-00 N, 46-00 W; 49-00 N, 40-00 W, 49-00 N, 32-00 W; 49-00 N, 30-00 W; 48-12 N, 64-46 W; 47-00 N, 49-00 W; 47-00 N, 29-00 W; 46-00 N, 46-00 W; 45-00 N, 48-00 W; 44-00 N, 48-00 W; 40-00 N, 53-00 W; 37-00 N, 29-00 W; 36-00 N, 48-00 W; 31-00 N, 79-00 W; 28-00 N,

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66-00 W; 16-00 N, 58-00 W; 16-00 N, 52-00 W; 15-30 N, 76-00W; 14-00 N, 32-00 W; 13-10 N, 69-35 W; 12-45 N, 69-40 W; 12-00 N, 34-00 W; 11-00 N, 56-00 W; 07-00 N, 30-00 W; 06-00 N, 27-00 W; 05-00 N, 35-00 W; 02-00 N, 29-00 W; 04-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: November 12, unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 12-09 N, 69-16 W. November 13, SS JUANIATA aground (not by enemy action) at 15-00 N, 88-00 W; unidentified schooner collided with SS ALCOA PILOT and sank at 42-27 N, 68-35 W. Reported sinking of unidentified vessel at 04-45 S, 37-00 W (see G-2 Report No. 245, November 13, 1942), now reported false. SS CORINALDO (see G-2 Report No. 234, November 2, 1942) now presumed sunk.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group

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G-2 REPORT

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By Ruth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-13-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 12, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 13, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 13, 1942.

No. 245.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Air reconnaissance at Holtz Bay, Attu, encountered AA fire from 2 enemy ships; one was believed to be a destroyer or corvette, the other (approximately 5,000 tons) a seaplane or submarine tender. Observation of Amchitka Island showed no indication of enemy activity. Atlantic: Enemy submarine concentration noted from St. Johns, Newfoundland, eastward. Enemy patrols U.S. Atlantic seaboard and passages to Caribbean. Heavy activity reported in vicinity of Curacao, Trinidad and Barbados. Natal area active. Domestic Events: Fire destroyed hangar at Chambers Field, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., November 13.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. In Cayenne, French Guiana, much enthusiasm for the U.S. campaign in North Africa is reported. In Peru members of the French Military Mission have resigned and offered their services to the United States. In Costa Rica the French charge d'affaires has resigned to offer his services to any new French government which may be established. In Brazil, Foreign Minister Aranha has directed the discontinuance of all telegraphic communications with France.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, the enemy succeeded in somewhat improving his position in small-scale mountain fighting. In the Alagir area, the Soviet counterattack, a large-scale operation, has recovered some of the territory lost and eased the pressure on the Georgian Military Highway. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, fresh enemy reserves renewed the attack in the city and again advanced in one sector; Soviet counterattacks in another sector succeeded in partially neutralizing these gains. Central and Northern Fronts: No changes or fighting took place on these fronts. Enemy air units continued the bombing of rail junctions and stations in the Soviet salient north of Rzhev, with the junction of Torzhok receiving special attention last night.

(2) Western Europe. It has been reported that the German forces will not occupy Toulon in view of the declared intention of the naval authorities to defend the fleet against any aggression.

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The movement of Axis forces into France continues at a rapid pace.

(3) Southern Europe. Troops of the Italian Fourth Army moved into Unoccupied France on November 11, and after passing Nice, reached the Rhone River. At the same time, 2 simultaneous landings in northern and southern Corsica were carried out by Italian troops. On November 13, the Italians are reported to have completed the occupation of Corsica. Reports continue concerning Axis troop movements southward through the Balkans.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British continue mopping up operations in Egypt, and on November 13 Tobruk in Libya had been taken by British advanced units. French forces in Tunisia are offering no resistance to Axis airborne troops. It is believed Axis forces now in Tunisia include armored cars, antitank guns, motorcycles, and engineers. Total Axis strength is small, but more troops are reported at sea. The obstruction across the entrance of Bizerte harbor has probably been partly removed. Six German "Z" boats were observed there on the 12th. Bougie, Algeria, has been occupied by United Nations troops. RAF fighters attacked Axis air concentrations at Aouina airdrome (Tunis) on November 10, destroying 14 enemy planes and damaging 16. On the night of November 10-11, Axis planes attacked Maison Blanche airdrome at Algiers. On November 11, Axis planes based on Sicily made reconnaissance flights over the western Mediterranean and points in French Morocco held by the United Nations. Bombing attacks were also made on United Nations shipping in the area of Bougie. At least 65 Axis aircraft were engaged in these operations. German air forces in the Mediterranean area are estimated to have been reinforced recently by at least 500 planes of all types. It is probable, however, that the increase does little more than replace combat losses of the past 2 weeks.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In northwestern Burma on November 7, a small enemy party, believed to be largely hostile Burmese, occupied Shingbwiyang (50-60 miles SE of Ledo). On the Burma coast, near the Bengal border, the enemy continues to consolidate positions in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area, with a reported strength of 1,200 Japanese troops. On November 11, enemy positions at Shingbwiyang (about 40 miles NW of Maingkwan) were heavily bombed by our planes and many fires were started. In addition, enemy troops at a river crossing at Taihpa Ga (20 miles NW of Maingkwan) were strafed and some casualties resulted. Air reconnaissance of 15 Japanese airdromes in Burma during the past few days indicates a total of 791 aircraft shelters. It is suggested that a complete coverage of this area might reveal accomodations for at least 1,000 planes.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There was an intensification of enemy air activity in the lower Solomons, November 11 (Solomons time). A total of 35 Japanese bombers escorted by 17 fighters in two waves attacked our airfield on Guadalcanal. Intercepting United Nations planes shot down 12 enemy bombers and 5 fighters, and probably destroyed 3 bombers and 2 fighters. On the ground, November 10, Japanese forces W of the Matanikau River withdrew still further, but with increasing resistance to our attacks. On our eastern flank, near

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Tetere, an enemy force has been surrounded and was being attacked. On November 11 our planes attacked the enemy ship concentration at Buin, scoring a direct hit on a cargo vessel. On the previous day a significant increase in enemy aircraft had been noticed at Faisi, with 3 flying boats and 27 float planes moored in the harbor, 11 biplanes in the air, and 3 aircraft on the deck of a seaplane tender. In New Guinea, November 11, our supporting aircraft bombed the Wairopi bridge area and again strafed villages near Popondetta and barges at Sanananda Point. In Timor, other United Nations planes on November 11 bombed Bobonaro and scored direct hits on barracks at Maobisse.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off St. Pierre; 1 in Cabot Strait; 3 off Trinidad; 3 at 14-00 N, 28-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 33-00 W; 56-00 N, 28-00 W; 55-00 N, 41-00 W; 54-00 N, 55-00 W; 53-40 N, 27-00 W; 52-30 N, 29-00 W; 52-00 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 32-00 W; 51-30 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 50-00 N, 29-00 W; 49-30 N, 32-00 W; 49-00 N, 52-00 W; 49-00 N, 45-00 W; 49-00 N, 36-00 W; 48-00 N, 65-00 W; 48-00 N, 48-00 W; 48-00 N, 28-00 W; 47-00 N, 43-00 W; 45-00 N, 52-00 W; 44-00 N, 33-00 W; 43-00 N, 63-45 W; 43-00 N, 50-00 W; 37-00 N, 28-00 W; 33-00 N, 77-00 W; 30-00 N, 27-00 W; 29-00 N, 39-00 W; 26-00 N, 70-00 W; 22-00 N, 74-00 W; 15-00 N, 59-00 W; 14-00 N, 55-00 W; 13-00 N, 69-00 W; 13-00 N, 32-00 W; 12-00 N, 36-00 W; 10-45 N, 54-45 W; 10-00 N, 32-00 W; 10-00 N, 30-00 W; 09-00 N, 27-00 W; 05-00 N, 29-00 W; 04-00 S, 30-00 W; 07-00 S, 32-00 W. Activities reported: November 8, SS PLAUDIT torpedoed and sunk at 36-00 S, 26-32 E. November 9, SS NIDARLAND torpedoed and sunk at 11-41 N, 60-42 W; SS PAN CRESCENT attacked but undamaged at 39-00 N, 73-70 W. November 10, SS MELDAHL torpedoed at 36-00 S, 26-32 E; unidentified vessel sent distress signal from 52-10 N, 41-13 W. November 12, unidentified vessel sinking at 04-45 S, 37-00 W. SS WONDEE (see G-2 Report No. 244, November 12, 1942) now identified as SS FIDELIO. SS HOLY KARK and SS NARROW PARK (see G-2 Report No. 244, November 12, 1942, and G-2 Report No. 243, November 11, 1942) now reported as only one ship, the SS HOLM PARK, torpedoed and sunk at 13-11 N, 47-00 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-12-42
Initials J. A. J.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 28, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 11, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 12, 1942.

No. 17.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: There was no enemy air activity during the period in the Aleutian area, and no effective enemy aircraft are believed to be present. Our planes sighted 7 storm-battered float-type seaplanes November 7 in Holtz Bay, Attu Island. They were strafed and set on fire by our planes on November 9. Our planes also inflicted some damage on the submarine base at Kiska in an attack on November 8. Due to limited periods of favorable flying weather, which reduced the number of large scale bombing attacks on Kiska, the enemy has had greater opportunity to strengthen the positions on the island. No new enemy shipping, however, has been reported in either Kiska Harbor or Gertrude Cove. Two corvettes were sighted in Kiska Harbor on the 29th and one in Gertrude Cove on the 31st; the latter is believed to be one of those sighted in Kiska Harbor. One enemy destroyer and 3 cruisers of the NATORI class were reported October 29 about 160 miles W of Attu. Light machine gun fire was encountered for the first time from Sirius Point, Kiska Island, October 29. Canvas-covered supplies, believed abandoned by the enemy, remain on the beach at Holtz Bay, Attu Island; 10 or 12 men were observed on the beach. Three, and possibly 4, submarine sightings were reported.

Atlantic: Submarine activity for the past period was characterized by operations in groups in the Cape Verde and Azores areas. There was intensive patrolling of the northern shipping lanes by large numbers of submarine craft, with a tendency toward operating in groups. The enemy patrols off the eastern seaboard have been increased; the passes to the Caribbean have been under constant surveillance. Concerted effort continued from the Trinidad area to the area E of Cape San Roque.

Domestic Events: No abnormalities were discovered in the number or type of incidents involving vital war facilities. Forest fires show a marked decrease. There were no strikes of any significance. It is noted that news stories printed in the U.S. are often the basis for propaganda broadcasts by Nazi agencies. These stories are apparently obtained with remarkable rapidity.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. On November 9, Mexico announced a severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy. On November 10, Cuba announced that she was severing relations with Vichy. The situation

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in Martinique and French Guiana remains unchanged, as the French High Commissioner, Admiral Robert, has informed U.S. officials that he will allow no action detrimental to the security of the United States. A Cuban firing squad on November 10 executed Heinz Luning, believed to be the first Axis spy to suffer the death penalty in a Latin American country in the present war. In Bolivia, Axis Nationals are reported to move freely about the country, and many Germans who had fled to Argentina prior to the expulsion of Axis citizens and diplomats are now returning.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. In the North Caucasus, fall rains and the first snows have almost stabilized the situation. The enemy position between Novorossisk and Tuapse is improved. In the Grozny area, the positions in the oil field area remain about the same; however, an enemy column has flanked the area to the south, and has cut the Ossetian Military Highway. The situation in and around Stalingrad remains practically unchanged. Along the Central and Northern fronts, weather conditions remain bad, but in the north they are rapidly improving under the first hard freeze. The position of the front is unchanged. Enemy air activity against rail and water communications of the lower Volga continues; in addition there are newer attacks against rail and road supply lines in the Soviet salient south of Lake Ilmen.

(2) Western Europe. The reaction of the Vichy Government to the offensive of the United Nations in North Africa was one of protest followed by a severance of diplomatic relations with the United States on November 8. General Giraud left France for Algiers, where he assumed command of the pro-United Nations French forces. The status of the main French fleet based at Toulon is unknown. On the morning of November 11, 1942, German and Italian troops marched into Unoccupied France over the protest of Marshall Petain.

The enemy continued air reconnaissance of Iceland, but the number of daily flights over the island decreased somewhat toward the end of the period, and there was no offensive action by Axis aircraft. U.S. bombers raided enemy submarine bases at Brest and St. Nazaire, and locomotive works at Lille, France, on November 7, 8, and 9. Many hits were observed on targets, and enemy plane losses for the 3 attacks were 20 destroyed, 21 probably destroyed, and 23 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. During the early part of the period, Italy was reported to be strengthening the forces on the French border and the total strength in that area was then believed to be 7 or 8 divisions. The strength of Italian forces in Greece is reported to have been reduced in order to send troops to Africa. About 15,000 German troops were reported without confirmation to have passed S through the Brenner Pass between October 26 and October 28. It was also reported without confirmation that 4 German divisions were passing through Bulgaria en route to North Africa. The purchase of 30 cargo ships from the French by Italy was also reported without confirmation.

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Since November 2, when a sizeable raid on Malta was made by enemy fighters, there has been no report of enemy planes over the island. During the period October 11 to November 2, enemy plane losses while attacking Malta were 118 destroyed, 47 probably destroyed, and 138 damaged.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Operations in Egypt had slowed down by October 29, and the first phase of the British drive was completed. In the northern sector, the front lines were 6 to 10 miles W of the El Alamein box, while in the central and southern sectors there had been relatively little change of position. Axis armored units moved northward October 30, indicating an imminent counterattack, but it did not materialize until November 1. In the meantime, the Australians trapped 2 Italian battalions and remnants of a German regiment on the coast. The vigorous Axis counterattack that followed endeavored to relieve the isolated units, but the Australian lines held. During the night of November 1-2 the British launched a major offensive due W of Tel El Eisa, throwing a strong wedge between the Panzer divisions. The main armored units of both armies met in intense battles in the vicinity of Tel El Aqqaqir. After these battles, the German 90th Light and 15th and 21st Armored divisions retreated along the escarpment paralleling the coast. By November 10, the main portion of the German units had reached the Libyan border where they were joined by elements of the Italian Pistoia Division from Tobruk. The retreat was so rapid that all front-line Italian Divisions and several German battle groups were left without support in the central and southern sectors. These units are now being taken prisoner by the British. As of November 9, Axis strength is reported to be 22,000 men. The Axis supply situation remains critical and, unless considerable reinforcements in men and material are forthcoming immediately, the Halfaya-Capuzzo position is apparently untenable.

Enemy air activity on the Egyptian front was very light, and almost entirely defensive. At least 3 times, in the few offensive attacks attempted, enemy bombers were forced to jettison their bombs on their own troops. At least 3 enemy cargo vessels or tankers were destroyed by United Nations bombers, and direct hits were scored on 8 others. One hundred and thirteen enemy planes were destroyed, 84 were probably destroyed, and 68 were damaged during the period, as United Nations aircraft made continuous attacks on withdrawing Axis forces. Enemy motor convoys, fuel and supply dumps, and troop and tank concentrations were continuously attacked from the air, and many enemy tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed by direct bomb hits. Large scale bombing attacks were also made on enemy airdromes on Crete. Because of the loss of shipping, the Axis increased the use of air transport to supply its Egyptian army.

After American troops had made successful landings at several points on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French Northwest Africa, Algiers capitulated on November 9. Oran fell on November 10. On the Atlantic coast of Morocco, Safi was occupied, and the shore

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were batteries at Fedala/silenced, but French naval units in this area offered resistance. The French battleship JEAN BART was reported to be burning. Early in the morning of November 11, Admiral Darlan ordered all resistance to United States forces to cease in French North Africa.

In Madagascar, an armistice was signed and all opposition ceased November 6.

e. ASIATIC THEATER There were indications of the transfer of some Japanese heavy armament and experienced personnel from China to the South Seas and Manchuria, with recruits being used as replacements. A concentration of Japanese troops was reported near Hankow. In French Indo-China, recent withdrawals reduced Japanese strength to one division. In Burma, the Japanese strength of 5 divisions was unchanged during the period. Japanese continue to consolidate their positions with minor movements W. There was some concen tration of Japanese-led Burmese in the Myitkyina area of northern Burma.

Enemy air activity in this theater during the first half of November was largely limited to reconnaissance. There was evidence, however, of some strengthening of the enemy airfields and positions in Burma during the early part of this period. It was reported that 74 aircraft blast shelters were completed at Lashio, 34 at Loiwing, and 25 at Maymo. During this period, enemy installations at Lashio, Shwebo, and Rangoon were heavily bombed and damaged by United Nations planes. In addition there were numerous small strafing and bombing attacks on other enemy barracks and positions throughout the area. United Nations planes on October 28, attacked enemy shipping in Kowloon Harbor near Hong Kong; an enemy cargo ship was left burning, and 2 other freighters may have been damaged.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Action in the Southwest Pacific during the first half of November was marked by the continued with- drawal of the Japanese in New Guinea on their base at Buna and by further building up of the Japanese forces on Guadalcanal in the lower Solomons area. In southeastern New Guinea, the enemy has been forced back to the vicinity of Wairopi, and is reported to be further menaced by United Nations troops to the S and SE of Buna. An apparent enemy attempt to reinforce troops in New Guinea was broken up by United Nations aircraft on November 2. Enemy air activity in this sector has been weak and sporadic throughout this period, and enemy positions and supply lines have consequently been open to con- tinuous low level attacks by our planes. In the Solomons, the Japanese were successful in effecting new landings on the nights of November 2 and November 3 on Guadalcanal, and the enemy strength on the island was raised to an estimated 25,000 troops, including all of the 2nd Japanese Division and the bulk of the 38th. So far, however, the Japanese do not appear to have attempted to seize the initiative on the ground but, instead, have given way both east and west, before attacks by our troops. Enemy casualties are reported to be heavy, with more than 2000 killed in one engagement alone. The heavy Japanese naval task forces appear to have withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of the Solomons to Truk. Considerable enemy shipping has continued in the Rabaul-Kavieng area, and the enemy's cruiser-destroyer

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force at Buin, with cargo vessels and transports, has remained active in the Solomons. Japanese aircraft have been relatively inactive in this area also, except for an unsuccessful attack against Guadalcanal on November 5. During this period, our planes in the Solomons and New Guinea area are reported to have probably sunk 2 cruisers and 2 destroyers; to have damaged 1 cruiser, 2 destroyers, 3 cargo ships (or transports), and 3 unidentified vessels; and to have possibly damaged 1 aircraft carrier, 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 3 cargo ships. In addition, 29 enemy planes were destroyed, 15 probably destroyed, and 11 damaged between November 1 and November 8. Considerable movement of Japanese ground forces in Portuguese Timor, inland between Dilli and Beco, has been reported, and enemy troops have been bombed by our planes several times at Bobonaro, Aileu, Maobisse, and Dilli.

E. PACIFIC THEATER. There was little enemy air activity in this theater during the past 2 weeks. At various times, unidentified planes were reported as being heard or sighted from Nukufetau in the Ellice Group. On November 3, an enemy plane flew over Suva, Fiji. Enemy submarine activity in the vicinity of New Caledonia was observed, and 1 ship was attacked on November 9.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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OSD letter
Smith A.C. of S., G-2
Date 11-12-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 11, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 12, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 12, 1942.

No. 244.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: It is estimated that the Japanese strength on Kiska Island is now approximately 9,500. Atlantic: North Atlantic shipping lanes are being heavily patrolled by enemy submarines. The E coast of the U.S. is being patrolled from Newfoundland to Florida. The sea passages to the Caribbean are also being patrolled. The Trinidad area and the N coast of South America are being heavily covered as far S as Recife. Concentrations are reported in vicinity of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: A fire occurred in a barracks at Flying School, Victorville, California, November 11. Explosion occurred at Reeds Plant, Lakehurst, N.J., November 12; this plant manufactures incendiary bombs.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy by Dominican Republic and Haiti reported. Peru has initiated the removal of all Japanese farmers out of a zone within 2 miles of Limatomba airport, principal flying field serving Lima.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, small-scale activity continued with no important changes. In the center, violent fighting continues for possession of the Georgian Military Highway and Ordzhonikidze. Defending Soviet units held the enemy by a determined counterattack. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, scattered small-scale activity failed to change the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: North of Stalingrad, the enemy's defense appears to be passive. Ground and air reconnaissance continues.

(2) Western Europe. German troop movements into Unoccupied France continue. Reconnaissance has indicated that the main French Vichy fleet was at Toulon the morning of November 11. Portuguese and Spanish officials, though impressed with results of American operations, are less confident of avoiding German occupation since the German move into Unoccupied France. Notwithstanding that certain Spanish officials have indicated an intention to resist any German invasion, no troop movements, calling up of reserves, or cancellation of leaves have been reported, and the bulk of the Spanish Army remains concentrated around the Strait of Gibraltar with comparatively few troops along the Franco-Spanish frontier.

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(3) Southern Europe. On the morning of November 11, the Italian battle fleet was sighted off Taranto.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Armistice continues at Algiers. After conference with General Clark, Admiral Darlan issued on November 10 a "cease fire" order for Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The surrender of Oran was received on the 10th by General Fredendall. French Army units are reported to have capitulated in the Casablanca area, but naval units were still resisting on the 10th. Our forces are reported to have occupied Bougie, Algeria. Between 500 and 600 German air-borne troops had landed at El Aouina airport just NE of Tunis by the evening of November 10. It is reported that 200 enemy planes of all types arrived in Tunis on November 10. Air reconnaissance of the El Aouina airdrome on November 10 showed the following German planes: 24 long-range bombers, 23 single-engine fighters, and 3 communication planes. In addition there were 42 transport planes and 20 Italian fighters at the same location. Reconnaissance of Bizerte on the 9th revealed 26 modern French fighters, but on the 10th only 5 of these were there. At Souk El Arba (northwestern Tunisia) 16 French fighters were seen on the 10th. There was no activity by any of these planes. Eight German long-range bombers from Italian bases were reported active over the Mediterranean on the 10th, on which date the enemy increased his air action against shipping in the Western Mediterranean.

Egypt: The 2 Sidi Omars, on opposite sides of the Egyptian-Libyan border, were cleared of the enemy by 0930 November 11. Enemy units near Maddalena were moving NW toward Gambut, closely followed by a British armored division. On the coast, Sidi Barrani is now in British hands, while the Axis is offering rear guard resistance at Bug Bug. RAF planes on November 9 and November 10 scored many hits on enemy motor transport massed at Sollum; over 30 fires were started. U.S. bombers attacked Benghazi and Candia harbors on the same date. The enemy increased his efforts to give air support to ground troops in the Tobruk and Bug Bug areas. On the 10th 2 ME-109's were destroyed.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. It is now reported that enemy positions at Lungling and Hwangtsaopa (35 miles W of Lungling) were bombed November 8 by United Nations planes. Many large explosions were observed at both places.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea on November 10, enemy detachments were surrounded at Gorari, and on the next day they had been cleared from the S of this sector and our troops had occupied Oivi. E of Gorari, fighting still continues. United Nations planes were active in this area on both November 9 and November 10, with bombing and strafing attacks on enemy positions back as far as Buna. One of our aircraft was intercepted NE of Buna by 4 Japanese Zeros, of which 1 was destroyed and another was damaged. At Lae, 7 enemy fighters were seen November 10. The landing strip at Finschhaven was observed to be obstructed by furrows. At Gasmata on New Ireland, 2 fighters and 1 bomber were seen damaged on the field. In the Solomons on November 10, enemy shipping appeared to be somewhat increased in the

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Buin-Faisi area. At noon on this date, 47 vessels were observed, including 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, 15 destroyers, 2 minelayers, 2 tankers, 2 seaplane tenders, 2 landing craft carriers, and 19 merchant vessels. At the same time, S of Shortland Island, 9 other vessels were seen sailing SE. A report (said to be reliable) late in the afternoon same date indicated that there were in this general area, 61 enemy ships including 4 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 2 sloops, 33 destroyers (probably including patrol boats), 2 tenders, and 18 merchant vessels. One of our planes on reconnaissance near Shortland Island in the morning of November 10 was intercepted by 7 to 10 Japanese Zeros, of which 1 was shot down and another was probably destroyed. A Navy communique reports that on November 10 our ground forces continued offensives both to the east and to the west of our positions on Guadalcanal. During the morning of this date, United Nations planes broke up a formation of 15 enemy Zeros, destroying 1 enemy plane. During the afternoon, our aircraft attacked 5 Japanese destroyers E of New Georgia Island.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Labrador; 1 S of Anticosti Island; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 in Cape Sable-Halifax area; 1 off Hatteras; 4 at 14-00 N, 30-00 W; 3 at 50-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 56-00 N, 32-00 W; 2 at 48-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 55-00 N, 43-00 W; 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 52-00 N, 45-00 W; 52-00 N, 29-00 W; 51-00 N, 35-00 W; 49-30 N, 46-00 W; 49-30 N, 28-00 W; 49-00 N, 36-00 W; 49-00 N, 34-00 W; 48-30 N, 47-30 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 47-27 N, 55-23 W; 47-00 N, 37-00 W; 47-00 N, 34-00 W; 44-00 N, 57-00 W; 33-00 N, 28-00 W; 26-00 N, 73-00 W; 26-00 N, 42-00 W; 26-00 N, 29-00 W; 23-00 N, 73-00 W; 14-00 N, 56-00 W; 13-20 N, 27-45 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-53 N, 67-22 W; 12-00 N, 62-00 W; 11-00 N, 61-00 W; 10-30 N, 59-30 W; 10-00 N, 50-00 W; 09-00 N, 39-00 W; 09-00 N, 33-00 W; 08-00 N, 29-00 W; 03-51 S, 29-22 W; 08-00 S, 32-00 W. Activities reported: October 24, SS HOLY KARK torpedoed and sunk at 13-11 N, 47-00 W. October 29, SS LA SALLE overdue and presumed lost. October 30, SS MARYLYN torpedoed and sunk at 00-46 S, 32-42 W. November 8, SS BENALDER torpedoed but proceeding on course at 04-18 N, 02-44 W; SS WEST HUMHAW torpedoed and sunk at 04-18 N, 02-44 W. November 9, SS WONDEE attacked by E boat and taken in tow S of Yarmouth, England; SS EDGAR ALLAN POE torpedoed but safely towed to port. November 11, SS VEERHAVEN torpedoed and sunk at 03-51 S, 29-22 W; unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 12-53 N, 67-22 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED OSD Letter, 5-3-72 SECRET By Auth A. C. of S., G-2 Date 11-11-42 Initials J. D. G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 10, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 11, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 11, 1942.

No. 243.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: The 7 enemy planes previously reported at Holtz Bay, Attu, on November 7, were destroyed from the air by an attack on November 9. A submarine was observed at W end of Akutan Pass, November 9. One large submarine was sighted W of Kanaga Island, November 8. Atlantic: One enemy submarine still in vicinity of Hudson Strait. Northern shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Iceland show heavy concentrations. Enemy is patrolling entire Atlantic seaboard and sea passages to the Caribbean. There is heavy activity in the Trinidad area and off N coast of South America to Cape San Roque. Canada: Four men from a German submarine landed November 10 on the Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec; one was captured wearing a Canadian army uniform and carrying $1000 in gold, plus Canadian currency. Domestic Events: Fire reported November 10 on the Queen Mary. Explosion occurred in Magnesium Powder Mill of Studebaker Chemical Company plant, Elyria, Ohio, November 10. Train derailment, November 10, blocked main lines between Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Cuba severed diplomatic relations with Vichy on November 10. As Spanish use of code communication with Cuba had already been stopped, there remains virtually no channel available to the Axis for code communication between Cuba and Europe.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the area between Novorossisk and Tuapse, gains made by the enemy in a northern sector were partially neutralized by Soviet gains farther to the south. East of Alagir, the enemy resumed the attack under extremely difficult weather conditions and slightly improved his position. Northeast of Mozdok, the enemy counterattacked the Russian cavalry unit operating in that sector and succeeded in driving it off. Southern Front: No change in the battle for Stalingrad. Both sides appear to be waiting for the river to freeze, and freezing should occur in the near future. The area between Stalingrad and Astrakhan is subject to winds of very high velocity and to snow storms, accompanied by low temperatures, during November and December. Central and Northern Fronts: No important change on these fronts. Local reconnaissance and guerrilla raids by both sides occurred at several points. The enemy air forces con-

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tinued to bomb Soviet rail communications, particularly in the area of the deep Soviet salient N of Rzhev. The next few weeks in this area should be favorable to military operations. This is normally the period of first freeze, and the great cold does not generally set in until later.

(2) Western Europe. On the morning of November 11, German and Italian troops are reported to have crossed the borders of Unoccupied France. Elements of the German forces are stated to have passed through Lyon. Marshal Petain assumed personal command over all the French armed forces, thus relieving Admiral Darlan. Spain and Portugal continue their policy of neutrality, but fears of German pressure continue.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Northwest Africa: Naval and air activity increased in the western Mediterranean on November 9, and 2 Vichy destroyers made a sortie from Oran. One returned to Oran after action with United Nations cruisers, and the other was beached and on fire. At Algiers, operations ceased during the armistice, but unloading of ships was proceeding on November 9. Oran fell on the 10th. Situation of Moroccan operations was obscure on November 9. Vichy naval aircraft continued support of army forces, and our tanks were seen pursuing Vichy tanks SW from Port Lyautey. The Vichy battleship JEAN BART is reported burning in Casablanca harbor. Our naval gun-fire destroyed 4 planes; 11 others were destroyed, 2 were probably destroyed, and 8 were damaged by U.S. planes at Algiers. At Oran 3 French planes were destroyed.

Egypt: British units on November 10 were in contact with the enemy rear guard in the Sidi Barrani area and were approaching the positions held by the Axis main body in the border region. In the Halfaya-Sollum area, United Nations aircraft made continuous attacks on enemy forces on November 8 and November 9. Our dive bombers attacked an enemy transport off Bug Bug. Axis air action continued light in Egypt and Libya.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. The main docks and the warehouse area at Rangoon were heavily bombed by United Nations planes on November 9, and many fires were started there and at Syriam, which was also bombed by the same planes. There are indications that Japanese divisional headquarters are located in Burma, as follows: One, unidentified, at Rangoon; 18th at Taunggyi; 33rd at Monywa; 55th at Mandalay; 56th at Lashio.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There appears to be no change in the ground situation in New Guinea for November 8 and November 9. Fighting still continues at Oivi and SE of Gorari. United Nations planes continue to harass enemy positions and supply lines in the vicinity of Buna, with strafing attacks at Buna, Sangara, Popondetta, Sanananda, Isivita, and Kakendetta. New blast shelters apparently constructed since October 21 were observed at Buna as well as 10 damaged Japanese fighter aircraft and 2 damaged bombers. The airfield at Arawe (SW coast of New Britain) appears overgrown and obstructed. On November 9 our planes attacked an enemy schooner near Salamaua and

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bombed an enemy transport in St. George's Channel. In this latter action, the transport was heavily damaged and had to be beached on the W coast of lower tip of New Ireland. In the Buin-Faisi area of the Solomons, 39 enemy vessels were observed on November 9, including 4 possible heavy cruisers, 2 large unidentified ships, 1 possible seaplane tender, and 26 other ships, all stationary. A formation of 3 possible light cruisers and 3 cargo ships was seen proceeding N between Buin and Faisi.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Enemy submarine activity was reported in the New Caledonia area on November 9.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Chidley (Canada); 1 off Wabana (Belle Isle); 1 off Gaspe Peninsula; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 2 off Trinidad; 6 at 49-00 N, 30-00 W; 5 at 14-00 N, 29-00 W; 4 at 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 55-00 N, 38-00 W; 2 at 51-30 N, 35-00 W; 2 at 48-00 N, 47-00 W; 1 each at 50-00 N, 41-00 W; 49-00 N, 38-00 W; 48-45 N, 26-30 W; 47-30 N, 35-30 W; 48-00 N, 40-00 W; 45-30 N, 55-00 W; 43-00 N, 62-00 W; 31-00 N, 32-00 W; 29-00 N, 72-00 W; 24-30 N, 46-28 W; 24-00 N, 31-00 W; 15-00 N, 30-00 W; 14-00 N, 49-00 W; 13-25 N, 59-28 W; 12-00 N, 70-00 W; 11-40 N, 63-02 W; 11-00 N, 59-00 W; 11-00 N, 35-00 W; 08-00 N, 43-00 W; 00-01 N, 38-00 W; 06-05 S, 32-41 W. Activities reported: October 22, SS TEMNAREN lost off Norway as result of possible enemy action. November 2, SS ZAANDAM torpedoed and sunk at 01-25 N, 36-22 W. November 4, SS ANDREAS shelled and sunk at 03-00 S, 30-30 W. November 6, SS OCEAN JUSTICE torpedoed and presumed sunk at 10-06 N, 60-00 W. November 9, unidentified ship attacked at 13-17 N, 70-05 W; SS MARCUS WHITMAN torpedoed and sunk at 06-05 S, 32-41 W; SS CERION torpedoed and shelled at 35-58 S, 26-37 E. Date unknown, SS NARROW PARK torpedoed and sunk at 40-00 N, 47-00 W; SS WILLIAM CLARK and SS CALOBRE sunk (details unknown). SS OUED GROU, SS PORTO ALEGRE and SS LLANDILO are overdue and presumed lost.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED
DOD Dir 5200.9 5-3-72
OSD Auth. A.C. of S. G-2
Date 11-10-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 9, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 10, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 10, 1942.

No. 242.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines concentrated in shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Iceland. One submarine reported at entrance of Hudson Strait. Enemy patrolling Atlantic seaboard from Newfoundland to Florida. North coast of South America heavily patrolled, especially in vicinity of Trinidad and off Natal. Domestic Events: Nothing to report.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. French High Commissioner in Martinique, Admiral Robert, has assured U.S. that all existing arrangements between himself and the U.S. will be maintained, and that in the possessions under his control (Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana) no action will be taken detrimental to the security of the U.S. President Comacho has announced that Mexico has severed relations with Vichy, France.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the Tuapse area, Axis forces again succeeded in improving their position. East of Alagir, the Soviet counterattack appears to have been stopped, and the enemy made further slight gains. Scattered small-scale actions on other parts of this front failed to change the relative positions. Southern Front: No change in the battle for Stalingrad. Central and Northern Fronts: Enemy forces on these fronts are believed to have gone on the defensive while Soviet forces appear to have again initiated their winter guerilla tactics.

(2) Western Europe. Spanish reaction to African operations is reported as generally favorable, but there are fears of German countermeasures which might force Spain into the conflict. There are no indications in Madrid of any intended German moves. The Portuguese are reported as favorable but likewise apprehensive that German intervention may involve the peninsula. U.S. bombers scored hits on enemy submarine installations at St. Nazaire, France, and RAF bombers, escorted by U.S. fighters, attacked Le Havre on November 9. No enemy planes were encountered. Late reports of the raids by U.S. bombers on Lille and Abbeville on November 8 show 11 enemy planes destroyed, 15 probably destroyed, and 18 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In French Northwest Africa, landings are continuing. In the Casablanca area, Safi has been occupied and the French batteries at Fedala have been silenced. Naval units in this area continue to resist. One French cruiser was damaged and a destroyer was sunk. Vichy reports indicate that Oran has been entered. In this area, American troops have occupied a line running from Fleurus to St. Cloud and have captured the towns of La Macta and Ain El Turk. One Vichy submarine was destroyed. The port of Algiers is in American hands and shipping entered the harbor on November 9. Aircraft of the Vichy French on November 8 bombed U.S. ground forces landing along the beaches at Safi. A JU-88 attacked 2 British planes off Oran and French fighter planes attempted interception of U.S. fighter aircraft near Tafaraoui airport at Oran.

The only change in the Libyan-Egyptian front was the movement of at least 2 regiments of the Italian Pistoia Division from Tobruk to the Axis-held positions in the Halfaya-Capuzzo area. Strong United Nations air attacks were made against Axis units in the Bug Bug-Halfaya area on November 7. Enemy air losses for the day were 11 planes destroyed and 2 damaged. On the following day, United Nations aviation concentrated on enemy bases, motor transports, and road columns in the Halfaya-Sollum area, causing large fires and destroying many vehicles. The enemy failure to provide air protection for his retreating ground forces continued. The Axis also continued to transport motor fuel to North Africa by air.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. In Hankow area, central China, some concentration of Japanese troops noted, possibly for limited objective attack northward along Peking-Hankow R.R.; no indications of large-scale operations.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. Ground action in New Guinea continued on November 7 and November 8 in the vicinity of Oivi and to the SE of Gorari. On these dates, United Nations aircraft were active in strafing attacks near Oivi, Sanananda, Popondetta, Amboga, and Amdemba. On November 8, our planes bombed and strafed Gasmata airdrome and the radio station. Same date our planes bombed the airdrome at Kavieng. In the Solomons on November 8, enemy shipping, in the Buin-Faisi area, was virtually unchanged; 33 vessels were observed. A Navy communique reports from the Solomons that our ground forces on November 7 continued to advance to the east near the Metapona river and that fighting to the west had died down. The next day United Nations planes attacked enemy ground installations and destroyed 6 landing boats on the beaches to the west of our positions. In an air attack on Rekata Bay same date (November 8), 3 enemy float biplanes were destroyed. Later in the day, enemy positions E of Koli Point were shelled by one of our destroyers, and on night of November 8-9 our torpedo boats scored a torpedo hit on an enemy destroyer in Indispensable Strait.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Martinique; 2 off Trinidad, 2 NW of Cape Verde Islands; 3 each at

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57-30 N, 26-00 W; 50-00 N, 28-00 W; 14-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 53-00 N, 34-00 W; 1 each at 61-00 N, 65-00 W; 56-00 N, 35-00 W; 55-30 N, 27-30 W; 54-00 N, 27-00 W; 52-00 N, 37-00 W; 52-00 N, 26-30 W; 50-56 N, 44-54 W; 50-00 N, 38-00 W; 49-30 N, 64-42 W; 49-30 N, 35-00 W; 49-00 N, 53-00 W; 47-00 N, 56-00 W; 44-00 N, 51-00 W; 41-00 N, 63-00 W; 31-00 N, 70-00 W; 29-00 N, 36-00 W; 26-00 N, 42-00 W; 24-00 N, 26-30 W; 14-00 N, 68-55 W; 14-00 N, 47-00 W; 13-17 N, 70-15 W; 13-00 N, 35-00 W; 12-00 N, 64-00 W; 12-00 N, 26-30 W; 11-18 N, 59-35 W; 06-00 N, 46-00 W; 00-30 S, 37-00 W; 00-07 S, 32-00 W. Activities reported: November 9. SS SOUTH AFRICA attacked and sinking at 24-30 N, 46-28 W. SS LINDEN HALL and SS NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (see G-2 Report No. 241, November 9, 1942), now reported sunk. Unidentified vessel (see G-2 Report No. 241, November 9, 1942) now reported as SS CAPO OLMO, which arrived in port under own power.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-9-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 8, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 9, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 9, 1942.

No. 241.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Six Japanese Zero-type planes and 1 seaplane (biplane) observed November 7 in W arm of Holtz Bay, Attu (3 on beach, 4 in creek bed; two of latter were damaged). Enemy rifle fire directed from this vicinity against our planes. At Kiska Harbor, the enemy submarine base received some damage from a bombing attack on November 8. One submarine reported approximately 50 miles N of Kanaga. One submarine reported 15 miles S of Zaliva Point, Kiska. Atlantic: Submarine concentrations appear from NW coast of Africa to shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Iceland. Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic seaboard heavily patrolled. Intense activity in vicinity of Trinidad. Activity noted off Atlantic entrance to Panama and throughout West Indies, also along N coast of Brazil. Domestic Events: Fire in Sitka business district November 6 destroyed 4 buildings; damage estimated at $500,000. Boiler explosion at Douglas Bomber Plant, Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 7. Fire in McEwan Bros. Paper Mfg. Co., Whippany, N.J., November 7.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the area northeast of Tuapse, mixed Soviet units slightly improved their position in a confused situation of attacks and counterattacks by both sides. Southeast of Nalchik, defending Soviet forces by determined counterattacks have apparently succeeded in keeping the enemy from cutting the vital Georgian Military Highway. The immediate threat to the road, however, still exists. Northeast of Mozdok, attacking Red Cavalry units failed to gain in the face of an enemy counterattack. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, small-scale attacks and counterattacks by both sides failed to materially change the situation. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes on these fronts. Enemy air forces continued small-scale raids on Soviet R.R. communications from the Don to Ostashkov. Long-range German artillery shelled Kronstadt.

(2) Western Europe. Vichy France broke diplomatic relations with the United States on November 8, 1942. Reactions of Spanish Government to situation not clear. There is an unconfirmed report that a Vichy naval force has left Toulon. Locomotive and carriage works at Lille, France, were attacked by U.S. bombers on November 8. On the same day, U.S. heavy bombers successfully raided Abbeville airdrome. Heavy

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AA fire was encountered over both targets, and numerous enemy fighters attempted interception. Three enemy FW-190's and 1 ME-109 were destroyed.

(3) Southern Europe. Reports indicate a heavy raid by British bombers on the Italian port of Genoa on November 8. An unconfirmed report states that Italy has recently purchased 30 cargo vessels from the French.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. Initial American landings in French Northwest Africa met little resistance. Subsequent landings were more strongly opposed. In the Algiers area, Sidi Ferruch was occupied at 0300Z on November 8, and by 1500Z airdromes at Blida and Maison Blanche were captured. Naval bombardments were necessary in this area. The Oran landings were also successful. The coastal batteries on Arzew Heights capitulated at 0600Z, tanks were landed by 0800Z, and shortly after 1200Z, the Tafaraoui airdrome was occupied. Naval activity at Oran resulted in the sinking of two Vichy destroyers and severe damage to three others. In the vicinity of Casablanca, initial objectives were occupied at Mehdia and Safi. There are no complete reports on the landing at Fedala. United Nations naval forces engaged one Vichy French cruiser and two destroyers in Casablanca area with unknown results. Farther to the east, retreating German Panzer Army is grouped in the Ft. Capuzzo area just across the border in Libya. Some British units are following, while others are mopping up enemy units left behind.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Explosions and fires were observed at Maungdaw when United Nations planes strafed Japanese ammunition dumps on November 5. Our aircraft on November 6 attacked the Kemmendine Docks and shipping at Rangoon, Burma, scoring direct hits on a warehouse and sinking one enemy freighter.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. There appears to have been some increase in Japanese air activity in the New Guinea area on November 7, with aircraft being sighted at Lasanga Island (20 miles SE Salamaua), Hopoi and Cape Gerhards (Huon Gulf), Arawe and Gasmata (SW New Britain), and Normanby Island. In New Guinea our ground forces continued to press against the enemy's prepared positions at Oivi, and the Japanese southern flank was being enveloped along the Gorari-Ilimor track. United Nations aircraft in this area attacked Kakandeta (Buna area) and also bombed and strafed a schooner near Maklo Island (5 mi. W Arawe). A probable large submarine was sighted November 6 off the Trobriand Islands. At Kavieng (New Ireland) on this date there were 3 destroyers, 1 heavy cruiser or seaplane tender, and 1 light cruiser. Next day, 3 flying boats and 1 twin-engine aircraft were also sighted at Kavieng. In the Solomons at Buin-Faisi on November 6, there were 4 heavy cruisers, 2 or 3 light cruisers, 13 destroyers, 2 sloops, 10 supply vessels, and 2 tankers; and the next day a convoy of at least 10 large vessels was sighted east of Buka Passage moving south. On November 8, our planes attacked a force of 1 enemy light cruiser and 10 destroyers north of Rekata Bay, and, according to a Navy communique, the cruiser was possibly sunk and 1 destroyer was badly damaged. Twelve protecting enemy planes were reported shot down. The same source also reports that our ground forces on Guadalcanal, advancing to the Metapona River (4 miles E Koli Point), encountered no opposition on November 6 (Solomons time).

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It is also reported that on November 7 (Solomons time) one of two enemy destroyers off Lunga Point was believed to have been sunk by torpedo boats.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Grenada vicinity; 3 at 57-00 N, 34-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 26-00 W; 3 at 50-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 21-00 W; 55-00 N, 30-00 W; 54-30 N, 33-30 W; 54-00 N, 40-00 W; 53-00 N, 44-00 W; 52-00 N, 32-00 W; 52-00 N, 26-00 W; 48-36 N, 53-24 W; 48-00 N, 49-00 W; 47-51 N, 63-50 W; 46-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-00 N, 30-00 W; 43-00 N, 48-00 W; 41-00 N, 28-00 W; 39-00 N, 64-00 W; 37-00 N, 70-00 W; 33-00 N, 67-00 W; 27-30 N, 40-00 W; 23-00 N, 45-00 W; 17-53 N, 75-19 W; 17-30 N, 31-30 W; 15-00 N, 64-00 W; 15-00 N, 45-00 W; 13-30 N, 29-00 W; 13-00 N, 60-00 W; 12-32 N, 70-28 W; 12-30 N, 63-30 W; 11-55 N, 63-18 W; 10-56 N, 61-14 W; 05-00 N, 50-00 W; 04-00 N, 38-00 W; 00-01 N, 33-00 W; 01-00 S, 37-00 W. 2 off Cape Finisterre; 4 NE of Azores; 12 in Lisbon-Casablanca area. 3 at 56-00 N, 19-00 W; 2 at 36-00 N, 16-00 W; 1 each at 50-30 N, 21-30 W; 48-00 N, 19-00 W; 47-00 N, 13-00 W; 46-00 N, 07-00 W; 46-00 N, 05-00 W;*45-00 N, 14-00 W; 45-00 N, 12-00 W; 42-00 N, 17-30 W; 41-00 N, 18-30 W; 39-00 N, 20-00 W; 36-30 N, 24-00 W; 36-30 N, 21-30 W; 36-00 N, 04-00 W; 36-00 N, 00-01 W; 34-00 N, 23-00 W; 28-00 N, 20-00 W; 27-00 N, 25-00 W; 25-00 N, 25-00 W; 24-00 N, 20-00 W; 19-00 N, 20-00 W; 18-00 N, 22-00 W; 16-00 N, 21-00 W; 08-00 N, 15-00 W; 04-00 N, 02-00 W; 04-00 N, 04-00 E; 01-00 N, 09-00 W. Activities reported: November 5, SS La CORDILLERA torpedoed and sunk at 12-02 N, 58-04 W. November 7, SS LINDEN HALL and SS NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE torpedoed at 11-34 N, 63-26 W. November 8, unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 10-56 N, 61-14 W. Date unknown, SS TREKIEVE and SS HAIHING torpedoed and sunk at 26-00 S, 33-00 E. SS SILVER WILLOW (see G-2 Report No. 236, November 4, 1942) now reported abandoned.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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OSD Letter
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 10-8-42
Initials G.S.S.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, November 7, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 8, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 8, 1942.

No. 240.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Photo reconnaissance shows minor enemy activity on Attu. Report of submarine attack on an unidentified ship (see G-2 Report No. 239, November 7, 1942) now found in error. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity heavy between Newfoundland and Iceland. Heavy concentrations appear off Newfoundland coast, in Prince Edward Island area, and N of the Azores. Axis submarines patrol U.S. coast from Nova Scotia to Florida and Windward Passage. Trinidad area is active. Domestic Events: Detonator caps found in generator supplying power for Cedar Grove Collieries at Cedar Grove, West Virginia.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: The enemy again slightly improved his position in the Tuapse area in the northwest, despite stubborn resistance and heavy fall rains. In the center, defending Soviet units continued to hold their own against strong enemy attacks. German Air Force units again bombed Ordzhonikidze and Soviet supply trains on the Georgian Military Highway. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there is no important change. Central and Northern Fronts: Local attacks slightly improved the enemy's position on the central front while his air forces continued to concentrate most of their attention on Soviet reserves in the Ostashkov area.

(2) Western Europe. On November 7, the enemy submarine base at Brest was attacked by our heavy bombers. AA fire was heavy from Landereau to Brest, and was moderate at the target. Enemy losses in aircraft are estimated at 5 destroyed, 6 probably destroyed, and 5 damaged.

(3) Southern Europe. An unconfirmed report states that 15,000 German troops passed south through the Brenner Pass between October 24 and October 26. During the same period, about 200 light tanks are reported to have moved through the Pass, headed for the region of Brindisi. The troops' equipment is said to have been marked "Afrika Korps, Heirapetra, Crete." Another unconfirmed report states that 4 German divisions are passing through Bulgaria destined for North Africa.

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d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. According to a communique issued by the War Department on November 7, United States Army, Navy, and Air Force troops landed at numerous points on the shores of North Africa at 9:00 p.m. Eastern War Time, or 3:00 a.m. (November 8) West African time. The troops are under the command of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. On November 6, the German 90th Light, 15th Armored, and 21st Armored divisions halted their retreat momentarily at the Fuka escarpment and attempted to make a stand, but a strong attack by British armored units forced the Germans to retreat again. British advance units now hold Matruh. United Nations aircraft on November 4 attacked shipping in Benghazi Harbor and scored direct hits on 4 merchant vessels and on a small tanker. From 6 to 15 enemy aircraft attempted interception; 1 ME-109 was shot down, another was probably destroyed, and 2 others were damaged. Another raid on Benghazi was carried out by our planes on November 6, and an enemy tanker was reported destroyed. Other aircraft also dropped bombs at Tobruk, where a merchant vessel was set on fire. On the same date, other United Nations planes bombed Maleme airport on Crete, scoring direct hits on the runways. One ME-109 was probably destroyed. United Nations aircraft also continued their strafing attacks on the withdrawing Axis columns in Egypt, and on November 7 many enemy motor transports were destroyed in the vicinity of Mersa Matruh.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. One submarine was reported 50 miles SW of Karachi on November 2, and one was reported 50 miles E of Cape Guardafui, about 300 miles SE of Aden, on November 3. There are persistent reports of increasing number of Burmans concentrating in the Myitkyina-Mogaung area. Two thousand Japanese are reported at Kalemyo near Assam frontier and an additional 500 arrived November 2. Japanese are apparently using overland route Prome to Taungup on Bay of Bengal and thence go by small craft to Akyab. Japanese at Akyab are reportedly all infantry, except one antiaircraft unit and about 50 cavalry.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, fighting still continued in the vicinity of Oivi on November 6. Off the south tip of New Ireland on same date, 2 enemy cargo ships, escorted by 1 destroyer, were seen proceeding ESE. In the Solomons, our reconnaissance planes on November 6 sighted 6 enemy destroyers or light cruisers just S of Fauro Island, proceeding NW, and an additional force of 10 destroyers was sighted further south. Two possible cargo ships were seen at anchor in Shortland Harbor. Our aircraft on November 7 bombed the Rekata Bay seaplane base without opposition. On same date, 11 Japanese destroyers were seen on an E course N of Manning Strait (between Choiseul and Santa Isabel). A Navy communique reports that on November 5 (Guadalcanal time) a Japanese air attack by 27 planes was made at Guadalcanal, with no damage resulting. Same source states that our ground troops next day repulsed several light attacks near Point Cruz while other of our ground forces advanced to the E, S of Koli Point, encountering only light enemy resistance.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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OSD letter, Dec. 3-78

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Conception Bay; 1 in Bay of Fundy; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 NW of Azores; 1 in Aruba-Curacao area; 3 at 59-00 N, 30-00 W; 3 at 57-00 N, 23-00 W; 2 at 54-00 N, 42-00 W; 1 each at 57-00 N, 34-00 W; 55-30 N, 35-00 W; 51-40 N, 52-00 W; 48-00 N, 34-00 W; 47-30 N, 26-00 W; 46-15 N, 28-40 W; 46-00 N, 56-00 W; 46-00 N, 36-00 W; 45-00 N, 33-00 W; 44-00 N, 30-00 W; 40-00 N, 69-00 W; 37-00 N, 67-00 W; 36-00 N, 35-00 W; 32-00 N, 68-00 W; 29-30 N, 32-00 W; 16-00 N, 52-00 W; 16-00 N, 44-00 W; 16-00 N, 29-00 W; 04-00 N, 38-00 W; 00-01 N, 33-00 W; 01-00 S, 37-00 W. Activities reported: October 27, SS EMPIRE CHAUCER attacked by sub and sunk at 37-30 S, 21-00 E. October 29, SS ROSS torpedoed and sunk at 38-51 S, 21-40 E. November 1, SS ELMDALE torpedoed and sunk at 17-30 N, 34-55 W; CH-44 torpedoed and sunk at 01-00 S, 09-00 E. November 7, SS JOHN WISE attacked at 39-50 N, 124-26 W; unidentified vessel attacked by sub at 11-32 N, 63-26 W. Trawler TERVANI (see G-2 Report No. 233, November 1, 1942) now reported not torpedoed. SS EMPIRE SUNRISE (see G-2 Report No. 235, November 3, 1942) now presumed sunk. SS LEDA (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported sunk. Unidentified ship (see G-2 Report No. 239, November 7, 1942) now identified as the SS ARICA.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

DECLASSIFIED 6-8-72
SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-7-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 6, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 7, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 7, 1942.

No. 239.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: An unidentified ship was attacked approximately 500 miles W of Vancouver Island. Atlantic: Heavy enemy submarine activity continues between Newfoundland and Iceland, and in Trinidad and Curacao areas. Concentration continues N of the Azores. Activity continues along Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida. Domestic Events: Explosion occurred at Rochester Fireworks Co., East Rochester, N.Y., on November 6.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the enemy improved his position somewhat in the Tuapse area. In the center, defending Soviet forces appear to be holding against the enemy's determined bid for Ordzhonikidze and the Georgian Military Highway. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, there is no important change. Along the Don, reconnaissance raids across the river were carried out by both sides. Central and Northern Fronts: Along these fronts there appears to be little activity except in the area between Rzhev and Staraya Russa. Red Army units in this Soviet-held salient are a constant threat to the enemy-held anchor at Rzhev. Enemy air forces bombed Soviet reserves day and night at the railhead of Ostashkov. In the far north, enemy air attacks on Murmansk and its connecting R.R. continue.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Strength of the Italian forces in Greece is reported to have been reduced in order to send troops to Africa.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The retreat of Axis forces in Egypt accelerated rapidly on November 5, with remnants of the German 90th Light, 15th and 21st Armored Divisions leading the withdrawal to the escarpment 5 miles SW of Fuka. El Daba was cleared of the enemy by noon of the 5th, and the Australians mopped up enemy units isolated earlier on the coast. In the southern sector Italian infantry divisions and some German groups attempted delaying action, but only succeeded in becoming isolated and are now threatened with encirclement. On the morning of the 6th the British engaged rear-guard enemy units at the Fuka Escarpment after an advance of 45 miles

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in one day, while British patrols were in the vicinity of Matruh. On November 5 United Nations aircraft continued their attacks on withdrawing Axis forces near Fuka and beyond, scoring many direct hits on closely packed columns. Our aircraft continue to provide protection for advanced forward elements. All landing grounds at Fuka and to the east were evacuated by the Axis by the morning of November 6. During the period of November 4-5 the Axis forces lost 16 planes and 1 probably destroyed, with 7 others damaged. On November 5 there were reliable indications of immediate reinforcements of the German Air Force in the Mediterranean area. Nearly all planes were destined for Sicily or Sardinia. In Madagascar an armistice was signed on November 6.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In southeastern New Guinea opposing forces were engaged in the vicinity of Oivi, November 5. In Timor on November 4 possible airdrome construction was observed at Vila de Aviz, formerly called Fuiloro (85 miles ENE of Dilli). Eight fighters and 2 bombers were on the Dilli airdrome. Our planes next day again attacked Bobonaro, scoring direct hits in the town. In the New Britain area on November 5, at least 18 Japanese bombers (2 of which appeared damaged) were sighted on the airfields near Rabaul. In the harbor on this date shipping had increased to 56 vessels, including 1 converted aircraft carrier, 4 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, and 1 possible landing-craft carrier, in addition to merchant vessels and tankers. At the same time 4 unidentified vessels were seen proceeding northwest in St. George Channel. Six enemy fighter planes attempted to intercept our aircraft over St. George Channel, and 1 enemy plane was destroyed and another probably destroyed. A small schooner was observed anchored off Arawe (SW New Britain), where there is a small unused landing-strip. In the Solomons on November 4, enemy shipping was again drastically reduced in the Buin-Faisi area. Only 10 vessels were sighted, including 1 light cruiser, 2 heavy cruisers, 2 sloops, and 5 supply ships, but the following day 14 vessels were sighted just to the north in Bougainville Strait, proceeding on a southerly course. Our planes again attacked Japanese shipping in Tonolei Harbor on November 5, scoring a near miss on a probable light cruiser. A Navy communique reports that during the night of November 4-5 (local time) Japanese troops made counterattacks on our forces W of the Matanikau river but were repulsed with heavy casualties. According to another source the Japanese forces near Koli Point (E of our positions) include artillery of unreported strength.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 off Cape Canso; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Aruba; 4 at 47-00 N, 32-00 W; 1 each at 60-45 N, 21-00 W; 58-00 N, 37-00 W; 58-00 N, 32-00 W; 57-45 N, 30-00 W; 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 56-30 N, 37-30 W; 53-00 N, 32-30 W; 50-00 N, 48-00 W; 50-00 N, 40-00 W; 48-00 N, 52-00 W; 46-30 N, 27-30 W; 46-00 N, 42-00 W; 44-00 N, 35-00 W; 40-20 N, 68-40 W;

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37-30 N, 62-30 W; 34-00 N, 40-00 W; 30-00 N, 79-00 W; 20-00 N, 60-00 W; 17-00 N, 43-00 W; 16-00 N, 52-00 W; 14-00 N, 70-00 W; 14-00 N, 62-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 11-00 N, 60-00 W; 09-00 N, 53-00 W; 04-00 N, 37-00 W; 02-00 N, 33-00 W; 01-00 S, 35-00 W. Activities reported: November 4, SS DEKABRIST torpedoed and sinking at 75-30 N, 27-10 E; SS JOHN LATROBE, SS RICHARD ALVEY and SS JOHN WALKER attacked by aircraft between Jan Mayen Island and Spitsbergen. November 5, MV DALEBY torpedoed and sunk at 57-00 N, 37-00 W. November 6, unidentified ship attacked by sub at 11-00 N, 61-57 W. SS THORSHAVET (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported sunk; SS MENDOZA (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported sunk; SS GYPSUM EXPRESS (see G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942) now reported probably sunk. Correction: In paragraph 1-h of G-2 Report No. 237, November 5, 1942, the vessel "SS GYPSOM EMPRESS" should read "SS GYPSUM EXPRESS."

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

WEATHER BULLETIN)
:
NO. 61)

Dissemination Group,
November 7, 1942.

1. The following Weather Indications for nine days beginning November 7, 1942, have been compiled by the Army Weather Central, Washington, D. C., and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Panama, Caribbean Defense Command.
Only very minor restrictions to air operations will develop.
Verification Probability. 90%.

b. West Coast, Western Defense Command.
(1) Washington, Oregon, California, Lower California.
Minor restrictions will occur along the Washington and Oregon coast on the 7th, 10th and the 13th.
Weather. Generally good flying weather will prevail except for intermittent minor storminess along the coast of Washington and Oregon, particularly on the 7th, 10th and the 13th.
Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

(2) Alaska.
Weather likely to hamper air operations will develop as follows:

On the 7th :	Kiska, Atka, Dutch Harbor and St. Paul Island.
On the 8th :	St. Paul Island and possibly Kodiak, and portions of the south coast of Alaska.
On the 9th :	Portions of the south and southeast coast of Alaska.
On the 10th:	Attu, Kiska, Atka, and the southeast coast of Alaska.
On the 11th:	Atka, Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island.
On the 12th:	Attu, and portions of the south and southeast coast of Alaska.
On the 13th:	The southeast coast of Alaska, Attu, Kiska, Atka.
On the 14th:	Kiska, Atka, Dutch Harbor, and St. Paul Island.
On the 15th:	Dutch Harbor, St. Paul Island, Kodiak, and portions of the south and southeast coast of Alaska.

Weather. Storminess will be quite active in the central and eastern Aleutians on the 7th, moving through the eastern Aleutians to the Gulf of Alaska on the 8th, with relatively good weather following. New storminess will enter the western Aleutians on the 10th, moving through central and eastern sections on the 11th and into the Gulf of Alaska on the 12th.

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New storminess will develop in the western and central Aleutians on the 13th and 14th, affecting the eastern Aleutians and the Gulf of Alaska on the 15th.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 15 hours.

c. Gulf Coast, Southern Defense Command.

Minor restrictions will occur in eastern sections on the 7th. Restrictions will develop in central and eastern sections on the 10th, continuing in extreme eastern sections on the 11th.

Weather. Minor shower activity will occur in eastern sections on the 7th, continuing intermittently for several days thereafter. More significant storminess will develop in central and eastern sections on the 10th, continuing in the extreme east on the 11th.

Verification Probability. 85%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 12 hours.

d. East Coast, Eastern Defense Command.

Restrictions will occur near Florida on the 7th. Restrictions will occur along the southern coast on the 8th and 9th, continuing several hundred miles at sea from Maryland northward on the 10th and 11th. Restrictions will redevelop principally in northern sections on the 14th.

Weather. A storm in the vicinity of Florida on the 7th will lie off the southeast coast, producing gale and hurricane force winds near its center on the 8th and 9th, affecting northern sections several hundred miles at sea on the 10th and 11th. Storminess will redevelop on the 14th.

Verification Probability. 80%.
Weather Sequence Latitude. 15 hours.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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"A" of G-2 Report, W.D.
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ADC (1); OPD (2)
6th Air Force
1st, 2nd, 4th Fighter Cmds. (1)
1st, 4th Bomber Cmds. (1)
1st Air Support Cmd. (1)
Combat Liaison Section, AAF (1)
Director of Weather (1)
Gulf Sector (1)
Southern Land Frontier (1)
Balloon Barrage School (1)
316th Troop Carrier Group (1)
70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th,
77th, 79th, 80th Chemical Cos. (1)

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-6-42
Initials J. A. D.
G.S.S.

G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, November 5, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 6, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 6, 1942.

No. 238.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Heavy enemy submarine activity continues in northern shipping lanes between Newfoundland and Iceland. One submarine was reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Patrols indicated along entire coast from Nova Scotia to Florida. Activity reported in vicinity of Curacao and in the Trinidad area, also between Natal and St. Paul Rocks. Pacific: A sighting of a possible enemy submarine was reported off the W coast of San Salvador. Domestic Events: On November 4, a fire completely destroyed the Pennsylvania Warehouse and Supply Depot at Philadelphia.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. On September 27, two Axis raiders, a small well-armed 4,000-ton motorship and a 7,000-ton motorship, attacked and sank a U.S. freighter in the South Atlantic at about 31-00 S, 16-00 W. The small raider was apparently sunk by gunfire from the freighter. On November 3, an unidentified ship was attacked by a raider at 35-30 S, 28-27 W.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, Soviet counterattacks appear to have more than neutralized a few scattered enemy gains. In the center, the defenses of Ordzhonikidze are believed to have checked the enemy's advance from Nalchik via Alagir. This advance appears to be the largest scale operation now taking place on this front, with the enemy dangerously close to the Georgian Military Highway. In the east, enemy air forces bombed Soviet bases N of the Terek and also bombed the Astrakhan-Kizliar R.R. This railroad was reported cut some time ago by enemy mechanized forces but apparently is still operating in Soviet hands. Southern Front: In Stalingrad, there is no important change. Central and Northern Fronts: Local attacks slightly improved the enemy's position in some sectors.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. In Egypt, German and Italian units in the northern sector are retreating along the coastal

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road between Sidi El Rahman and Fuka. Three British armored columns are moving northwest from the break-through S of Rahman apparently in an attempt to cut off this retreat at three points: El Daba, Galal, and Fuka. In the southern sector, Axis units are holding a front of about 6 miles in the Deir El Qattara area, but some British units have by-passed this strong point farther south. On November 4, United Nations planes continued strong support of advancing ground units by bombing enemy gun positions, supply dumps, motor transports, and personnel. U.S. heavy bombers attacked and hit an enemy ship in Benghazi Harbor. Total enemy losses for November 3-4 were 30 planes destroyed, 14 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged. On the 4th, Axis dive-bombers attempted one interception without success.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. On November 1, the enemy airfield at Lashio was again raided by United Nations planes; one building was set on fire. Japanese installations E of Maungdaw were bombed the following day; possible ammunition dumps are believed destroyed.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. On November 4, our ground forces in the New Guinea area continued to advance toward Oivi, but met some resistance. The Japanese are reported to have concentrated in the vicinity of Wairopi, with some artillery in support. United Nations aircraft attacked enemy installations at Oivi, Sanananda, and Salamaua. Damage at Salamaua was particularly heavy and large explosions and many fires were started. In Timor, same date, our planes raided Aileu and Maobisse and demolished buildings. At Dilli airdrome, 8 fighters and 2 bombers were sighted. There is a report that the Japanese are occupying Point Subao and Meti Naro (Manatuto area, north coast). Twenty-nine Japanese ships were sighted on November 4 in Rabaul Harbor, while in the Buin-Faisi area in the Solomons enemy shipping had increased to 30 vessels, including 4 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and 1 possible seaplane tender. The Navy reports a further Japanese landing on the north coast of Guadalcanal E of Koli Point on the night of November 3-4. The same night, our naval forces shelled enemy positions near Kokumbona. Limited ground activity is reported in progress both east and west of our positions. There was no reported air activity on these dates.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Conception Bay; 1 in Gulf of St. Lawrence; 1 in Cabot Strait; 4 W of Azores; 4 at 56-00 N, 34-00 W; 2 at 52-00 N, 26-00 W; 1 each at 59-30 N, 21-30 W; 53-00 N, 36-15 W; 52-00 N, 37-00 W; 51-50 N, 46-35 W; 50-30 N, 29-30 W; 47-30 N, 38-10 W; 47-00 N, 30-00 W; 46-00 N, 54-00 W; 46-00 N, 48-00 W; 43-00 N, 40-00 W; 32-00 N, 44-00 W; 31-00 N, 81-00 W; 19-30 N, 73-20 W; 14-00 N, 56-00 W; 13-20 N, 62-20 W; 12-33 N, 52-23 W; 10-00 N, 60-00 W; 08-00 N, 51-00 W; 03-00 N, 35-00 W; 03-00 N, 32-00 W; 01-00 S, 33-00 W. Activities reported: November 1, SS GEORGE THACHER torpedoed and sunk at 02-20 S, 08-16 E. November 2, SS CHRISTOPHER ROBIN torpedoed and sunk at 11-00 N, 62-00 W; SS MARITIMA torpedoed and sunk at 52-40 N, 44-40 W; SS EMPIRE ZEAL torpedoed and sunk at 00-30 S, 30-45 W. November 3, SS HAHIRA torpedoed and sunk at 54-37 N, 41-45 W.

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November 4, SS EROS attacked at 47-30 N, 38-10 W; SS JEYPORE, SS HOBBEMA, SS EMPIRE LYNX, and SS HATINURA torpedoed at 57-00 N, 37-00 W. November 5, SS ASTRELL attacked by submarine and sunk at 12-21 N, 69-21 W; SS METON torpedoed but still afloat at 12-21 N, 69-21 W. SS SCAPA FLOW (see G-2 Report No. 236, November 4, 1942) now reported safe in port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

MIS 319.1 SITUATION
(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-5-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 4, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 5, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 5, 1942.

No. 237.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarines continue operations in Newfoundland area and in North Atlantic shipping lanes. Slight activity observed along U.S. coast, off W coast of Florida, and in Windward Passage. Activity is again increasing in the Trinidad area, and a heavy concentration exists W of Azores. Pacific: Submarine sighted W of Vancouver Island. Domestic Events: On November 4, fire occurred in a general warehouse across from Pier 34 at Philadelphia, Pa.; warehouse contained stores used for general repair work on ships.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Police authorities in Uruguay now admit that there has been a great influx of Germans from Brazil, particularly into the Montevideo area.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: Scattered small-scale attacks and counterattacks continue in the northwest, with little apparent change of position. In the center, the enemy's new offensive is believed to have made further gains. The Soviet defense is, however, rapidly becoming more effective, as the invading column nears Ordzhonikidze and the vital Georgian Military Highway. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, no important change in position took place. Soviet reserves, which have so much difficulty crossing above the city, are having better success below. Central and Northern Fronts: No important changes.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British forces in Egypt continue the offensive in the north. The spearhead of the attack, composed of an armored division, is now 8 miles W of Sidi El Rahman. The coastal strip, with the railroad and the coastal road, is still, however, in Axis hands from Sidi El Rahman westward. British armored car regiments have pushed through the gap and are attacking Axis rear installations as far back as the Daba area. United Nations planes continue destructive attacks on enemy transport lines, gun emplacements, and troop concentrations. Air reconnaissance shows that the

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attack on Tobruk Harbor by U.S. bombers on November 2 resulted in hits on 2 medium cargo vessels and large fires in the enemy's oil supply. In Madagascar, leading elements of British troops are now 9 miles S of Fianarantsoa. One British company has been moved unopposed to the E coast port of Manakara by rail.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Some enemy activity October 29 in Chin Hills, Burma, with Japanese troops reported concentrating 30 miles SE of Haka. Continued presence of small parties of hostile Burmese, with a few Japanese troops, is reported in Hukawng valley. Enemy positions in central Burma have again been attacked by United Nations planes. On October 30, direct hits were scored at Lashio on AA positions, on a small hangar, and in the dispersal areas. On same date United Nations planes in a raid on Shwebo destroyed a radio station, damaged a few aircraft on the ground, and inflicted many casualties. Trucks at the Seywa railway station (17 miles W of Katha) were also destroyed by United Nations planes. On October 31, our aircraft destroyed several buildings at Kalemyo. It is reported that work has ceased at the old airdrome site at Myitkyina, and that a new airdrome site is under construction 10 miles SW of the town between the Namlun Hka and Irrawaddy rivers.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea sector, our land forces continued to advance from Kokoda toward Oivi November 3. One transport of the 2 attacked by our planes SW of Gasmata on the 2nd was sighted, burning furiously. A second transport and a possible cruiser were also sighted SW of Gasmata on a westerly course. The landing-strip at Gasmata appeared still unused. United Nations aircraft on November 3 again bombed the town of Dilli, Timor. Six enemy Zero type fighters intercepted;1was shot down, 1 possibly shot down, and another damaged. In the Solomons, it is reported that the Japanese may have evacuated Viru Harbor and Wickham Anchorage (New Georgia Group). According to a Navy communique, dealing with Guadalcanal, the enemy was driven back further west of the Matanikau River on November 2. Seventeen enemy destroyers and 4 light cruisers were sighted between Isabel Island and Ongtong, Java, on an ESE course on the 2nd. These may be some of the vessels which moved out of the Buin-Faisi area late on November 1. On November 3, enemy shipping in Tonolei Harbor (Bougainville) was bombed by our planes with unobserved results. On same date, 12 enemy Zero float planes were observed in the air NE of Vella Lavella, and 5 destroyers were sighted N of the SE tip of Isabel Island on a NW course. The existence of 2 types of small Japanese seaplanes to be carried and used by submarines is reported and confirmed. These types are known as "Type 96 small seaplane" and "Type Zero small seaplane." Both are using the Shimpu type 12 engine.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. One enemy plane reported over Suva, Fiji, on November 3.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Conception Bay; 1 off Cape Ray; 1 off Cape Hatteras; 5 in area WSW of Azores; 3 at 51-00 N, 31-00 W; 2 at 57-00 N, 30-00 W; 2 at 42-00 N, 33-00 W; 1 each at 62-00 N, 16-00 W; 57-30 N, 35-00 W; 55-00 N, 55-00 W;

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55-00 N, 33-30 W; 54-45 N, 42-30 W; 54-00 N, 30-00 W; 53-30 N, 40-00 W; 52-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-00 N, 49-00 W; 48-00 N, 51-00 W; 46-00 N, 50-00 W; 42-00 N, 45-00 W; 41-00 N, 29-00 W; 30-00 N, 48-00 W; 14-30 N, 63-00 W; 12-18 N, 60-00 W; 12-00 N, 63-00 W; 11-00 N, 61-30 W; 11-00 N, 49-00 W; 04-00 N, 32-00 W; 00-01 N, 36-00 W; 00-47 S, 31-38 W. Activities reported: September 27, SS VIBRAN overdue and presumed lost. October 31, SS BRITTANY torpedoed (details unknown). November 1, SS EMPIRE GUIDON torpedoed at 30-00 S, 33-00 E; SS MENDOZA torpedoed at 29-20 S, 32-13 E. November 2, unidentified ship burning at 39-00 S, 149-35 E; SS KAOLACK attacked 250 miles NW of Cape Finisterre (Spain); SS TITUS torpedoed at 52-40 N, 44-40 W; SS DALCROY, SS HARRINGTON, SS EMPIRE ANTELOPE, SS EMPIRE LEOPARD, SS MOUNTPELTON, and SS RINOS torpedoed and sunk at 52-40 N, 44-40 W; SS PARTHENON torpedoed and sunk at 52-59 N, 44-02 W. November 3, unidentified ship attacked by raider at 35-30 S, 28-27 W; SS LEDA and SS GYPSOM EMPRESS torpedoed at 12-16 N, 64-06 W; SS CHRISTIAN J. KAMPMAN torpedoed and believed sunk at 12-06 N, 62-42 W. November 4, SS THORSHAVET (THORSHAVEN ?) torpedoed at 12-10 N, 63-20 W. SS NAGPORE (see G-2 Report No. 232, October 31, 1942) now reported sunk. Unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-41 N, 52-55 W (see G-2 Report No. 235, November 3, 1942) now identified as the SS ROSENCASTLE. Unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-50 N, 52-55 W (see G-2 Report No. 235, November 3, 1942, as corrected in G-2 Report No. 236, November 4, 1942) now identified as the SS PLM-27. SS GDYNIA (see G-2 Report No. 232, October 31, 1942) now reported in port. SS ANNE HUTCHINSON (see G-2 Report No. 230, October 29, 1942) now reported at anchor in bay with stern missing. SS WEST KEBAR believed sunk (date and details unknown).

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-4-42
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G-2 REPORT

From: 1201 GCT, November 3, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 4, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 4, 1942.

No. 236.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Enemy submarine operations are particularly heavy in the northern shipping lanes, and activity continues in Newfoundland area. Little activity is noted along U.S. coast, in Gulf of Mexico, or in Caribbean, while moderate activity continues in Trinidad area. In the middle Atlantic, concentrations are still noted in the Azores and Cape Verde Islands areas. Domestic Events: On November 1, freight train was derailed on Pennsylvania RR near Brink Haven, Ohio. On November 2, fire completely destroyed the plant of the H.A.K. Products Corp., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., manufacturers of shell casings. On November 2, at Safe Harbor, Pa., 16 railroad cars were derailed and fire broke out in 12 tank cars containing 120,000 gallons of gasoline. On November 2, at Douglas Air Field, Douglas, Arizona, a small fire was discovered in carburetor of plane; the fire extinguisher in plane had apparently been filled with inflammable fluid, because use of this extinguisher caused fire to burn more intensely; fire finally controlled by other extinguishers; little damage done. On November 3, fire occurred in Keystone Ordnance Plant, Meadville, Pa.; explosions caused by the fire.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, attacks and counterattacks by both sides failed to materially change the position of the line. Slight Soviet gains in one sector northeast of Tuapse were neutralized by slight Axis gains in another. In the center, German forces operating east of Alagir made further progress in their drive on Ordzhonikidze. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, attacks and counterattacks by both sides continue with no important change. Central and Northern Fronts: Ground and air reconnaissance on both these fronts continues, with the greatest activity along the Don and southeast of Lake Ilmen. No important change took place. Geographic Note: The Ossetian Military Highway, hard-surfaced throughout, crosses the Mamison Pass (9,461 ft. above sea level). The highway begins at Alagir, terminus of an 18-mile railroad spur from Darg-Kokh, runs southward up the Ardon River Valley, passing largely through deep gorges. In the Kassara Gorge it ascends for 5 miles along a ledge cut into granite cliffs from 6,500 to more than 8,000 feet high. The Ardon Hydroelectric Station ("Ardonges," 25,000-50,000 kw.) is being built in this gorge. The pass is situated on a north-south

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section of the main ridge. From the pass, the road descends westward into the valley of the Chanchakhi, a short eastern tributary of the Rioni, follows it to its confluence with the Rioni, and then follows the valley of the latter westward and southward all the way to its terminus at Kutaisi. The road south of the pass winds through great forests of spruce and fir, and about 85 miles from the pass it runs through a 6,300 foot deep gorge in a spur of the Nakerali Range.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. A raid by over 50 ME-109's was made on Malta on November 2. One of the attacking planes was destroyed.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The British 10th Corps, led by the 2nd N. Z. Division, launched a major attack on night of November 1-2 and reached objectives about 7 miles due west of Tel El Eisa by 0600 on the 2nd. Axis moved infantry and armored forces to meet the attack, and two major tank battles occurred in the vicinity of Tel El Aqqaqir, with heavy tank losses on both sides. In one battle, 50 Axis tanks are reported destroyed or captured; in the other, 48 are reported burning. In the southern sector, the British 13th Corps fought only diversionary actions in the morning of November 2, but in the evening, the action increased and the enemy retreated from the area between Deir Alinda and Himeimat. In the north, by 1900 on the 2nd, the British had captured the enemy strong points in the vicinity of Tel El Aqqaqir, and enemy resistance appeared to be crumbling. There was a large scale enemy withdrawal along the coast road toward El Daba and Matruh. The battle, which is still in progress, is essentially a slugging match between armored units, with the advantage at the moment apparently with the British. United Nations aviation made continuous attacks November 3 upon the enemy westward movement. Enemy air was kept on the defensive, and was unable to assist Axis ground forces. On the night of November 2-3, two formations of Stukas escorted by fighters were intercepted by United Nations fighters and forced to jettison their bombs on Axis troops. In these operations, 11 enemy planes were destroyed, 8 were probably destroyed and 14 were damaged. On November 2, U.S. fighters destroyed 7 enemy planes on the ground; U.S. heavy bombers set fires at Tobruk harbor; and U.S. light bombers hit 3 tanks and carried out attacks on enemy motor convoys and forward positions.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. The Japanese apparently attempted to reinforce their positions in eastern New Guinea on November 2, but were unsuccessful. A convoy of 2 large transports, escorted by a possible cruiser and a destroyer and provided with fighter aircraft cover, was attacked repeatedly by United Nations planes southwest of Gasmata. One of the transports was set on fire and the other was probably damaged. The enemy lost 5 Zeros, and 1 other was probably destroyed. Further to the north near Manus Island on same date, 3 heavily loaded transports were sighted on an easterly course. On November 2, at Lae airdrome in New Guinea, 20 unserviceable Japanese aircraft were observed on the ground, and 17 are reported to have departed earlier in the day. The occupation of Kokoda by our ground forces on November 1 is confirmed, and our patrols have advanced toward

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Timor. United Nations planes on November 2 bombed Dilli and Bobonaro, Timor, where large fires were started and many buildings were destroyed. In the Solomons on November 1, enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area had decreased to only 19 vessels. According to a Navy communique, the enemy landed additional troops on the night of November 2-3 on Guadalcanal, east of our positions. During the day, United Nations surface units are reported to have again shelled Japanese positions west of the Matanikau River.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 in Conception Bay; 1 in Windward Passage; 3 W of Azores; 3 NW of Cape Verde Islands; 3 at 49-00 N, 33-00 W; 2 at 57-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 28-00 N, 29-00 W; 1 each at 56-00 N, 53-00 W; 56-00 N, 38-00 W; 56-00 N, 36-00 W; 55-20 N, 29-00 W; 53-45 N, 26-00 W; 50-00 N, 46-00 W; 49-30 N, 52-00 W; 47-35 N, 58-40 W; 46-26 N, 52-07 W; 42-30 N, 38-40 W; 41-00 N, 50-00 W; 40-00 N, 33-00 W; 36-55 N, 74-55 W; 31-30 N, 26-00 W; 28-00 N, 52-00 W; 16-00 N, 61-30 W; 13-00 N, 49-00 W; 10-00 N, 59-40 W; 01-00 N, 38-00 W; 00-34 S, 32-27 W. Activities reported: October 31, SS TASMANIA and SS BARON VERNON torpedoed and sunk at 34-00 N, 16-00 W. SS SILVER WILLOW torpedoed at 34-00 N, 16-00 W; SS ALDINGTON COURT in distress at 30-11 S, 01-32 W. November 3, SS SCAPA FLOW overdue since October 13 and presumed lost; SS VILLA FRANCA overdue since October 14 and presumed lost; SS FRANS HALS attacked by sub at 00-34 S, 32-27 W. Correction: In paragraph 1-h of G-2 Report No. 235, November 3, 1942, read "unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-50 N, 52-55 W" instead of "unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-50 N, 52-75 W."

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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SECRET
By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-3-42
Initials
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 2, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 3, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 3, 1942.

No. 235.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Possible submarine N of Bay of Islands (52-00 N, 177-00 W). Atlantic: In the Nova Scotia-Newfoundland waters and the northern shipping lanes, enemy submarine activity continues. Little change is noted in the Caribbean situation, and the Trinidad-Georgetown area remains quiet. Concentrations still exist in the Azores and Cape Verde Islands areas, and enemy operations are directed against United Nations shipping in the Madeira Islands vicinity. Domestic Events: Eleven cars derailed in train wreck November 1 on Wabash R.R. at Willow Creek, Ind. Wreck occurred November 1 on the Western Pacific R.R. near David, Calif. Train wreck occurred November 2 on the Illinois Central near Meridian, Miss.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, the only changes in the line appear to have been made northeast of Tuapse. In this area, the northern arm of the enemy pincers, closing in on the Black Sea port, made further gains and cut off a few small defending units. Soviet counterattacks in one sector made slight gains. In the center, the southern arm of the enemy pincers, closing in on the Grozny area and now operating W of the Terek, has taken the town of Alagir, cut the Ossetian Military Highway (see G-2 Report No. 153, August 13, 1942), and is now less than 31 miles from Ordzhonikidze and the last remaining important highway, the Georgian. Ordzhonikidze (see G-2 Report No. 155, August 15, 1942), the second most important city in this area, was heavily bombed by enemy planes. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, attacks and counterattacks by both sides resulted in no important change. Central and Northern Fronts: Ground and air reconnaissance continues, with intermittent artillery duels. No important change on these fronts.

(2) Western Europe. Nothing to report.

(3) Southern Europe. The Italians are reported to be strengthening their forces on the French frontier. Two or three new divisions have recently arrived, bringing the total frontier force to 7 or 8 divisions. Roads and heavy artillery emplacements are under construction. The line of resistance near Saorge, NE of Nice on the

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French side, is being reoccupied with forces roughly equivalent to those sent there during the attack on France. Recently constructed fortifications in Dalmatia and the Brenner Pass are reported. Either 2 or 3 German divisions, or their equivalent, are believed to be in Italy at present. There is no report of an enemy air attack on Malta since October 29.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. On the evening of October 31, a group of 18 Axis tanks penetrated the northernmost tip of the Australian salient to join trapped units which consist of 2 Italian battalions and the remnants of a German regiment. During the day of November 1, a vigorous counterattack was made simultaneously by trapped forces and by the 21st Armored Division and elements of the 90th Light from the west. The Australians repulsed all attacks. In the south, there was only minor action. The 4th Light Armored Brigade made a feint near Himeimat and withdrew while the Fighting French made a small unsuccessful attack. Axis armor is now concentrated in the north. United Nations aircraft made an effective raid on Axis tent areas and motor convoys in the northern Egyptian sector on November 1. One motor transport train with 12 trucks was set afire. There was no enemy offensive air action, but enemy losses in defensive action were 13 planes destroyed, 8 planes probably destroyed, and 11 damaged. German transport planes are reported to have made 200 round trips each day for several days from Greece to Africa.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Japanese strength in French Indo-China has been reduced to one division as a result of recent troop movements.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In New Guinea, the enemy has further increased his air strength, primarily at Lae airdrome. Sixteen Japanese bombers departed E from Lae on the morning of November 1, and 25 fighter aircraft were observed there in the evening. During the day, enemy fighter craft were active over Buna for the first time in several weeks. United Nations planes on this date bombed Lae airdrome, scoring hits on dump area and runways. In two subsequent attacks, Japanese planes intercepted our aircraft, and 3 Zeros were possibly destroyed. It was reported that the speed of the enemy planes was insufficient for channelling attack. In the Kokoda area November 1, United Nations land forces progressed to Deniki and Abuari without opposition and it is reported that Kokoda has since been taken. In Timor, enemy troops were reported active inland between Dilli and Beco at Maobisse, Bobonaro, and Atsabe, while Mape and Vila de Ourique were attacked by enemy planes. In the Solomons, our planes early on November 1 again attacked enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area. One hit was scored on a cargo vessel, possible hits were scored on 2 others, and there were several near misses. Enemy shipping in this area during the day consisted of 48 vessels, including 6 cruisers, 3 seaplane tenders, 3 submarines, 20 destroyers or gunboats, and 15 merchant vessels and 1 tanker. All vessels were reported to be refueling. A Navy communique reports that 4 out of 6 Japanese fighters were destroyed over Guadalcanal on October 30 and that on November 1 our planes, attacking Rekata Bay, destroyed 5 enemy planes on the beach. United Nations planes continued their attacks on Japanese positions on Guadalcanal on October 30 and November 1. On November 1, our ground forces, supported by aircraft, are reported to have advanced 2 miles W of the Matanikau River.

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g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Wabana; 1 in Belle Isle Strait; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Sable Island; 4 within 300 miles W of the Azores; 4 within 300 miles of 28-00 N, 30-00 W; 3 NW of Cape Verde Islands; 3 at 48-00 N, 30-00 W; 45-00 N, 39-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 22-00 W; 58-00 N, 21-00 W; 55-00 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 35-00 W; 54-00 N, 32-00 W; 53-30 N, 39-00 W; 52-00 N, 40-00 W; 52-00 N, 27-00 W; 50-00 N, 52-00 W; 43-00 N, 39-00 W; 39-00 N, 55-00 W; 38-00 N, 37-00 W; 26-00 N, 29-00 W; 23-00 N, 45-00 W; 22-00 N, 73-44 W; 14-55 N, 64-10 W; 13-30 N, 50-00 W; 12-00 N, 58-00 W; 08-00 N, 57-00 W; 02-00 N, 39-00 W; 00-00, 35-00 W. See also paragraph a, above. Activities reported: October 25, SS VALENCIA struck mine and sank at 43-00 S, 170-00 E. November 2, unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-41 N, 52-55 W; unidentified vessel torpedoed and sunk at 47-50 N, 52-75 W; SS EMPIRE SUNRISE torpedoed at 51-56 N, 46-12 W. SS ANGLO MEERSK (see G-2 Report No. 230, October 29, 1942), reported torpedoed, was torpedoed again and sunk while attempting to reach port.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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(3-14-42)

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-2-42
Initials J. A. S.
G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, November 1, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 2, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 2, 1942.

No. 234.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: A corvette, previously reported at Kiska Harbor, was observed in Gertrude Cove on November 1. Five power barges were also reported around a damaged freighter at Gertrude Cove. Atlantic: Enemy submarine activity continues in the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland areas, and in the northern shipping lanes. Moderate activity is noted in Caribbean passages, and in Trinidad-Georgetown area. Concentrations continue W of the Azores and W of Cape Verde Islands. Domestic Events: Plane crash at Langley Field, Va., November 1, revealed that clamp holding rubber portion of fuel hose had apparently been clipped.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Fifty-four crewmen of the former German vessel Tacoma have been moved from Montevideo and interned in special detention barracks in the interior of Uruguay. Twenty-five enemy aliens were deported from Nicaragua and brought to the United States late in October for internment.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy attacks in the Novorossisk Bay area failed to gain. Northeast of Tuapse, Soviet counterattacks held Axis forces to slight gains. In the center, enemy units appear to have made appreciable gains W of the Terek. If the drive in this area continues to be successful, it will cut off defending Soviet forces in the Grozny area from all road and rail communications, except from the east via Makhach Kala, and will further threaten the oil fields. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, fresh Soviet reserves counterattacked south of the city, but failed to gain. North of the city, Soviet units attempting to reinforce the defenders, failed to make the crossing. Enemy attacks in the factory suburbs appear to have made no gains. Soviet relief attacks against the enemy-held "northwall" succeeded in making slight penetrations, but failed to make permanent gains or break the "wall." Central and Northern Fronts: No change of importance on these fronts. Air Force Units: Enemy air forces continue their attacks on Soviet supply lines from Astrakhan to Murmansk, particularly on oil shipments on the Caspian and on the lower Volga. The Murmansk area is again being subjected to day and night raids.

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(2) Western Europe. ADMIRAL SCHEER (pocket battleship) now reported in Trondheim area with TIRPITZ (battleship) and 4 destroyers.

(3) Southern Europe. Nothing to report.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. The lull following completion of first phase of the fighting in Egypt continues with both sides maneuvering their units in preparation for the second phase. Operating in close cooperation with ground units, United Nations aircraft destroyed 12 enemy planes on November 1. United Nations planes set large fires and scored many hits on enemy landing fields at El Daba, Fuka, and Bagush in Egypt and at Maleme in Crete.

e. ASIATIC THEATER. Enemy airdrome at Lashio was attacked twice on October 28 by United Nations planes, and direct hits were scored on AA positions and on the hangar and dispersal areas. On the next day, the airdrome at Lashio was again bombed with damage to its runways. On October 28, our planes raided Japanese shipping in Kowloon Harbor near Hong Kong; a cargo ship was left burning, and 2 other freighters may have been damaged. AA positions were silenced, and buildings in the area were strafed. Our aircraft continued active on October 30, with another attack on Lashio and reconnaissance flights over Kutkai, Loiwing, and Myitkyina.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Solomons, United Nations aircraft on October 31 again attacked Japanese shipping in the Buin-Faisi area. Hits were scored on a cruiser, which was seen to explode. A cargo ship and another cruiser were damaged. Enemy shipping in this area was reported to consist of approximately 47 vessels. On Guadalcanal, tents of a possible enemy camp were sighted on October 29 southeast of Taivo Point near Moresby Shoals, and a clearing for a possible landing-strip was observed on a small island (possibly Bali Island) W of Malaita Island. A Navy communique reports that on October 29 there was limited ground action W of the Matanikau river on Guadalcanal. On the following day, United Nations surface vessels bombarded Japanese positions on the island for over 2 hours, and our planes in a raid on Rekata Bay destroyed 5 enemy aircraft and set buildings and a fuel dump on fire. From another source there is a report of another raid on Rabaul on October 21; in this raid 35 enemy vessels were sighted in the harbor and at least one was set on fire. On Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul, 12 bombers and 45 fighters were sighted on the morning of this day. Enemy fighters attempting to intercept our planes appeared to be of an old type. In New Guinea, enemy air strength was significantly increased by the arrival of 24 fighter aircraft at Lae airdrome on the evening of October 31. United Nations ground forces continued to advance in the Kokoda area, as our aircraft harassed the trail N of Nauro and strafed enemy trucks SW of Gona. In the Banda Sea area on this date, no enemy aircraft were visible at Laha or Halong on Ambon, while on Timor, United Nations patrols ambushed a small enemy force near Manatuto (N coast, E of Dilli) and our planes again bombed Dilli.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

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h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 off Belle Isle; 1 in Cabot Strait; 1 off Cape Sable; 1 in Windward Passage; 1 off Trinidad; 1 off Georgetown; 5 within 300 miles W of Azores; 4 within 600 miles SW of Azores; 3 in area W and NW of Cape Verde Islands; 2 at 55-00 N, 28-00 W; 2 at 42-00 N, 36-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 22-00 W; 56-30 N, 23-00 W; 56-00 N, 40-00 W; 52-40 N, 40-00 W; 51-00 N, 28-00 W; 50-30 N, 46-00 W; 48-00 N, 26-00 W; 47-30 N, 51-30 W; 47-00 N, 28-45 W; 46-45 N, 50-00 W; 46-00 N, 31-00 W; 45-00 N, 58-00 W; 45-00 N, 40-00 W; 42-00 N, 43-00 W; 38-00 N, 60-00 W; 36-00 N, 41-00 W; 30-00 N, 33-00 W; 25-30 N, 27-00 W; 21-00 N, 49-00 W; 17-00 N, 60-00 W; 15-45 N, 53-00 W; 03-00 N, 38-00 W; 00-01 N, 33-00 W. Activities reported: October 25, SS PRIMERO torpedoed twice and abandoned while still afloat at 13-38 N, 53-55 W. October 29, SS LA PLACE torpedoed and sunk at 40-13 S, 21-42 E. October 29-30, SS BARRWHIN presumed lost at 56-00 N, 19-00 W; SS BULLMOUTH presumed lost at 33-00 N, 17-00 W; CC CORINALDO and SS ALASKA torpedoed but still afloat at 33-00 N, 17-00 W; SS PRESIDENT DOUMER torpedoed and sunk at 33-00 N, 17-00 W.

2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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G-2 REPORT

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By Auth A. C. of S., G-2
Date 11-1-42
Initials G.S.S.

From: 1201 GCT, October 31, 1942
To: 1200 GCT, November 1, 1942

War Department,
Military Intelligence Service,
November 1, 1942.

No. 233.

1. ENEMY SITUATION AND OPERATIONS.

a. NORTH AMERICAN THEATER. Alaska: Nothing to report. Atlantic: Submarine activity continues in force in the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland waters, and in the North Atlantic shipping lanes. Concentration continues in the vicinity of the Azores, and enemy operations are noted in the Canary Islands area. Activity continues in the Cape Verde Islands area. The passages leading to the Caribbean continue to be points of activity. The Trinidad-Georgetown waters remain quiet.

b. LATIN AMERICAN THEATER. Nothing to report.

c. EUROPEAN THEATER.

(1) Eastern Europe. Caucasian Front: In the northwest, enemy forces in the face of one of the season's early blizzards continued to consolidate their gains, but failed to advance. Northeast of Tuapse, Soviet counterattacks made slight gains. In the center, Axis units made further gains in the Nalchik area. West of the Terek, there are many rivers and canyons between the enemy forces and Ordzhonikidze. Southern Front: In the battle for Stalingrad, fresh Soviet reserves are believed to have crossed the river south of the city. Northern suburbs of the city were again the scene of slight enemy gains. On the Don front, the Soviets continue to hold their bridgehead at Yelansk, but have failed to establish new holds on the west bank. Central and Northern Fronts: On these fronts there is no change of importance. Air Force Units: Enemy air forces were particularly active in the areas of Astrakhan, Bologoe (north of Kalinin on the Leningrad R.R.), and Murmansk.

(2) Western Europe. German battleship TIRPITZ now reported in Trondheim area.

(3) Southern Europe. In contrast with the intense activity of the past twenty days, there were no enemy planes over Malta on October 30.

d. AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER. British units on the extreme north of the Egyptian front made slight gains and trapped one German battalion. Operations in other sectors were limited to very active patrols. United Nations planes on the night of October 29-30 carried out successful raids on enemy fuel dumps and troop concentrations. Sixteen enemy Stuka dive bombers, escorted by ME-109's, attacked United Nations positions. U.S. light bombers concentrated on

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Axis air transport landing fields on the 30th, striking at fuel dumps which are estimated to receive 300 tons of fuel each night. U.S. heavy bombers made direct hits on the enemy dispersal area at Maleme airport on the night of the 30th-31st. Total enemy losses for the 30th were 4 planes destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged. Over the Nile Delta, numerous enemy reconnaissance planes were active from October 24 to October 30, but there was no offensive action except by one plane which dropped several bombs in the sea near Alexandria. One Axis reconnaissance plane was shot down on October 27. It is reported that the enemy has moved 30 fighter planes from Sicily -- 10 to Africa, and 20 to Crete. British forces in Madagascar captured Fianarantsoa on October 29, and have cleared the road to the south for a distance of 6 miles.

c. ASIATIC THEATER. United Nations planes on October 29 attacked enemy airfield at Shwebo; one enemy plane was shot down in combat and one was damaged, and hits were scored on runways and on fighters on the ground. Twenty-three enemy aircraft were observed on the field.

f. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER. In the Buin-Faisi area, United Nations bombers during October 30 inflicted damage on one warship and possible damage on an aircraft carrier, a light cruiser, and a destroyer. Two fires were started on an unidentified ship. During the same day, photo-reconnaissance revealed in this area at least 32 enemy ships, including 2 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers, and 11 destroyers. At Faisi, 6 Kawanishi flying boats and 12 floatplanes were sighted. Our planes over the Kihili strip were unsuccessfully attacked by 3 of 6 air-borne float fighters. AA fire was heavy throughout the area. On Buka Passage airfield 6 enemy bombers and 21 uncamouflaged fighters were seen on October 30. One bomber and 6 fighters appeared to be damaged. In the New Guinea area on the 30th, the Japanese were reported to be consolidating their outer defenses in the vicinity of Lae.

g. PACIFIC THEATER. Nothing to report.

h. SUBMARINE ACTIVITY. Submarines reported: 1 S of Anticosti Island; 9 in area W and SW of Azores; 6 in area W and NW of Cape Verde Islands; 1 off St. Paul Rocks; 3 at 54-00 N, 26-00 W; 3 at 29-00 N, 32-00 W; 2 at 50-00 N, 46-00 W; 1 each at 59-00 N, 24-00 W; 53-00 N, 36-00 W; 47-30 N, 56-00 W; 47-30 N, 49-00 W; 46-30 N, 39-30 W; 46-30 N, 26-00 W; 46-00 N, 57-00 W; 43-30 N, 49-30 W; 43-00 N, 29-00 W; 42-00 N, 63-00 W; 41-00 N, 41-00 W; 40-00 N, 48-00 W; 37-00 N, 65-00 W; 37-00 N, 34-00 W; 35-00 N, 46-00 W; 27-30 N, 27-00 W; 21-30 N, 75-00 W; 21-00 N, 28-00 W; 19-00 N, 59-00 W; 17-00 N, 64-00 W; 16-00 N, 54-00 W; 13-22 N, 62-50 W; 09-00 N, 57-00 W; 08-00 N, 49-00 W; 02-00 N, 34-00 W. Activities reported: October 25, MV DOMINION HALSYO sank while in tow at 42-25 N, 65-00 W. October 29, trawler TERVANI torpedoed at 52-40 N, 11-30 W. October 30, SS ABOSSO torpedoed at 48-30 N, 28-50 W. October 31, SS CUBANGO was sunk near Gibraltar; survivors of SS OCEANIA were picked up at 55-05 N, 23-27 W. SS BRITISH HOPESTAR (see G-2 Report No. 226, October 25, 1942) now reported safe in port.

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2. ENEMY CAPABILITIES. No change.

For the Chief of M. I. S.

George S. Smith.

GEORGE S. SMITH,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief, Dissemination Group.

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