WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 356

0700 November 30 to 0700 December 1, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A directive was issued for the constitution and activation on March 15, 1943 at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, of the 20th Armored Division. This is actually our fifteenth Armored Division, the others being numbered consecutively from 1 to 14.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

On November 29 the British First Army maintained its pressure although its advance was retarded by heavy low-flying aircraft attacks, particularly in the vicinity of Djedsida. The enemy continues to hold the area to about 17 miles west and southwest of Tunis. On November 29 fourteen "flying fortresses" attacked the dock at Bizerte as did British bombers from Malta which used both bombs and magnetic mines. The enemy bombed Blida (Algiers) causing slight damage. Four enemy aircraft and one of ours were reported destroyed during the day.

AFRICAN–MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews reports that one RAF and two US attacks were made on Tripoli on November 28 and 29; 84 tons of explosives were dropped on the harbor, hits being scored on three vessels and on the electric power plant and moles. All our aircraft returned despite heavy and accurate antiaircraft fire and interceptions by enemy Messerschmitts.
ASIATIC THEATER

On November 28, four medium bombers escorted by six pursuit planes of General Bissell's airforce, operating from Kweilin, attacked Hongay and Cun Pha, French Indo-China. Demolitions and incendiaries were dropped and direct hits were scored on a power station, coal storage area and warehouses. A trainload of coal was set afire and our fighter aircraft strafed the docks and shipping, sinking one ferry boat.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 29, General MacArthur reports that the 7th Australian Division attacked strongly held enemy positions in the Gona area, making material progress with the assistance of an effective aerial and artillery preparation.

   Other Allied air attacks were made on Lae airstrip and on four destroyers in Vitiaz Strait, of which two, possibly three, were hit. We lost one light and one medium bomber.

   On Timor there have recently been several clashes with Japanese patrols and disloyal natives.

   Ineffective enemy air raids on Milne Bay, Portlock Harbor, and Darwin resulted in the destruction of one Japanese fighter by antiaircraft fire.
2. General MacArthur was notified that a joint directive is being sent through Navy communications channels providing that the 25th Division will go to the South Pacific Area, and that the 1st Marine Division will move to the Southwest Pacific Area where, after refitting, it will form part of the amphibious force under General MacArthur's command. The details of the transfer of the latter division will be arranged by mutual agreement between General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey.
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 355

0700 November 29 to 0700 November 30, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WAR DEPARTMENT

No unidentified aircraft were reported over England November 29.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

During the morning of November 29 the past and airships at base were cautiously handled, some of our destroyers being damaged. A number of ships were sunk off Italy and Italy air effort appears to be

Allied troops have continued their general advance, their task being relatively simple. On November 29 enemy counterattacks on Republican lines were of little importance.

American-distributed units are in the Tunisian harbor, and important tank and being shipped to the British Tank fame. On November 29, in transport airplanes carried British infantry divisions without enroute from Gibraltar to Port St. John (east of Tunisia) which had been reported evacuated.

The front itself was quiet, and there were attacks successfully in daylight by 39 of our long-range rocket attack. No particularly heavy losses were reported and few of our bombers were shot down by aircraft forces. Although aircraft usage appears less than usual.
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

Two unidentified aircraft were reported over Iceland November 28.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

During the morning of November 28 the port and airport at Bone were continuously bombed, one of our destroyers being damaged. A tanker was sunk off Djidjelli. The enemy air effort appears to be reduced but is being operated in large formations.

Allied troops have continued their general advance, their tank losses being relatively light. On November 27 an enemy counterattack on Tebourba was successfully repulsed with a loss of 1½ out of 17 of his tanks. Djedeida was captured by the 11th Brigade on November 28. American armored units are arriving on the Tunisian border, and American tanks are being moved by rail from the Western to the Eastern Task Force. On November 29, 1 4 transport airplanes carried British parachutists without mishap from Algiers to Pont du Fahs (35 miles southwest of Tunisia) which had been reported evacuated.

Bizerte airdrome and docks were bombed successfully in daylight by 3 4 of our "flying fortresses" on November 28; ten, probably twelve, enemy aircraft were destroyed but two of our bombers were shot down by antiaircraft fire. British aircraft again bombed Bizerte that night.
Governor Boisson arrived at Algiers November 29 and indicated that French West Africa will cooperate fully with us.

General Eisenhower is having communications difficulties over his large area; a storm on the night of November 25-26 caused the Algiers-Gibraltar and Oran-Algiers cables to be broken. He reports that preliminary plans have been made with the French for concerted action in the event of an attack from Spanish Morocco.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

General Harmon reports that on November 24 seven "flying fortresses" dropped fourteen tons of bombs on Lambeti, New Georgia, destroying most of the buildings; four other "flying fortresses" effectively attacked the warehouses and wharf at Munda Point, New Georgia. Three "flying fortresses" unsuccessfuully attacking an enemy naval force, were intercepted by ten Japanese planes, two of which were destroyed. On November 26 five "flying fortresses" attacked the Rekata seaplane base and the next day, seven more bombed the Kahili airdrome, causing large fires.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 354

0700 November 28 to 0700 November 29, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

Allied forces took Tebourba on November 26.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews reports that six "flying fortresses" attacked a floating drydock and shipping off Leros, November 27. Twelve tons of bombs were dropped, and two merchant ships hit. Bursts were also seen along the jetties and shore facilities and the resulting fire was visible for 25 miles. All our aircraft returned safely.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that on November 25 seven US medium bombers and thirteen fighters effectively attacked the railroad, barracks and factory area at Siennin, Hupeh Province. On November 26, eight US medium bombers and fourteen fighters attacked Yochow, with similar success. The same day, nine US heavy bombers, using Gaya as a base, bombed the oil refineries at Bangkok, scoring hits in the power house and gasoline storage areas and on other targets. On November 27, ten US medium bombers and twenty-three fighters attacked Canton; two medium size freighters and numerous lighters were sunk in Whampoa Channel, and the docks on the north side of Pearl River set afire. The airdromes at Canton were attacked,
most of the exposed aircraft being burned. Twenty enemy aircraft were shot down, with no loss to our air forces reported.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 27, General MacArthur reports that gains by our forces on the Soputa-Sanananda track are being consolidated and flank patrols of the US 32d Division have made contact in rear of the main enemy position on the Soputa-Buna track. Our aircraft attacked Lae, Buna and Buna Mission during the day; towns on Timor were also attacked. The enemy, raiding Port Moresby and Darwin, caused no damage.

2. For November 28, General MacArthur reports that the tempo of the land fighting on New Guinea has slowed. The Australian 7th Division, moving reinforcements to the forward areas, continued their patrol activities, while the US 32d Division, advancing slightly in one sector, was chiefly engaged in reconnaissance. The airdromes at Kavieng and Lae, a wrecked cargo vessel off Buna, the Buna area, and towns on Timor were attacked by Allied aircraft.

3. General Emmons forwards information that Captain Rickenbacker will depart from Tutuila December 1 on his original mission.
General DeWitt reported that an enemy air numerical in Syria
have again been detected by our military aircraft on November 27 and that
are varying in strength.

Two groups were located for the movement of the 16th Infantry
Divisions (under command of Lt. Gen. H. H. Smiley.) from camps near, Sana, to Port
Levant, Turkey, for participation in the invasion of Crete. This division
will also the anticipated movement of the 21st Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 353

0700 November 27 to 0700 November 28, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

On November 27, our eighteenth reconnoitering in the vicinity of Cass
attired up were unaffiliated.

Later that day the British First Army began a general advance on
El Amara and El Belet. On November 28, their 11th Division continued
the advance toward Balata, Jordan, and being firmly in Allied
possession. A British aerial force, having terminated at a
point about twenty miles southeast of Tobruck, continues to operate in
the open country in that vicinity. It has dropped 30 aircraft and
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. General DeWitt reports that an enemy cargo vessel in Holtz Bay, Attu, was attacked by our medium bombers on November 27 and was left burning and sinking.

2. Orders were issued for the movement of the 95th Infantry Division (Major General H. L. Twaddle) from Camp Swift, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for permanent change of station. This division will use the accommodations left vacant by the recent movement of the 2d Division.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

An unidentified airplane was reported over Iceland, November 27.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

On November 25 our fighters reconnoitering in the vicinity of Gaboris attacked enemy armored units.

Late that day the British First Army began a general advance on Bizerte and Tunis. On November 26 their 78th Division continued its advance towards Tebourba, Medjez-el-Bab being firmly in Allied possession. A British armored force, having penetrated to a point about twenty miles northwest of Tunis, continues to operate in the open country in that vicinity; it destroyed 33 airplanes and
Luftwaffe stores at a landing field. Further north Allied troops raided the enemy east of Djebel Abiod, and by 1600 November 26 had continued their advance some ten miles towards Mateur.

**AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER**

General Andrews reports that twelve US bombers attacked the harbor at Tripoli under adverse weather conditions, November 26, scoring a direct hit on a large ship, hits on the Spanish mole, and wrecking a motor vessel.

**ASIATIC THEATER**

General Bissell reports that on November 24 six American medium bombers and seventeen fighters attacked shipping in the river between Canton and Hongkong, damaging two freighters. Two of these fighters were lost. On November 25 five US fighters raided the docks and shipping at Hangkow.

**PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS**

1. In his operations summary for November 26, General MacArthur reports that, of the 7th Australian Division, the brigade on the Soputa-Sanananda track, together with the 3d Battalion, 126th US Infantry, attacked both flanks of a Japanese position, gaining a few
hundred yards. The brigade in the Gona area repulsed two enemy counter-attacks. On the south, the 32d US Division, after intensive air and artillery preparation, advanced another 300 yards.

On Timor, Allied ground forces repulsed an attack by 200 Japanese and 200 natives. Allied air forces raided Beco and Nova Lusa on that island.

Additional Allied air attacks were made on Salamaua and Buka.

Ineffective Japanese air raids were made on Darwin and the Buna area.

The Allied air loss for the day was one transport airplane, as against five enemy Zeros shot down.

2. The first part of the 25th Division, consisting of 339 Officers and 5,558 Enlisted men, left Hawaii for Australia on November 25. Major General J. Lawton Collins, commanding the division, left with this echelon.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 352

0700 November 26 to 0700 November 27, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

General Eisenhower reports his satisfaction with the progress of his campaign in Tunisia. Advancing northeast, the British First Army has driven the enemy from Medjez-al-Bab.

The air forces are rendering excellent support. Air Marshal Tedder, Air Vice Marshal Park, and Major General Breerton are working out together details of air operations designed to make maximum use of available air power. On November 26 the RAF destroyed 12 enemy aircraft, with loss of seven Allied planes, during several sweeps. Aircraft of the US Army Air Forces bombed an enemy airfield near Tunis on November 27, probably destroying ten enemy aircraft on the ground.

Detachments of United States troops scattered among the French units covering the right flank have had a stimulating effect on the French morale. These units have given General Anderson great freedom of movement, and have protected airfields in the Tebessa-Casass area, permitting their use by American airplanes. A US parachute battalion is operating in the Sbeitla area.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

The War Department instructed General Fitzgerald to proceed with arrangements to utilize Bathurst, British Gambia, as a temporary staging field for aircraft moving to North Africa. Should negotiations
for the use of Dakar be concluded, General Fitzgerald will be prepared to transfer the activity to that area.

**PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS**

In his operations summary for November 25, General MacArthur reports that the 7th Australian Division, reinforced by US forces, was unable to advance against Japanese positions in the Gona area. Additional artillery and infantry units have been flown in. US troops, reinforced by air with engineers and additional artillery, have made slight progress south of Buna.

Lee was repeatedly attacked by our bombers; hits were scored on a grounded airplane, a building and the runways. Two towns on Timor were attacked, a Japanese antiaircraft position being silenced.
FURTHER REGULATIONS

1. Post Health and Police marshalls were alerted, effective
   the evening of 26 November, against possible enemy use of air
   armaments.

2. Orders were issued instructing the constabulary and police
   on February 5, 1942, at Buffalo, N. Y., and the "Blue Airwave
   Division." This will be the "Blue Airwave Division" unless
   otherwise noted

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. The War Department, notified General Scott and Chiefs of
   Staff, by circular, the air armament Division, 1000th Division
   Headquarters, January 1, 1942, which was established
   for the protection of the United States. The air armament
   Division is under the control of the chief of Staff.

   0700 November 25 to 0700 November 26, 1942

   COPY FOR

   THE WHITE HOUSE

General Eisenhower reports that each night from November 25 to
December 1, 1942, the enemy attacked Dieppe, although only slight
aircraft were involved. Weather had prevented the attempt to get
the bombers farther than the fighter planes from which the bombers
were taken off.

AFRICAN THEATER

Rommel, in a dispatch, regrets that air attacks on Tobruk and
Sudani, and air attacks on the Middle East air bases at Qarun.
1. Fort Randall and points westward were alerted, effective the morning of 25 November, against possible enemy sea or air attacks.

2. Orders were issued directing the constitution and activation on February 25, 1943 at Hoffman, N. C., of the "11th Airborne Division." (This will be the third such division, the others being the 82d and 101st). The War Department notified Generals Brett and Pratt that, at Navy request, the air echelon of the 80th Bombardment Squadron and about ten medium bombers, will be moved from Miami to Trinidad for anti-submarine duty beginning December 1. They will temporarily replace a British bombardment squadron.

3. NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

General Eisenhower reports that each night from November 20-21 to 24-25, the enemy raided Algiers, although only slight military damage resulted. Weather has frustrated our attempts to hit the fields in Sardinia from which the raiders apparently come.

ASIA THEATER

General Blissell reports that six medium bombers and seventeen pursuit aircraft severely damaged the Tinbo airstrip at Canton,
November 23. Seven to ten enemy aircraft were destroyed on the airdrome and more were probably destroyed in the hangars; one enemy bomber, hit while taking off, crashed.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for November 24, General MacArthur reports that the situation at Gona is unchanged. U.S. troops on the Boputa-Sanananda track have reached a position in rear of the Japanese. A fresh U.S. battalion has been put into the Cape Endiadere front and is slowly advancing.

Our air force furnished intensive support to the ground troops, repeatedly attacking the Sanananda area, Gona, Gona Mission, and Buna. An enemy light cruiser and four destroyers in the Huon Gulf, moving toward Buna, were twice attacked by U.S. heavy and medium bombers; two destroyers were sunk and the other ships withdrew via Vitiw Strait to the northeast. One destroyer subsequently attacked was apparently damaged. Our dive-bombers attacked the airdrome at Dilli. Aerial reconnaissance of the Buli-Faisi area was maintained.

Darwin and Port Moresby (twice) were raided without suffering casualties. One enemy bomber was shot down at Darwin.
SECRET

NORTH PACIFIC OPERATIONS

General Nimitz reports that thirty-eight heavy bombers attacked the submarine base at Kure, Japan, during daylight on November 22, the area reporting being hit at the target. Fifteen of the enemy aircraft attacking this station were claimed shot down. Four "flying fortresses" are missing and one crash-landed.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 350

0700 November 24 to 0700 November 25, 1942

THAILAND-CHINA FRONTIER REPORT

Copy For

General Vandenbrouck reports that the British have concentrated to and are using these airfields at the head of this section with the backing of ships near to the European Theater.

THE WHITE HOUSE

General Marshall reports that nine medium bombers escorted by seven fighter planes, using Eilah as an advanced base, attacked Haping and Hsingay (French Indo-China), November 23, a large passenger freighter was sunk and another severely damaged. On November 25, the Japanese raided again in retaliation. Our fighter shot two
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

General Eaker reports that thirty-eight heavy bombers attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire, during daylight on November 23, the crews reporting many hits on the target. Fifteen of the enemy aircraft intercepting this mission were claimed destroyed; four "flying fortresses" are missing and one crash-landed.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

The enemy has occupied Kasserine and Sbeitla, 140 and 120 miles southwest of Tunis respectively. Enemy reconnaissance aircraft were active during November 23.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Fitzgerald reports that the British have consented to our using the airfields at Bathurst in connection with the ferrying of airplanes to the European Theater.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that nine medium bombers escorted by seven fighter planes, using Kweilin as an advanced base, attacked Haiphong and Hanoi (French Indo-China), November 22; a large passenger freighter was sunk and another severely damaged. On November 23, the Japanese raided Kweilin in retaliation. Our fighters shot down two
enemy bombers; we lost one fighter.

The same day six of our heavy bombers, using Gaya as a base, effectively bombed the railroad yards at Mandalay.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for November 23, General MacArthur reports that the 7th Australian Division is pressing its attack on a small pocket of Japanese isolated near Gona and on the Soputa-Sanananda road. The US 32d Division is making slow progress on a front just south of Buna. The Allied force in Timor is being harassed by Japanese and armed natives. Our bombers attacked Kavieng, Sanananda, Lae, also Penfoei and Lautem (Timor). Results were generally unobserved although fires were started on Timor. One Zero was shot down.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 349

0700 November 23 to 0700 November 24, 1942

1. During the night of the 22nd, the Axis forces in the area east of Algiers were reported to have been evacuated along the coast. This was confirmed by subsequent reports of the French authorities.

2. It is expected that by December 24, the advance towards the French Maquis will have been completed to the south of Algiers. The Axis forces in this area are expected to have been withdrawn by then.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Unidentified airplanes were reported over Ilvigtut, Greenland, on November 20.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

On November 22, 76 of our heavy bombers left to attack the submarine base at Lorient. Because of weather conditions only eleven of these airplanes located the target; these dropped 22 2,000-lb. high explosive bombs. All our airplanes returned.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. General Eisenhower reports that his command post will close at Gibraltar at 0001 Z, November 25, and open at Algiers the same date and hour. The British First Army command post was transferred from Jemmapes to Constantine November 22.

2. An attack on November 21 by Italian dive-bombers on French Colonials at the north end of the line west of Bizerta-Tunis was driven off; German troops were reported on November 22 to be withdrawing slightly along this line. On the night of November 20-21 Gafsa was threatened from the north and east by enemy mechanized patrols; after a temporary withdrawal French and US troops recaptured the town the following day (November 22).
The airfield at Bone was dive-bombed on November 21, ten Spitfires being destroyed or damaged; three enemy fighters were shot down. A Spitfire squadron was moved into Souk-El-Arba the same day; the airforce there was attacked by enemy dive-bombers November 22. Axis aerial reconnaissance of the North African coast continued. Allied airplanes attacked Bizerte the night of November 22 with unknown results.

In summarising operations for the period November 11 to November 21, General Eisenhower reports that approximately an infantry division is concentrating in the coastal area eastwards from Bone and an armored brigade in the area eastwards from Souk-El-Arba (about 50 miles inland); forward elements are holding or supporting the line west of Bizerte-Tunis. Another report states that a French Algerian division is concentrating along the Tunisian border; French troops on this front are operating under General Anderson's command.

3. Late on November 23 Admiral Darlan reported to General Eisenhower that the French authorities at Dakar had informed him of their support and the desire of French West Africa to join in the common effort to defeat the Axis.

4. The War Department notified Generals Eisenhower and Fitzgibbon that weather conditions over the North Atlantic ferry route will necessitate the use of the southern route via Gambia and Casa-
blame for the ferrying of aircraft, other than heavy bombers, to
the UK. They were instructed to submit their views as to the techni-
cal preparations required, and to accomplish the necessary formalities.

5. 73 members of the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Paratroop Regiment,
and their aircraft crews are interned in Spanish Morocco.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews reports that US heavy bombers, attacking Tripoli
on November 21 scored direct hits on warehouses and on the mole.
On November 22 American-made RAF bombers operating under control of
the US Army Air Forces again successfully bombed Tripoli Harbor.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for November 22, General MacArthur
reports that elements of the Australian 7th Division entered Gona at
noon, November 22; elsewhere, this division had advanced four miles
north of Soputa. Our 32d Division captured the Cape Endiadere Area
by late afternoon, November 22 and was within 1,500 yds. of Buna. Air
activity for the day centered in the intensive support of our front
line units, and on the Lae-Salamaua area; two towns in Timor were also
bombed. Nineteen enemy planes were believed lost; one of our heavy
bombers and a fighter were shot down. A direct hit was obtained on
an enemy destroyer in the Buna area.
Supply Arrangement

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 348

0700 November 22 to 0700 November 23, 1942

7. General Eisenhower reported in accordance with the instructions of the President by the Prime Minister, the Premier, and the Chiefs of Staff.

THE WHITE HOUSE

 valu

On November 21 Air Force was joined by enemy aircraft, five of whom were damaged on the ground. The next day "Flying Fortresses" escorted by fighter aircraft in a daylight attack on minds hill destroyed five enemy aircraft and probably at least five others, in addition four enemy fighter aircraft were seen.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Directives were issued for the constitution and activation at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, of the 101st Infantry Battalion, Separate, composed of Austrian nationals.

2. Orders were issued for the movement from various stations to Camp Bowie, Texas, of eleven tank destroyer battalions. These units are being concentrated in this area which is to be used temporarily for their basic training. The arrival of four other tank destroyer battalions at this station was reported.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. General Eisenhower reports that in accordance with the instructions of the President, agreed to by the Prime Minister, the Protocol, as amended, was signed on November 22.

2. In the enemy air attack on Bone November 15, four of his airplanes were destroyed. That day our "flying fortresses" bombed Biserte airdrome.

On November 20 Algiers was raided by enemy aircraft, five of our airplanes being destroyed on the ground. The same day "flying fortresses" escorted by fighter airplanes in a daylight attack on Tunis airfield destroyed five enmy aircraft and probably at least five others; in addition four enemy fighters were shot down. In a raid by "flying fortresses" on Bisarte five enemy aircraft were
destroyed on the ground. One of our fighters crashed on its return.

The Allied force along the line west of Tunis-Biserte is
being steadily reinforced. On November 20 the Germans
lost eleven light tanks in a renewed attack on the British at the north end
of this line; the French west of Tunis suffered 25% casualties. Air,
tank, tank destroyer, artillery and other units are being sent into
the British First Army area from the west.

The British First Army command post opened at Jemmapes, 10
miles southeast of Philippeville on November 20. One of our patrols
visited the Fasaha at Marrakesh and reports that it was well received.

On November 22 enemy reconnaissance aircraft operated over
the entire theater as far west as the Atlantic.

3. The Munitions Assignment Board in London was notified that
8,000 rifles, caliber .30, 36 anti-tank guns, 37 mm, and other weapons
together with ammunition will be immediately assigned to General
Eisenhower for use by French forces in North Africa. This is a token
shipment pending the more accurate determination of French require-
ments. General Eisenhower will issue the necessary instructions for
the distribution of this equipment.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that five medium bombers operating from
Nanning, escorted by five fighters, bombed Lungling on November 20,
securing probable direct hits on an ammunition dump.
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for November 21, General MacArthur reports that the Japanese are resisting strongly in the Buna area. Extensive and effective air attacks in support of land operations there were made on the Buna airfield and on the Sanananda area. Other air missions included the bombing of Kavieng airfield and installations in the Buka Passage area, during which one enemy bomber was set on fire.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 347

0700 November 21 to 0700 November 22, 1942

COPT FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
Western Hemisphere

1. Two unidentified monoplanes were sighted east of Baldir Island November 20. Normal fighter patrols and all bombers have been alerted to attack possible enemy ships.

2. Orders were issued for the constitution and activation of headquarters of the XIII Corps at Providence, Rhode Island.

European Theater of Operations (Less Torch)

1. In addition to the previously reported attacks made by US bombers on the submarine bases at La Pallice and Lorient, November 18, nineteen "flying fortresses" also attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire, obtaining hits on installations there. This group encountered enemy fighters, destroying one and probably four more.

On November 19, our fighter aircraft made four low-altitude sweeps to attack gun positions, motor transport and enemy shipping along the French coast; one enemy fighter was destroyed. On November 21, two of our fighter aircraft on a similar mission destroyed an enemy observation airplane, but one of ours was shot down by antiaircraft fire.


North African Operations

1. During the night November 20-21, 30 airplanes bombed the Bone-Bougie area.
2. General Eisenhower reported that he hopes to establish his lines of communication eastward from Casablanca at an early date, with the critical points guarded by the French; this will permit consolidation of American ground forces. Despite shortage of suitable facilities, he is striving to use air action to slow up the continual Axis reinforcement of Tunisia, to concentrate the British First Army units there, and to support them by every possible means.

3. The War Department authorized General Eisenhower to ship from the United Kingdom to North Africa subsistence in excess of 75 days' reserve level, clothing in excess of 90 days' level, and other supplies in excess of 60 days' level. Thereafter all supply of North Africa will be from the New York Port of Embarkation direct, since shipping and the supply situation do not justify the accumulation of stocks in the United Kingdom for the North African force. In emergency however, supply may be made from the United Kingdom. When necessary, ships from the US for North Africa may be routed via the United Kingdom for escort purposes but will not be unloaded until their final destination is reached.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

US fighter aircraft continued the attacks against Axis airdromes, motor transport, and armored vehicles, November 16 and 17. On November 18, US bombers struck at Benghazi harbor, starting additional fires in the dock area.
ASIAIIC THEATER

Eight of our heavy bombers, operating from Chakulia (Assam),
bombcd the Mandalay railroad yard and engine repair shop November 20.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 20, General MacArthur
reports that Allied forces have captured Soputa and are in contact
with the enemy on the outskirts of Buna. Weather restricted air
operations; three “flying fortresses” on reconnaissance shot down
two (probably four) Zeros. A Catalina, bombing Kavieng, destroyed
one airplane on the ground.

Details as to aircraft at Kahili (Bougainville) and shipping
sighted in the Bismarck and Bismarck areas are included.

2. The War Department notified General MacArthur that plans
have been completed for the movement of the 25th Division from
Hawaii to Australia beginning November 25. It will be commanded by
Major General J. Lawton Collins.
DIRECTIVES were issued for the concentration and consolidation of Camp Hood, Texas, at the headquarters of the 3rd and 11th Tank Destroyer Brigades. Three divisions are being established in a zone of tactical reserve in these two groups.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The preliminary air phase has commenced over Italy, November 20.

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 346

2. On November 20, 1942, seven divisions, including the 3rd and 11th Tank Destroyer Brigades, are moving up to this line as a result of the directives of our allies in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, November 19.

On November 20 two columns of British armour, with support from the infantry, moved north along the line west of Cassino, where they engaged four assaults by the Germans who were advanced by infantry supported by artillery fire and supported by Panzers. The next day a summit of the British 58th Brigade repulsed an attack of over 100 German infantry and 20 tanks at Cassino north of the north of the line east of Amantea.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

 news has been adopted by a small group from the
 14th War Correspondent's Association. The press of Philadelphia is one in ten.
 Directives were issued for the constitution and activation at
 Camp Hood, Texas, of the headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Tank Destroyer
 Brigades. These echelons are being created as a means of tactical
 control of tank destroyer groups.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

One unidentified airplane was reported over Iceland, November 19.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

On November 18 French and British forces were in contact
with the Germans along a line some 35 miles west of Bizerte and Tunis
where the enemy is digging in. Additional troops of the British 78th
Division and 36th Brigade are moving up to this line as are the
batteries of our 106th Automatic Weapons Battalion which left Algiers
on November 16.

On November 19 two companies of British paratroops with
armor and supported by artillery supported the French at Medjes-El-Bab on
their north of the essential base and supply.inkle attacked west of the
line west of Tunis where they repulsed four assaults by the Germans
who used tanks and infantry preceded by artillery fire and supported by
Stukas. The same day a battalion of the British 36th Brigade repulsed
an attack of some 400 German infantry and 30 tanks at Djebel Abiod, at
the north end of the line west of Bizerte.
Gafsa airdrome has been occupied by a small guard from the US 503d Parachute Battalion. The port of Philippeville is now in use.

2. General Eisenhower reports successful attacks on November 16 on El Aouina airdrome (Tunis) and on Bizerte by "flying fortresses" and by Blisley airplanes. In all reported air operations for the day seven enemy aircraft were destroyed at a cost of six Allied airplanes. One enemy submarine was destroyed by a torpedo airplane.

3. General Doolittle reports that the first flight of the air transport service from Accra to Coran was completed on November 16, bringing cargo which arrived at Accra November 17.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for November 19, General MacArthur reports that Allied forces on New Guinea are now in contact with the enemy one mile south of Gona, near the Buputa crossing (52 miles southwest of Buna) and in the vicinity of the Buna airdrome.

Five flying boats, attacking the airdrome at Kavieng, dropped their bombs on the dispersal areas and runways. Manatuto and Baucau, on Timor, were also bombed; no results were reported.
I. The War Department informed all companies of the occupation of the United States Army Forces North Africa with the object of preparing for the invasion of the continent. The invasion was carried out by the British and American Forces, with the British forces taking the lead in the invasion of the continent. The invasion was successful, and the British and American forces were able to advance northwards into the country of North Africa.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 345

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 19 to November 20, 1942

Generalissimo Clark reports that both he and General Eisenhower are completely satisfied with the cooperation of French troops in Tunisia and Western Africa. He adds that Generalissimo's direct orders to French commanders have been accepted without hesitation. Generalissimo is making every effort to assist him. French units were under orders yesterday to move east.
1. The War Department informed all concerned of the organisation of the "United States Army Forces South Atlantic" with headquarters at Recife, commanded by Brigadier General Robert L. Walsh. Excepted from that command are the activities and facilities of the Air Transport Command and those of the American Intelligence Command.

2. General Krueger arrived in Mexico City on November 19, at the invitation of General Cardenas.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. The German commander in Tunis, General Nehring, on November 18 issued an ultimatum to General Barre to surrender or be attacked at 0700 November 19. General Barre refused. General Nehring at 0500 November 19 demanded that German troops be permitted to pass or hostilities would commence at 0700, but there had been no attack as of 1952 on November 19. Ninety tanks and many light armored vehicles have been landed by the Axis at Bizerte.

General Clark reports that both he and General Anderson are completely satisfied with the cooperation of French troops in Tunisia and Eastern Algeria. He believes that Darlan's direct orders to French commanders had a helpful effect and that Darlan is bending every effort to assist us. French units were active yesterday in the vicinity of
Gabor where they were attempting to intercept a German railroad train presumably carrying ground personnel of air units.

The French North African Commission published on November 19 an order stating: "There is granted full and entire amnesty to all persons who favored Allied action in Africa."

2. The War Department informed General Eisenhower that action must be taken to avoid violations of International Law such as have occurred through recent flights of military aircraft over neutral territory.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews was informed that the Chief of Engineers has initiated action to separate the Iranian and North African Engineer Districts from the North Atlantic Division and to merge these two districts into General Andrews' Services of Supply. The procurement of supplies for all overseas work is to be placed in military channels and contracts with civilian construction companies are to be terminated as soon as possible. Civilian personnel will be transferred to Government payrolls or returned to the United States. The militarization of overseas work is to be effected as rapidly as possible, plans and recommendations to include dates when the transition can be completed being solicited.
ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that on November 12 a total of 57 Japanese airplanes attacked US air forces operating in China and were engaged by a total of ten fighter airplanes. One enemy airplane was destroyed, with six probably destroyed, to a loss of one of our fighters. On November 15, three US fighter airplanes destroyed ten trucks between Lungling and Tengchung, Yunnan Province.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 16, General MacArthur reports that Allied forces continued their advance from the south and southwest on Buna, no report of contact with the enemy being made. Our bombers attacked the Salamaua and Lae airfields and the Buna area. Two "flying fortresses", while attacking an enemy naval force north of Holnicote Bay, shot down two out of seven Zero fighters which intercepted them. In Holnicote Bay six "flying fortresses" later scored a direct hit on a cruiser, which was last seen burning and believed sunk; a direct hit on a destroyer, which split amidships; and caused heavy enemy casualties by bombing troop-laden barges. Allied troops on Timor attacked hostile natives near Macabese, November 15, killing 46.

2. General Harmon reports that on November 16, eleven "flying fortresses", four medium bombers, and seven pursuit ships attacked an enemy naval force of two light cruisers, five destroyers, one gunboat,
one tanker, and seven cargo ships in the Bari area, hitting at least one cargo ship. 22 (probably 23) out of 39 enemy pursuit craft intercepting our bombers were shot down. These enemy planes dropped aerial bombs ahead of our aircraft without success. One of our "flying fortresses" was badly damaged and crash-landed.

For November 19 General Harmon reports that Colonel Saunders, the "flying fortress" group commander shot down the previous day, was rescued.

3. General Arnold authorized Captain Rickenbacker and Colonel Adamson to complete their assigned missions when they have recuperated.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 314

0700 November 18 to 0700 November 19, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

One of our airplanes on reconnaissance dropped six 300-lb. bombs on Attu village and Holtz Bay beach with unobserved results, November 17.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

1. US bombers flew four missions over France, November 17. In unescorted daylight attacks, 12 "flying fortresses" bombed the submarine base at LaPallice; 13 other heavy bombers struck at the submarine base at Lorient. Two diversion missions were flown by 26 heavy bombers escorted by RAF fighters. One of our aircraft is missing and another crash-landed at its home base.

2. Three unidentified aircraft were reported over Iceland November 17.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

The French were in position to the east of Beja on November 17, driving off German patrols at Oued Karga (40 miles west of Tunis), and at Mateur (35 miles northwest of Tunis).

Three attacks were made by antisubmarine patrols flying from Gibraltar, as a result of which one submarine was disabled.

Two Axis airplanes were shot down in an attack on Bone. One "flying fortress" crashed at sea.

Severe bombing has reduced the capacity of the port of Bougie to two ships.
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 17, General MacArthur reports that Allied troops continued to close in on Buna, elements of the US 32d Division being but three miles to the southeast. There was no report of enemy contact. Allied bombers carried out heavy attacks on enemy airfields, shipping, and lines of communication. Two direct hits were scored on a large merchant vessel southeast of Rabaul; another bomb hit the operations building at Lae, where an antiaircraft machine gun position was silenced. Geamata (New Britain) and two towns on Timor were also bombed. In all these operations six enemy bombers and ten other aircraft were destroyed. Two of our airplanes are missing and one was destroyed in an accident.

Airplane reconnaissances over the northern Solomons and Bismarcks were maintained.

2. Air operations as reported by General Harmon for November 17 included reconnaissance flights over the Solomons area, during which one enemy transport was seen burning west of Santa Isabel Island, and attacks against hostile shore positions on Guadalcanal by our fighter aircraft.
EASTERN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

General Baker reports that on November 17, 33 American bombers successfully attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire. Six enemy fighters, of 40 attacking these bombers, were claimed destroyed. All bombers returned.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. General Eisenhower estimates his casualties up to noon, November 15, as follows:

   U. S. Army: 531 killed, 1054 wounded, 237 missing
   U. S. Navy: Not reported
   British Army (incomplete): 150 killed
   British Navy: 69 killed, 58 wounded, 22 missing

2. For November 16 General Eisenhower reports contact between French and German motorcycle patrols some 60 miles west of Tunis. Two British Paratroop companies dropped successfully in the vicinity. Six enemy and three Allied airplanes were destroyed. One was bombed intermittently but with little damage during November 15.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews was asked for information on all captured material and ammunition, with particular reference to recaptured US equipment which may possibly be made available to equip Fighting French forces.
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations report for November 16, General MacArthur states that one Australian brigade has crossed the Kumasi River (New Guinea). Enemy aircraft sank a trawler assisting the advance of the 32d Division along the coast. Intensive, coordinated aerial missions in support of ground operations were continued. One of our aircraft was shot down by antiaircraft fire.

Maebisse and Babanaro, on Timor, were also bombed by Allied aircraft.

Reconnaissance missions were flown over Rabaul and the northern Solomons.

2. In his operations summary for November 14, General Harmon mentions the sighting, by his reconnaissance aircraft, of some 15 enemy naval vessels at different points in the Solomons area. Attacks were made by "flying fortresses" on an enemy transport and a seaplane tender between Santa Isabel Island and Guadalcanal, a direct hit being made on the transport. Nine enemy fighter airplanes were shot down; no loss of our aircraft is reported.

3. General Harmon reports that his reconnaissance aircraft, November 15, sighted five transports afire west of Santa Isabel Island, and four others beached and burning at Tassafaronga (Guadalcanal). Three "flying fortresses" obtained hits on two transports west of Santa Isabel.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

One of our airplanes dropped nine 500-lb. bombs in the Attu village area of Chichagof Harbor on November 15; enemy antiaircraft fire was encountered.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

An unidentified airplane appeared over Iceland on November 15.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

On November 15 Darlan announced Giraud as commander-in-chief of his ground and air forces and Admiral Micheler as head of his naval forces. No reference was made to DeGaulle. General Eisenhower states that, should it become necessary to enter into a formal agreement with the Darlan regime beyond the scope of military operations, it will be submitted to the US and British governments prior to signature. He transmits a report that Laval has urged a definite military alliance with Germany which Petain, with Weygand’s support, refuses to accept.

Twenty berths are now being used in the Port of Algiers. The naval and transport shipping of the Western Task Force left Safi for the US on November 13.

Ten RAF fighter squadrons, one RAF light bomber squadron, one squadron of “flying fortresses”, and twelve long-range American
fighters are now established in the First British Army area, the fighters operating from Algiers, Djidjelli and Bone.

One Allied and two French ships were damaged when Bougie was bombed, the night of November 13-14; seven enemy aircraft were probably destroyed. Bone, the docks at Algiers, and the Maison Blanche airdrome were bombed ineffectively.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

On November 15 bombers of General Brereton's force attacked enemy motor convoys, as well as Benghazi airport, and destroyed one enemy fighter. One of our airplanes was lost.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for the 24-hour period ending 1300 GCT, November 15, General MacArthur reports that Headquarters, 32nd US Division, were at Bofu (17 miles SW of Buna). Advanced patrols of the Nairi force were ten miles west of Bofu, encountering no enemy opposition, but the flooded condition of the Ramusi River was delaying forward movement. Extensive air attacks were made on enemy lines of communication in this area. Patrols of the 128th Infantry along the north coast were within six miles of Buna.

Air attacks were also made at Rabaul, where a direct hit was scored on a large ship, a possible hit on another, and severe damage
was done to harbor installations; on the Kahili airdrome (Bun),
where at least eight aircraft were destroyed; and on shipping in
the Bun-Faisi area, where near misses were scored on two ships.

Our troops attacked 200 hostile natives near Maobiace, Timor,
on November 13.

2. General Esmon reports that a heavy bomber on reconnaissance
observed a small low-wing monoplane 700 miles north of Oahu.
MAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 341

0700 November 15 to 0700 November 16, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

It is estimated that the Axis have lost 12 aircraft, mainly Dorniers, 50 Hurricanes and 100. Persecution aircraft were destroyed last week on October 11, and others during the action on the Italian front. The next day German aircraft actually present were 140 (unidentified) by afternoon.
NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

General Eisenhower reported November 15 that Admiral Darlan intended to announce General Giraud's participation in the provisional government as head of the armed forces, but intended to proclaim that neither DeGaulle nor any of his government would be recognized in North Africa. General Eisenhower immediately instructed General Clark to inform Darlan of his strong disapproval of this latter reference in view of the fact that we cannot afford to alienate gratuitously the support of DeGaulle's sympathizers. General Clark feels that Darlan is actively supporting us in resistance to the Axis.

Orders were issued November 15 for the movement of French troops from Algiers and Constantine eastwards to protect Anderson's flank. German airplanes have been fired on by French antiaircraft units. A tank destroyer battalion was ordered from Oran to Algiers as French units are virtually devoid of antitank units.

It is estimated that the Axis have 150 airplanes, mainly fighters, at Bizerta and Tunis. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed at Bone on November 13; also eleven at Bougie during the attack on our shipping the same day. German aircraft actively reconnoitered our dispositions in Algeria.
Photographic reconnaissance the evening of November 11 showed the French fleet still at Toulon.

Orders have been issued to subordinate commanders to prepare estimates of the vital requirements in food, clothing, and medical supplies for the civil population. Transportation of these supplies is to be arranged as the military situation develops.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Adler reports that he will leave for Moscow November 16.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. The Joint Chiefs of Staff notified Admiral Nimitz that Army and Navy air organizations assigned to the Central and South Pacific Areas (and Navy air units assigned to the North Pacific) are subject to deployment and redistribution as he may deem necessary. The purpose of this is to allow the commander on the spot complete freedom in the use of his means to accomplish his mission. Any redistribution thus effected must be reported to Washington for necessary logistic adjustments.

2. In his operations summary for November 11, General MacArthur reports that small detachments of our forces have crossed to the east side of the Kumui River in the vicinity of Wairoi. Our aircraft assisted operations by harassing attacks. Allied bombers attacked
Manatoto, Timor. Three "flying fortresses" attacked a convoy ninety miles southeast of Buin, setting fire to a 10,000-ton transport crowded with troops.

A force of twelve ships, including four cruisers, arrived in the Buin-Faisi area, bringing the total there to twenty-two ships.

3. The War Department instructed General Brett to designate an infantry regiment, trained and equipped for jungle warfare, for movement as part of a regimental combat team to the Southwest Pacific Area about January 1. Other components of this combat team will be supplied from the continental United States.

4. General Harmon reports that from New Caledonia eight fighter planes have been moved to Guadalcanal and 31 to Efate; the air echelons of two bombardment squadrons accompanied by five fighter airplanes have been advanced from Fiji and New Caledonia to Espiritu Santo. Two more fighter squadrons are now being unloaded at the latter place.

5. General Harmon reports that the 182nd Infantry (less 3d Bn.), 215th Field Artillery Battalion, and other units arrived at Guadalcanal from New Caledonia, November 12.

The 117th Infantry (less two bns.) left Tongatabu, for Guadalcanal Island, November 11.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 340

0700 November 14 to 0700 November 15, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

An unidentified plane was exploded over Japan, November 14. This
plane might have been located in the north about 600 miles off
the west coast of Japan, prior to November 14, but it was
unconfirmed when contact was made with other ships and
aircraft.

In several battles it was generally believed that the attack
was the result of enemy aircraft. It is now known that the
attack was made by enemy aircraft and that the attacks on
land positions were made by land aircraft.

Six other enemy landings were reported and confirmed by
all observers.

The unconfirmed reports of enemy activity by the sea and
land forces have been verified by the land forces.

The attacking ships were observed off Botany Bay and were
destroyed with a naval landing craft and a naval aircraft and
aircraft.

In the War Department, General Bradley, the General
Pershing, and the Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt, have been
consulted and no occasion for "wondering" aircraft to be
reported in the Soviet statements over the Allied positions was
made. The general consensus was that the attack was a
mistake.
An unidentified plane was sighted over Kiska November 12. Enemy landing barges were sighted on the south shore of Holts Bay and on the east shore of Chichagof Harbor, Attu, on November 13. Apparently the Japanese have recaptured Attu with about 500 men.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

1. General Spaatz reports a successful high-altitude air attack on the submarine base at St. Nazaire on November 11. The 24 heavy bombers which participated in this mission encountered three enemy aircraft which did not press home their attack; all our aircraft returned safely, some with superficial damage from antiaircraft fire. Six other heavy bombers flew a diversion mission towards Cherbourg. Both missions were furnished protection by RAF fighter squadrons.

One heavy bomber on patrol was attacked by five German fighters 100 miles west of Brest, November 11. The attacking planes were driven off after one had been destroyed and a second probably destroyed; our airplane was undamaged.

2. The War Department informed General Bradley and General Faymonville that the necessity for "winterizing" aircraft to be delivered to the Soviet Government over the Alaskan-Siberian route will retard deliveries; the Russians understand and agree.
For the week ending November 12, 22 light bombers and 2 medium bombers left Fairbanks en route to Russia. Remaining at that departure point are 13 medium bombers and 28 light bombers, all of which will be winterized before departure. During September, October and November, a total of 61 light bombers, 13 medium bombers, and 49 fighters were delivered at Fairbanks for the Russians. Ten new transports, completely winterized, are scheduled for delivery within the next few days to replace those now being operated on the Alaska-Siberia air ferry.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. Beginning at dusk November 12, Boogie was again attacked by torpedo bombers; results have not been reported. On November 13, enemy dive bombers unsuccessfully attacked the empty troop-carrying destroyers and troops at Borne. Antiaircraft weapons arrived there by road and by air.

A medium tank battalion and a battalion of antiaircraft automatic weapons have been ordered to move to Algiers. Open harbor is open for light vessels.

On November 13 elements of the Western Task Force were at

Masagan and Safi; at Casablanca and Pedala (guarding port and beaches); and at Port Lympuy (guarding port and airfields). All ports and airfields are operating.

No photographs could be made at Toulon November 13 because of clouds. Headquarters of the Eastern Air Force moved to Algiers. General Eisenhower and Admiral Cunningham flew to Algiers and returned to
Gibraltar. Five loaded air-transporters were destroyed by the Malta Air Support on the night of November 12-13. Nine Wellington bombers successfully bombed El Asmara airdrome at Tunis.

2. Our airforce participated in maintaining the pressure on the retreating Axis forces in Libya on November 12 and 13.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

On November 13 the crew of a Vichy French Martin bomber landed at Roberts Field, Liberia, to join our forces.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 13, General MacArthur reports that the Waipoli crossing of the Kumasi River has been occupied by Allied forces. "Flying fortresses" attacked the Kahili airdrome, (Bougainville), as well as shipping in the Buin-Faisi area where two enemy light cruisers (or destroyers) and a transport received direct hits; the transport was set afire. Aerial reconnaissances disclosed the departure of 16 out of 33 ships from the Buin-Faisi area during November 12.

2. General Harmon's operations summary for November 13 includes an account of an action, November 11, in which seventeen "flying fortresses" dropped sixty-eight 500-lb. bombs on an enemy naval force,
ten miles northeast of Savo Island (Solomons), obtaining five or six hits on a battleship which, when last seen, was circling at slow speed.

3. Captain Rickenbacker and two others from his plane who were picked up on November 13 have arrived at Samoa. Three other crew members are reported as being ashore, probably at Nuku Fetau Island. All survivors are now accounted for.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 339

0700 November 13 to 0700 November 14, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

The force in southern England have been reinforced. No new developments have occurred. Air operations have been continued.

A report from the Special Air Mission Operation shows that air operations have been continued in support of the ground forces.
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

Two unidentified aircraft were reported over Iceland November 12.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. General Eisenhower reported that discussions concerning a Joint French-American Plan for operations in North Africa were continuing and that he intended to go to Algeria at once to settle the matter. Admiral Darlan informed General Clark that he had no information as to the contemplated action of the French fleet which has received his message to join our forces.

General Anderson is pushing eastwards to cut off any Germans in the eastern sector. Sétif is now occupied by the British who are also reinforcing the garrison at Sétif. Fighter planes are now operating from Bougie and Djidjelli. Axis air attacks on Bougie after the assault resulted in the loss of three troop transports and damage to one carrier and two other warships. Attacks on Bougie, November 12, were beaten off, 11 enemy airplanes being shot down at a cost of three to us.

The Axis is continuing to strengthen its forces in Tunisia, now believed to number some two to three thousand. Their mission is believed to be the defense of the airfields there.

A report from the Western Task Force dispatched November 12 estimates its casualties at 100 killed, 275 wounded. Fighters and FSY squadrons are being established at Pt. Lautomay.
2. General Somervell informed the SOS of the European Theater of Operations that current evacuation plans for the North African operation provide for the temporary use of British facilities in the UK to care for casualties from the Mediterranean forces. Casualties from forces operating on the African Atlantic coast will be evacuated direct to the United States by returning transports. Eventual evacuation direct to the United States is contemplated for all US casualties in the North African operation when sufficient fixed bed capacity becomes available with the forces.

ASIATIC THEATER

Nine fighter aircraft operating from Dinjan effectively attacked Maingkwan, Burma, and a village near Myitkyina, November 12.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for November 12, General MacArthur reports that Goradi has been occupied by our forces which are fighting their way east astride the main trail to Wairopi; fighter aircraft harassed the enemy's lines of communication. Six prisoners of war and a small amount of material were captured at Goradi; 300 enemy dead have been counted.

Air activities included an attack on the airdrome at Kahili (Bougainville) where a large fire was started and six enemy aircraft probably destroyed on the ground. 48 miscellaneous ships were counted in the Biri-Faisi area where six of our heavy bombers scored hits on two large, loaded cargo vessels.
2. General Harmon reports that on November 12 one "flying fortress" on reconnaissance shot down a Japanese fighter.

3. General Harmon reports that he is moving the rear echelon of his headquarters, and the headquarters of his Services of Supply, from Auckland to Noumea where all elements of his headquarters will be consolidated in about two weeks.

4. The War Department notified General Harmon that the Navy has agreed to use its construction personnel at Bora Bora to build the fighter assembly facilities at that base; materials, supplies, and equipment are to be supplied by the Army as shipping becomes available. General Ostrom, commanding at Bora Bora, is being directed to expedite this construction.
The War Department instructed General Lee, Irish, Bundag, and later to notify those units not producing vital material for the Navy and which have an insufficiently decommissioned ability to maintain their staets after the date that they will be moved into a location in the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 338

0700 November 12 to 0700 November 13, 1942

The Allied force which had been moved to Bizerta by road, advanced by sea toward Bizerta, the site of a large fortification. Troops and materials are being unloaded into the air and train. All ten positions at the time were being occupied.

An unexpected surface attack, November 11, on an Allied convoy north of Bizerta was unsuccessful. No results of an attack by the enemy are reported. No airplanes on November 12 were not reported.

A large unescorted airplane was sighted near Bizerta November 12.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The War Department instructed Generals Dewitt, Drum, Krueger, and Lear to notify plants which are producing vital materials for the Navy and which have satisfactorily demonstrated ability to blackout within five minutes after the alarm that they will be exempted from participation in future practice blackouts.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Axis aircraft attacked the Maison Blanche Airbase, Algiers, the night of November 10, but caused no damage. Thirty-six transport aircraft carrying British paratroops and twelve carrying US paratroops arrived at this airbase on November 11; fourteen transports also arrived at Mida airbase (Algiers) direct from UK.

The Allied force which landed at Bougie moved on Djidjelli by road. Resistance by French armed forces has ceased in North Africa, with the exception of a few isolated localities. Troops and supplies are being unloaded with the help of French labor. Allied positions on the west coast are being consolidated.

One long-range bomber attack, November 11, on an Allied convoy north of Bougie was unsuccessful. The results of an attack on the Bougie anchorage by more than 30 airplanes on November 12 were not reported.

2. An unidentified airplane was sighted over Iceland November 11.
AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Brereton reports that nine US heavy bombers dropped forty-five 1000-lb. bombs on Bengazi harbor, November 11; four direct hits and eleven close misses were scored on a large merchant vessel. All bombers returned safely. US fighters encountered a flight of Stukas, destroying three of them; one of our pilots is missing.

ASIATIC THEATER

Nine US fighter aircraft, operating from Dinjan, November 11, effectively attacked Shingbwyiang (Burma).

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. General MacArthur reports in his operations summary for November 11 that Civi was occupied and the Japanese were cleared from positions south of Gorari; fighting continues to the east thereof.

   Allied air attacks were made on shipping in the Ruin-Faisi area where one large enemy freighter was hit, on enemy lines of communication in New Guinea, and on Rabonaro and Maobisse (Timor).

2. The Services of Supply authorized Generals MacArthur and Lincoln to make firm commitments for 1943 with the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the purchase of authorized rations for 200,000
and 100,000 men respectively. The advice of these officers was requested as to the ability of the designated governments to supply these quotas.

3. One survivor of the Rickenbacker flight, who was picked up west of Funafuti Island at 0530 CET, November 12, stated that Captain Rickenbacker and five others were on life rafts in that vicinity. An intensive search of the area has been initiated.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

General Headquarters reports that General ( miracle air raid on
the night of November 11-12) by "Spitfire" and "Hurricane" fighters,
which attacked the force in the early morning hours. The Allied forces
were not seriously damaged. The enemy forces have been reported
as being concentrated in the south. Allied forces have been
engaged in fighting with the enemy.

0700 November 11 to 0700 November 12, 1942

COPIED FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

Information received from London states that (the air force) was
attacked on the night of November 10-11 by "Spitfire" and "Hurricane"
fighters, which attacked the force in the early morning hours.
The Allied forces have been reported as being concentrated in the
south. Allied forces have been engaged in fighting with the enemy.
GENERAL BUTLER reports that four fighter airplanes, escorted by a "flying fortress", attacked the seven Japanese airplanes in Holts Bay, Attu, late November 9, setting all of them alight; two were seen to explode. Other aircraft attacked the freighters in Gertrude Cove and a beached cargo ship in Kiska Harbor. All of our aircraft returned.

On November 11 a cargo vessel in Kiska Harbor, together with the beach area, was attacked by two of our fighters; one of the latter was damaged by antiaircraft fire but returned safely.

EUROPEAN THEATER

GENERAL EISENHOWER reports that Admiral Darlan has issued orders to all the commanders in French North Africa, including Morocco, to cease hostilities. The French Army forces in the Casablanca area have capitulated. The residents of Oran have welcomed our troops, and prisoners there have been exchanged. Sixteen Axis aircraft are known to have been destroyed in the Algiers operation. Allied forces now occupy Bougie.

Information received from London states that Tunis airfield was attacked on the night of November 10-11 by nine British Beaufighters, which set fire to nine airplanes and a glider, damaging many other aircraft. Seven British heavy bombers attacked Elmas airfield, Sardinia, at 2230, November 10, causing extensive damage.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

GENERAL ANDREWS reports for November 11 that our air forces attacked
the harbors at Benghazi and Candia, dropping 87,000 pounds of bombs. One hit was scored on the jetty at Candia and a probable hit on a motor vessel. One enemy fighter was destroyed with no loss of our aircraft.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that three fighter airplanes operating from Kunming November 8, dropped fragmentation bombs on Hwangtaeopa and Lungling (S.W. China). One of our fighters is missing.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. General MacArthur reports for the 24-hour period ending 1300 OOT, November 10, that our ground forces in New Guinea have surrounded enemy detachments in the vicinity of Gorari (5 miles east of Civi). Our bombers and fighters attacked the enemy’s lines of communication towards the north coast, destroying antiaircraft gun positions at Soputa and securing hits on supply dumps in the Sanananda area.

Air reconnaissances disclosed a concentration of forty-seven vessels at Buin and nine other vessels on a southerly course south of Bougainville Island (Solomons). Two of our bombers on reconnaissance were intercepted by Japanese fighters. Two, probably three, of the latter were shot down without loss to our aircraft.

2. The garrison for Tongareva arrived there November 8; it numbers about 900 men.
The 20th Bomber Command received the assassination attempt on the U.S. President at Fort Ord, California, and reported it to the II Tactical Corps.

War Department

Daily Operational Summary

No. 336

0700 November 10 to 0700 November 11, 1942

The White House

The 20th Bomber Command was ordered to conduct a daylight raid against the target area on November 9. The attack was successful, and the target was destroyed.

Unidentified Aircraft:

General Headquarters, Fort Ord, reported that fighting activity...
Western Hemisphere

The Army Ground Forces report the constitution and activation of the 2nd Filipino Regiment at Fort Ord, California, and its assignment to the II Armored Corps.

European Theater

1. General Eisenhower reports information received that the Commandant of Tunis has welcomed and cooperated with German Air Force units there. Photographic reconnaissance of El Acuine airdrome (Tunis) on the morning of November 10 reveals the presence of 101 airplanes.

After widespread fighting along the West Coast and at Oran, this city was captured by our forces. French naval resistance has been overcome in the Casablanca area, and Safi, Fedala, and Mehdia are in our hands.

2. Hostile aircraft, including a Focke Wulf bomber, were observed over Iceland, November 9.

Asian Theater

Six American heavy bombers successfully attacked the main docks and warehouses at Rangoon on November 9, without damage to our aircraft.

Pacific and Southwest Pacific Areas

General MacArthur reports for November 9 that fighting continues
in the vicinity of Olivi. Our aircraft attacked the enemy lines of communication on New Guinea and severely damaged a 5000-ton transport believed attempting to reinforce enemy troops on New Guinea.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 335

0700 November 9 to 0700 November 10, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

War Department

[Signature]
EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Our forces at Oran have continued their progress in the face of enemy resistance. Naval opposition at Casablanca was stubborn. General Anderson, of the British Army, assumed command of the Eastern Task force upon his arrival, November 8, at Algiers. It is reported that as many as eleven French cruisers and destroyers have been sunk or badly damaged. Extremely effective protection has been given by Allied antisubmarine aircraft.

2. General Spatts reports that 47 heavy bombers, without fighter escort or cover, attacked the submarine installation at St. Nazaire, France, November 9, securing hits in the target area. Heavy antiaircraft fire was reported over the target, but no enemy aircraft were encountered. Three of our heavy bombers are missing, 11 crew members were wounded by antiaircraft fire, and one bomber crash-landed.

36 of our fighter aircraft accompanied RAF bombers on an attack on Le Havre and report no engagements or losses.

3. Two unidentified aircraft were reported over Iceland, November 8.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

1. The War Department informed General Andrews of action taken to release 40 American transport aircraft for immediate service with the British Army in Egypt.
2. The Commanding Officer at Ascension Island was informed of the strategic division of the South Atlantic between the US and British Navies, which will be responsible respectively in the areas to the west and the east of a line running from 40° South 26° West to Ascension Island (US responsibility) thence to 20° North 40° West.

**PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA**

General MacArthur reports for November 8 that ground operations continued in the vicinity of Givi. Bombing missions were carried out against Japanese lines of communication on New Guinea, and against Guadalcanal (New Britain) and Kavieng (New Ireland).
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 334

0700 November 8 to 0700 November 9, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

In the War Department we are pleased to approve General Patton, Twelfth Army Group, who is reported to possess officers and enlisted men who have demonstrated outstanding ability in command and personal combat to advance to and including colonel for volunteers as they develop. This authority does not apply to staff officers whose promotion will be processed in the normal order.

Two of the special operations have been reported separately by the European Sector, Operations Division, War Department, General Staff.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Directives have been issued for the movement of the 5th Armored Division from the Desert Training Center to Camp Cooke, California, for permanent change of station.

2. A reconnaissance of Attu, November 7, disclosed seven enemy airplanes in Holtz Bay.

   On November 8 heavy and medium bombers attacked the submarine base at Kiska Harbor and an already damaged freighter at Gertrude Cove.

3. General Brett was directed to assume command of the Panama Canal Department and Caribbean Defense Command vice General Andrews, who assumed command of US Army forces in the Middle East, November 4.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. The War Department authorized General Eisenhower to empower Generals Patton, Fredendall, Ryder, and Doolittle to promote officers and enlisted men who have demonstrated outstanding ability to command in actual combat to grades to and including colonel for vacancies as they develop. This authority does not extend to staff officers, whose promotion will be processed in the normal manner.

2. News of the special operation has been reported separately by the European Theater, Operations Division, War Department General Staff.
3. General Spaatz reports that thirty-one "flying fortresses" made a daylight attack on the locomotive and carriage works at Lille, France, November 8. Incomplete reports indicate the mission was successful. Enemy fighters encountered our bombers and it is believed that four enemy planes were destroyed. One of our bombers is missing. Later, twelve B-17's attacked the Abbeville airdrome. All bombers returned from this mission. US and RAF fighter squadrons supported both actions.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

The War Department informed General Fitzgerald that the Munitions Assignment Board has allocated five transport airplanes to the Belgian Government for the use of the Sabena Airlines in the Belgian Congo. These airplanes are to be delivered approximately one per month from January through May.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that six heavy bombers attacked docks and shipping at Rangoon, November 6, scoring direct hits on warehouses and also on a 2,000-ton vessel which sank immediately. All of our aircraft and personnel returned safely.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. General MacArthur's operations summary for the 24-hour period
ending 1300 GCT, November 7, reports progress by our ground forces against the enemy's prepared positions near Oivi, in the Owen Stanley area. Envelopment of the hostile south flank continues with opposing forces in contact five miles east of Oivi. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed.

Air operations were confined to operations against enemy installations and shipping along the northeast coast of New Guinea. Air reconnaissances disclosed a heavy naval force at Ruin (Solomons), a smaller force at Kavieng, (New Ireland), and a convoy of at least twelve large ships on a southerly course fifty miles east of Buka Passage.

2. General Harmon reports that on November 7 our pursuit aircraft attacked the enemy ground installations on Guadalcanal, other fighter planes attacking an enemy cruiser and ten destroyers northeast of Santa Isabel Island.

"Flying fortresses" again participated in routine reconnaissance missions reporting the location of enemy naval forces in the Solomons area, November 8.
The situation report reveals that further progress was made in the next phase of the operation. The\n
**Summary**

**War Department**

1. Our heavy bombers with the assistance of the 309th Bomb Group carried out attacks on the industrial \n    base of byaji, one of 9-10 B-26s dropped five 500-pound bombs on the industrial area. There were no serious \n    casualties. A preliminary report states that on 0700 November 7 to 0700 November 8, 1942, all \n    bombers returned safely from all missions. Results were not confirmed in the operations of many \n    missions.

**The White House**

2. Message received from General Arnold that his report on the situation indicates that casualties have \n    not been serious in all the missions. It is believed that the mission was successful in bombing the \n    industrial area. The American aircraft continued to attack the industrial area, and no casualties were \n    reported. The mission was conducted at 0800 GMT, December 7.

**Operational Report**

3. General Situation report states that on December 5, heavy Allied attacks were

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GENERAL BUTLER reports that fighter patrols were able to operate from the new landing strip at Adak during breaks in the weather November 5. A low-altitude bomber reconnaissance of Kiska was made the same day, with negative results due to thick weather.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Our heavy bombers with R.A.F. fighter support made two attacks on the submarine base at Brest, November 7, dropping 791/2 tons of high explosives on the undersea craft station. Several groups of enemy fighters attempted to disperse our missions but failed, a preliminary report showing that four enemy aircraft were destroyed and six probably destroyed. All our bombers returned safely from all missions. Results could not be confirmed because of poor visibility.

2. Messages received from General Eisenhower report that landings have been affected on all three beaches at Oran and that Admiral Hewitt has put into effect the plan to land at Rabat, Fedala, and Safi. Resistance has been met in assaults on Oran and Algiers harbors. The Maison Blanche Airdrome at Algiers was captured at OR42, G3T, November 8.

AFRICA-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

1. General Bradley reports that on November 5 U.S.A.A.F. medium bombers
continued to support the advance of the British Eighth Army by
attacking motor transport. Our fighter aircraft flew bomber-escort,
fighter-bomber and fighter-patrol missions, probably destroying one
enemy fighter.

On November 6, twenty-one heavy bombers dropped 118 1000-lb.
bombs on shipping in Benghazi harbor, destroying a 5000-ton tanker.
Five "flying fortresses" attacked Tobruk, scoring several direct hits
on a 5000-ton merchant vessel. Our fighter bombers also flew success-
ful missions. One of our fighters was lost.

2. The War Department directed the Services of Supply and Army
Ground Forces to move miscellaneous service units of a strength of
about 3,000 to Basra in late December. This brings the total under
movement orders to the Persian Gulf Service Command to 15,000.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations summary for the 23-hour period ending 1300
OCT November 6, General MacArthur reports that he has arrived in New
Guinea and assumed direct charge of operations. The commanders of his
land and air forces are also present.

In the Owen Stanley Range, our troops continue their progress
against enemy prepared positions in the vicinity of Olivi.

2. General Harmon reports that aerial reconnaissances, November
6, disclosed the presence of a considerable number of enemy destroyers
or light cruisers off Shortland Island. Fighter planes attacked the enemy positions on Guadalcanal.

On November 7 eleven "flying fortresses" attacked the Hakata seaplane base.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 332

0700 November 6 to 0700 November 7, 1942

The White House

General Dec. 19. To instructions for operations of the Army all forces to be, in the event of attack, capable of responding that 3,000,000 people of these forces were equipped with heavy weapons that would be in insurrection. The enemy's situation and the operation were such that it is not

with the other forces probably damaged or destroyed. In any case

with the enemy could hardly be expected to secure control.
**WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

General Bradley was informed of the following status of airplanes intended for delivery to the USSR in Alaska as of November 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Med. Bombers</th>
<th>Light Bombers</th>
<th>Fighters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(B-25)</td>
<td>(A-26)</td>
<td>(P-40)</td>
<td>(P-39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered to Fairbanks</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En route in Canada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At departure point</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No departures were made from the US during the week except for transport.

These figures do not include airplanes in the US en route to the departure point.

**EUROPEAN THEATER**

An unidentified airplane was sighted over Iceland, November 5.

**AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER**

General Brenton, in summarizing the operations of the Army Air Forces in Egypt during October, reports that 1,300,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on enemy troops, installations, and material in North Africa. Six enemy tankers and one freighter were sunk or destroyed, with ten other vessels probably damaged or destroyed. Thirty-four (probably forty-four) enemy aircraft were destroyed in aerial combat.
at a cost of two fighters, two medium, and one heavy bombers. These figures do not include Axis aircraft destroyed or damaged on the ground.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Stilwell was directed to arrange the diversion of one Stearman airplane from Chinese Lend-Lease stocks as a good will gift to the Afghanistan Air Force. He had previously concurred in this action.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

General MacArthur reports for the 24-hour period ending 1400 GCT, November 5, that fighting in the Civi area continues. Aerial attacks were made on shipping in Tonolei Harbor (Solomons), on Rabonaro (Timor). At least one of six fighters attempting to intercept a "flying fortress" on reconnaissance was destroyed.

Aerial reconnaissance revealed an enemy convoy of 14 vessels steaming south in Bougainville Straits; 66 vessels, including some 185,000 tons of merchant shipping, were found at Rabaul.
Orders were issued for the temporary movement of the 10th Infantry Division and the 36th Tank Destroyer Battalion from Ft. Devens, Massachusetts to Fort Drum, New York, for training.

WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Our General Eberston's First Provisional Group has received hearty congratulations from Air Chief Marshal Trenchard on its success at Taibek, November 3, in which his forces including the high command and the oil supply were critical. The 37th was still engaging the following day.

Air Marshal Trenchard deemed this achievement to be especially valuable in that victory was won:

0700 November 5 to 0700 November 6, 1942

Opelung 1. Aircraft of the U.S. Army Air Forces achieved

The White House

COPY FOR

Secretary of War sent the following message, "Heartiest congratulations on the fine victory in Egypt" to Mr. Churchill.

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL:

In the operations summary for the period ending 1500 GMT, November 7, General Headquarters reported that our forces, with the support of tank and aircraft, dislodged the enemy at El Alamein (area west of El Alamein) and continued to advance toward the east. General the dope is (off)
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Orders were issued for the temporary movement of the 15th Infantry Division and the 645th Tank Destroyer Battalion from Ft. Devens, Massachusetts to Pine Camp, New York, for training.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

1. General Brereton's First Provisional Group has received hearty congratulations from Air Chief Marshal Tedder on its bombing at Tobruk, November 2, in which hits were scored on two ships and the oil supply on the jetty set afire. This oil was still burning the following day. Air Marshal Tedder deemed this achievement to be especially valuable at that critical stage of the operation.

   On November 4, aircraft of the U. S. Army Air Forces bombed Benghazi Harbor, scoring hits on shipping, motor transport, and personnel, and destroying three enemy airplanes.

2. The Secretary of War sent the following message, "Heartiest Congratulations on the fine victory in Egypt" to Mr. Churchill.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operations summary for the period ending 1100 GCT, November 4, General MacArthur reports that our forces, with the support of light bombardment aircraft, dislodged the Japanese at Pirivi (4 miles east of Kokoda) and continued to advance towards Civi. Contact has been gained
between the 128th US Infantry on the north coast of New Guinea and the 126th US Infantry which is crossing the Owen Stanley Range southeast of the Kokoda area. On the north coast of New Guinea, Salamaua and Sanananda were attacked by light, medium and Beaufighter bombers.

Light and medium Allied bombers effectively attacked Macobisse and Aileu, on Timor.

Twenty-nine ships were sighted at Rabaul, and twenty-nine also in the Buin-Faisi area.
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 330

0700 November 1 to 0700 November 5, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

General O'Connor was informed that plans are being made for the assignment, during the next two months, of four truck regiments, totalling 14,000 men and 3,650 trucks, for operations on the Alcan Highway. It is contemplated that 28,000 tons of freight per month will be delivered by rail to Dawson Creek; about one-half will be destined for Fairbanks and the remainder for distribution along the highway. General O'Connor was directed to submit his plans for operation and for housekeeping.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Unidentified aircraft were reported over Iceland on November 3.

2. General Speatz reports that, because of weather, the only mission flown during the past week was a low-altitude attack on a freight train in Occupied France by two US Spitfires on October 31.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Maxwell reports that USAAF medium bombers dropped 75,000 pounds of bombs, November 3, securing many hits on motor transport, tanks, airfields, and dumps. Fighter bombers on all types of missions dropped 22,000 pounds of bombs. Two (probably three) enemy fighters were destroyed.
PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. For the period ending 1400 GCT November 3, General MacArthur reports that the Allied advance was continuing beyond Kokoda. Two heavy air attacks were made on Dilli (Timor) and one on shipping in Tonolei Harbor (Solomons). At least one Japanese fighter was shot down, with loss of one US medium bomber.

Air reconnaissances of Buka Passage (Solomons) and of the Gasmata (New Britain) area revealed some enemy shipping, and confirmed the heavy damage inflicted on a Japanese transport the previous day.

2. General Harmon's operations summaries for November 3 and 4 report sightings of enemy naval forces by aerial reconnaissances, also the destruction of two Japanese antiaircraft guns on Guadalcanal by pursuit aircraft of the 67th Fighter Squadron.

3. General Emmons reports that the last of the heavy bombers of the 90th Group left Hawaii on November 1. General Harmon reports that it has been decided to send all of these airplanes on to their destination in the Southwest Pacific Area rather than to delay them further in the South Pacific Area. One squadron of the 19th Bombardment Group, relieved by the 90th, was held temporarily in the Fijis; it was released on October 31 and has arrived in Hawaii.
AFRICA-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

On November 3 our fighters supported land operations with fighter-bomber and escort escort missions. Eight heavy bombers attacked Baladie airfield, Grota, obtaining observed hits in the vicinity of the target. All of our aircraft returned, although one was damaged by antiaircraft fire.

The garrison at Tobruk was attacked on November 4 by six bomber aircraft. Our medium bombers strafed enemy tanks and other transport in the area, destroying seven enemy aircraft on their landing strips.

A report from General MacArthur on November 5 mentions the loss of his 9th fighter group.

WAR DEPARTMENT
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 329

0700 November 3 to 0700 November 4, 1942

PACIFIC AND SYRTH N P ACIFIC

1. General MacArthur reports for the period ending 0700

GTS November 5, that Tobruk was attacked by Allied forces and that

forward parties on the right flank of the Allied airborne are moving to

Tobruk.

A number of aircraft were added to our forces en route to

November 5, Tobruk (now Gebel), apparently attempting to land

on the beach. One large transport was hit, another

sunk, and 15 (probably 8) enemy aircraft were destroyed.

On Tobruk was accomplished. Two of our airplanes arrived upon

returning.
AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

On November 1 our fighters supported land operations with fighter-bomber and bomber escort missions. Eight heavy bombers attacked Maleme airdrome, Crete, obtaining observed hits in the vicinity of the target. All of our aircraft returned, although six were damaged by antiaircraft fire.

The jetties at Tobruk were successfully bombed on November 2 by six heavy bombers. Our medium bombers attacked enemy tanks and motor transport in the forward area. US fighters destroyed seven enemy aircraft on their landing grounds.

A report from General Maxwell on November 3 mentions the loss of two US fighter airplanes.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. General MacArthur reports for the 24-hour period ending 1400 GCT November 2, that Kokoda was occupied by Allied forces and that forward patrols on the right flank of the Allied advance are moving on Ilimor.

A series of attacks was made by our bombers on an enemy convoy off Gasmata (New Britain), apparently attempting to land reinforcements in New Guinea. One large transport was set afire, another probably damaged, and 5 (probably 6) enemy fighters were destroyed. No landing was accomplished. Two of our airplanes crashed upon returning.
Allied air attacks were made on Dilli and Babonaro (Timor).

Aerial reconnaissances indicated that the shipping in the Buin-Faisi area was reduced to 19 vessels.

2. In his operations summary for November 1, General Harmon reports that 19 "flying fortresses" dropped 379 100-lb. bombs on the enemy supply and troop concentration area near the beach at Kokumbona (Guadalcanal). (This was, in effect, the preparation fire for an attack which was then made by the 5th Marines.)
WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 328

0700 November 2 to 0700 November 3, 1942

COPT FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

GENERAL MOSSER REPORTS

General Anderson reports that the U. S. Army Air Force maintained "active" support of the land offensive in October 25, effectively attacking sea and air targets. He states that they were down with no loss of American aircraft.

FACELESS AND SOUTHEAST PACIFIC AHEAD

For the period ending 1940 GMT November 1, General Anderson reports that the Allied land advance in New Guinea was continuing without
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Attu, Agattu, and Kiska were reconnoitered from the air on October 31. Bombers stood by for the reappearance of the Japanese naval force reported on October 30.

2. The War Department issued instructions for the acquisition of about 87,000 acres of land at Fort Richardson, Alaska, for the purpose of establishing firing ranges, aircraft dispersal space, and sites for harbor defense installations. The area includes 588 acres privately owned, to be acquired for about $3,085.

EUROPEAN THEATER

A Dornier airplane was observed at Seydisfjordur, Iceland, November 1.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Brereton reports that the U. S. Army Air Forces maintained their support of the land offensive on October 31, effectively attacking enemy airfields at Puka and Bagush. Four enemy fighters were shot down with no loss of American aircraft.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

For the 24-hour period ending 1400 GCT November 1, General MacArthur reports that the Allied land advance in New Guinea was continuing without
resistance just south of Kokoda.

Two night bombing attacks were made on shipping and an airdrome in the Buin-Faisi area; the airdrome at Lae was also attacked.

One Zero, possibly three, was shot down. Our forces lost one heavy bomber and one fighter; others were damaged.

Aerial reconnaissances were made of the enemy shipping and aircraft concentrations in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the northern Solomons, and Timor.
OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 327

0700 November 1 to 0700 November 2, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

In his report, dated October 30 to 1942, General Headquarters reports that the Allied advance in the Orel-Bulgar front continued and that an Allied patrol inflicted 51 casualties on an enemy force in Kursk. Our aircraft bombed the enemy's lines of communication in the Kalmius.

In a predawn attack, nine flying fortress aircraft struck at enemy positions in the Beresin area, scoring two direct hits on an enemy aircraft which was seen to explode, a direct hit on a merchant vessel, and near misses on another cruiser.
EUROPEAN THEATER

Enemy aircraft were reported over Iceland again on October 31. An attempt to intercept one of them was unsuccessful.

ASIATIC THEATER

Six American fighters, equipped with bombs and escorted by eleven more fighters, attacked shipping in Kowloon Harbor, October 28. A direct hit was obtained on one freighter, which was left burning, and near misses on two others. Antiaircraft positions were silenced and buildings were attacked. One of our fighters was shot down over Kowloon and four others crash-landed in friendly territory.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operation summary for the period 1400 October 30 to 1400, OOT, October 31, General MacArthur reports that the Allied advance in the Owen Stanley Range continues and that an Allied patrol inflicted 57 casualties on an enemy force in Timor. Our aircraft harassed the enemy's lines of communication in New Guinea.

In a pre-dawn attack, nine "flying fortresses" struck at enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area, scoring two direct hits on an enemy cruiser which was seen to explode, a direct hit on a merchant vessel, and near misses on another cruiser.
At the same time a similar force visited Rabaul, setting fire to at least one vessel. Two out of eleven Zeros intercepting a "flying fortress" on reconnaissance over Rabaul were probably destroyed. One of our medium bombers is missing.

A naval concentration of 47 ships was reconnoitered in the Buin-Faisi area, and 35 ships at Rabaul.