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THE O. N. I. WEEKLY

NOVEMBER 25, 1942

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Branch for the Officers of the United States Fleet

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NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 25, 1942.

This O. N. I. weekly is issued for the confidential information of the officers of the United States Fleet. Its material is in the main *confidential* and the security thereof should be guarded by (1) care in the circulation and custody of the printed weekly itself, and (2) care in avoiding discussion of its contents with, or in the hearing of, any others than commissioned or warrant officers. It is not intended, however, that security measures should be enforced to the extent of defeating its purpose: the general information of the officers of the Fleet.

Several copies are furnished the larger ships for convenience of rapid circulation; when each subsequent issue is received, it is requested that all copies of the prior issue be destroyed except that one may be retained in the confidential files if desired.

In addition to the current news, for the prior week, of the progress of the war, it is hoped to include articles of general naval interest, particularly briefs of and abstracts from naval intelligence reports. This latter should reduce and in large part preclude the necessity of the briefing and reissue of such reports within fleet commands.



REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.,
Director of Naval Intelligence.

November 25, 1942

THE O. N. I. WEEKLY

PART I—PROGRESS OF THE WAR HIGHLIGHTS

For the first time since their alliance was formed, the United Nations this week were on the offensive on all the war's active fronts. Some of the Allied offensive operations were of relatively small scale, however, and all of them were in progress at considerable distances from the ultimate centers of Axis strength.

In the southern sector of the Russian front, after 3 months of successful defensive fighting, the Soviet armies have taken the initiative. Their apparent aim is the encirclement of the German forces besieging Stalingrad.

The decisive battles for control of North Africa are yet to be fought. Growing Allied and Axis forces both expanded their positions in Tunisia this week, while the British Eighth Army completed occupation of eastern Libya. The Allies won an important diplomatic victory, meanwhile, when the civil and military authorities in French West Africa cut their ties with Vichy and placed themselves under the authority of the Darlan regime in French North Africa.

Late reports from the southwest Pacific have increased the dimensions of our naval victory in the Solomons last week. On Guadalcanal this week American ground forces were extending our positions on either side of Henderson Field, while American and Australian troops in New Guinea advanced to the outskirts of the last enemy base on the Papuan Peninsula.

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In 2 months this summer the Axis armies on the south Russian front advanced more than 300 miles east and south from their winter lines (which were already some 600 miles inside Russia's prewar frontiers), reached the outskirts of Stalingrad, cut the north-south communica-

tion lines through the Volga valley and penetrated to the foothills of the Caucasus range. Early in September the Soviet defense stiffened, and for nearly 3 months the Axis progress was negligible.

This week it was the Russians who took the offensive. To the northwest and southwest of Stalingrad powerful attacks were delivered against the flanks of the Axis forces between the Don and Volga Rivers. In the opening days of the offensive, according to Moscow reports, the Russians cut the only two rail lines supplying the Axis forces in and around Stalingrad, killed or captured 50,000 Axis troops and broke through to points as far as 100 miles west of Stalingrad. Berlin acknowledged that its troops were engaged in "heavy defensive fighting."

As the Soviet offensive develops, it may furnish a reliable indication of the comparative effects of the past 6 months' operations on the fighting capacities of the Russian and German armies. It may also furnish evidence of the extent to which the Axis has withdrawn air and possibly land forces from the Russian front to meet the new Allied threat in the Mediterranean.

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News from Tunisia was meager this week. British and American forces advancing from eastern Algeria have not yet been engaged in any major action, although several sharp skirmishes have been reported on the roads of northwestern Tunisia, and pro-Allied French garrisons have been in action at several points in Tunisia.

In general, the Axis appeared to be concentrating its forces in a rough arc covering the northeastern corner of Tunis, where important air bases and the ports of Tunis and Bizerte are located. Axis units have also been reported in control of Sousse, Sfax, and other ports and communications centers down the coast from Tunis. The Axis appeared to be making a determined effort to reinforce its troops in Tunisia and to provide them with strong air support. German and Italian planes carried out a number of attacks on Allied positions in Tunisia and Algeria, while British and American planes repeatedly raided the Axis bases in Tunisia. Allied bombers, which might be operating from French North Africa, eastern Libya or Malta, attacked Tripoli, Sicily and Sardinia.

The British Eighth Army's offensive, begun a month ago from positions only 70 miles west of Alexandria, has now brought all of Cyrenaica under Allied control. The survivors of the Afrika Korps this week evacuated Benghazi and reached El Agheila, where the

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route into Tripolitania passes through a 30-mile gap between the Gulf of Sidra and salt marshes somewhat similar to those which secured the southern flank of the British defenses at El Alamein last summer. It is at El Agheila that some observers expect the Axis forces in Libya to attempt to stand.

While Allied armies were narrowing the area of Axis control on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, the Atlantic port of Dakar and the vast hinterland of French West Africa were brought into the Allied orbit without bloodshed. Admiral Darlan announced on November 23d that French West Africa "has placed itself freely under my orders." The announcement presumably indicated that the military and naval forces of French West Africa, as well as its strategic bases, are now available for operations against the Axis.

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The reports of damage to the enemy in the night action off Guadalcanal on November 14th-15th were received early this week and they strengthen the impression that the Japanese Navy suffered a very serious defeat in its most recent effort to dislodge us from the southern Solomons. In the night action of the 14th-15th, in which two American and four Japanese battleships took part, the enemy lost one battleship or heavy cruiser, three large cruisers (probably heavy cruisers) and one destroyer. One Japanese battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer were damaged. These Japanese losses do not duplicate those announced last week.

There is no reason to assume that the enemy will not make another determined effort to recapture the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area, as all his operations since our landings there nearly 4 months ago emphasize the importance he attaches to this region. For the moment, however, the Japanese forces on Guadalcanal have been cut off from reinforcements and their isolation is being exploited by American Marine and Army units. An enemy force to the east of Henderson field has been dispersed with heavy losses, while to the west of the air base our troops are advancing slowly against stubborn resistance.

On the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea the long and difficult advance which began in the hills above Port Moresby is nearing a successful conclusion. Allied troops were reported on the 24th to be within a mile of the Japanese beachhead at Buna.

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THEATRES OF WAR

PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEAN THEATRE

Solomon Islands

The victory achieved by our naval forces in the Solomon Islands during November 13th to November 15th grew even larger this week when Rear Admiral W. A. Lee, Jr., U. S. N., commander of a United States task force which included battleships, reported that on the night of November 14th-15th his force attacked a Japanese surface force in the Guadalcanal area and inflicted the following damage on the enemy:

Sunk: One battleship or heavy cruiser, three large cruisers (probably heavy cruisers) and one destroyer.

Damaged: One battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer.

The damaged battleship was hit repeatedly by our 16-inch shells and by some 5-inch. Both the damaged cruiser and destroyer were left afire. Admiral William F. Halsey said the above damage to the enemy was not included in any previous announcement. The total enemy losses for these engagements are: sunk—1 or 2 battleships, 6 or 7 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, 10 transports, 3 cargo vessels and 2 submarines; damaged—2 battleships, 1 cruiser and 7 destroyers.

The Navy Department disclosed that one United States destroyer was damaged by an enemy torpedo in the night action of the 14th-15th and sank the following evening (November 15th), while en route to an American base. Officers and crew of this destroyer were rescued and no loss of life has been reported. This raises the announced United States losses for November 13th-15th to two light cruisers and seven destroyers.

Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Allied forces in the south Pacific, was nominated by President Roosevelt on November 20th for promotion to the rank of Admiral in recognition of the naval victory in the Guadalcanal area. Admiral Halsey will continue to hold his present command, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said. Mr. Knox termed Admiral Halsey as "one of the few great naval leaders in history."

President Roosevelt also recommended that the U. S. S. *San Francisco* be the first of our Navy's vessels to be decorated for out-

standing service. The *San Francisco*, Rear Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan's flagship, was hit many times when she engaged a Japanese battleship on November 13th. She was brought safely back to port and, as President Roosevelt said, "she will fight again for our country."

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Our ground forces now hold a section of the northern coast of Guadalcanal at least 17 miles in length. Our lines extend from a position west of Point Cruz to a point somewhere east of Tetere. It should be emphasized that on Guadalcanal there are no actual fighting lines; the enemy's and our own troops fight each other in relatively small groups and in what amount to a series of isolated engagements.

The Japanese forces on Guadalcanal are believed to be inferior in numbers to our Marines and soldiers, but there is an important and well equipped enemy force numbering, perhaps, more than 30,000. With the sea lanes closed, at least temporarily, this enemy force appears to be cut off from supplies and apparently our troops have begun a large-scale action aimed at mopping up or dispersing it before the Japanese can muster reinforcements for another attempt to regain the initiative. The way for the American attack on the western position was cleared with the recent success of our forces in killing 800 of a diversionary force of 1,500 Japanese landed near Tetere on November 2d. The rest of this force has been driven into the jungle and disorganized.

The latest report from Guadalcanal announced that our forces are advancing slowly in the Mainbule and upper Matanikau regions, where the Japanese appear most active. The enemy resistance has been stubborn, but his positions west of the Matanikau River have been under continuous attack by our aircraft. There has been little mention of activity in other sectors of the island.

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There has been a noticeably lighter concentration of enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area but aircraft have been found in greater numbers. During the morning of November 18th a combined striking force of our heavy and medium bombers and fighter planes attacked the Buin area. A total of 16 enemy vessels were bombed; these included 2 light cruisers, 5 destroyers, 1 gunboat, 1 oiler and 7 cargo vessels. Results were not observed with the exception of 2 hits and 1 near hit on a cargo ship. Enemy ships and shore batteries along each side of the Buin airfield sent up heavy antiaircraft fire, causing minor damage to our planes. Enemy aircraft totaling 22 land-type Zeros, 11 float

biplanes and several float Zeros intercepted. Our planes shot down 15 Zeros and 2 float biplanes and probably destroyed another Zero. Aerial bombs were dropped ahead of our planes by the enemy aircraft with no results.

Photographs taken by one of our reconnaissance units showed at least 44 well dispersed enemy aircraft, mostly fighters, on the Kahili airdrome at Buin on the 20th. There was considerable activity on the airdrome and new dispersal lanes and bays were under construction.

At Buka the enemy is believed recently to have landed fuel, ammunition, rails, trucks, engines, power rollers, and an abundance of building material. Our heavy bombers attacked Buka Passage on the 21st and strafed a working party on the dock and 10 or 12 enemy bombers on the airfield. Only 1 bomber was observed set on fire, but other damage must have been inflicted since the strafing was done from an altitude of 500 feet.

New Guinea

Confined to the narrow beachhead at Buna, the Japanese are continuing to resist increasingly strong American and Australian attacks. The enemy has fallen back to prepared entrenchments and machine-gun nests and the fighting is now raging at close quarters. At noon on the 22d the Australian forces entered Gona and advanced on Sanananda from the south and west. American forces on the eastern flank captured the Cape Endaiadere area late in the afternoon of the 22d and had advanced to within 1,500 yards of the village. Our air units have been active every day, mainly concerned with the destruction of supporting enemy aircraft. The Japanese were successful in landing some ground reinforcements on the night of the 21st-22d when adverse weather prevented successful interference by our air forces. A previous attempt by the enemy to land reinforcements led to the destruction of one of their light cruisers and one destroyer.

It was during the afternoon of the 18th that this force of one light cruiser and two destroyers was sighted about 90 miles southwest of Gasmata, New Britain. They were on a southerly course when our heavy bombers unsuccessfully attacked them. Seven Zeros intercepted our bombers and at least two of the enemy planes probably were shot down. Late that night the enemy vessels were in Holnicote Bay, off the coast between Buna and Gona, and our heavy bombers carried out a low-level attack against them. One 500-pound bomb scored a direct hit on the light cruiser, starting fires and causing many very heavy explosions. She was last seen burning and surrounded by debris. Another direct hit was scored amidships on one of the

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destroyers and the vessel split open. The other destroyer was forced to leave the area after being damaged. Many small boats, some filled with men, were observed operating between ships and shore before the attack. These were thoroughly strafed by our aircraft.

An enemy air force of 12 dive bombers and 20 Zero fighters attempted to attack our positions around Buna on the 22d. Our air units intercepted and drove the enemy off. Our planes then followed the enemy back to the Lae airbase and bombed and strafed them on the ground. In air combat and on the ground a total of 19 enemy planes were destroyed.

In other attacks on Lae on the 22d, our planes destroyed three barges and strafed and bombed the airfield, damaging some grounded aircraft and starting many fires.

Netherlands East Indies

Press reports from Australia report that the Japanese are methodically strengthening their positions on Timor. Nine anchorages on the northern shore of Portuguese Timor have been occupied and large amounts of enemy equipment have been moved in. It is possible that Timor is being consolidated as a base for projected operations against Australia. Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia was said to have expressed the belief that an action similar to the campaigning in the Solomons and New Guinea region will have to be fought to prevent an invasion from the northwest.

Our aircraft have made almost daily attacks on Timor's villages and in one instance Allied troops on the island engaged a band of hostile natives in the Maobisse area, killing 46 of them and capturing others.

Indian Ocean

Increased submarine and raider activity has been apparent in the Indian Ocean with at least 10 Allied vessels being sunk between November 1st and the 23d.

Madagascar

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the administration of Madagascar was to be handed over to Gen. Charles DeGaulle's French National Committee. Vichy representatives have been excluded from the island.

Burma

Knowing that the enemy has strengthened their outposts in Burma with men, aircraft and railroad rolling stock, Allied Air Forces,

operating from Indian bases, have greatly increased the tempo and scale of their air raids on Japanese-held Burmese cities. Our own Tenth Air Force sent the largest formation of United States planes ever to operate from an airbase in India over the railroad center at Mandalay on the 20th. Many tons of bombs were dropped on the repair shops, switching yards and a large warehouse. Large fires were observed over the target area as our bombers completed their mission. No enemy aircraft were encountered and antiaircraft fire was weak and ineffective. On the 24th our planes again returned to Mandalay and damaged or demolished targets that escaped destruction in the previous raid. None of our planes was lost.

RAF Blenheims and Wellingtons were active all week over enemy airfields at such towns as Rangoon, Toungoo, Pakkoku and Meiktyla.

India

There has been a complete breakdown of negotiations between the Mohammedan leader, Jinnah, and the Indian Nationalist Congress president, Rajagopalachari. Apparently the two leaders failed to agree on the method of taking a plebiscite in areas with a Moslem majority—Jinnah maintaining that only Moslems should vote, and Rajagopalachari defending the right of the Hindu minority.

The two Indian leaders did agree to making a joint request to the Viceroy for an interview between Rajagopalachari and the imprisoned Gandhi, but the Viceroy refused to permit the interview unless the Mahatma's order for civil disobedience be withdrawn.

China

On November 22d planes of the United States Army Air Forces in China bombed Haiphong in Japanese-occupied French Indochina. One large enemy vessel of 12,000-15,000-tons was sunk and two other smaller vessels were badly damaged. Fourteen tons of bombs and 6,000 rounds of ammunition were used in the attack, which did much damage to the Haiphong dock area as well as to enemy shipping.

Aleutians

Thorough reconnaissance at low altitudes was made over Kiska, Attu, and Agattu on the 21st of November. There were no signs of new enemy activity except that three shacks were observed on the northern shore of Agattu. Heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered from the northern head of Kiska. The main camp at Kiska appeared to be smaller, but it is possible that improved camouflage is the cause of this change of appearance.

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Calendar

NOVEMBER

- 16 Our medium bombers attack Maobisse and Bobonaro, both in Timor; results unobserved. Our planes bomb Attu, results unobserved.
- 16-17 Allied medium bombers raid enemy airfield at Buin, starting large fire and destroying three enemy aircraft on the runway.
- 17 Our medium bombers and fighters destroy seven enemy bombers and seven fighters over the Lae airdrome. Baucau and Moabisse, Timor, attacked by our medium bombers.
- 17-18 Our heavy bombers attack Rabaul, scoring two direct hits on a large merchant vessel.
- 18 Our aircraft bomb Buin, scoring two hits and a near hit on a cargo vessel. 17 and probably 18 Japanese planes destroyed. Our bombers attack the airfields and dispersal areas at Salamaua and Lae, Gasmata and Rabaul. Wellington bombers of the RAF attack the Japanese airdrome at Meiktyla, in the Sittang River valley of Burma.
- 19 Our planes sink an enemy light cruiser and a destroyer near Buna. RAF Blenheims bomb runways and dispersal areas on the airfield at Pakokku, Burma. A large burned-out enemy cargo vessel sinks off Cape Astrolabe, Malaita, Solomon Islands. Our Catalinas attack Kavieng airdrome; results unobserved.
- 20 Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., nominated for rank of Admiral. U. S. planes attack Mandalay destroying much of the railroad facilities.
- 20-21 Enemy reinforcements land at Buna.
- 21 Our fighter planes carry out 11 attack missions against enemy positions on Guadalcanal. One of our heavy bombers strafes the airfield at Buka Passage. RAF attacks Akyab, Rangoon and Toungoo, all in Burma; heavy damage inflicted at all places.
- 22 Australian forces enter Gona. Our planes bomb Haiphong, Indo China, sinking one large vessel of 12,000 to 15,000 tons. Our aircraft bomb and strafe Beco and Raimean, Timor.
- 24 Our planes attack railroad center at Mandalay, starting large fires.

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ATLANTIC THEATRE

One of the war's heaviest concentrations of enemy U-boats has been diverted to waters off North Africa in an effort to interrupt our supply lines to that theatre of operations. Secretary of the Navy Knox said on the 20th that the German Navy undoubtedly has placed a great concentration of submarines off Gibraltar and that heavy attacks on American supply lines would unquestionably be made. An announcement amplifying Mr. Knox's statement was made the following day by the British Air Ministry news service, which said that the day and night battle of British aircraft against Axis submarines in the Gibraltar area constitutes "the most intensive U-boat hunt of the war."

"Scores of U-boats are being thrown into the battle in an effort to prevent the landing of reinforcements and supplies for the Allied troops in North Africa," the news service said. American-built Hudson bombers, whose crews have specialized for many months in antisubmarine tactics, have carried out repeated attacks against U-boats off the African coast.

One submarine was attacked by Hudson bombers twice within 10 minutes and after the second attack was "left cruising slowly in small circles with its bow sticking high out of the water." Another Hudson released a stick of bombs across the track of a submerged U-boat and the bomber's crew observed a large patch of debris and bodies rise to the surface.

Mr. Knox told his press conference this week he did not believe the U-boat attacks could disrupt communications with our forces in Africa. He added, however, that the U-boat concentrations off Gibraltar had not relieved the pressure upon American convoy routes elsewhere in the Atlantic.

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A total of 13 Allied vessels of about 123,000 gross tons have so far been reported sunk or abandoned in connection with our landing operations in Northwest Africa. Two other vessels are overdue and presumed to have been sunk in North African waters, and a third

has been beached after an aerial attack. The latter vessel is presumed to be a total loss. This would bring our numerical losses to 16, and our combined tonnage losses to 143,000. In addition, 8 other Allied vessels of 87,000 gross tons are known to have been attacked either by submarine or aircraft, but the disposition of these vessels has not yet been ascertained. None of the losses given above includes naval combat vessels.

North Atlantic

The west-bound Allied convoy that was reported last week as being unsuccessfully attacked in the mid-Atlantic on the 15th has been the object of two more U-boat attacks during the past week. Only one of the three attacks has proved successful. In an attack on the morning of the 18th about 400 miles southeast of Greenland, four Allied cargo vessels and a British tanker were torpedoed and sunk. A sixth vessel, the identity of which is still unknown, is also believed to have been sunk. Known losses to the convoy amounted to 25,000 gross tons of shipping. Early on the following morning six enemy U-boats again attacked the convoy about 400 miles east of Newfoundland, although no torpedo hits were scored.

On the night of the 20th-21st a second west-bound convoy was attacked by U-boats about 200 miles south of St. Pierre, Newfoundland. Torpedo hits were scored upon a British cargo vessel, which later sank, and upon two British tankers, which remained afloat and, according to the most recent information, proceeded with the convoy. No further attacks against this convoy have been reported.

The 9,000-ton United States tanker *Brilliant*, travelling in the only east-bound convoy reported under attack this week, was torpedoed about 300 miles northeast of St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of the 18th. The *Brilliant*, the only vessel torpedoed in the convoy, is reported to be still afloat.

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An English Channel convoy of small Allied merchantmen en route from Portsmouth to Bristol was attacked by German E-boats off Plymouth on the night of the 18th. Two British merchantmen and one Norwegian, totalling only about 3,500 gross tons, were lost during the engagement. This was the first Portsmouth to Bristol convoy attacked so far this year.

The fifth Allied convoy attacked this week was a supply convoy bound to North Africa. In an attack about 90 miles southwest of Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, two cargo vessels, totalling about 12,000 gross tons, were torpedoed and sunk.

The 5 convoy attacks which occurred during the past week have resulted in the loss of 11 Allied merchantmen and possibly one more unknown vessel. The known losses represent a total of 47,000 gross tons of merchant shipping, including a 5,000-ton tanker. No independently routed merchantmen have been reported sunk in the Atlantic during the past week, and so far this month, about 63 percent of our losses have occurred in convoys.

Allied merchant marine losses in the Atlantic theatre during the first 15 days of this month have already increased materially over those recorded during the same period in October. Exclusive of waters immediately adjacent to northwest Africa, Allied and Neutral Nations' losses up to the 15th amounted to 53 merchant vessels sunk or presumed lost in enemy action. They represent about 302,000 gross tons of merchant shipping. Our comparable losses during the first 15 days of October amounted to 49 merchantmen, totalling about 243,000 gross tons of shipping.

October "Balance Sheet"

A decline of nearly 100,000 gross tons in the United States ship-building output caused October to be a less successful month, on balance, than September. United Kingdom completions last month declined about 2,000 gross tons, although Canadian production increased 7,000 gross tons. Losses inflicted on the United and Neutral Nations' merchant marines during October were a few thousand tons less than in September, but this was more than offset by the drop in ship construction.

It now appears that the month of November will undoubtedly show a very large total of merchant shipping losses. The concentration of German submarines against shipping engaged in the North African operations is levying a heavy toll upon merchantmen, despite intensive antisubmarine measures which render those waters extremely hazardous for enemy submarines.

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The "balance sheet" for the war to date and for the month of October now stands as follows in gross tons. Our net gain during September amounted to 306,000 gross tons.

	<i>Thousands of gross tons</i>	
	<i>The War to November 1, 1942</i>	<i>October 1942</i>
War loss.....	16,760	523
United Kingdom completions.....	-3,053	-97
	13,707	426
Canadian completions.....	-449	-78
	13,257	348
United States completions.....	-5,316	-588
Net loss or gain.....	7,941 (loss)	240 (gain)

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The British radio announced on the 21st that Admiral Sir Max Horton has been entrusted with antisubmarine defense as commander in chief of Western Approaches, which comprises those waters through which the bulk of the Anglo-American convoys pass. Admiral Horton succeeds Admiral Noble, who will become head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington.

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The following commentary on submarine warfare is quoted from the Weekly Intelligence Report, issued by the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty:

"It is one of the commonplaces of the mysterious warfare which is constantly being waged against enemy submarines that reference is seldom made to the attacks which are made upon them by Allied submarines. Almost every convoy can see the great splashes raised by the explosions of depth charges dropped by escort ships for the inconvenience of the enemy, whether in a 'wolf pack' or as a rogue singleton, and there is a daily record of the dropping of the special type of bomb which has been specially designed for his discomfort. The

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submarine, however, is still the most formidable weapon against her own kind and from time to time reference can be made to instances of this prowess. For example, on March 14th of this year H. M. Submarine *P-34*, while on patrol off the African coast, at 1255 sighted the conning tower of an enemy submarine which was approaching from the westward. The enemy submarine, which turned out to be the Italian *Ammiraglio Millo* of 1,461 tons, was in no hurry and zigzagged 40° every 7 minutes as she moved lazily towards her doom. At 1319 the *P-34* fired a salvo of torpedoes at a range of 2,200 yards and hit with 2 of them. The Italian submarine was seen to sink so the *P-34* closed to where 14 survivors were visible in the water. As the sky was clear of aircraft Lieutenant Harrison felt that it was safe to surface and pick them up. This operation lasted for more than half an hour and was carried out to the sound of ineffective machine-gun fire from the shore. The 4 officers and 10 ratings who were picked up were very grateful for their rescue but expressed surprise at the warlike austerity of the *P-34* as their *Ammiraglio* had been far more opulently upholstered."

MERCHANT VESSELS ATTACKED IN THE ATLANTIC THEATRE

Vessel	Flag	Gross tonnage	In convoy	Time	Position of attack	Remarks
<i>Tosari</i>	Du	7,029	No	Oct. 10 (?)	Mid-Atlantic	Presumed sunk by SS.
<i>East Indian</i>	U. S.	8,159	No	Nov. 03	300 miles southwest of Capetown, South Africa.	Sunk by SS.
<i>City of Cairo</i>	Br	8,034	No	06	1,500 miles northwest of Capetown, South Africa.	Do.
<i>Maloja</i>	No	6,400	(?)	08	330 miles southwest of the Cape Verde Islands.	Do.
<i>Buchanan</i>	Pa	5,614	No	12	540 miles west of Ireland	Do.
<i>City of Corinth</i>	Br	5,318	No	170355	10 miles north of Trinidad	Do.
<i>Parismina</i>	U. S.	4,732	Yes	180400	400 miles southeast of Greenland	Do.
<i>Yaka</i>	U. S.	5,432	Yes	180400	do	Do.
<i>President Sergeant</i> (T)	Br	5,344	Yes	180400	do	Do.
<i>Mount Taurus</i>	Gr	6,696	Yes	180400	do	Do.
<i>Widestone</i>	Br	3,192	Yes	180400	do	Do.
<i>Brilliant</i> (T)	U. S.	9,131	Yes	180450	300 miles northeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.	Torpedoed, afloat.
<i>Yeuforest</i>	Br	815	Yes	18	English Channel, off Plymouth	Sunk by E-boat.
<i>Birgitte</i>	Br	1,595	Yes	18	do	Do.
<i>Lab</i>	No	1,118	Yes	18	do	Do.
<i>British Renown</i> (T)	Br	6,997	Yes	202310	200 miles south of Newfoundland	Torpedoed, afloat.
<i>British Promise</i> (T)	Br	8,443	Yes	202310	do	Do.
<i>Grangepark</i>	Br	5,132	Yes	20	100 miles southwest of Cape Vincent, Portugal.	Sunk by SS.
<i>Prins Harald</i> (ex <i>Empire Field</i>)	No	7,244	Yes	20	do	Do.
<i>Empire Sailor</i>	Br	6,140	Yes	21	200 miles south of Newfoundland	Do.

(T) after name of vessel indicates tanker.

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MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN THEATRE

French North Africa

Both Allied and Axis forces poured into Tunisia this week and, although fighting thus far has been confined largely to skirmishes between advance patrols, a major engagement was anticipated within a few days. On Saturday one of the British advance units inflicted heavy damage on a German armored column. A French unit cooperating with the Allies was twice attacked vigorously by German forces but its resistance was not broken "in spite of relatively severe losses." The communique stated that French patrols "are operating far to the rear of Axis advance positions" but gave no details.

Radio Morocco, which supposedly is under Allied control, broadcast a communique from "French General Headquarters" as follows: "Enemy infiltrations have developed along the whole front between Gafsa and Kairouan. The enemy, who had penetrated into the Gafsa oasis, was driven out of it by an immediate counterattack of our troops, supported by Allied troops. Some prisoners were left in our hands." Later information from American sources announced that an enemy column of 1,500 men, with trucks, tanks, antitank guns and field guns—apparently originating in Libya—reached Gabes on Friday but retired to the east the following day.

A War Department communique on November 23 said: "The concentration of British and United States troops in the eastern area (of French North Africa) continues according to plan. Contacts with the enemy reported today by ground forces were minor, but in one encounter 40 Axis prisoners were captured." The communique added that "in the air Allied fighters have carried out offensive sweeps over Tunisia and continue to provide cover for our forces." It revealed that nine enemy aircraft in addition to those reported earlier in the week, were known to have been destroyed in the three days from November 19 to 21. British and American air forces, apparently operating from Algeria or Morocco, repeatedly bombed Tunisian airfields. A joint communique from the headquarters of the American Army Air Force and the RAF in Cairo revealed that the airfield at Bizerte was bombed Friday night; workshops, hangars, and barracks were set afire. This communique said also that two German aircraft were shot down off Tunisia on the same night and that an anti-aircraft ship was damaged.

At the end of the week the Axis still held a 30-mile arc extending from Bizerte and Tunis, and was making determined efforts to establish communications between these two bases and Libya. A small German force first seized the town hall and military barracks at Gabes, a port capable of accommodating light craft, which is of importance because it is the terminus of the railroad line running to Tunis. These movements were opposed by an unidentified force of French troops, and early in the week it was reported that Allied contingents had cut the railroad above Gabes. However, at the end of the week the Axis held the ports of Sousse and Sfax, on the railroad north of Gabes, as well as Kairouan, on the light-gage railroad leading southeast from Sousse. A bridge destroyed by French saboteurs wrecked a train loaded with anti-aircraft guns for Gabes. Reports from European sources indicated that the Axis, instead of fighting merely a holding action in Tunisia while Rommel withdraws into Libya, may make a determined effort to retain the two bases and the remainder of Libya as well. It was believed that 25,000 Axis troops, with all available Italian aviation and 55 submarines as an escort, were ready to debark for Tunis, and that the Axis expected to raise the total number in Tunisia to 100,000 by December 1. However, Tunis and Bizerte are the only ports where heavy equipment can be conveniently unloaded. Ample quantities of gasoline and supplies are understood to exist at Bizerte, but it was uncertain whether the guns and fortifications, which were being dismantled by the Italians, are in operating condition.

It was disclosed that a British submarine sank a 4,000-ton ship, south-bound under escort, on November 11, and that another submarine sank an eastbound 6,000-ton passenger ship off Messina, Sicily, on November 17. Another Axis ship was attacked off Cape Bon, Tunisia.

RAF planes also were active, and on Thursday night air bases in Sicily were bombed; on the following day a 2,000-ton vessel was bombed and set afire near the coast of Tunisia. Torpedo planes later finished her off. A ship was torpedoed and sunk by RAF planes on Sunday night 100 miles east of Cagliari. Two JU-88's were shot down in the Cape Bon area.

Algeria and Morocco

No further engagements were reported, and it appeared that Allied forces were engaged mainly in restoring order and rounding up potential fifth columnists. United States and French patrols arrested dozens of persons suspected of acting as Axis secret agents at Oran

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(where 52 were arrested), Sidi bel Abbès, headquarters of the French Foreign Legion, and other points in Algeria. A Berlin broadcast asserted that many Italian Fascist leaders had been arrested in Casablanca.

The question of our relations with Vice Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, who on November 11 gave the order directing French commanders in Algeria and Morocco to surrender, came to the fore as a result of the dissatisfaction of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and other Fighting French officials. This situation produced the statement by President Roosevelt at a press conference this week that while he had "accepted" the arrangements made with Darlan, he regarded them as merely "a temporary expedient." His pronouncement was received with satisfaction by the Fighting French and other critics, but thus far there has been no move by de Gaulle to give further cooperation to Darlan.

One of the matters to be settled in North Africa is the fate of Allied sympathizers who had been imprisoned by the Vichy regime, some of them while Darlan was a dominating influence. A War Department communique this week said that the "French North African Commission"—presumably headed by Darlan—had announced the following: "There is granted full and entire amnesty to all persons who favored Allied action in Africa." Dispatches from Allied headquarters said it was not known whether the amnesty covers all those who favored the Allies over the past two years and were imprisoned by Vichy, or only those supporting the present Allied operation. Fighting French sources in London said it should apply to 10,000 adherents imprisoned by Vichy, including many anti-German army officers stationed in North Africa. Gen. Emile Bethouart, a pro-Allied officer previously stationed in Morocco—he was arrested after our landing and has just been released—has reported to Allied headquarters to serve as liaison officer for Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, appointed by Darlan as commander of French military forces in North Africa.

A preliminary estimate by General Eisenhower on the number of casualties resulting from the initial landings in North Africa was released by the War Department at the end of the week: Army, killed, 350; wounded, 900; missing, 350; Navy, killed, 10; wounded, 150; missing, 250. The announcement said that it is probable that most of those listed as missing were drowned, and added that the major army losses were suffered in the capture of Oran and Casablanca, few having been sustained around Algiers. General Eisen-

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hower reported that French troops cooperating with us suffered heavy losses in an engagement on November 19.

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President Roosevelt has recommended the promotion of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of American naval forces operating off Africa, to Vice Admiral, and of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, commander of the United States Army Air Forces in North Africa, to Major General.

French West Africa

Vice Admiral Darlan announced at the end of the week that the 1,800,000 square miles of French West Africa, including the important naval and air base of Dakar, had "placed itself freely under my orders," and that Governor General Pierre Boisson and General Barreaux, commander of armed forces in the Dakar area, were joining General Giraud, General August Nogues, Governor of Morocco, and General Yves Chatel, Governor of Algeria, under his leadership. The announcement, made over the radio from Morocco, and as rebroadcast by the Vichy radio, declared:

"Inhabitants of French Africa, I have this evening good news to announce. French West Africa has placed itself freely under my orders. Therefore, French West Africa remains faithful to the person of the Marshal (Petain). Inhabitants of French Africa: We are on the right road. Follow me with discipline. *Vive la France!*" A broadcast from Dakar said that the French leaders there had promised that military forces would defend the colony "against any aggression" and that the step did not constitute a denial of allegiance to Petain. Because of the situation in France, it was said, it was necessary to rally to Darlan. "Whatever happens," he said, "you must faithfully carry out my orders." Petain countered with a special broadcast to the colony urging its force to resist.

French West Africa, and particularly Dakar, which is only 1,800 miles from the bulge of Brazil, has been a constant preoccupation to the United States and England because of the danger that its seizure by the Axis would make possible raids on South American and African shipping, as well as on Brazil itself. De Gaulle forces made an unsuccessful effort to win it over without fighting in August 1940. With the landing of Allied forces in Morocco, however, the threat of Axis aggression disappeared. The accession of French West Africa, however, with its 15,000,000 inhabitants, is considered a valuable accession to our cause. It places all of France's African Empire, with

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the exception of Tunisia, in our hands. Barring Spain's Canary Islands, Rio de Oro, and Spanish Morocco, and Portugal's Cape Verde Islands, we now control all potential African naval bases from below Dakar to the borders of Tunisia. French West Africa also has been an important base for Axis propaganda and espionage agents in the Western Hemisphere.

Libya

Although handicapped by bad weather, which severely restricted flying operations, the British Eighth Army continued to pursue Rommel this week. On the 20th the British occupied Bengasi, which Rommel had just evacuated, and on the 23d reached Agedabia, 100 miles to the south, and 70 miles southwest of El Agheila, where the fleeing Axis troops may make a stand.

El Agheila was the high water mark of Wavell's offensive in the early months of 1941, and unless Rommel turns and fights there it may be impossible for him to offer effective resistance until he reaches Tripoli, the capital and principal base of Libya. As of November 18, it is thought that the maximum Axis forces that would be available at El Agheila are: 30,000 Italians, 10,000 Germans, 60 tanks, 30 anti-tank guns, 150 artillery pieces, and 10,000 line of communication troops. The extent of Rommel's defeat is indicated by the following estimate of his personnel losses up to November 23: in prison camps in Egypt, 31,000; in hand, but not yet in prison camps in Egypt, 10,000; still in isolated pockets and not yet rounded up, 5,000; killed, 30,000; total, 76,000. Little information concerning the additional number of Axis troops behind Rommel was available, but it was believed that parts of the One hundred and thirty-first Centaurio Armored Division are in Tripoli.

The only resistance offered by Rommel's rear guard this week took place along the 70-mile stretch of coastal road between Martuba and Slonta, on the hump of Libya, where 28 tanks, 24 guns, and 250 motor vehicles were captured or destroyed by the British. Meanwhile another column was racing across the hump in an effort to cut off the German retreat from Bengasi, and the Germans fortified a ridge dominating the coastal road in order to protect their withdrawal. This apparently was accomplished in advance of the British, and a German announcement said that all military stores and installations at Bengasi were destroyed before the evacuation. Press dispatches

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however, said that the city was relatively intact and implied that all harbor facilities had not been put out of action.

British planes were grounded in Cyrenaica for a considerable part of the week, but they bombed Bengasi, Tripoli, and other enemy bases. Particular efforts were made to interfere with Rommel's petroleum supplies, which are believed to constitute an acute problem because of the quantities consumed by the trucks that are racing to the west. British fighters strafed traffic in the El Agheila zone, destroyed a number of gasoline trucks in the Magrum area, and destroyed 10 and damaged 20 of the Axis transport planes at the Benina airdrome, outside Bengasi. These, it is believed, were being used to bring in gasoline from Italy.

British planes torpedoed and set afire an Axis tanker en route to Tripoli. The Axis is believed to have delivered 85,000 tons of shipping to North African ports during October, while 51,250 tons were lost. Of the latter, 29,500 were destroyed by air action and the remainder by submarine attack.

Tripoli was bombed twice on Saturday by American Liberator bombers and again on Sunday by Flying Fortresses. Hits were scored on the mole and fires and explosions were observed. Medium bombers attacked an airfield at Bizerte and set fire to workshops, hangars, and barracks. A joint communique of British General Headquarters and the RAF in Cairo reported at the end of the week that Bizerte was bombed and that dispersed aircraft at a field at Palermo, Sicily, were successfully strafed. Three large enemy aircraft were shot down by British fighters off Tunisia and a schooner was attacked with aircraft cannon fire.

The Axis claimed to have done considerable damage to Allied shipping and air bases in both the eastern and western sectors but no public acknowledgment was made by our commands.

Vichy France

The Axis continued to pour troops into the former unoccupied zone, and by the end of the week it was believed that between six and nine divisions had reached the Mediterranean coast. However, in the hope of giving Frenchmen the notion that the Petain-Laval government was "independent," most Nazi troops were withdrawn from Vichy and there were reports that the government might return to Paris. News that French West Africa had accepted Darlan's orders brought an immediate announcement from Fernand de Brinon, Vichy ambassador to Paris, that a "Volunteer Corps," to be known as the "African *Falange*" (the name of the Spanish fascist party) was being

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recruited and that one unit is ready to leave for the front. The decision to enlist these troops, who will wear regulation army uniforms, was said to have been made by Laval in accordance with Petain's wishes. A notice posted in Vichy, and addressed to all Frenchmen between 18 and 40, read: "Frenchmen—Join us in order to reconquer the French colonial empire and to revenge our comrades killed at Mers el Kebir, Dakar, Syria, Madagascar, Oran, Algiers, and Casablanca."

As a gesture to placate the French, the Germans announced that the German occupation troops would requisition only hay, straw and fresh vegetables, otherwise supplying themselves from Germany. Trains bringing in supplies for the Nazi troops were welcomed by the population, which, according to one French newspaper, "had reckoned with horror how many thousands would have to be nourished with supplies which were not even sufficient on the Mediterranean coast to supply the native population."

In a broadcast this week in advance of Darlan's announcement concerning Dakar, Laval said that he had hitherto hoped for a German victory but now he was sure of it. He claimed that "an entente with Germany is the sole guarantee for peace in Europe," and that an Allied victory would result in "the domination of Communists and Jews." He accused President Roosevelt, by the occupation of French Africa, of responsibility for "this act of war (which) has created between us an irreparable situation, which we had done everything to avoid." "We fought under unequal conditions," Laval said in reference to the actions of Darlan, Giraud and other French Military leaders. "Roosevelt, by methodical preparation through propaganda and corruption of French minds had disorganized and weakened our defense . . . But France does not declare herself vanquished. The day will come when the French flag alone will fly over Algiers."

Earlier in the week Petain had broadcast an appeal to French officers, particularly those stationed in North Africa, to obey his orders and "resist Anglo-Saxon aggression." Calling on the officers not to obey "unworthy" leaders who had gone over to the Allied side, Petain explained that his decree giving Laval the right to promulgate laws under his own signature was made in the interests of France in order that his chief aide "may fulfill a difficult task."

The French press, now everywhere German controlled, has embarked upon a deliberate campaign to smear Giraud and other pro-Allied leaders. A Vichy spokesman, however, denied reports abroad that Leon Blum, former French Prime Minister, and Gen.

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Maurice Gamelin, commander in chief at the beginning of the war, had been arrested. A Berlin spokesman declared meanwhile that Germany was interested primarily in military events, and that happenings in Vichy play only a minor role. Asked about the status of Laval, he said that the French collaborator was facing "an extremely difficult task."

It was not clear, as the week ended, whether this statement portended the replacement of Laval by some more acceptable pro-German Frenchman, or the outright military rule of all France by Germany. However, a curious announcement by the German radio seemed to indicate that the Nazis were thinking of dismissing Petain: this took the form of a denial of a statement, attributed to the Cairo radio, that Petain would retire from the government.

With the Axis in charge of France and Tunisia, and Allied forces in control elsewhere, the French fleet remained the only important asset at the disposal of a conquered country. No definite information concerning its fate became available, and supposedly the Germans remained faithful to their pledge not to take over its base at Toulon. Light naval craft of the Axis, however, are maintaining a patrol off Toulon.

Italy

Reliable evidence indicates that the Italian public is dismayed by the successes of the Allies in North Africa, following the heavy bombings of Genoa, Turin and other cities of northern Italy in recent weeks. There is the possibility that the occupation of all Libya, with a resulting increase in Allied bombings of Italy itself, might bring the collapse of the Fascist regime. The breach between the Italian and German armies is growing wider and British propaganda emphasizing the abandonment of the Italian troops in Africa by the Germans is proving most successful.

The Italian people realize that Italy is facing disaster. Certain Liberals and Roman Catholics are endeavoring to induce the Vatican to explain the gravity of the situation to King Victor Emmanuel and convince him of the necessity of forming a military government which could save the dynasty, appease the masses, and control the Allies' desire for revenge.

Italy's Second Army is moving from the Dalmatian coast to Sicily, and the Nineteenth Venezia Division has arrived at Palermo. Practically all German air forces in Greece and Crete also have been moved to Sicily. The Fourth German Air Corps is reported to be moving

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from Russia to Italy, to be attached to the Sixth German Air Fleet.

Spain

The intentions of the Germans with regard to Spain, and the question whether Generalissimo Francisco Franco would resist if they marched in, remained unsettled this week. The Associated Press, quoting anonymous "informed European diplomatic sources," stated that Franco had informed both the Axis and the Allies that Spain would immediately accept aid from the other side if any of her sea and air bases were seized. Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that Juan Francisco de Cardenas, Franco's ambassador in Washington, had assured him that Spain intended to remain neutral. The German news agency announced that Franco's recent mobilization order would increase his army to over 1,300,000. There were reports that Spanish troops were being concentrated in northern and central Spain, where they would be in position to oppose a German occupation, and others that Franco's army in Spanish Morocco was being regrouped all the way from Ceuta, on the eastern lip of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the boundary with French Morocco on the Atlantic. General Uriarte, delegate of the Spanish High Commissioner in Tangiers, has assumed command at Larache, the most valuable Atlantic port of Spanish Morocco. Spain has assumed military command of the Air France radio at the airport of Tangiers, and there has been a recent influx of German and Italian agents. Moorish forces insist that offensive action is intended by the Spanish, who are carrying out widespread conscription. At the end of the week Franco reorganized the council of the Spanish fascist party, the *Falange*, giving a place to his brother-in-law and former foreign Minister, Serrano Suñer. Suñer was dismissed from office last September in a move which some interpreted as a weakening of Nazi influence.

Portugal

Strikes which had broken out recently have been settled and the general situation is calm. No increase in Nazi activity in Lisbon has been noted, but reports of such activity in the south near the Spanish border are being checked. The general view is that the fate of Portugal is bound up with that of Spain, and it is reported that the Portuguese Government has contacted the Spanish Government for the purpose of confirming the neutrality policy of both countries. There is reason to believe that neither the Portuguese Government nor the people would countenance support of the Axis by the Spanish Government.

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Turkey

The most discussed alternative to a Nazi occupation of the Iberian Peninsula is an attack on Turkey, but prevailing opinion in Ankara this week was that Hitler does not plan to move against Turkey this winter. It is considered possible, however, that he might make a limited drive to the Bosphorus if he saw that Turkey was joining the Allies. On the other hand, it is not believed that Turkey would enter the war on the side of the Allies until we have attained definite successes in Africa and the Balkans.

Calendar

NOVEMBER

- 17 President Roosevelt announced that the agreement with Darlan is "temporary expedient" designed to save lives and time in the occupation of French Africa.
- 18 Marshal Petain confers upon Pierre Laval the right to promulgate laws under his own signature.
- 19 French forces cooperating with us in Tunisia suffer heavy casualties.
- 20 Axis evacuate Bengasi, which is occupied by the British.
- 23 Vice Admiral Darlan announced that French West Africa is acting under his orders; Allied control of French African colonies was extended to include virtually all except Tunisia. Allied forces approached within 30 miles of the lines guarding Bizerte and Tunis, held by the Axis.
- 24 British forces were in contact with the retreating Nazis as they withdrew to El Agheila, on the boundary between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

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EUROPEAN THEATRE**Western Front**

On the night of the 22d, over 200 RAF bombers attacked Stuttgart in southwest Germany, an important railway junction and center of aviation and electrical industries. This was the first RAF raid on Germany since the night of November 9. Although clouds over the target restricted visibility, low level observation confirmed that results were good. Ten bombers were lost.

The RAF continued its raids on Italy this week with two night attacks on the Fiat works and other objectives at Turin, in northern Italy. The first attack, on the night of the 18th, was made without loss by more than 75 planes. Two nights later about 230 bombers returned in a raid described as "the heaviest yet made on Italy." Three planes are missing from this operation. The weather was clear on both nights and good results were reported. The Italians acknowledged that "great quantities" of incendiary bombs dropped in the center of the city, resulting in considerable damage to civilian property, 50 dead and 172 wounded.

The Air Ministry communiqués have revealed that only 20 bombers have been lost since the series of 9 night raids and 1 daylight attack on Italian cities which started October 22. According to British observers, these small losses indicate that Italy is short of antiaircraft guns and night fighters. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, the month of heavy raids has severely shaken civilian morale in northern Italy as well as damaged war industries and dock facilities and disrupted communications. A Havas dispatch from Rome reports that the Italian Interior Ministry has recommended voluntary evacuation of civilians from areas heavily hit by Allied bombers, while the Rome radio said that workers from many parts of Italy are being mobilized for repair work in the northern cities "devastated by attacks of enemy aviation."

The British Air Ministry has also announced, on the basis of reconnaissance studies of RAF attacks on Genoa, that the Italian port will be of no use as an effective base for North Africa "for the time being". The Air Ministry further disclosed that the former 30,000-ton luxury liners *Roma* and *Augustus* were severely damaged by British bombers as they lay in the harbor at Genoa. The *Roma* was being converted into an aircraft carrier when the British bombs hit her. The *Augustus*, according to one report, was so badly damaged that she will not be worth salvaging.

United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators successfully carried out several daylight attacks—some without fighter escort—on the Nazi submarine bases at St. Nazaire, Lorient, and La Pallice. The heaviest enemy fighter opposition was encountered on the 23d, when preliminary reports indicated that the unescorted American planes shot down 15 enemy fighters while losing 4 bombers. Five bombers in all were lost in these operations throughout the week, while 25 enemy planes were destroyed and 4 probably destroyed. King George has congratulated the crew of a Flying Fortress which, after raiding Lille recently, made a safe landing despite the fact that one motor was gone, a wingtip was rolled up, half her controls were useless, and one tire was shot flat.

RAF fighters, together with some Canadian planes, conducted a number of offensive sweeps over France and the Low Countries on several days during the week, attacking enemy shipping as well as such ground targets as locomotives, gun positions and army vehicles. Some of these sweeps were made in conjunction with the bombing raids. Allied planes accounted for approximately six enemy aircraft while losing about five of their own. On the 20th, RAF coastal planes intercepted an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast and scored torpedo hits on two supply ships and an escort vessel. Three planes were lost in this operation.

There was no Axis air activity over Great Britain.

Maj. Gen. J. F. Miller has been named commanding general of the United States Air Service Command in the European theatre. He succeeds Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank, who will assume General Miller's former post as commander of the Air Service Command in the United States.

Troop Movements

Axis troop movements on a considerable scale appear to be under way in Europe, presumably as a result of the Allied offensive in North Africa. Although this information is incomplete, the following general trends are indicated.

It is reported that Axis troop transports have been moving in three main directions: through Vienna eastward towards Greece; through southern Germany towards Alsace and France; south through the Brenner Pass.

It is said that eight German divisions, including three armored and one motorized, have been sent into previously unoccupied France. At last report, three armored and one infantry divisions were identified on the Mediterranean coast.

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One source indicates that as many as 12 German divisions are being moved from reserve and rest areas at the Russian front to Yugoslavia and Italy. It is believed, however, that although there has been some reinforcement of Axis troops now in Yugoslavia, most of the divisions which have recently passed through the Balkans have gone on to Italy. German forces are also believed to have arrived by air in Greece from Russia, where they are now engaged in constructing defense lines as far south as Athens, instead of proceeding to Africa. It is believed that German troop movements into Greece have now slackened, although new forces are still arriving.

One German division is reported to have departed from Norway on November 13th in a convoy of 5 transports from Oslo, leaving an estimated 9 German divisions in Norway. One hundred and fifty German airplanes are also said to have left Norway recently for the North African front.

United Kingdom

Important changes in the Churchill cabinet were announced on the 23d. Sir Stafford Cripps resigned from the War Cabinet to become Minister of Aircraft Production. In making this change, Sir Stafford gave up a policy making position for an administrative one, although he will still be a member of the War Cabinet's defense committee and in that capacity will have a hand in war planning.

Sir Stafford's place in the War Cabinet will be filled by Herbert Morrison, Labor leader, who retains his responsibilities as Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security. Anthony Eden will assume Sir Stafford's former duties as leader of the House of Commons, and will also remain as Foreign Secretary.

Lord Cranborne becomes Lord Privy Seal in Sir Stafford's place, while Colonel Oliver Stanley, formerly a War Minister, returns to cabinet rank as Colonial Secretary, replacing Lord Cranborne. In his new post Sir Stafford replaces Col. J. J. Llewellyn, who is to come to Washington as Resident Minister in charge of supply matters.

Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told the House of Commons on the 24th that "strong representations" had been made to Germany after letters from British prisoners at one German prison camp told how they were deprived of all books, shaving and washing kits and all but one suit of clothes.

Colonel Llewellyn disclosed that Britain trebled her heavy bomber output in 1942 and that "for every 100 tons of aircraft produced in September we produced 110 tons in October."

An article in the *Sunday Chronicle* says that prefabricated merchant

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reported that the Germans have been using large numbers of aircraft in their unsuccessful attempt to reduce Tuapse. Meanwhile, in the Novorossisk area, the Russians, taking advantage of the relaxed German air activity on that front, are reported to have effected important local advances on the south side of the Abin River and to have succeeded in reoccupying the southeast part of Neberdzhavaskaya, which lies northeast of Novorossisk. This report may indicate that the German drive along the Black Sea coast toward Tuapse was stopped and that the main advance has been eastward from Armavir.

Southern Front.—Fighting in Stalingrad itself was overshadowed and probably affected this week by the large-scale Soviet offensive northwest and southwest of the city. The Russians, who early in the week acknowledged slight enemy gains while asserting that the German attacks in the northern factory area had been stopped for the most part, claimed on the 24th that Soviet troops conducted "active operations" and advanced in the factory area as well as in the southern district of the city. The Germans asserted that various blocks of houses were captured throughout the week in "shock troop operations."

A special Soviet communique announced on the 22d that the Red Army started a large scale two-pronged attack northwest and southwest of Stalingrad about 3 days previously. In the northwest the Russians, reporting that they had pierced the enemy lines along an 18-mile front in the area of Serafimovich (about 100 miles northwest of Stalingrad), claimed that Soviet troops crossed the Don from west to east and occupied Kalach. From there they advanced on the railroad spur and took the junction of Krivomuzginskaya. Kalach is an important port on the east bank of the Don, about 50 miles west of Stalingrad. Krivomuzginskaya, on the line which leads from Stalingrad to Lakhaya (a few miles above Rostov), is a few miles southeast of Kalach. On the 24th the Russians claimed the capture of Chernyshevskaya, well inside the Don loop. Chernyshevskaya is about 60 miles northwest of Kalach and about 100 miles northwest of Stalingrad. Presumably the capture of this town was also effected from the northwest.

To the southwest, the Russians claimed on the 22d that their troops advanced along a 12-mile front and occupied the town and railway station of Abgamerova, on the Stalingrad-Novorossisk line, some 40 miles southwest of Stalingrad. On the 24th they claimed the capture of the towns of Tundutovo and Aksai. Aksai is about 12 miles south of Abgamerova and Tundutovo is east of Aksai.

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As a result of these successes, according to the Russians, "both railways feeding enemy troops situated east of the Don have been cut." The Russians already claim to have killed 26,000 Axis troops and to have captured 24,000 prisoners and vast stores of war equipment. Meanwhile, the advance is reported to continue. If the two arms of the pincer movement are successful and able to meet, they will completely cut off all enemy forces in Stalingrad and between the rivers. Such a result would constitute a major Soviet victory. It is too early as yet to estimate how much of the present undoubted Russian successes have been due to German withdrawals and reshifting of troops.

The German High Command, in an abbreviated report of the Russian offensive, conceded that "southwest of Stalingrad and in the great Don bend, the Soviets, unsparingly employing men and material, have broken into the defensive front on the Don." They also claim that strong forces of Axis aircraft are operating in these areas. The German-controlled Vichy radio has announced that the Russians have succeeded in maintaining a number of bridgeheads on the Don both north and south of the bend, the most important at Boguchar, about 200 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

In the Voronezh area, about 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad, local engagements were reported. Both sides claim to have repulsed, small scale enemy attacks.

Central and Northern Fronts.—The first hard freeze is reported on the central and northern fronts, with the temperature at Moscow -10° C.

The Russians reported only artillery exchanges and guerrilla activity on the central front this week. The Germans said that the Luftwaffe continued to bomb and strafe Soviet artillery emplacements and troop concentrations along the front.

The Russians claimed local successes on the northwestern front—presumably referring to the Volkhov sector between Leningrad and Lake Ilmen—and referred to effective sniping activity in the Leningrad area. The Germans, who have denied last week's Soviet claim to have captured an important town in the Volkhov area, said also that "renewed fierce" Soviet attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen were repulsed and that Soviet attempts to cross the Neva River south of Leningrad have been frustrated. The extent of fighting in this northern area is not yet apparent.

In the far north, the Germans announced on the 19th that repeated Soviet attacks against German positions on the Rybachi peninsula

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were repulsed. The Luftwaffe was reported to have continued its attacks on the Murmansk railway.

Calendar

NOVEMBER

- 18 Russians report successes southeast of Nalchik. Acknowledge slight German gains at Stalingrad but claim all other attacks repulsed. Fighting on Volkhov River front.
- 19 Russians claim gains southeast of Nalchik, northeast of Tuapse and repulse of enemy attacks in Mozdok area and at Stalingrad. Germans report Soviet attacks on Rybachi peninsula repulsed.
- 20 Russians report that Germans defeated in a major battle at approaches to Ordzhonikidze. Germans announce repulse of Russian attacks in this area. Russians report repulse of German attacks at Stalingrad.
- 21 Russians claim gains southeast of Nalchik and northeast of Tuapse and repulse of enemy attacks at Stalingrad. Germans report repulse of Soviet attempt to cross Neva River.
- 22 Germans claim gains in Nalchik area. Russians announce large scale offensive northwest and southwest of Stalingrad and claim capture of Kalach, Krivomuzginskaya and Abgamerova.
- 23 Russians claim gains southeast of Nalchik and repulse of enemy attacks at Stalingrad. Report that Soviet offensive northwest and southwest of Stalingrad continues to advance. Local activity in Voronezh area. Germans claim repulse of Soviet attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen.
- 24 Local fighting southeast of Nalchik and northeast of Tuapse. Russians claim gains within Stalingrad and announce capture of Chernyshevskaya, Tundutova and Aksai in offensive northwest and southwest of city. Germans acknowledge break in their defensive front on the Don. Germans also report repulse of strong Soviet attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen.

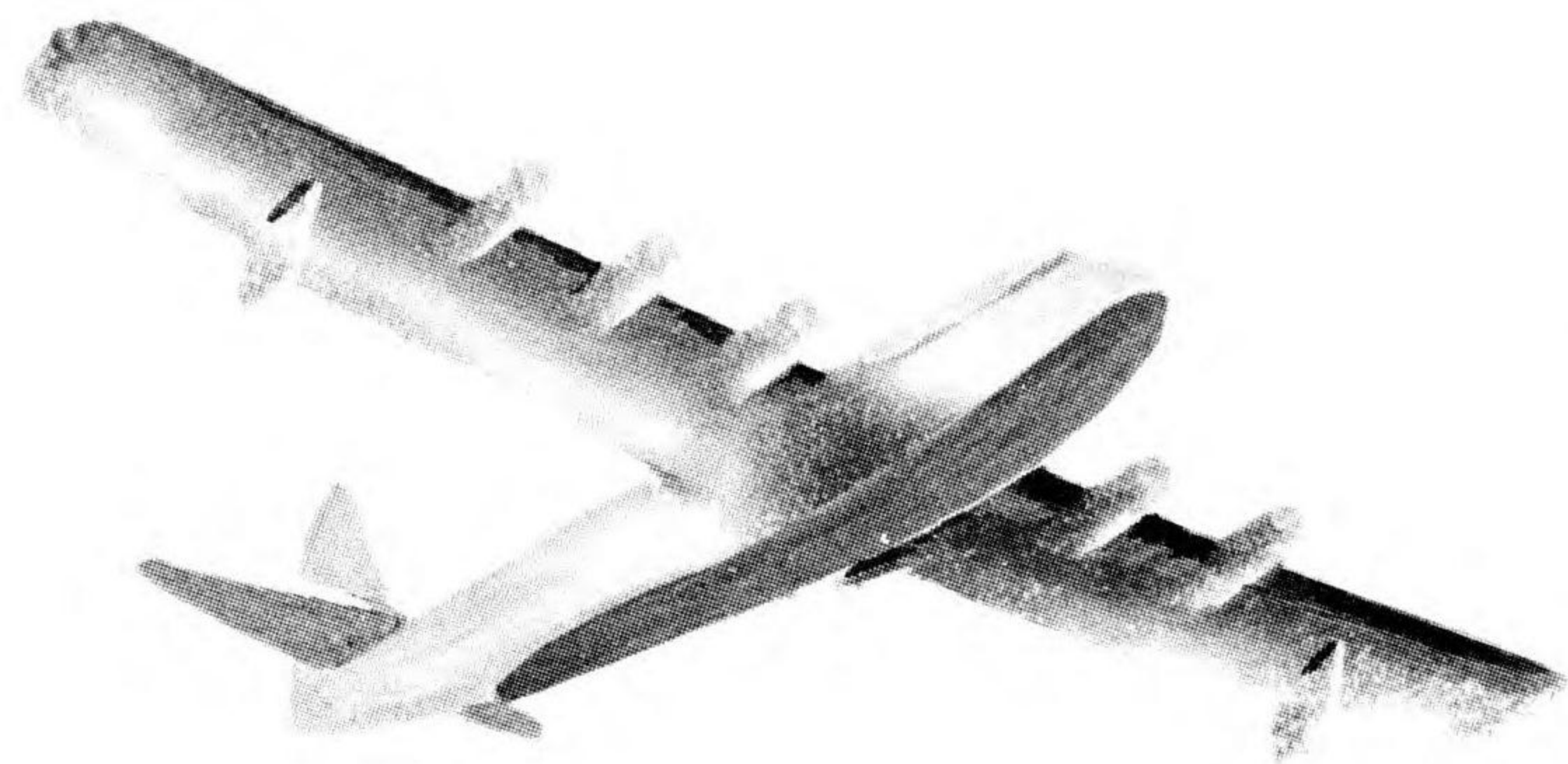


Two British ships whose appearance has been changed by recent alterations: Above, H. M. S. *Queen Elizabeth*; below, H. M. S. *London*.

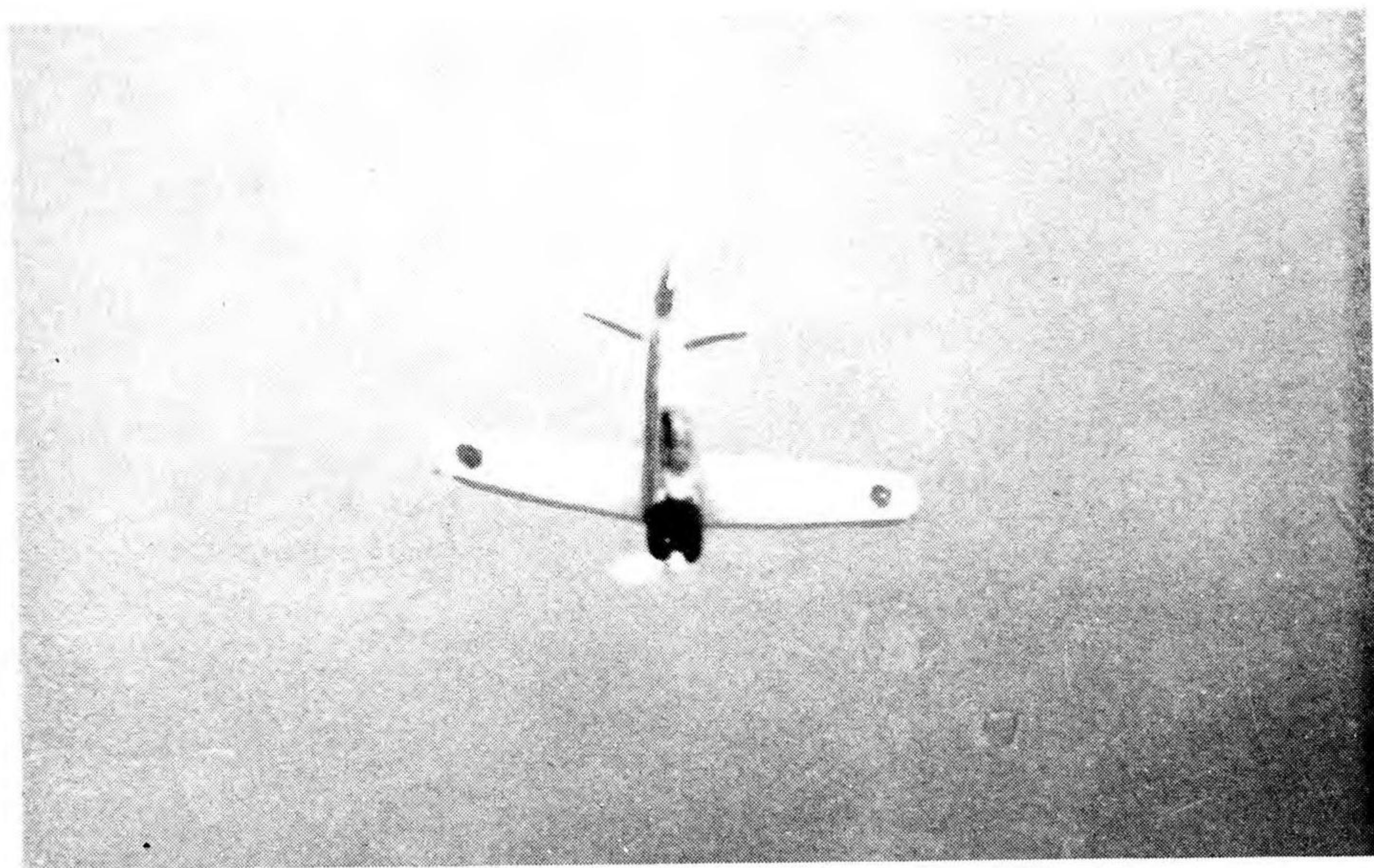


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NEW AXIS AIRCRAFT

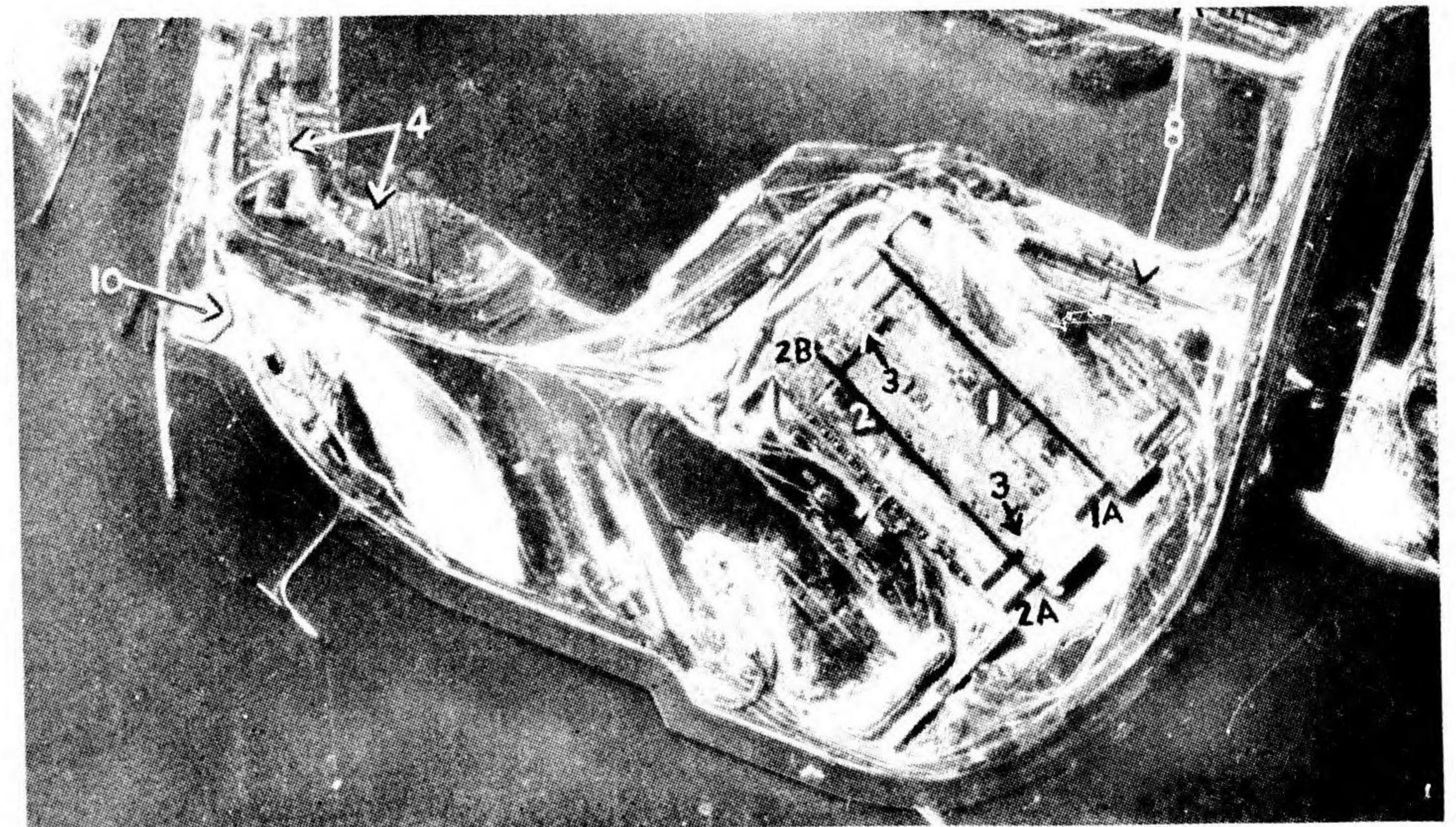


The German B. V. 222 six-engined transport flying boat.



A recently observed Japanese fighter with square wing tips.

WILHELMSHAVEN



The new inner harbor at the beginning of recent construction work. (1-2) new entrance locks; (3) cason chambers; (4) construction base and slips; (8) boundary walls of the harbor under construction; (10) four heavy dual purpose guns.

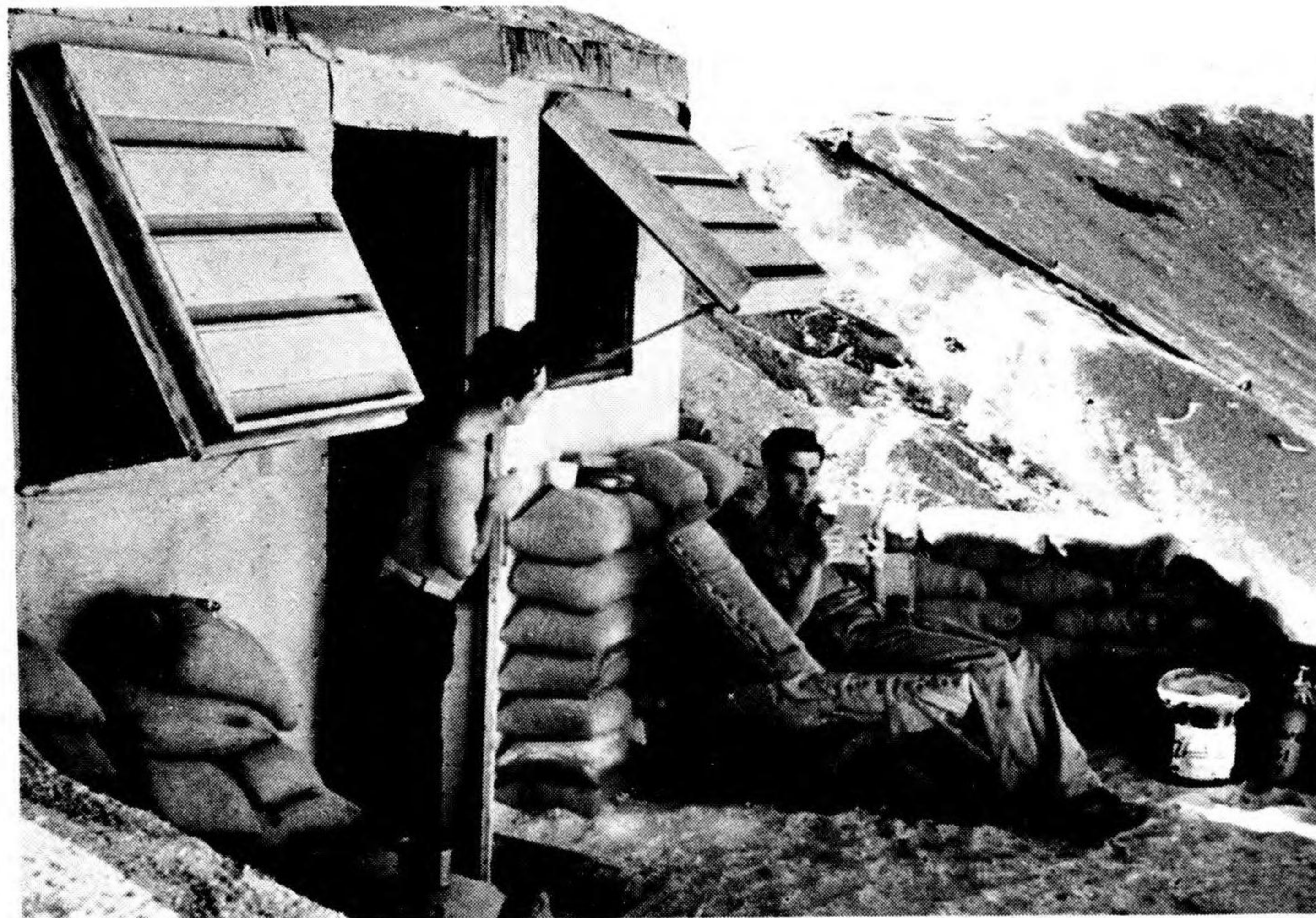


Approximate present condition. (1) new locks, 1,450 by 200 feet; (2) inner entrance; (3) completed wall of quay; (6) this wall will be removed.

MUD AND SAND



Alaska.



Midway.

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THE AMERICAS UNITED STATES

President Roosevelt this week hailed American successes in Africa and the far Pacific as an apparent "turning point of this war," but added a warning that there was time only for working and fighting, none for exultation.

In addition Mr. Roosevelt explained the Government's policy of withholding news of naval losses until it is clear that the enemy already has possession of the information. He also indicated that long-range social reforms have been shelved for the time being.

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President Carlos Arroyo del Rio of Ecuador arrived in Washington on the 23d and was welcomed by President Roosevelt. The visiting executive expressed his belief in a permanent union of the Americas "indestructible and enduring" and qualified to deal with the problems of peace which will follow the victory of the United Nations.

Navy

To honor the aircraft carrier which carried fighter plane reinforcements to the embattled Island of Malta and later fought in the waters around the Solomons Islands, prior to her loss on September 15, 1942, the aircraft carrier *Oriskany*, now building, will be renamed the *Wasp*. The new ship is under construction at the same shipyard where her predecessor was completed in 1940, the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, Mass. The new *Wasp* will be the eighth naval vessel so named.

The name *Langley* will be perpetuated by an aircraft carrier (converted from a cruiser) under construction at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J. The last *Langley*, the seaplane tender, was sunk in the Java Sea during the last days of February 1942.

The destroyer *Hazelwood*, named for Commodore John Hazelwood of the Continental Navy, who drove enemy naval forces out of the Delaware River in 1777, has been launched at the Bethlehem Yards.

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"A compilation of Tokyo broadcasts," Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information has announced, "shows that all told the Japanese have announced the sinking of 19 American aircraft carriers, when we only had 7 to begin with."

Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General, said last week that Navy fatalities among the wounded at Guadalcanal are less than 1 percent, compared with an average of 7 percent wounded in World War I, due principally to use of new medical discoveries in treatment of wounds.

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Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, has selected "SPARS" as the name for the prospective Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard. The name is derived from the Coast Guard motto *Semper Paratus*.

Army

While the Allies have greater manpower resources, the enemy has "superior land forces in the field," Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of the War, declared this week. He contended that it is up to us to furnish the soldiers who will give us superiority in numbers over the Axis powers.

"By the end of this year we will have more than 1,000,000 men overseas," Mr. Patterson said. "Some of these men are at our bases covering far-flung sea lanes. Many others are in combat."

"There is no plan to send the entire Army abroad," he added, "this country is a vast base of operations from which men and supplies will be sent all over the world. A substantial part of our Army must be retained here, for services of supply, for training for our defense commands, for the security of this hemisphere and for a strategic reserve to meet emergencies and to exploit successes. In our plans for an army of 7,500,000, we have calculated shipping on the most realistic basis possible. If we should err, it should be on the optimistic side."

Mr. Patterson said he believed there has been "much loose talk" about the numbers required for war production to equip the armed forces. "I have heard it said that for every man in the armed forces we must have 18 men at home to sustain him," he said. "That is an absurd figure. So far as I can determine, the correct figure is less than 3 workers to 1 soldier."

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Warning that a shipping bottleneck probably will prevent this country from bringing its full power to bear against the Axis overseas, Lt. Gen. L. J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground

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Forces, has predicted that tactics will be a more potent factor than "mere military strength" in winning the war. In a speech before the newly commissioned graduates of the armored force officer candidate school, General McNair asserted that "the grim fact stands out that we must economize, in both personnel and material."

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President Roosevelt this week by Executive order increased the maximum size of the WAAC's from 25,000 to 150,000 women. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill placing the pay of Army nurses, physical therapists and dieticians on the same basic scale accorded Army male personnel and the WAAC's under recent pay increase legislation.

Secretary Stimson has announced the formation of an Austrian infantry battalion of the Army of the United States, to be composed of Austrian nationals.

Selective Service

Early in the week President Roosevelt asked all Federal Government agencies and departments to cancel any military deferments that had been given Government employes by reason of such employment. If any were found to be irreplaceable by women or older men, the President asked for full details so that their cases could be passed on individually. But later, "to make sure that no one who is really irreplaceable shall be separated from an essential position," the President ordered the Secretaries of War and Navy to "see to it that present Government employes, who have been deferred, are not enlisted or commissioned . . . unless they can produce the approval of the head of their agency." He told his press conference it would probably be 2 or 3 months before a thorough study could be made to determine the Government employes who are really essential.

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Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has announced that men deferred as essential farm workers must secure the approval of their draft boards if they wish to leave their jobs or else be classified as available for immediate military service. The ruling applies to married men with children as well as all others, Selective Service officials said, and is effective immediately. The instructions also forbid the boards to release any farm-deferred men "for voluntary enlistment in either land or naval forces." Those engaged on a

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part-time basis in "war-essential farms and farm jobs" and those "seasonally or temporarily engaged" will not be eligible for deferment, the General said.

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The 18- and 19-year-old men who registered last June 30 are to be called for induction in the order of their birth dates so far as practicable, with the oldest being called first. The President has set 3 registration periods in December for the approximately 600,000 youths who will have become 18 years old during the last half of this year.

Production

A "little WPB" for aircraft has been established by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. He announced this week a program to double within the year the nation's aircraft production rate and gave to WPB Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson jurisdiction over all Government agencies dealing with aircraft. Under the new program planes would be produced at the rate of 30 to 40 billion dollars a year, more than seven times the peacetime production of the automobile industry.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

Interior Minister Miguel Culaciati this week instructed the governments of 14 provinces of Argentina to take strict measures to suppress any activities that might be detrimental to the individual or collective security of the American republics. The instructions refer specifically to "totalitarian propaganda" and constitute the first measure taken by the Argentine Government exclusively against the Axis powers.

In suppressing totalitarian activities the Governors are urged by the Interior Minister to keep in mind "the recommendations on the subject by the last Inter-American Conferences." They are instructed to investigate the existence of clandestine wireless stations, to prevent individuals or groups from engaging in activities prejudicial to the individual or collective security of the American republics and to suppress subversive activities by individuals or groups belonging to or directed from extra-continental countries. Movements of all persons suspected of subversive activities must be carefully watched, the instructions declare, and Axis propaganda—either directly or indirectly disseminated—must be suppressed.

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The Argentine Minister of War, Gen. Juan Tonazzi, resigned on the 17th, and will be replaced by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, President Ramon Castillo announced.

Bolivia

President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia has been invited by President Roosevelt to visit the United States and has accepted, it was announced this week.

Brazil

Six Germans found guilty of espionage were sentenced to long prison terms this week by the National Security Tribunal of Brazil. Three others accused of espionage were acquitted. The group was described as the nucleus of the largest of several South American espionage organizations broken up in a series of arrests early this year.

Chile

President Juan A. Rios of Chile declared on the 23d that Chile would break relations with the Axis, "if the interests of the country and the American continent make it advisable."

The President warned the Chilean people, however, in his first public statement directly recognizing the question of breaking relations with the Axis, that they alone would have to defend the country against foreign attack as the presence of foreign troops on Chilean territory, "friendly as they may be," will not be permitted.

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The Berlin Radio on the 18th quoted Tomakazu Hori, a Japanese Government spokesman, as warning Chile against "serious and far-reaching political, economic and military consequences," if she abandoned her position of neutrality. Not only would Chile endanger her shipping, but she also would be threatened with loss of control over her own waters and disorganization of her economic life, Berlin quoted the Japanese spokesman as saying.

Three days later the Government of Chile announced that Japanese Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata had been advised that Chile "would reject with the greatest energy" any threats of reprisals in connection with her international policy.

Jamaica

A ban on the circulation of United States currency imposed at the request of the United States Government became effective yesterday. The order was issued to prevent Jamaica from becoming a clearing

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house for American money which may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. All persons in possession of United States currency will be required to present it for exchange.

Martinique

An understanding between the United States and the French High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, regarding the status of Martinique and other French islands in the Caribbean and French Guiana on the South American continent has been agreed upon, the State Department disclosed this week. By virtue of the agreement, this country continues to recognize Admiral Robert's jurisdiction over the French possessions. In addition, the agreement, extending compacts made in 1940 and 1941, provides for continued immobilization of the French aircraft carrier *Bearn*, the cruiser *Emile Bertin* and other warships now in the harbor at Fort-de-France. French aircraft are also immobilized.

Secretary of State Hull indicated at a press conference this week that the understanding renders unnecessary any occupation of these areas by American forces. Mr. Hull emphasized that the agreement was made solely with Admiral Robert as the spokesman for French islands in the Caribbean and did not involve any discussions between the United States and the Vichy Government.

Mexico

Mexico and Russia renewed diplomatic relations on the 19th following an exchange of notes in Washington between Dr. Francisco C. Najera and Maxim Litvinoff, Mexican and Russian Ambassadors. Mexico had severed relations with the Soviet Union in January 1930.

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PART II—COMBAT INTELLIGENCE

NIGHT FIGHTER OPERATIONS IN CHINA

There are summarized below operational reports by two of our fighter pilots covering night fighting in the China theatre. The engagements described took place in bright moonlight, with very clear weather prevailing. During the period of the operations, however, distant thunder storms created considerable radio interference. This report was prepared by the Intelligence Service of the United States Army Air Forces.

Attack on formation of three Japanese bombers.—Recently, while flying on night patrol, at an assigned altitude of 14,000 feet, at about 0100 an American fighter pilot sighted three Japanese bombers passing over his home field. The Japanese were flying in a V formation at about 15,000 feet. The fighter pilot, intent on interception, started his approach from the dark quarter of the moon, but the Japanese made a turn which put the American fighter plane up moon from them. The fighter nevertheless continued his approach and was met by machine gun fire from the enemy ships when about 200 feet away. The Japanese fire took effect on the fighter plane to the extent of entering its cockpit and destroying the plane's radio. The fighter pilot skidded quickly over behind one Japanese wing plane and fired a burst at it from very close range, which set the Japanese bomber afire. The Japanese plane returned the fire without effect. Immediately the fighter pilot took position directly behind the Jap flight leader and from very short range also set this ship on fire. Ineffective machine gun bursts were also observed from this Japanese plane.

The action took place very nearly over the fighter's home airdrome, but while he was circling the airdrome his engines failed. The American pilot tried to make the field but was in such a position that it could not be reached. Inasmuch as his elevation was then too low to permit a parachute jump, the pilot set his ship down in a nearby river.

In his comments on this action the fighter pilot stated that the machine gun fire from the Japanese bombers came from both the upper and lower parts of the ship, but was generally erratic. He stated that the exhaust flame from the Japanese bomber was clearly visible from reasonably close and could be seen well from one or two thousand feet below the bombers.

Attack on the remaining Japanese bombing plane.—During the action described above, another American fighter plane was patrolling

above the airdrome at about 12,000 feet. The pilot of this ship heard the radio report from the American pilot whose activities have been described above that he was about to engage the enemy flight of three bombers, so he immediately started a maximum climb to join in the action. While he was in this climb, the Japanese dropped three phosphorous incendiary bombs diagonally across the edge of the flying field. The fighter pilot was then made conclusively aware of the near presence of the Jap bomber by a long single burst of heavy caliber tracer fire, from about 300 feet above him and to his left. The fire, however, was from a range of about 700 yards and it fell well below although ahead of the nose of the American fighter plane. The fighter pilot swung sharply, about 45° from his previous course, and dove down about 500 feet before readjusting his course so as to intersect the line of flight of the enemy plane well ahead of the point where the machine gun burst had been fired. During this maneuver the pilot observed a blue light which he described as being "about the size of a bushel basket."

His first impression was that the light came from the exhaust of the other patrolling fighter plane, but this estimate was quickly changed when a second light appeared, indicating the presence of a twin-engined ship. The fighter then went into action, approaching from below and pulling up at an angle of about 60° and sighting his machine gun fire well ahead of the exhaust flames which were now clearly visible. His original range was somewhat too great, but he kept up his fire for a long burst. The tracers illuminated the Japanese plane very well, so well in fact, that it was possible to observe structural damage inflicted upon the bomber's right wing. The fighter then passed over the bomber and behind its tail, so close as to almost collide.

The bomber was again detected a little later by its exhaust flame and the fighter plane again gave chase. During this chase the American pilot observed two parachutes descending, with either flares or Japanese crew members whose clothing was on fire. There arose in the pilot's mind a question as to whether these objects might have been flares, deliberately released by the Japanese for the purpose of confusing our night fighters.

With an indicated speed of 200 miles an hour at about 14,000 feet the fighter rapidly caught up with the Japanese bomber, the speed of which was estimated to be about 180 miles an hour. Closing from below and directly behind to about 250 yards range the fighter opened fire. There was no returning fire, so the American pilot

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pulled up to the level of the bomber and fired until he nearly ran into the Japanese bomber's tail. The effect of the six .50-caliber machine guns was terrific. The tracers illuminated the target clearly. A fire spread from a slow start and soon the whole main portion of the Japanese ship burst into flames. The bomber rolled over onto its back and fell to the earth in a slow spin. As it fell the fire gained intensity and upon crashing, the Japanese bomber exploded, with pieces of the plane spreading over a considerable area.

The American fighter pilot then returned safely to his base.

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JAPANESE CAMOUFLAGE

The following remarks concerning Japanese camouflage are based upon photographic studies of coral atolls in the central Pacific area where the Japanese have not had sufficient time to develop and perfect extensive camouflage. It can be expected that camouflage in other areas is much more effective against both visual and photographic reconnaissance.

Japanese methods appear to favor "hiding" gun emplacements and "blending" buildings. "Disguise" cannot always be penetrated by aerial photography but that used so far is considered to be limited. The Japanese incline to leave the majority of their gun emplacements either uncamouflaged or crudely camouflaged and in place of this have resorted to the use of dummy gun emplacements.

In certain instances gun emplacements have been camouflaged by building up the sides of a gradual slope and coloring the whole position to correspond with the sand or soil surrounding it. The tone blending is complete but the circular outline remains clearly visible. Overhead covering is not used on this type. In other types, overhead covers are used, the cover being a "flat" made up of a net interlaced with "oznaburg"-like material and cut shrub. The position is none the less easily observed because of signs of track activity and the tendency of the Japanese to cover just the area immediately over the gun. They also neglect to bridge the gap from this portion over the "slashed" area in the virgin scrub.

At the eastern end of Wilkes Island (Wake) are four well-camouflaged guns. Here, a net interlaced with garlands and strewn with small bushes to give relief is used to hide the guns. However, they are readily discernible on photographs (though possibly not by visual reconnaissance) because the camouflage does not form a complete cover. The ground surface can be seen and the light colored sand where the emplacement has been dug reveals its position.

Dazzle painting is another form of camouflage used. The general procedure has been to paint the roof and sides with wavy zebra-like stripes of alternate light and dark colors. Usually bands of light and dark stripes continue from the eaves, but some roofs are painted with a band of light and dark stripes up to the ridge and with the contrasting colors from the ridge down to the opposite gutter. This latter method forms a distinct line of demarcation along the ridge of the roof and

destroys the illusion. These bands do not average more than 10 feet wide regardless of the length of the building. Another type of dazzle painting used is to paint the roof and sides with spots of dark color on a light background in a manner that can best be described as similar to the spots on a giraffe.

The Japanese have been relatively successful in hiding some objects by completely covering them with earth. They have guarded against detection by building a slope of a low gradient and thereby achieving the minimum relief. Even when using this type of camouflage, they have not always been successful. At times when ground conditions have tended to be complicated, they have planted scrub over the center of the target with no regard to a natural pattern and have left a "slashed" area around the target, which also gives it a man-made appearance.

The underground hangar at the southern end of the northeast-southwest runway on Wake Island is well placed to achieve complete concealment. By placing it adjacent to the runway and covering the roof with sand, the Japanese have made it practically indistinguishable from the runway itself and the hard packed sand leaves no telltale track activity.

The planes on Wake Island are painted a light tan or grey color and are not readily detected when parked on the light-colored sandy runway. In the use of decoy planes at Kiska, where they attempted to make the planes obvious to the aerial observer, they painted the decoys a light color to gain a sharp contrast with the dark tundra.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY

The following table gives estimates of the Japanese naval forces afloat and naval forces effective following the November 12th-15th actions in the Solomons. Estimates are as of November 20th.

	Forces ¹	Estimated sunk	Possibly sunk	Estimated available Nov. 20	Estimated damaged	Estimated operative (undamaged) Nov. 20
BB.....	12	1	1	11 or 10	3	8 or 7
CV.....	12	6		6	2	4
ACV.....	2			2	0	2
CA.....	19	12	1	7 or 6	4	3 or 2
CL.....	20	5		15	6	9
DD.....	124	45	3	76	15	61
SS.....	104	25		79	(?)	79
AV.....	6	1		5	2	3

¹ Figures in this column include estimated strength on December 7, 1941 and subsequent construction, minus old ships scrapped since December 7th.

DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN, ITALIAN AND FRENCH (VICHY) FLEETS

GERMAN FLEET

Type	Ship name	Location	Last reported date
BB.....	<i>Tirpitz</i>	Trondheim.....	Nov. 5, 1942
BB.....	<i>Scharnhorst</i>	Gdynia.....	Nov. 11, 1942
BB.....	<i>Gneisenau</i>	do.....	Do.
OBB.....	<i>Schleswig-Holstein</i>	do.....	Do.
OBB.....	<i>Schlesien</i>	do.....	Do.
CV.....	<i>Graf Zeppelin</i>	do.....	Do.
CA.....	<i>Admiral Scheer</i>	Baltic area (?).....	Nov. 10, 1942
CA.....	<i>Luetzow</i>	Kiel; in drydock.....	Oct. 14, 1942
CA.....	<i>Seydlitz</i>	Bremen.....	Sept. 5, 1942
CA.....	<i>Prinz Eugen</i>	Gdynia.....	Nov. 11, 1942
CA.....	<i>Admiral Hipper</i>	Narvik area.....	Oct. 21, 1942
CL.....	<i>Nuernberg</i>	Gdynia.....	Nov. 11, 1942
CL.....	<i>Leipzig</i>	Baltic port.....	Oct. 25, 1942
CL.....	<i>Koeln</i>	Norwegian waters.....	Oct. 22, 1942
CL.....	<i>Emden</i>	Wilhelmshaven; in dry dock.....	Aug. 26, 1942
DD's.....	8 units	Northern Norway.....	Nov. 2, 1942
DD's.....	11 units	German North Sea and Baltic ports.....	Do.

German submarines are estimated to be operating as follows:

Atlantic patrols and bases.....	175
Baltic patrols and bases.....	15
Mediterranean patrols and bases.....	30
Norwegian patrols and bases.....	25
German ports, training and trials.....	160
Total.....	405

Approximately one-half of the submarines in an area are believed on patrol, the remainder in port.

ITALIAN FLEET

Type	Ship name	Location	Last reported date
BB	<i>Carour</i>	Trieste (repairing)	Oct. 2, 1942
BB	<i>Impero</i>	Venice (incomplete)	Do.
CV	<i>Roma</i> (ex-liner)	Genoa (building) (slightly damaged)	Oct. 22, 1942
CV	<i>Augusta</i> (ex-liner)	Genoa (incomplete (damaged))	Sept. 19, 1942
CVS	<i>Miraglia</i>	Taranto	Nov. 10, 1942
	do	do	Nov. 12, 1942
BB's	3 units	Naples	Nov. 13, 1942
	3 units	Messina	Nov. 12, 1942
CA's	2 units	Naples (damaged)	Sept. 30, 1942
	1 unit	Naples (1 damaged)	Nov. 12, 1942
	5 units	Palermo (damaged)	Nov. 10, 1942
CL's	1 unit	Pola	Oct. 2, 1942
	1 unit	Genoa	Sept. 19, 1942
	1 unit (<i>Regolo</i> class)	Palermo	Oct. 28, 1942
	1 unit (<i>Regolo</i> class)	Livorno (guardships)	Sept. 19, 1942
OCL's	3 units	Ancona (damaged or sunk)	July 31, 1942
	1 unit	Taranto	Nov. 12, 1942
	9 units	Do.	Do.
	3 units	Messina	Sept. 19, 1942
	2 units	Genoa	Sept. 30, 1942
	6 units	La Spezia	Do.
	2 units	Livorno (fitting out)	Nov. 12, 1942
DD's	8 units	Naples	Sept. 30, 1942
	2 units	Palermo	Oct. 2, 1942
	2 units	Monfalcone (fitting out)	Do.
	5 units	Fiume (2 probably incomplete)	Do.
	2 units	Venice (1 fitting out)	Do.
	2 units	Pola	Sept. 30, 1942
	10 units	Aegean and Dodecanese Islands	Do.
	12 units	Tripoli and North Africa	Do.
	14 units	Unknown	Nov. 24, 1942
SS's	81 units	Approximate effective strength	Aug. 30, 1942
	10 units	Spezia	Do.
	4 units	Cagliari	Do.
	6 units	Trapani, Sicily	Do.
MTB's	4 units	Pantellaria	Do.
	4 units	Livorno	Do.
	6 units	Adriatic	Do.
	43 units	Aegean and Dodecanese Islands	Do.
	8 units	Tripoli and North Africa	Do.

FRENCH (VICHY) FLEET

BB	<i>Dunkerque</i> (damaged)	Toulon	Nov. 9, 1942
BB	<i>Strasbourg</i>	do	Do.
OBB	<i>Provence</i>	do	Do.
CVS	<i>Commandant Teste</i>	do	Sept. 5, 1942
	<i>Algerie</i>	do	Nov. 9, 1942
CA's	<i>Foch</i>	do	Do.
	<i>Colbert</i>	do	Do.
	<i>Duplex</i>	do	Do.
	<i>Galissonniere</i>	do	Do.
CL's	<i>Jean de Vienne</i>	do	Do.
	<i>Marseillaise</i>	do	Do.
	<i>Lamotte-Picquet</i>	Saigon	Feb. 15, 1942
DL's	18 units	Toulon	Nov. 9, 1942
	1 unit	Bizerte	Aug. 25, 1942
DD's	15 units	Toulon	Nov. 9, 1942
	3 units	Bizerte	June 30, 1942
SS's	19 units	Toulon	Nov. 17, 1942
	6 units	Bizerte	Do.
	1 unit	Saigon	Sept. 29, 1942

PART III--HISTORICAL AND GENERAL

THE FIGHTING FRENCH

On June 22, 1940, a few hours after representatives of France had signed the armistice with Germany at Compiègne, Gen. Charles de Gaulle made a radio address denouncing the Petain government for abandoning the fight and urged patriotic Frenchmen to continue resistance. On the following day General de Gaulle, who was in London, set up a provisional committee, known in its early days as Free France (*France Libre*). The name was changed to Fighting France (*France Combattant*) in the summer of 1942 to assist him in directing these efforts. Although his organization has frequently been at odds with the British Government, its sponsor, it has played a valiant part in inspiring Frenchmen both within France and outside not to accept the "collaboration" policy followed by Vichy. As a result of the Anglo-American occupation of Algeria and French Morocco, the role that the Fighting French are to play in the struggle against the Axis is now one of the principal political and diplomatic problems facing the Allies.

It is still uncertain to what extent the formation of a French government in exile, to be located in London, was planned in advance. The Reynaud government had pledged itself never to make a separate peace with the Nazis, and if the plan to continue resistance from France's African colonies had been adhered to, there would have been no need for the de Gaulle organization. However, owing in part to the efforts of Pierre Laval, the Petain government asked for an armistice instead, and but for de Gaulle organized French resistance would have ended completely.

De Gaulle, who was born in Lille in 1890, was only a brigadier general when Germany invaded Poland. His slow rise, despite his unquestioned talents as a soldier, was due to the persistence with which he attempted to convert the French general staff to his belief in the importance of mechanized warfare. In a number of books, particularly his *Vers l'Armée de Métier*, published in 1934, General de Gaulle urged that France must provide herself with far more tanks and armored vehicles, and he outlined the new tactics which would be necessary for their operation. His campaign failed to impress the General Staff, which remained committed to its preconceived notions

of the way that the new war would be fought. The Nazi Blitzkrieg caught the French army off its guard, and de Gaulle, who had handled one division successfully in engagements near Laon and Abbeville after the break-through, then was made military advisor to Prime Minister Reynaud. He was on a mission to London when Petain, who meanwhile replaced Reynaud, asked for the armistice, and his selection to head the Fighting French appears to have been due in part to the fact that he was the highest ranking French Army officer available in England when France collapsed.

The British Government for a time, however, continued to maintain relations with Petain's regime, and it was not until the British bombarded the French Fleet at Oran that all hopes of preserving direct contact with the Vichy Government were abandoned. Meanwhile, on June 24, de Gaulle had announced by radio that in agreement with the British he had established a French National Committee in London, which would render an accounting to the legitimate government of France once it was set up. Four days later the British Government recognized de Gaulle's committee as the leader of "all Free Frenchmen wherever they are," and in August the British agreed to provide the funds necessary for de Gaulle to maintain French combat units, administer whatever French territory was acquired, etc.—subject to the understanding that the Free French under no circumstances would ever be required to take up arms against France. This step preceded the unsuccessful attempt to take over Dakar.

Since the fall of France the Fighting French, supported by the British, have gradually taken over a number of French colonies in Africa and the Far East, including the vast expanse of French Equatorial Africa, the islands in the New Caledonia and Tahiti group, and the tiny islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the north Atlantic. Fighting French forces, operating from Equatorial Africa, raided Italian outposts in the hinterland of Libya, and a relatively small number fought alongside the British Eighth army in the campaigns against Rommel.

Fighting French military forces total in the neighborhood of 60,000, of whom 5,000 are native troops, and several thousand Free French aviators are now serving with the RAF or with the Russian Air Force. About 30 warships and 80 merchant ships, aggregating 400,000 tons, now are operating either under the de Gaulle committee, or under the direct control of the British. All these de Gaulle forces fly the French tricolor, on which is imposed the two-barred Cross of

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Lorraine, which de Gaulle adopted in honor of a Lorraine regiment that he commanded during the first World War.

There have been numerous factional disputes within the de Gaulle committee, whose principal members at present include the following: Foreign Affairs, Maurice de Jean, formerly confidential secretary to Prime Ministers Daladier and Reynaud; War, Gen. Paul Louis le Gentilhomme, former commander of French Somaliland; Navy, Rear Admiral Arbonyeau, who succeeded Vice Admiral Emile Henri Muselier; Air, Air Brig. Gen. Martial Vallin; High Commissioner for the Pacific, Rear Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argentlieu; commander of forces in the Near East, Gen. Georges Catroux, who previously was governor general of French Indochina.

Bad relations between General de Gaulle and General Catroux have prevailed since early in the Free French movement, and there is no question of the fact that its progress has been hampered by these differences. To a large extent these result from the fact that army and navy officers senior to General de Gaulle object to taking orders from him. In the last days of France de Gaulle was promoted from brigadier to major general by no less a person than Marshal Petain, but he was still junior to a large number of officers, and because of his "new fangled" theories, his name was anathema to Gen. Maxime Weygand and the high command in general. Although the influence of these questions of rank can be exaggerated, they have unquestionably had much to do with the decisions of the waverers; for example, General Boissonville, who ordered the Dakar garrison to fire on the de Gaulle forces, apparently remained faithful to Vichy because it had just promoted him to governor-general of all French West Africa. As a result, comparatively few high-ranking officers of the French army and navy have joined de Gaulle, and there has been considerable bickering among those who have.

A second reason for the lack of success of the de Gaulle movement is the temperament of the general himself. There seems little doubt that, despite his military ability, General de Gaulle has had little experience with the complicated political and economic problems with which he has had to deal. In French exile circles, uncertainty has been expressed over the political intentions of the general after the restoration of France, and in particular it has been claimed that he is not in sympathy with the leftist movements which have been responsible for much of the present underground resistance. This situation produced de Gaulle's statement of June 25, 1942, which he said had been drawn up after consultation with representatives of French trade unionists

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and other workmen's groups, promising that a national assembly would be held after the war to decide on the type of government which would be set up.

Relations between de Gaulle and his British sponsors have at times been disturbed by the General's apparent disposition to question the good faith of Britain's intentions with regard to the French Empire. Much of the controversy has revolved about arrangements for the administration of Syria, which France governed after the last war under a League of Nations mandate. British and de Gaullist troops, in the face of considerable resistance from Vichy forces, occupied Syria in the spring of 1941.

A further source of friction was the British occupation of Madagascar, in which de Gaulle was given no part. The British appeared to have believed that they would be more successful in their efforts to win over the Madagascar authorities by themselves, but this has not improved relations with the Fighting French. Apparently with the aim of placating de Gaulle, the British announced a few days ago, after the beginning of the North African operation, that they had decided to turn over the administration of Madagascar to the Fighting French forces.

From the fall of France until the beginning of the present operations in French North Africa, it was apparently the general policy that the United States Government should maintain relations with Vichy while the British supported de Gaulle. In these circumstances it was not unnatural that official relations between our State Department and the Fighting French should have been somewhat cool.

De Gaulle objected to our sponsorship of the resolution, adopted at the Pan American conference held in Havana after the collapse of France, whereby the 20 American republics agreed to take over the possessions of foreign powers in this hemisphere rather than permit a transfer of ownership. In de Gaulle's view, his committee was the rightful trustee of these possessions, and he held this belief all the more firmly since it was in the power of the United States to hand over the French West Indies and French Guinea to him with no difficulty. Even stronger resentment was felt by de Gaulle's organization when our State Department in December 1941, denounced the occupation of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the North Atlantic, by the "so-called Free French."

Early in 1942, however, American relations with de Gaulle improved somewhat. In March, the United States recognized de Gaulle as in effective control of New Caledonia and New Oceania, in the south

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Pacific; in April we agreed to send consular representatives to Brazzaville, thus recognizing de Gaulle's diplomatic representatives in Equatorial Africa; in July we appointed military and naval representatives to the de Gaulle committee in London; in September, we executed a lend-lease agreement with the Fighting French, although we still did not extend diplomatic recognition to the de Gaulle movement.

Any extensive improvement in our relations with de Gaulle, however, was difficult as long as we sought to maintain passable good terms with the Vichy Government as a means of preventing the Germans from taking over the French Fleet and from occupying French North Africa. With our occupation of French North Africa, and the resulting breaking off of diplomatic relations with Vichy, this particular difficulty disappeared. A new and greater one immediately appeared, however, when both Vice Admiral Jean Darlan, commander in chief of the French armed forces, and General of the Army Henri Giraud, who had escaped from a German prison camp some months before, came over to our side. De Gaulle's forces had been given no part in the occupation by British and American forces of North Africa, although, contrary to published reports, he had been informed in advance of the coming operation.

The change-over of Darlan and Giraud, however, immediately complicated the problem. In ordering the French forces throughout North Africa to cease resistance, Darlan acted as commander of the entire area. In view of the great advantage which we received from Darlan's order, which has facilitated considerably our occupation of the principal strongholds of Morocco and Algeria, it would appear difficult for the Allies to hand over the conquered territory to de Gaulle, who is known to feel that Darlan is traitor No. 2, second only to Laval himself. Even if Darlan had not been won over, however, a complication would have arisen from the presence on the Allied side of General Giraud, who, because of his great reputation, higher rank and wide following in the French Army, presumably carries more weight with the French people than de Gaulle. Fortunately, relations between Giraud and de Gaulle are relatively good, and last week it was announced that Darlan had appointed Giraud as French military commander in North Africa. De Gaulle had already made known his willingness to collaborate with Giraud.

The appointment of Giraud still did not solve the matter, however, and this week President Roosevelt told the press that he had "accepted" the arrangements made in North Africa, but that they constituted

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only a "temporary expedient." The President's statement, which was notable for its omission of any friendly words to Darlan, has calmed the widespread protests heard both in this country and in England when news of our arrangements with Darlan first became known. Spokesmen for de Gaulle immediately declared that the President's statement had alleviated their resentment. Apparently, however, de Gaulle still has no share in either military operations or civilian administration in French North Africa, and the future of the General and the movement which he heads is still by no means clear. Whatever happens the cause of freedom owes an important debt to de Gaulle. At the time that he raised the standard of French resistance the British stood alone, and it was commonly expected that a German invasion attempt was imminent. No other symbol of French resistance was available, and but for de Gaulle's efforts the people of France might have had no alternative but full acceptance of the "collaboration" which Laval was attempting to force upon them. The situation today is far different from what it was in June 1940; now the combined strength of the United States and England is available to stiffen French resistance, and Frenchmen have discovered for themselves that there is no alternative to continuing the fight against the Axis until victory is won. To de Gaulle's credit, he recognized this two and a half years ago and had the courage to take the lead at a time when the prospects were almost hopeless.

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SPANISH SHIPPING SERVICES TO THE ARGENTINE

Sea communication between the Argentine, the principal neutral territory on the eastern seaboard of the Americas, and the continent of Europe is now provided by merchant shipping under the flags of Spain, Sweden, and a handful of other neutral countries. Five or six Swedish vessels make the trip to the River Plate each month, and Swiss, Portuguese, and Argentine vessels make the run about once every 3 months.¹ The most regular service, however, is provided by Spanish shipping lines, which send between 6 and 12 ships to the Argentine every 30 days. As these Spanish ships connect the largest neutral country in the Western Hemisphere with Spain, where Nazi intelligence organizations and secret police are firmly established, the character of the service provided is of some importance.

During the first 9 months of 1942, 75 Spanish merchant ships arrived in the River Plate, an average of 8 ships a month. Although the vessels on the run are principally freighters, several of them are fitted for carrying up to 50 or 60 passengers. For the most part the vessels employed are of approximately 3,000 gross tons each, with the exception of the 2 *Cabo* ships owned by Ybarra y Cia.

These two vessels, the *Cabo de Hornos* and the *Cabo de Buena Esperanza*, formerly the *President Wilson* and *President Lincoln* of the Dollar Line, are of more than 12,000 tons displacement. Each ship has made three round-trip voyages in 1942, calling at Buenos Aires and at Brazilian and Venezuelan ports and Trinidad on this side of the Atlantic, and at Lisbon and Spanish ports at the eastern end of the run.

Southbound voyages of Spanish ships are generally unprofitable. Most of the Spanish freighters arrive in Argentine either in ballast or carrying small quantities of olives, wines and light industrial goods. Northbound ships from the Argentine, on the other hand, are fully loaded with cargoes of grain, wool, meat and hides. On two occasions nitrate from Chile has been transshipped at Buenos Aires for carriage to Spain. All Spanish ships homeward bound from Argentine ports are covered by British navicerts, approving the manifested cargo as

¹The Swiss Government chartered the Spanish vessel *El Neptuno* for a trip from Buenos Aires to Genoa in August of this year. The ship carried 9,963 drums of vegetable oil.

to character and consignee, as well as mail and passengers. There is always, however, the possibility that letters, documents, funds, and highly valuable strategic metals, such as mica and industrial diamonds, may be smuggled past the blockade by crew members and passenger couriers.

Germany is believed to grant safe conduct to Spanish vessels provided these ships do not enter areas established by the Axis for unrestricted submarine warfare. One ship, the *Monte Gorbea*, homeward bound from Buenos Aires, was sunk by a German submarine off Martinique in September 1942, reputedly because it was not on an approved German routing. Except for the *Monte Gorbea* no Spanish vessel in the River Plate traffic is known to have been sunk by Axis submarines. Three other Spanish merchant ships, however, have been sunk by enemy action, one in the Mediterranean and two on North Atlantic trade routes.

German intelligence officers in Spain may be able to gather substantial amounts of information from reports submitted by Spanish merchant vessels. The captain of every Spanish merchantman is required to maintain detailed records of sightings of all warships and convoys, in addition to sightings of independent merchant ships, on a standard report form for all voyages. This information is turned over to Spanish shipowners on the return to Spain, presumably for official purposes. There is a presumption, however, that some or all of this intelligence may find its way into enemy hands. Some of the information gathered may leak out in Buenos Aires for direct transmission to the German Admiralty.

Movements of belligerent merchant shipping in Argentine ports may not be published under a decree of the Argentine Government dated August 28, 1942. However, unrestricted radiotelephone communication between Buenos Aires and Europe is still available and remains a serious potential leak for reporting merchant ship sightings and movements, apart from regular reporting through Axis diplomatic channels.

Spain and the Argentine concluded a trade agreement during the summer, effective in September, which may result in some increase in Spanish shipping to the River Plate region. The agreement calls for exchange of one million tons of Argentine wheat, nearly 3,500 tons of tobacco, and 30,000 tons of Spanish iron and steel products, plus unspecified amounts of machinery, mercury and pharmaceuticals. Spain also agrees to permit the export of 6,000 tons of cork and 2,000 tons of iron oxide and to construct for the Argentine Government one

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destroyer and two merchant vessels of 9,000 tons each. Even if the terms of this agreement are not fulfilled in their entirety, it should permit profitable operation of Spanish merchant vessels in the River Plate traffic for some time to come. As long as this service continues, it will furnish the enemy, irrespective of the attitude of the Spanish authorities, numerous opportunities for gathering and transmitting strategic information, as well as for smuggling contraband past the Allied blockade.

Spanish overseas sailings

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER
1942

	River Plate	Brazilian ports	Caribbean ports	United States ports ¹
January.....	12	1	3	1
February.....	10		3	
March.....	7	5		
April.....	6	5	3	
May.....	5	1	6	
June.....	12	3	10	2
July.....	7	1	9	2
August.....	7	2	6	2
September.....	9	4	10	1
Total.....	75	22	50	8
Monthly average.....	8.3	2.4	5.5	0.9

¹ Spanish service to the United States was cancelled after the sinking of the *Navemar* in the North Atlantic on January 24th. Service was resumed in June, after a lapse of 4 months, and is now carried on by two passenger liners, the *Marques de Comillas* and the *Magallanes*, and by the freighter *Motomar*. Half a dozen other Spanish freighters have on occasion called at American ports.

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PIDGIN ENGLISH

The following article consists of excerpts from "Melanesian Pidgin Phrase-Book and Vocabulary", by Robert A. Hall, Jr., of Brown University. This handbook, which is to be issued to the Fleet in the near future, is based on a more extended treatment of the same subject in a monograph by Mr. Hall, copyrighted by the Linguistic Society of America. These excerpts are published by courtesy of the Linguistic Society.

I. Grammar

In the islands of Melanesia (New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, and nearby islands, Solomon Islands, etc.), natives and white men talk together, not in ordinary English, but in a special kind of English called Pidgin. Pidgin is not, as some people think, merely a "corrupt" English; its grammar is simple, but its rules are as firmly fixed as those of the best English.

1. *Sounds*.—In talking Pidgin, simply use the sounds of your own speech. You must be on the watch, however, for the changes which the natives of the islands make in the sounds when pronouncing them; you will soon catch on and begin using these new sounds yourself when talking Pidgin. Here is a list of the most important sound changes which the natives make:

ch becomes *s*: *too-much* becomes *too-mus*.

f becomes *p*: *foot* becomes *put*; *half* becomes *hap*.

h is not pronounced: *he* becomes 'e; *horse* becomes 'oss; *behind* becomes *be-'ind*.

j becomes *ch* or *sh*: *jug* becomes *chug*, *shug*.

sh becomes *s*: *shell* becomes *sell*; *finish* becomes *pinis*.

th becomes *t*, *d* or *s*: *something* becomes *somet'ing*; *this* becomes *dis*; *mouth* becomes *mouse*.

v becomes *b* or *p*: *believe* becomes *belieb'* or *beliep'*.

wh becomes *w*: *what* becomes *wot*.

z becomes *s*: *razor* becomes *racer*.

Furthermore:

b often becomes *mb*: *book* becomes *mbook*.

d often becomes *nd*: *sitdown* becomes *sindown*.

g often becomes *ng*: *good* becomes *ngood*.

Furthermore:

mp at the end of a word becomes *m*: *lamp* becomes *lam'*.

nd at the end of a word becomes *n*: *find* becomes *fin'*.

st at the end of a word becomes *s*: *must* becomes *mus'*.

r before another consonant or at the end of a word is not pronounced: *doctor* becomes *docta*; *hard* becomes *hahd*.

The natives are usually not able to pronounce more than one consonant at a time; therefore, they insert a vowel wherever two consonants come together. Thus, *stop* becomes *si-top*; *all-time* "always" becomes *all-a-time*; *bull-ma-cow* "bull cow" becomes *bull-a-ma-cow*; *box* becomes *bokis*, etc. They are likely to do the same with any new words they learn; thus, *propeller* would doubtless be made over into *parapella*, etc.

Speak slowly at all times. The natives cannot understand you if you talk too fast.

2. The parts of speech are the same in Pidgin as they are in English: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction; but they have different forms. If you try to use the ordinary English forms in Pidgin (the plural of nouns, such as *books*; the past tense of verbs such as *came*; etc.), you will not be understood.

(a) Nouns in Pidgin do not have any plural. You must use the singular forms at all times: *one-fellow man*, *two-fellow man*, *plenty-fellow man*. If you want to emphasize the fact that more than one is meant, you may use *all* or *all-a* in the meaning "the (plural)": *all man*, *all-a man* "the men." A few English plurals are used as singular nouns in Pidgin: *one-fellow matches* "one match".

Possession is expressed by the noun preceded by the word *belong*: *house belong dis-fellow man* "this man's house." The dative is expressed by *long* plus noun: *giv im book'long dis-fellow man!* "give this man the book!"

Pidgin does not have any definite or indefinite article: *man* means "man", "the man" or "a man", "men", "the men", or "some men."

Two nouns may be joined together to make a single word, as in English: *house-boy*, *shoot-lamp* "flashlight." Also, phrases may be made out of two nouns, each keeping its own accent: *house boy* "house for the 'boys', native quarters"; *place cook* "cooking-place, kitchen"; *papa mama* "father and mother, parents."

(b) Adjectives are usually placed, as in English, before the noun they modify: *liklik house* "a little house". The only exceptions to this rule are *gammon* "false, deceitful", *no good* "bad", *nothing* "empty, worthless", and adverbs used as adjectives: *man gammon* "a deceitful man", *time now* "the present time."

If an adjective has only one syllable, it almost always has *fel-low* added to it; *good-fellow man* "a good man", *big-fellow house* "a big house."

The only demonstrative adjective in Pidgin is *dis-fellow* or *dis-fellow . . . here* "this." To say "that", you must use *dis-fellow* and point (the natives use their chins in pointing, usually.) Interrogative adjectives are: *What-name?* "what?" and *what-kind?* "what kind of . . .?" Indefinite adjectives (which usually have *fellow* added to them) are *plenty-fellow* "many", *some-fellow* "some", (*an*) *other-fellow* "another"; these may also have kind added to them: *plenty-kind* "many kinds of . . .", etc.

The numerals ordinarily used are *one* to *five*; from *six* to *twelve* are normally used only in counting time, and the following expressions are used for the higher numerals: *one-fellow hand* "five"; *two-fellow hand* "ten"; *two-fellow hand one-fellow foot* "fifteen"; (*enough 'long*) *one-fellow man* "twenty." Some natives may know and use the numerals above twelve, but they are likely to be extremely unreliable in using them. "First", "second", etc., are expressed by *number-one*, *number-two*, and so forth.

Adjectives may be modified by adverbs, which almost always follow the adjective: *good-fellow more* "very good," *number-one too-much* "very fine, excellent."

If an adjective phrase gets too complicated, it is better to use a predicate (see below) as a modifier following the noun: "watery place, swamp" becomes *place he got water*. This is also the way in which English relative clauses are treated: "the man who has died" becomes *man he die*.

(c) *Pronouns*.—Personal pronouns are: *me* "I, me"; *me-fellow* "we, us"; *you* (singular), *you-fellow* (plural); *em* (or 'im) "he, she, it, they, them." In some regions, *en* is used for "it." Frequently, *all* is used to mean "they." You cannot use the words *I*, *we*, *they*, *them* in Pidgin; *he* is not a pronoun, but has a special use (see below). There are also certain special pronouns: *you-me* "you and I," and expressions indicating the number of persons in a group: *me two-fellow* "both of us," *me three-fellow*, *me four-fellow*, *me five-fellow* "the three (four, five) of us"; *you two-fellow* "both of you," etc.; *em two-fellow* "both of them", etc.; and *me-fellow altogether* "all of us"; *you-fellow altogether* "all of you"; *em altogether* "all of them."

Other pronouns and like expressions are: *belong me* "my, mine" *belong me-fellow* "our, ours"; *belong you* (or *you-fellow*) "you, yours"; *belong em* "his, her, hers, its, their theirs." To ask "who?", you must use *who's 'at?*; for "whose?", *belong who's-'at?*; for "what?", *what-name something?* *How-much* means "how much? or how many?": *how*

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much clock "what time is it? at what time?"; *how-much time* "how many times?."

(d) Verbs do not have any tense, person, or number: *me come* may mean "I come, am coming, do come", "I came", or "I will come"; *em he-come* "he comes, came, will come", etc. If you wish to express the future specifically, *bimeby* (or *behind*) must be used at the beginning of the sentence: *bimeby me come* "I shall come." For the past, *finish* is used after the verb: *em he-come finish* "he has come." *Finish* indicates that the action of the verb is over and done with.

On the other hand, Pidgin verbs have a special form, the so-called "objective" form, which does not exist in English, and which must be used whenever a direct object follows the verb, or is not expressed but implied. This "objective" form is made by adding *im* (or *em*) to the verb, e. g. *look-im* "see"; *talk-im* "talk to", etc.; *me look-im dis-fellow man* "I see this man"; *em he-talk-im me* "he talks to me."

Some verbs may also have *away*, *out*, or *up* added to them: *run-away*, *come-out*, *lock-up*. The "objective" forms of these verbs are usually made by adding *im* to both the verb and its suffix: *me lock-im-up-im you* "I lock you up."

Not only the usual English verbs, but many other words may be used in Pidgin as verbs: *all-right-im* "to make all right, fix, repair"; *enough-im* "to satisfy", etc.

As in English, verbs may take direct objects, and the various kinds of adverbial modifiers. A predicate may be used as a kind of modifier indicating purpose or result of an action: *pull-im he-come down* "pull it (so that it comes) down."

(e) Adverbs may be made out of all adjectives by using them without *fellow*: *make-im good* "do it well"; *go slow*; etc. There are also any number of other adverbs. The following are the most frequent: *again*, *ahead*, *all-same* "in this way"; *back*, *before* "earlier; previously"; *behind* "afterwards, later"; *close-to* "nearby"; *close-up* "almost"; *down* or *down-below*, *enough*, *here*, *I-think* "probably"; *mas-kee* "for all I care"; *more* "very, more"; *'nabout* "around, about"; *tha's-all* "only"; *one-time* "together"; *ontop* "above"; *too-much* "very"; *true* "really"; *underneath*, yet. Negative adverb is *no*.

(f) Prepositions in Pidgin are really only two: *belong* "of, for", and *'long* expressing all other relations, "to, from, with, by, at, near, away from", etc. Certain other words are also used as prepositions: *all-same* "like, as" and a number of adverbs, often followed by *'long*: *close-to 'long* "near"; *enough 'long* "enough for"; *mas-kee* "in spite of";

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to hell with", 'nabout 'long "around, about", one-time 'long "with", ontop 'long "above", underneath 'long "underneath", etc.

(g) Conjunctions are very rare in Pidgin, as sentences are usually made as simple as possible. Certain words, which are used to begin sentences, have roughly the use of English co-ordinating conjunctions: *now* "then", *tha's-all* "but", etc. A few words and phrases are sometimes used as subordinating conjunctions: *suppose* "if", *time* "when", *enough 'long time* "until". It is much better, however, to split up complicated sentences into two or more very short ones.

3. Sentences have a definite structure, always consisting of a subject and a predicate. The subject is always a noun or a pronoun: *man he-kill-im pig* "the man kills a pig"; *em he-come* "he comes." The verb *be* is almost always omitted: *me good-fellow* "I am good"; *house he-big-fellow* "the house is (or was, or will be) big." If you insist on expressing the idea of existing or being, the verb *stop* may be used: *me stop good-fellow* "I am always good"; *how-much man he-stop?* "how many men are there?"

A predicate always consists of a verb, a noun or pronoun, or an adjective. Unless the subject is *me*, *me-fellow*, *you*, *you-fellow*, *you-me*, or any of these followed by *alltogether*, the predicate must be preceded by *he* (which is not a pronoun, but a kind of predicate-marker, which simply shows that a predicate is following). Thus, we have *me go*, *you go*, but *em he-go*; *me fellow alltogether go*, *you-fellow alltogether go*, but *em alltogether he-go*; *me two-fellow he-go*, etc.; *dis-fellow man he-go* "this man goes", *alltogether man he-go* "all the men go"; *police-sergeant he-lock-im-up-im man belong steal* "the police-sergeant locks up the thief."

Predicates, used without subjects, may serve as adjectives: *man he-die* "the man who has died", or as adverbs: *mouth belong em he-fas' he-stop* "his mouth is permanently shut=he is mute." Clauses may be used in sentences to serve as nouns: *place belong pig he-stop* "place for the pig to be=pig sty."

Pidgin sentences are never complicated; many ideas which would in English be expressed by a single sentence are in Pidgin broken up into two or more separate parts. A favorite device is to sum up a previous sentence before starting a new one, by repeating its verb followed by *finish*. Another favorite device is to start a story or narration, or a new part of it, by *all-right*, and to end it by *enough*. Thus, where we would say in English: "If you want to kill a pig, after taking an axe, a spear, and a piece of rattan, you go down to a swamp before sunrise, and when the sun comes up, after breakfast, you chase

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a pig," we must break up the sentence into a number of shorter sentences somewhat like this: *Suppose you like kill-im pig. All-right. Kitch-im one-fellow are, one-fellow spear, one-fellow kanda. Kitch-im finish, you go down 'long place he-got water. Sun he-no come-up yet. Bimeby sun he-come-up. Bel belong you he-hungry too-much, he-sing-out 'long kigh-Kigh* ("your stomach calls out for food"). *Kitch-im kigh-kigh. Kigh-kigh finish, you round-im one-fellow pig. Enough.* And so forth.

II. Phrases and Vocabulary

There are at least a thousand words in the basic vocabulary of Pidgin, and an even greater number of phrases and expressions into which these words may be combined. Moreover, any word that is wanted may be brought over from English into Pidgin, and the natives will accept it, provided you first explain or show to them what it means (but they will often change the sounds of the word). In many cases, Pidgin breaks up into several words what we are accustomed to expressing by a single word: "toe" is *finger belong foot*, "knee" is *screw belong leg*, etc.

1. Useful phrases.

<i>Pidgin</i>	<i>English</i>
ON THE BOAT	
Loose-im anchor!.....	Let down the anchor!
Now ship he-fas!.....	Now the ship is anchored.
Bring-im boat close-to 'long ship!.....	Bring the boat up to the ship!
Tight-im pull!.....	Pull hard on the oars! Row hard!
Fas'im rope!.....	Make the rope fast!
Ope-im hatches!.....	Open the hatch(es)!
You five-fellow go down 'long big-down-below!	The five of you go down to the hold!
Rouse-im alltogether dis-fellow box!.....	Take out all these boxes!
Rouse-im he-rouse!.....	Take them out!
Sling-im he-come down!.....	Bring them down in a sling!
Winis-im alltogether sack copra!.....	Hoist all the sacks of copra with the winch!
Hist-im-up-im (or heave-im-up-im) sail!..	Hoist sail!
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIFE	
Boy! Kitch-im dis-fellow bag!.....	Boy! (All natives are called 'boys', no matter how old they are.) Take this bag!
Kitch-im alltogether bag one-time box one-time knapsack belong me!	Take all my bags, boxes, and knapsack!
Place pekpek (place pispis) he-stop where?..	Where is the toilet (the urinal)?
All-right-im bed!.....	Make the bed!

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Pidgin

English

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIFE—Continued

Me all-right-im finish.....	I have already made it.
He-got one-fellow kalamboo he-stop?.....	Is there a mosquito-net?
Dis-fellow place he-asak belong gnat-gnat (or mosquito).	This place is full of mosquitoes.
All-same what-name you bugger-im-up-im table?	Why the hell did you mess up the table?
Rouse-im shit belong fire!.....	Take away the ashes!
You find-im shootlamp belong me!.....	Look for my flash-light!
Me find-im find-im find-im, no look-im.....	I have looked and looked, but don't see it.
Rouse-im singlis 'long box!.....	Get my shirt(s) out of the trunk!
You savvy dis-fellow man?.....	Do you know this man?
Em he-number-one kee-ap.....	He is the chief government official.
Alltogether master he-make-im big-fellow Chris'mas.	All the whites are having a big cele- bration.

EATING AND DRINKING

Bring-im high-kigh!.....	Bring food!
Capsize-im coffee 'long cup!.....	Pour coffee into the cup!
'Long dis-fellow tin, he-got bull-ma-cow..	In this tin there is beef.
Fry-pan he-gat hole.....	The frying-pan has a hole in it.
Dis-fellow aboose he-good-fellow too- much.	This meat is very good.
Aboose-im rice 'long fish!.....	Garnish the rice with fish!
Cut-im-up-im pig 'long knife!.....	Cut up the pork with the knife!
He-got sheepy-sheep? No got.....	Is there any lamb (mutton)? There is none.
Rouse-im skin belong yam!.....	Peel the yam!
Wheel-wheel-im coffee 'long wheel-wheel!..	Grind the coffee in the grinder!

PARTS OF THE BODY AND SICKNESS

Me razor-im grass belong face.....	I am shaving my beard.
Cut-im grass belong head belong me!.....	Cut my hair!
Bel belong me he-full-up too-much.....	I have over-eaten ('my belly is very full').
Leg belong em he-bugger-up finish.....	His leg is broken.
Bimeby leg belong you he-all-right 'gain..	Your leg will get well again.
Em he-make-im pekpek no-good all-same water.	He has diarrhea.
All-time all-time mary belong me he- throw-out.	My wife is always vomiting.
Fas'-im sore 'long bannis!.....	Bind up the wound with a bandage!
Em he-cut-im rope belong blut.....	He has cut an artery (or a vein).
Hand he-lazy.....	My hand is lame.

Confidential

Pidgin

English

WEATHER AND TIME

'Long morning-time me-fellow ker-up, put-im (or fas'-im) clo'se.	In the morning we get up and put on our clothes.
Day he-clear.....	The weather is clear.
Cloud he-fas'-im sun.....	It is cloudy ('the clouds hide the sun').
He-got tide.....	It is high tide.
He-got dry-water.....	It is ebb-tide.
Broke belong cloud he-come-up.....	A storm comes up.
Big-wind he-come-up.....	A hurricane arises.
Cloud he-fire-up.....	It thunders.

AT WORK AND ON THE MARCH

Boy! Ker-up-im machine!.....	Boy! Start the machine!
Machine he-bugger-up finish.....	The machine is broken.
Lazy-bugger! You no can back-im talk 'long me.	Lazy good-for-nothing! You can't talk back to me.
You no got talk.....	You have nothing to say (in the matter).
Dis-fellow man he-arse belong trouble....	This man is the cause of the trouble.
All-same what-name you kurun-gut-im talk belong me?	Why did you disobey my orders?
Me-fellow like kitch-im show-man (tultul).	We want to get a guide (an inter- preter).
Call-im name belong you!.....	What is your name?
You savvy talk Pidgin?.....	Do you know how to talk Pidgin?
You look-im Jap soldier?.....	Have you seen any Japanese soldiers?
How-much man he-stop?.....	How many men are (were) there?
Plenty-fellow man he-stop.....	There are (were) many men. (The average native cannot think in large numbers.)
Doctor-boy he-stop where?.....	Where is the native medical officer?
What-kind land he-stop long other-side belong mountain?	What kind of land is there on the other side of the mountain(s)?
First-time you-fellow must broke-im barat (or river).	First you must cross a river.
Behind he-got place he-got water.....	Then there is a swamp.
Me no gammon 'long you (or gammon- im you).	I am not deceiving you.

NATIVE LIFE

Alltogether boy he-stop 'long house boy..	The native workers live in the natives' quarters.
'Long bush he-got plenty-fellow place....	In the forest there are many villages.
House tambaran he-stop 'long namel ---	The men's ceremonial house is in the middle.
Man he-make-im push-push 'long mary, he-no can look-im tambaran.	A man who has had sexual intercourse cannot look upon the tambaran.

Confidential

Pidgin *English*
 NATIVE LIFE—Continued

Mas-kee master, me go 'long sing-sing---- To hell with the master, I'm going to the festival.
 Alltogether monkey belong place he- All the boys of the village are playing.
 make-im pillay.

FAUNA AND FLORA: HUNTING AND AGRICULTURE

'Long bush he-got plenty-kind snake he- There are many kinds of snakes in the
 stop. bush.
 Shoot-im spear 'long bel belong pig----- Hurl the spear at the pig's belly.
 Binatang he-big-name belong all-kind Insect is the general name for all kinds
 butterfly, gnat-gnat musmus. of butterflies, mosquitoes and flies.
 Balus he-go long wind----- The bird (or airplane) flies.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

Bush-kanaka he-stop 'long bush----- The backwoods natives live in the
 bush.
 Police-sergeant he-line-im all-a police-boy.. The police sergeant lines up all the
 native policemen.
 Master police he-talk-im all-a police-boy: ' The police chief says to the native
 policemen:
 You-fellow must go 'long bush----- You must go to the backwoods.
 Police-sergeant one-time five-fellow police- The police-sergeant and five
 boy he-go, he-come-up 'long one-fellow police-boys go and arrive at a
 place. village.
 'Long dis-fellow place he-got two-fellow At this place there are two men who
 man he-fight. are fighting.
 Em he-talk 'long dis-fellow two-fellow He says to these two men who are
 man he-fight: fighting:
 All-same what-name you two-fellow Why the hell are you two angry
 cross? at each other?
 One-fellow man he-talk: One man says:
 Dis-fellow he-dry-bone too much---- This man is very much of a
 tough guy.
 All-time all-time em he-fight-im me-- He is always hitting me.
 Other-fellow man he-talk: The other man says:
 Bone belong dis-fellow man he-all- This man is a coward.
 same water.
 Em he-make-im poison----- He is a sorcerer.
 Em he-lie 'long court----- He is a perjurer.
 Em he-steal too----- He steals also.
 Em he-man belong steal----- He is a thief.
 Em he-savvy high-high man----- He is a cannibal.

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Pidgin *English*
 A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION—Continued

Police-sergeant he-talk-im luluwigh: The police-sergeant says to the village
 official:
 You fas'-im dis-fellow man he-no Keep this man from striking the
 fight-im other-fellow. other.
 You two-fellow make-im cross he-die! You both stop your quarrelling!
 Alltogether kanaka belong bush he-good- All the backwoods natives are peace-
 fellow 'gain. ful again.

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