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It is requested that special care may be taken to ensure the secrecy of this document.

WAR CABINET

WEEKLY RÉSUMÉ

(No. 112)

of the

NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR SITUATION

from 0700 October 16th, to

0700 October 23rd, 1941

[Circulated with the approval of the Chiefs of Staff.]
NAVAL SITUATION.

General Review.

1. Successful operations have been carried out in the Mediterranean. U-Boat attacks in the Atlantic have resulted in our shipping losses being heavier than of late.

Northern Waters.

2. On the 11th October H.M. Submarine Tigris, on patrol off North Cape, attacked three eastbound merchant ships and claimed three possible hits. On the following day she torpedoed a westbound ship in an escorted convoy.

The Russian Submarine D. 3, on return from patrol off Tana Fjord, claimed hits on four merchant ships between the 26th September and 11th October, and another Russian Submarine torpedoed and sank a 3,000-ton ship at Havninberg, east of the North Cape.

Home Waters and North Atlantic.

3. The 14th Canadian troop convoy arrived in the United Kingdom on the 17th.

Recent heavy weather in the Atlantic has resulted in damage to several destroyers and caused damage to auxiliary and harbour vessels at Aultbea (west Scotland).

While escorting a homeward-bound convoy from Canada, the U.S. Destroyer Kearny and H.M. Destroyer Broadwater (ex U.S. Town class) were torpedoed by U-Boats, 600 and 380 miles to the westward of the Hebrides respectively. The former reached Iceland (C) under her own steam, but the latter subsequently sank, her casualties being two officers killed and two missing.

On the 21st H.M. Armed Merchant Cruiser Aurora, on passage home from Halifax, was torpedoed 350 miles S.W. of Ireland but reached the Clyde safely on the 23rd.

Mediterranean.

4. H.M. Cruisers Aurora and Penelope have arrived at Malta from Home Waters.

An operation to reinforce Malta with aircraft has been successfully completed. Thirteen aircraft were flown off from an aircraft carrier, twelve of which arrived safely.

On the 14th H.M. Submarine Unique torpedoed and probably sank the Italian Armed Merchant Cruiser Città di Genova (5,413 tons) to the southward of Naples, and on the 18th H.M. Submarine Ursula attacked a convoy to the westward of Lampedusa and probably sank two ships.

On the 17th s.s. Clan MacDonald, on passage to Gibraltar from Malta, was attacked by Italian torpedo-bombers to the southward of Sardinia, but successful avoiding action was taken and a second attack was driven off by gunfire.

In the Eastern Mediterranean all light forces are being employed in bombardments, mining operations, the supply of Tobruk and anti-submarine sweeps. On the Libyan coast bombardments have been carried out by H.M. Submarine Torboy and H.M. Gunboat Gnat. The latter was torpedoed while returning and had her bows blown away, but reached Alexandria in tow of a destroyer.

During the week 25,000 tons of French shipping, under escort, have passed the Straits of Gibraltar westbound, and 42,000 tons eastbound.

South Atlantic.

5. R.F.A. Darkdale, a tanker of 8,145 tons, was sunk in St. Helena harbour during the night of the 22nd/23rd by U-Boat attack.

Anti-Submarine Operations.

6. During the week there have been fifteen attacks on U-Boats, the majority of which took place in the North Atlantic and to the westward of Ireland. Two promising attacks were carried out by the escorts of the homeward-bound convoy.
from Canada, which was repeatedly attacked by U-boats in mid-Atlantic. Eight attacks were carried out by aircraft, but although hits and near misses were claimed in five of these, in no instance was there any definite evidence of destruction.

Enemy Intelligence.

7. There has been no important change in the positions of the enemy main units. On the 19th October H.M. Minesweeper Harrier carried out a reconnaissance at Longyerby (Spitzbergen), where she found that Germans had landed from an aircraft with the intention of establishing a W/T station. The Germans escaped, but some of their equipment fell into our hands.

U-boats.

8. About thirty U-boats have been operating during the week. There have been three main groups, in an area south-east of Greenland, off the west of Ireland and in the Gibraltar area. A number of U-boats have been reported in the Cape Verde area and off Freetown and one off St. Helena. One or two U-boats have been reported in the approaches to the White Sea.

 Enemy Attack on Seaborne Trade.

9. Shipping losses, primarily due to U-boats, have been considerably heavier than of late. In the early part of the week U-boats in mid-Atlantic made repeated attacks on a homeward-bound convoy from Canada, resulting in the loss of eight ships. A homeward-bound convoy from Sierra Leone was attacked later in the week, and up to the present one ship is known to have been sunk and another is missing. Three ships, independently routed, were sunk by U-boat, two to the westward of Gibraltar and one off Freetown. In the eastern Mediterranean a small tanker and a Greek ship, with petrol and stores for Tobruk, were torpedoed and sunk to the west of Alexandria. A Russian ship was torpedoed in the approaches to the White Sea. Two laden colliers were mined and sunk in the Thames Approaches, and one small ship was bombed and sunk in the St. George’s Channel.

Protection of Seaborne Trade.

10. During the week ending the 22nd October 966 ships, including 196 allied and 26 neutral, were convoyed. Two cruisers, six armed merchant cruisers, seven anti-aircraft ships, 96 destroyers (including twenty American) and 108 sloops, corvettes and fleet minesweepers were employed on escort duties.

Imports into Great Britain by ships in convoy during the week ending the 18th October totalled 759,256 tons, and there were also about 5,000 tons of special Government cargo. During the previous seven days imports were 939,473 tons, and the average for the past ten weeks was 913,273 tons. Oil imports were 332,382 tons in 31 tankers. Mineral imports were 205,570 tons, of which 125,491 tons were steel, scrap iron, pig iron and iron ore. Imports of wood and pulp were 4,457 tons, and of copra and palm oil 20,792 tons. Cereal imports were unusually small, totalling 28,478 tons, two ships being fully laden with grain. Other food imports were very satisfactory, being 130,574 tons, of which the principal commodities in tons were: Sugar and molasses 36,736, refrigerated and tinned meat, bacon and ham 24,041, cocoa 5,990, cheese 4,862, evaporated and tinned milk 4,830, tea 4,660, fruit 4,154 (including 613 tons of oranges), lard and cooking fats 3,992, butter 2,402. There were also 1,056 tons of unspecified tinned foods. Four consignments of tobacco totalled 4,243 tons. Imports of rubber, textiles, high explosives and machinery were also satisfactory.

British Minelaying.

11. During the week mines have been laid in the approaches to Lorient, off the French north coast and off North Rona. In the Mediterranean mines have been laid off the coast of Sardinia. Minelaying by aircraft has been carried out in the Baltic, North Sea and Biscay ports.
Enemy Minelaying, British Minesweeping.

12. Minelaying by enemy aircraft has taken place in the Thames approaches and off the East Coast, and aircraft have been reported operating in Liverpool Bay, off Milford Haven and between Beachy Head and Portsmouth. Ten magnetic and fourteen acoustic mines have been destroyed during the week. The mine totals to date are: magnetic 1,484; acoustic 1,130; contact 1,062.

Enemy Merchant Shipping.

Northern Waters.

13. Reports have been received stating that the Norwegian tanker Borgny (3,015 tons), was sunk after leaving Oslo on the 1st October for Trondheim with a cargo of petrol. On the 16th October Oslo broadcast that the Norwegian S.S. Vesterosen (662 tons), had been sunk two days previously by a British submarine off Oksford.

During September four enemy merchant ships of over 1,000 tons passed through the Dover Strait in an easterly direction and four in a westerly direction. The former, totalling some 15,000 tons, were all either sunk or damaged.

The Black Sea and the Ægean.

The Germans have undertaken salvage operations in the Piræus and have refloated five Greek ships, one of which is the tanker Petros Koronis (7,020 tons).

The Roumanian S.S. Balcic (3,600 tons) and the Bulgarian S.S. Balka (3,598 tons), sailed from Istanbul on the 16th October, and next morning passed into the Ægean bound for Trieste. The German S.S. Cordelia (1,267 tons) was expected on the 14th October at Istanbul, and it is believed that she will be employed on the Istanbul–Trieste route. This revival of the Trieste–Istanbul traffic is of particular interest considering the new trade agreement between Turkey and Germany and the large quantities of vital commodities which Turkey has agreed to sell to Germany. The railways between Turkey and Europe are still cut and sea transport in the Black Sea is limited. Seven are already employed on this work and others are expected.

The Italian tanker Tampico (4,958 tons), was due at Istanbul on the 17th October from the Black Sea on her way to the Ægean, and the Roumanian S.S. Alba Julia (5,701 tons), which is reported to be in the Piræus, was expected at Istanbul about the 19th October.

MILITARY SITUATION.

(An outline map showing Axis operations against Russia is included in the Résumé as an inset.)

Russo-German Campaign.

Finland.

14. There has been no substantial change on the Finnish and Leningrad fronts.

Kalinin Sector.

15. The Germans, after advancing rapidly north-east from Rzhev and reaching Kalinin on the Leningrad–Moscow railway, met with stubborn resistance. After endeavouring to move in a north-westerly direction in an attempt to encircle the Russian forces in the Lake Seliger area, and meeting with strong opposition, it now appears that they intend to strike north-eastwards. No progress has, however, yet been made, and there is much confused fighting in the Kalinin area.
Central Sector.

16. After clearing up the Russian pocket west of Vyasma, the Germans advanced eastwards, but the Russian resistance, bad roads and supply difficulties have made their progress slow, and the line at present runs north and south through Molaisk (some 65 miles west of Moscow).

17. Further south the Germans have succeeded in capturing Kaluga and Peremishl.

18. In the Mzensk sector, north-east of Orel, the Russians have succeeded in preventing any further German advance.

19. The Russian pockets north and south of Bryansk have been eliminated.

Ukraine and Crimea.

20. No great progress has been made in the German drive on Karkov, but pressure continues.

21. In the extreme south, the thrust to the east beyond Marioupol has widened out at its base north of Berdyansk, but has not progressed eastward beyond the Taganrog area. The town of Taganrog has fallen to the Germans.

22. Pressure is still being maintained at the approaches to the Crimea, although no definite break-through is yet apparent. Odessa has been evacuated by the Russians.

Conclusions.

23. The slowing up of the German advance, due partly to stout Russian resistance and partly to weather and supply difficulties, is encouraging. It is too early as yet to suggest the possibility of stabilisation on the present central front, still less so in the south, but the German difficulties in advancing across the River Don and thence into the Caucasus must not be underrated.

Operations.

Egypt and Libya.

24. Around Tobruk our patrols have been active and aggressive. On the night of the 14th/15th October 14 Italians were captured, and on the following night at least 20 casualties were inflicted on enemy working parties. Enemy shelling has been continuous, but has caused little damage. Our counter battery fire appears to have been effective, particularly on the 21st, when a large explosion was observed in the neighbourhood of an enemy artillery position from which the harbour area had been shelled.

25. In the frontier area a heavy sand storm on the 17th and 18th curtailed operations on both sides. On the 21st two German patrols attempted to locate our minefields by driving camels towards them. They did not achieve their object.

French Somaliland.

26. In the frontier area a further 400 refugees have crossed the frontier into our territory, presumably as a result of the Governor of Jibuti’s policy of excluding unwanted mouths from the colony.

Persia.

27. The British and Russian forces were withdrawn from the outskirts of Teheran on the 10th October.

The internal situation is improving slightly, though a certain amount of brigandage continues.

Iraq.

28. Further reinforcements have arrived during the past week.
Intelligence.

Spain and France.

29. At present the Germans do not appear to be exerting any pressure on Spain. The number of German divisions in south-west France remains unchanged. There are some indications of troop movements from France to the Eastern Front, but it may be assumed that any divisions which have left have been replaced by troops resting from Russia or by low category units. The armoured division which was forming in the Saintes area is believed to have moved to the east, and it is reported that there were no armoured formations or units in south-west France on the 13th October.

Balkan States.

30. The number of German divisions in the Balkans is still estimated at 14, but it is possible that some additional reinforcements may have been sent to Yugoslavia to deal with the guerrillas.

31. There are no signs that Turkey is to be subject to an attack by Germany this year, but reports indicate that her turn may well come next spring.

Roumania.

32. Odessa has been incorporated in the province of Transnistria, of which it is to be the capital.

33. Reports continue to stress the discontent felt in Roumania as a result of the Russian campaign. Since the issue of the official communiqué giving Roumanian losses up to the 1st October as 111,000 in killed, wounded and missing, unofficial estimates have ranged between 190,000 and 220,000. These estimates are probably exaggerated, but it is considered that the true figure may well be between 150,000 and 170,000. All summer resorts are reported to be full of wounded.

Libya.

34. Small reinforcements to the German forces in Libya arrived during the past week, but it is still estimated that the strength does not at present exceed two armoured divisions and two infantry regiments of a third division which is not armoured.

Iraq.

35. Nuri Pasha, the Iraq Prime Minister, has agreed that the strength of the Iraq Levies, a force of Arab, Kurdish and Assyrian companies employed in the protection of our air bases in Iraq, should be increased to a maximum of 5,000 men. According to the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930, the effective strength of the Levy force was limited to 1,250 officers and other ranks. Nuri suggests, moreover, that the balance of the new recruits should be Assyrians, recruited as far as possible from among the Assyrian settlers on the Khabur River in north-east Syria.

Persia.

36. Security on the roads has improved but little and rapid organisation of the Persian Army and Police for internal security is still a great necessity.

Far East.

General.

37. The chief developments in the Far East during the past week have been largely political. The outcome of the military operations in Russia in the Moscow area and the south will probably considerably influence the new Japanese Government's action.

38. That Japan is preparing to take advantage of any weakening of the Allied Forces is substantiated by a reliable report that the Japanese Navy is now fully mobilised and on a complete war footing.
39. The recent military activity in China has quietened down. These operations were only of local importance and neither side has achieved any strategical gain.

Japan.

40. Japanese military activity has increased in the south China and the northern Indo-China areas.

Reliable reports have been received of increased activity in the Canton area, especially in the East River District, which is north of the Hong Kong frontier, and of reinforcements which it is reported are to arrive shortly in northern Indo-China.

41. It is probable that the Japanese wish to make a drive against Waichow, an important smuggling centre in the East River District, or to increase their hold on Indo-China.

42. There are no indications yet to show that the Japanese are increasing their strategical concentration in the south (Hainan, Formosa, Canton, Indo-China areas). Their main concentration still remains in Manchukuo.

Indo-China.

43. From the financial agreement in process of negotiation between the Japanese and Vichy Governments, and from the constant demands for facilities which are being made by the Japanese military authorities in Indo-China, it appears most probable that the Japanese forces in Indo-China will be substantially increased. This is confirmed by reliable reports that 20,000 Japanese troops will be landed at Tonking in the near future, and that possibly a further 20,000 will be landed subsequently either in south or north Indo-China.

44. The Japanese now occupy nine aerodromes in south Indo-China and are reported to be improving or enlarging at least six of these.

Invasion of the United Kingdom.

45. A report of unknown reliability states that in the middle of October 10,000 copies of G.S. maps of Ireland were being printed for the use of parachutists. There is no evidence to show which part of the country the maps cover. Photographic evidence continues to show that supply and ammunition dumps are being built up in close proximity to the main railway approaches to the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp. It is reliably reported that beach landings from barges are still being practised by the Germans, but recent evidence from Holland shows that no armoured landing craft are being concentrated in that country.

AIR SITUATION.

General Review.

46. Night-bombing operations over Germany and Occupied Territory have been hampered by poor weather conditions.

There have been successful attacks against enemy shipping in Home Waters and our fighters have had considerable success against transportation targets in France. Enemy air activity has again been slight.

In the Mediterranean area there have been many attacks against shipping and the Libyan ports, and particularly successful attacks on Naples.

Germany and Occupied Territory.

Day.

47. Bomber Command despatched 49 sorties, compared with 95 last week, and dropped 4 tons of H.E. bombs. Fighter Command flew 567 sorties in the course of offensive operations against shipping and over occupied territory.

48. Daylight operations, with the exception of some fighter sweeps, during which land targets in France and Holland were attacked, consisted of raids on shipping and are reported under "Coastal Operations."
49. On the morning of the 21st, 18 squadrons of fighters were engaged in an offensive sweep in the St. Omer area. A number of combats ensued, in which 13 enemy fighters were destroyed, three probably destroyed and four damaged. Our losses during this operation were nine aircraft with four pilots rescued.

50. Eight Hurricanes patrolling the Flushing area attacked and damaged vessels in the harbour and canal. A petrol store was also set on fire and casualties were inflicted among personnel at a searchlight post and gun position. In the course of operations by Spitfires over Northern France, an ammunition train was derailed, four locomotives were destroyed, two oil tank wagons were set on fire and many casualties caused among horses and troops in a horse-drawn convey.

Night.

51. Bomber Command despatched 715 sorties compared with 902 last week and a total of 756 tons of H.E. bombs and 45,050 incendiaries were dropped. Attacks were directed principally against ports in Western Germany, and industrial centres in the Rhineland and Ruhr.

52. Bremen was attacked on two consecutive nights, during which a total of 260 tons of H.E. bombs was dropped, including thirteen 4,000-pounders. Over 10,000 incendiaries were also released. Intense darkness and ground haze precluded accurate observation of results on the first night, although four large and a number of small fires could be seen. On the following night visibility was improved and many bomb-bursts were seen in the target area, including some on the Deutsche Schiff Werke.

53. Attacks on a lighter scale were made during the week against Mannheim, Wilhelmshaven and Emden, and the inland port of Duisburg. In the attack on Duisburg, which took place in cloudy weather conditions, 72 tons of H.E. bombs and 7,400 incendiaries were dropped, and the glow of several fires was seen. The attack on Mannheim was also hampered by extremely adverse weather and aircraft despatched on the task encountered heavy cloud and severe icing conditions. As a result a large proportion of the force was unable to locate the objective and apart from one very large fire results were mainly unobserved.

54. Wilhelmshaven and Emden were raided by 47 and 36 aircraft respectively and fires were started at both objectives. Minor attacks were also carried out on Antwerp, Dunkirk, Ostend, Boulogne, and Havre, where a large warehouse in the dock area was blown up.

55. Small forces bombed Brest on two occasions and, during the second attack, bursts are reported across the estimated position of the dry docks, where the battle-cruisers are berthed.

United Kingdom.

56. Fighter Command flew 1,800 sorties by day and 536 by night, representing a small decrease on the number flown in the previous week.

57. Activity by the German Air Force continued on a low level. Only seven enemy aircraft crossed the coast by day and 116 by night. The only concentrated attacks, although on a small scale, were made on Merseyside and on Dover. Five enemy bombers were destroyed by our night fighters.

Coastal Operations.

58. Coastal Command flew 191 patrols (289 sorties) and provided 52 convoy escorts (165 additional sorties). Shipping protection patrols by Fighter Command totalled 484 (1,025 sorties).

59. Operations against enemy shipping were carried out by aircraft from the three Commands whenever weather permitted. Two Spitfires attacked a ship off Havre, leaving her listing. Eight Blenheims, escorted by fighters, sighted a convoy of seven vessels and four Flakships off Ijmuiden. Four of the merchant ships were attacked but with unobserved results, and two others of 3,000 and 1,000 tons respectively had smoke issuing from them when last seen.
60. A Hudson made a determined attack on a 5,500 ton merchant vessel (one of a convoy of twelve with two escort vessels) off Terschelling and scored a possible hit or very near miss. A Spitfire attacked four ships of 100 to 200 tons each off Ostend, and many hits were seen. Hurricanes set on fire two armed trawlers off Zeebrugge.

61. Three Hudsons on patrol off the North Danish coast attacked a factory at Thisted Breeding and scored hits on sheds. At Thisted sea-plane base, buildings and a seaplane were set on fire and dispersed aircraft were machine-gunned.

62. Seventeen aircraft were despatched to lay sea-mines off Lorient, Brest, St. Nazaire, Kiel and the Frisian Islands.

63. Enemy minelaying was suspected on most nights of the week in the Thames Estuary and the Humber. Attacks were made on our shipping at dusk on the 16th off Skegness and on the 19th off Ireland.

Central Mediterranean.

64. Our aircraft from Malta made several attacks during the week on shipping in the Mediterranean and on land targets in Italy, Sicily and Tripoli.

65. Naples was attacked on three nights by a total of 41 Wellingtons which dropped more than 55 tons of H.E. bombs and many incendiaries in the target area. Hits were obtained on the Royal Arsenal, the Alfa Romeo automobile works, the railway station and on the torpedo factory, which, it is estimated, was completely destroyed. Extensive fires were also started, one of which covered a wide area. A factory at Corrione, in Southern Italy, was twice attacked by a total of 11 Blenheims.

66. In Sicily, attacks were made on a munition factory and a power station at Licata, on which three tons of bombs were dropped, and on a factory and railway sidings near Catania. The aerodrome at Trapani and the seaplane base at Syracuse were also successfully attacked. Four Wellingtons, in co-operation with a naval force, bombed the aerodrome at Elmas, in Sardinia, and scored many hits on runways and buildings.

67. Twenty-one Wellingtons dropped 25 tons of bombs on Tripoli (L) harbour. Hits were obtained on the Custom House, the seaplane base and on a warehouse, which was destroyed. A ship of 3,000 tons was set on fire. Homs (L) was bombed by six Blenheims, which dropped two tons of bombs on buildings in the town. Other Blenheims bombed and machine-gunned motor transport on the road between Sirte and Zuara and an aerodrome between Zuara and Tripoli, where the barricades were hit and an enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground.

68. Reconnaissance aircraft made searches for shipping over wide areas. A convoy consisting of four merchant vessels, each of about 6,000 tons, escorted by four destroyers, was sighted off Marittimo Island proceeding south. Swordfish made successful torpedo attacks on the convoy on two successive nights. Three hits brought the largest vessel to a standstill and set it on fire, and two, possibly three, other vessels were hit.

69. Several small formations of enemy fighters and bombers operated over Malta during the week. A few casualties were caused, but the material damage was slight.

Eastern Mediterranean.

70. Bombers operating from Egypt continued to attack shipping at Benghazi and aerodromes in Libya. A total of 54 Wellingtons bombed Benghazi where fires and explosions broke out after hits were made on the moles and on a petrol dump in the harbour. Bombs also fell on railway sidings and near a large
ship. Several aerodromes and landing grounds, including those at Brega, Martuba, Gazala, Derna and Gambut, were also attacked. At Gazala and Gambut bombs fell among dispersed aircraft.

71. General reconnaissance sorties were flown over Cyrenaica, the frontier area and the Eastern Mediterranean. Our fighters escorted our reconnaissance aircraft, flew offensive sweeps over the forward areas, and provided protection for our coastal shipping.

72. Activity by the German Air Force during the past week was on a very small scale. Long-range bombers attacked Tobruk on five occasions, but the damage caused was negligible.

Gibraltar.

73. Several reconnaissance sorties were flown during the week, covering seaports and aerodromes on the east coast of Spain. Anti-submarine patrols and convoy escorts were also flown.

West Africa.

74. Sunderlands, Hudsons and Hurricanes flew daily convoy escorts and anti-submarine patrols.

Russia.

British Air Operations.

75. Weather conditions continued to hinder operations by our fighters operating in Northern Russia, and only four local defence sorties were flown during the week.

Russian Air Operations.

76. There is no information of Russian air operations.

German Air Operations.

77. German pressure against Moscow continues to be maintained, but the fact that during the present phase of operations no air attacks of any significance against the city itself have so far taken place indicates the extent to which the German Air Force long-range bomber effort continues to be employed against defence positions which have now been reached, as well as against communications.

78. It seems that there has recently been some decrease in the intensive scale of operations maintained at the opening of the offensive, due to poor weather conditions and reduced serviceability, which on an average probably does not at present exceed 50 per cent. of the aircraft engaged.

79. Operations in the southern sector have been resumed with an advance on the town of Stalin, north of the Sea of Azov. The reopening of the attack on the Crimea from the Perekop Isthmus implies some strengthening of the forces at the disposal of the G.A.F. in this sector.

80. The Leningrad and Finnish fronts remain quiet except for one bombing attack on the aerodrome from which our fighters are operating, which caused neither damage nor casualties.

HOME SECURITY SITUATION.

General.

81. No bombs were dropped on land in daylight. On the first three nights of the week there was no bombing, and on the remaining nights bombs were widely scattered, the areas principally affected being Merseyside, Tees-side and Tyneside. Elsewhere there were many isolated incidents of little importance.
Damage.

82. The most serious damage was done in Bootle on the 20th/21st, where one holder of the Liverpool Gas Company was burned out, and an A.R.P. transport garage extensively damaged. Otherwise, damage was mainly confined to house property at Bootle, Farnworth near Widnes, Bagillt in Flintshire, Orston in Nottinghamshire and Dover.

Casualties.

83. Casualties for the week ending 0800 the 22nd October are estimated at 45 killed and 62 seriously injured.
Correction to Report on Progress of War on Shipping for Month of September 1941.

APPENDIX III (2) in Weekly Résumé No. 111.

Footnote to table of merchant ships on order in United Kingdom and abroad.
"Including five vessels (19 thousand gross tons) building for the Navy" should read—
"Including five vessels (4 thousand gross tons) building for the Navy."

APPENDIX IV.

Merchant Ships (all sizes) lost by the enemy up to 20th October, 1941.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captured or seized</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>307,000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>223,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuttled or sunk</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>734,000</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified ships reported by S/M, A/C, &amp;c., as sunk or destroyed (tonnage estimated)</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>1,588,000</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>974,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>2,629,000</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1,797,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, 93 ships of 189,000 gross tons under enemy control or useful to the enemy have been sunk.
Also some 85 ships, totalling 483,000 gross tons, have been placed under protective custody in United States and South American ports to prevent sabotage by their crews. Some of this tonnage has been taken over and put into service by the United States and some by South American Republics.

The losses of unidentified German ships include a number claimed by the Russians.
APPENDIX V.

Casualties to H.M. Auxiliary Vessels and to Naval Personnel.
The following casualties have occurred to H.M. Auxiliary vessels during the period under review:

October 18 to 21.—Drifter Jessie Tait sank and the Oiler War Pathan was damaged in a gale at Aultbea. Tug Assurance ran aground in Lough Foyle and is a total loss, and M/S Trawler Alder ran aground near Fraserburgh.

The following casualties to naval personnel have been reported:

Officers: 12 killed, 4 missing, 3 wounded.
Ratings: 88 killed, 15 missing, 10 wounded.

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APPENDIX VI.

0700 hours, Thursday, 16th October, 1941, to 0700 hours, Thursday, 23rd October, 1941.

Operational Aircraft Battle Casualties.

Metropolitan Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Air Force</th>
<th>In the Air</th>
<th>On the Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four fighter pilots are safe.

German.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bombers</th>
<th>Fighters</th>
<th>Coastal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No account is taken of aircraft destroyed on ground.
No aircraft were destroyed or damaged by A.A. fire.

Middle East.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Air Force</th>
<th>In the Air</th>
<th>On the Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

German.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bombers</th>
<th>Fighters</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No aircraft were destroyed or damaged by A.A. fire.

Italian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bombers</th>
<th>Fighters</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX VII.

Air Attacks on Enemy Territory in Europe.

Extracts from Recent Raid Assessment Reports.

The following reports of damage have been received during the past week from Air Reconnaissance and Intelligence sources:

Germany.

Berlin.—In the raid of the 7th/8th September the Osram Works and the Knorr Works (manufacturers of brakes) were severely damaged.

Cologne.—A lacquer factory has been completely destroyed, and damage to the cable works of Felton and Guilleaume is estimated at more than one million marks (£50,000 pre-war rate of exchange).

Karlsruhe.—In the second week of August the timber yard of Fuchs and Company, situated in the dock area, was burnt out.

France.

Boulogne.—Photographs taken during a daylight attack on the 12th October show hits on railway sidings and the road adjacent to the tidal harbour, on roads and goods yards in the vicinity thereof, and on invasion barges in, and the railway to the west of, the Bassin Loubet.

Le Havre.—Photographs taken during a daylight attack on the docks and shipping on the 15th October, 1941, reveal the following:

(i) A direct hit is seen on the ex-British tanker Canadolite lying alongside the Quai Jeannes Convert.

(ii) A burst is seen in the water between the Canadolite and the 330/400 ft. motor vessel to the west of it. This is likely to have caused damage to both vessels.

(iii) A further burst is seen very close to a 400/450 ft. motor vessel lying at the same quay further to the west. This vessel will certainly have been seriously damaged, and at the time the photographs were taken she was probably loading.

(iv) Direct hits are seen to have been made on three coasters lying alongside the Quai Oblique and bursts are also seen on the warehouse at this quay and at the base of the eastern end of the quay.

Holland.

Rotterdam.—Photographs taken on the 14th October, 1941, show considerable damage, particularly to warehouses in the dock area.
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(iii) A further burst is seen very close to a 400/450 ft. motor vessel lying at the same quay further to the west. This vessel will certainly have been seriously damaged, and at the time the photographs were taken she was probably loading.

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AXIS OPERATIONS AGAINST U.S.S.R.
showing approximate advances.

LEGEND
Approximate lines reached by Axis Forces—
23rd Sept. ...........................................
13th Oct. ...........................................
20th Oct. ...........................................
Main thrusts of Axis Forces............... 

Note— It is emphasized that in the mobile warfare
which has taken place up to date there can be
no continuous front line. The lines on the
map therefore indicate only the approximate
limits of advance of the foremost troops.
SECRET

AXIS OPERATIONS AGAINST U.S.S.R.
showing approximate advances.

LEGEND

Approximate lines reached by Axis Forces:
29th Sept.
13th Oct.
20th Oct.

Main thrusts of Axis Forces...

Note: It is emphasized that in the mobile warfare which has taken place up to date there can be no continuous front line. The lines on the map therefore indicate only the approximate limits of advance of the foremost troops.