

203 (2)

WAR DEPARTMENT
DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

NOVEMBER

1942

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COPY FOR
THE WHITE HOUSE

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 356

0700 November 30 to 0700 December 1, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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 Djedeida. 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 anti-aircraft fire and interceptions by enemy Messerschmitts.

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OBD Letter, 5-8-78

ASIATIC THEATER

On November 28, four medium bombers escorted by six pursuit planes of General Bissell's airforce, operating from Kweilin, attacked Hongay and Gum 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 airdrome 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.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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.

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NOVEMBER 29, 1942

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WAR DEPARTMENT

During the morning of November 29 the ... and ... at ... were ...

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 355

0700 November 29 to 0700 November 30, 1942

COPY FOR

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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 14 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, 44 transport airplanes carried British parachutists without mishap from Algiers to Pont du Fahs (35 miles southwest of Tunis) which had been reported evacuated.

Bizerte airdrome and docks were bombed successfully in daylight by 34 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.

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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" unsuccessfully 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.

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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 Sianning, 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.

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GENERAL SUMMARY

General Summary reports that an enemy cargo vessel in the
Mediterranean was attacked by our bombers on November 27 and was
destroyed and sinking.

The enemy were forced for the movement of the 7th Infantry
Division (Major General L. L. Trumbull) from Camp Seiff, France, to Fort
Mourmelon, France, for the purpose of the 1st Cavalry Division.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 353

0700 November 27 to 0700 November 28, 1942

An uncontrolled airplane was reported over Iceland, November 27.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

On November 27 our fighters reconnoitered in the vicinity of Gages
airfield, using ground attack.

In the morning the British First Army began a general advance on
Dixonne and Toulon. On November 28 their 7th Division continued
its advance towards Valpurga, Mages-la-Val being firmly in Allied
possession. A British armored force, having penetrated to a
point about twenty miles northwest of Toulon, continued to operate in
the open country in that vicinity; it destroyed 39 airplanes and

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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 Gabes 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

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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

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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.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

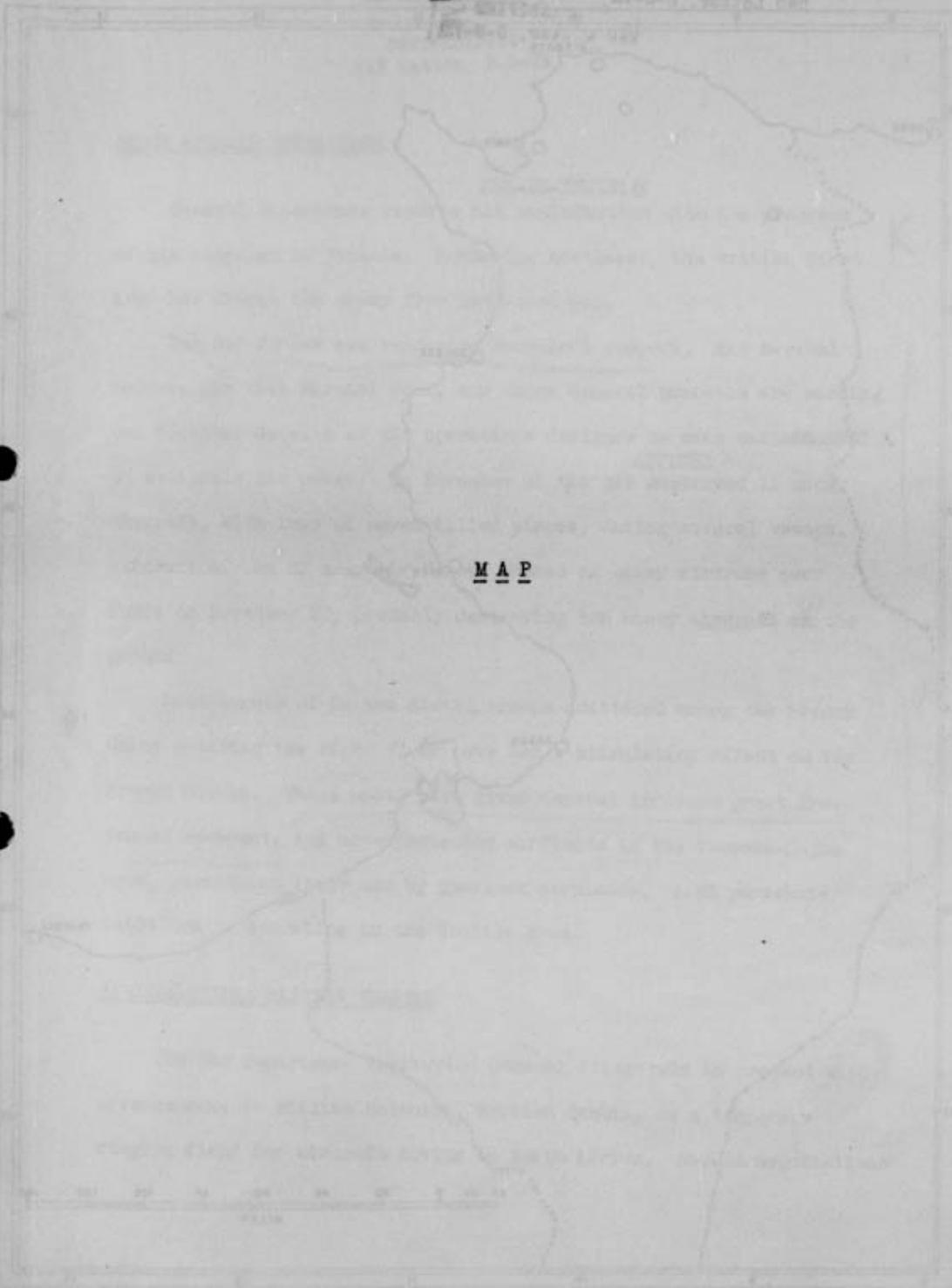
No. 352

0700 November 26 to 0700 November 27, 1942

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MAP

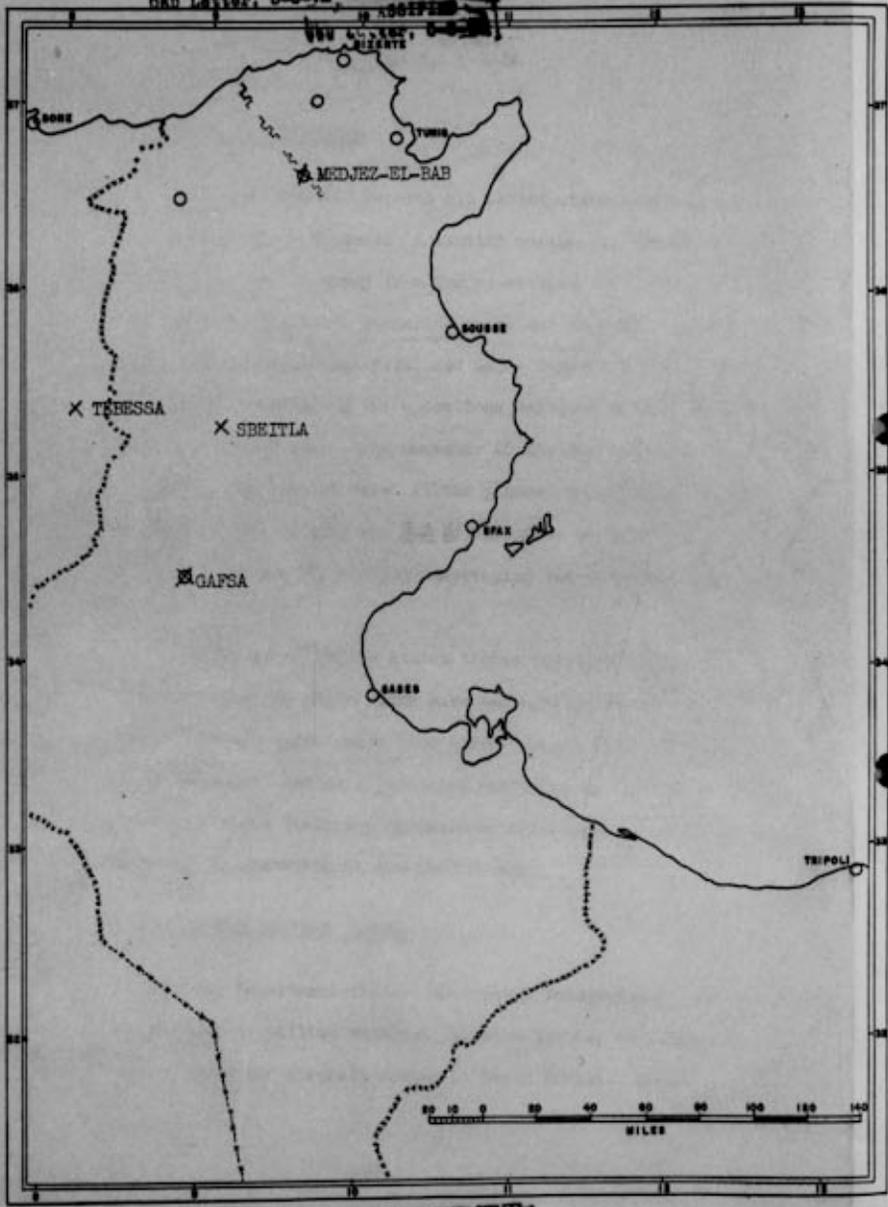
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NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

General Eisenhower reports his satisfaction with the progress of his campaign in Tunisia. Advancing northeast, the British First Army has driven the enemy from Medjes-el-Bab. K.19

The air forces are rendering excellent support. Air Marshal Tedder, Air Vice Marshal Park, and Major General Brereton 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 airdrome 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-Gafsa 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

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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, C.6 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. C.7

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.

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. Post Marshall and police operations were alerted, effective the morning of 25 November, against possible enemy use of air strikes.

2. Orders were issued regarding the "constitution" of the "1st Airborne Division" on February 25, 1942, at Haiden, N. C., of the "1st Airborne Division". This will be the "1st Airborne Division" which is being the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. The War Department notified General Smith and General West, at 0700 hours, the air attack on the 1st Airborne Division on 25 November 1942 to 0700 November 26, 1942. The 1st Airborne Division is being the 1st and 2nd Divisions. They will be responsible for the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

No. 351

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

General Westchester reports that on the night of 25 November 1942, the enemy used aircraft, although only slight military damage resulted. Weather was favorable and attempts to hit the 1st Airborne Division were made. The enemy apparently used...

GENERAL REPORTS

General Westchester reports that air raiding operations and reconnaissance aircraft activity severely damaged the 1st Airborne Division at Haiden.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Fort Randall and points westward were alerted, effective the morning of 26 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).
3. 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.

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.

ASIATIC THEATER

General Bissell reports that six medium bombers and seventeen pursuit aircraft severely damaged the Tinhoc airdrome 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. US troops on the Soputa-Sanananda track have reached a position in rear of the Japanese. A fresh US battalion has been put into the Cape Endiaderre 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 US heavy and medium bombers; two destroyers were sunk and the other ships withdrew via Vitias Strait to the northeast. One destroyer subsequently attacked was apparently damaged. Our dive-bombers attacked the airdrome at Dilli. Aerial reconnaissance of the Buin-Faisi area was maintained.

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

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REF ID: A679

NOVEMBER 25, 1942

GENERAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS OVER THE OCEAN

General Edgar reports that thirty-eight heavy bombers attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire, during daylight on November 23. The crew, reporting heavy hits on the target. Fifteen of the enemy aircraft intercepting this mission were claimed destroyed. Four "flying fortresses" are missing and are considered.

WESTERN AMERICAN OPERATIONS WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

The enemy had a No. 350 of Type 110 and 110 planes southwest of Cape Cod. No. 350 reconnaissance aircraft were active during November 23.

0700 November 24 to 0700 November 25, 1942

PLANNING AND THEATER REPORTS

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General Fitzgibbon reports that the British have commenced to use the airfields at THE WHITE HOUSE in connection with the ferrying of airplanes to the European Theater.

ASIAN THEATER

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

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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 Hongay (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

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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.

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SECTION 1

Identified airplanes were reported over Oriskany, Greenland,
on November 24.

SECTION 2

On November 23, 74 airplanes were reported to attack the sub-
marine launch system. The WAR DEPARTMENT estimate only shows
of the aircraft. The target area covered 20,000-30,
highly populated areas. DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

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SECTION 3

0700 November 23 to 0700 November 24, 1942

1. General MacArthur reported that the 1st Cavalry Division
at Oriskany in CIVIL IS. Some of COPT FOR at Algiers via some
date and time. The 1st Cavalry Division was transferred
from Oriskany to Algiers. THE WHITE HOUSE

2. In a report on November 21 by the 1st Air-Commando on French
Colonies on the north end of the 1st West of Oriskany-There was
action only several troops were reported on November 22 to 24 with
moving slightly along this line. On the night of November 24-25
Cavalry was threatened from the north and east by enemy air attacks
and after a necessary withdrawal French and US troops reorganized
the line the following day (November 27).

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Unidentified airplanes were reported over Ivigtut, 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 Jessapes 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 Biserte-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 reoccupied 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 airdrome here was attacked by enemy dive-bombers November 22. Axis aerial reconnaissance of the North African coast continued. Allied airplanes attacked Biserte the night of November 22 with unknown results.

In summarizing 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-Aras (about 50 miles inland); forward elements are holding or supporting the line west of Biserte-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 Fitzgerald that weather conditions over the North Atlantic ferry route will necessitate the use of the southern route via Gambia and Casa-

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blanca for the ferrying of aircraft, other than heavy bombers, to the UK. They were instructed to submit their views as to the technical 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 Endiaderre Area by late afternoon, November 22 and was within 1500 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.

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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 18, four of his airplanes were destroyed. That day our "flying fortresses" bombed Bizerte 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 enemy aircraft and probably at least five others; in addition four enemy fighters were shot down. In a raid by "flying fortresses" on Biserte five enemy aircraft were

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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 Pasha at Marrakech 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 requirements. General Eisenhower will issue the necessary instructions for the distribution of this equipment.

ASIATIC THEATER

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

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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 airdrome and on the Sanananda area. Other air missions included the bombing of Kavieng airdrome and installations in the Buna Passage area, during which one enemy bomber was set on fire.

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NOVEMBER 21 1942

WAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

1. The unidentified intruder was shot down by the island forces. The Soviet fighter plane and all crew members were killed. The wreckage was found in the area of the island.

2. A plane was found in the neighborhood and vicinity of the island. The plane was destroyed by the island forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

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0700 November 21 to 0700 November 22, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

3. On November 21, a plane was shot down in the area of the island. The plane was destroyed by the island forces. The wreckage was found in the area of the island. The plane was shot down by the island forces.

4. An unidentified airplane was shot down by the island forces on November 21.

THE WHITE HOUSE

5. A plane was shot down by the island forces on November 21. The plane was destroyed by the island forces. The wreckage was found in the area of the island.

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On JSD Letter, 8-8-72

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Two unidentified monoplanes were sighted east of Buldir 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.

2. An unidentified airplane appeared over Iceland November 20.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

1. During the night November 20-21, 30 airplanes bombed the Bone-Bougie area.

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DDO Letter, 6-3-78

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. */// Africa* 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.

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DECLASSIFIED
O&D Letter, 6-8-78

ASIATIC THEATER

Eight of our heavy bombers, operating from Chakulia (Assam), bombed 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. *MacA.*

Details as to aircraft at Kahili (Bougainville) and shipping sighted in the Buin-Faisi 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. *MacA.*

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL
NO. 346

WESTERN FRONT

Directives were issued for the identification and activities of
Camp Reed, Thore, of the headquarters of the 1st and 2d Tank Destroyer
Bridges. These units are being credited as a means of tactical
control of both German groups.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY OF THE WESTERN FRONT

WAR DEPARTMENT

The operational situation was reported over London, November 19.

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

WESTERN FRONT

No. 346

0700 November 20 to 0700 November 21, 1942

On November 20, the British 1st Army Group was in contact
with the German forces in the area of the Ardennes and Toul
where the enemy is holding. COPY FOR The 1st and 2d
Divisions and 36th Brigade are coming up to this line as are the
headquarters of our 10th and 11th Divisions. THE WHITE HOUSE
on November 19.

On November 19 two companies of British paratroops with
ammunition and artillery supported the French at Hodon-El-don on
the line west of Toul where they repulsed four assaults by the Germans.
The next tanks and infantry provided by artillery fire and supported by
planes. The next day a battalion of the British 36th Brigade repulsed
an attack of about 100 German infantry and 20 tanks at Hodon-El-don,
on the north end of the line west of Hodon.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Directives were issued for the constitution and activation at Camp Hood, Texas, of the headquarters of the 1st and 2d 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

1. 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 armored cars and artillery supported the French at Medjex-El-Bab on 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 1,000 German infantry and 30 tanks at Djebel Abiod, at the north end of the line west of Bizerte.

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DECLASSIFIED
O&D Letter, 5-3-78

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 Aouine airdrome (Tunis) and on Bizerte by "flying fortresses" and by B-17 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 Oran was completed on November 18, 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 Soputa crossing (5½ miles southwest of Buna) and in the vicinity of the Buna airdrome.

Five flying boats, attacking the airdrome at Kaviang, dropped their bombs on the dispersal areas and runways. Manatuto and Baucau, on Timor, were also bombed; no results were reported.

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE

1. The War Department informed all concerned of the operations of the "United States Army Forces North Africa" with headquarters at Tunisia, commanded by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, from their command are the activities and facilities of the Air Support Command and those of the American Intelligence Command.

WAB

WAR DEPARTMENT

2. General Kruger was in Tunisia on November 19, at the invitation of General Eisenhower.

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

No. 345

The 0700 November 19 to 0700 November 20, 1942

issued on 11:30 am to General Kruger by courier or by airmail at 0700 November 19. General Kruger's report of the situation at 0700 November 19 reported that the

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

situation would worsen at 0700, but there had been no attack on November 19. Sixty tanks and many light armored vehicles were being landed by sea at Bizerte.

General Clark reports that both he and General Eichelberger are completely satisfied with the cooperation of French troops in Tunisia and Western Algeria. He believes that De Gaulle's direct orders to French commanders has a helpful effect and that De Gaulle is making every effort to support our French units with active assistance to the troops of

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. The War Department informed all concerned of the organization 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

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

Gabes 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.

~~SECRET~~

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 18, 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 airdromes 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 Maobisse, November 15, killing 46.

2. General Harmon reports that on November 18, eleven "flying fortresses", four medium bombers, and seven pursuit ships attacked an enemy naval force of two light cruisers, five destroyers, one gunboat,

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

one tanker, and seven cargo ships in the Buin 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.

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WB

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 344

0700 November 18 to 0700 November 19, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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DECLASSIFIED
ter, 6-3-78

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 18. In unescorted daylight attacks, 42 "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.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-9-72

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. Gazmeta (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.

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS (LESS TORCH)

General Eaker 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. Bone 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.

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DECLASSIFIED
AND Letter, 5-3-72

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

1. In his operations report for November 16, General MacArthur states that one Australian brigade has crossed the Kumusi 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. WAB

Macbisse and Babonaro, 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 afloat 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.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 342

0700 November 16 to 0700 November 17, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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ODD Letter, 8-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

One of our airplanes dropped nine 500-lb. bombs in the Attu village area of Chichagof Harbor on November 15; enemy anti-aircraft 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 Michelier 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

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-3-78

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, 32d US Division, were at Bofu (17 miles SW of Buna). Advanced patrols of the Wairopi force were ten miles west of Bofu, encountering no enemy opposition, but the flooded condition of the Kumasi 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

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OSD Letter, 5-3-78

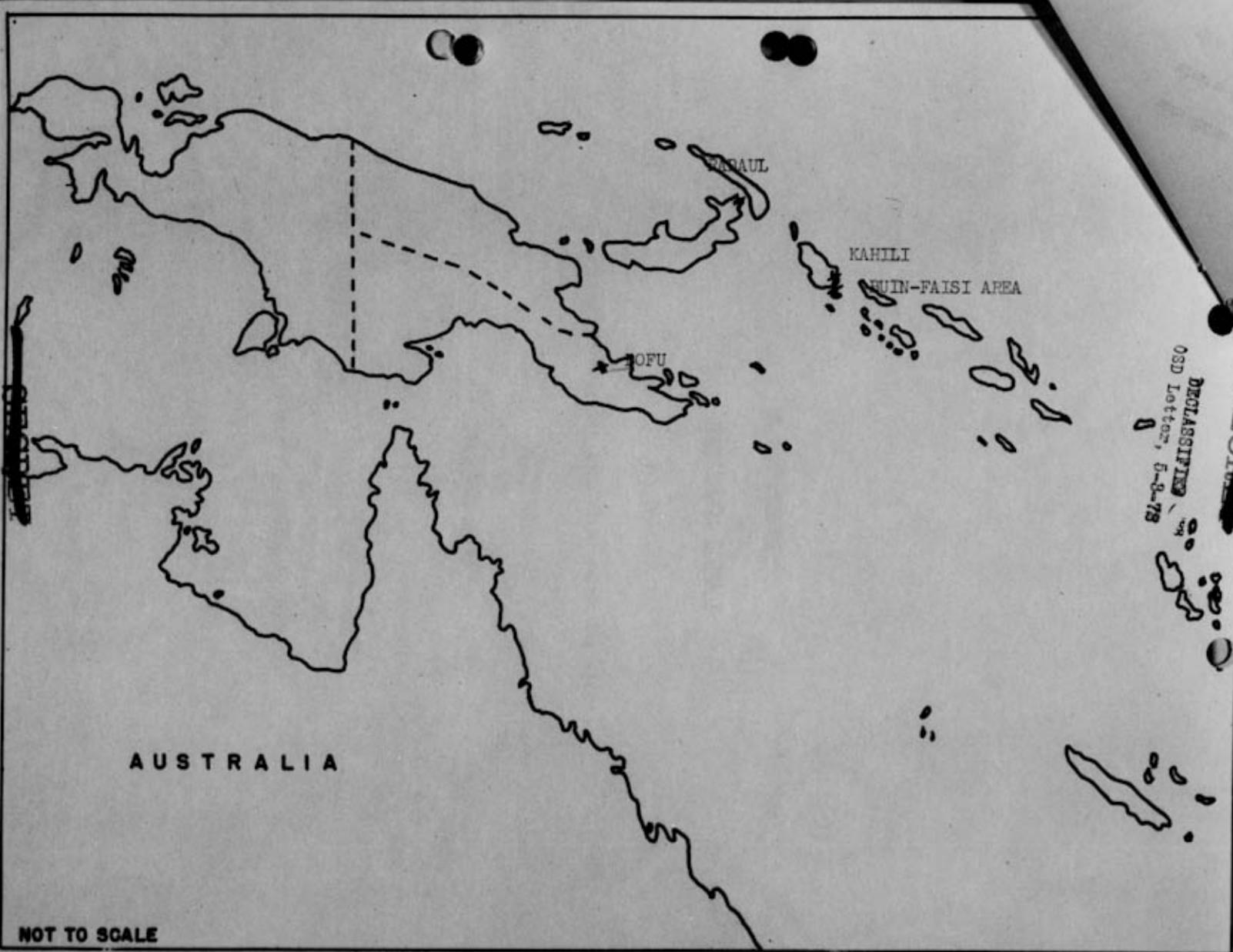
was done to harbor installations; on the Kahili airdrome (Bain), where at least eight aircraft were destroyed; and on shipping in the Bain-Faisi area, where near misses were scored on two ships.

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

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



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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

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.

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DECLASSIFIED
GND Letter, 5-3-72

Photographic reconnaissance the evening of November 14 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 14, General MacArthur reports that small detachments of our forces have crossed to the east side of the Kumasi River in the vicinity of Wairopi. Our aircraft assisted operations by harassing attacks. Allied bombers attacked

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-72

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.), 245th Field Artillery Battalion, and other units arrived at Guadalcanal from New Caledonia, November 12.

The 147th Infantry (less two bns.) left Tongatabu, for Guadalcanal Island, November 14.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

In unclassified class was signed over 12th November 11
Landing forces were sighted in the south coast of Sicily
west shore of Sicily, 11th November 11, 1942
Landing force was composed of about 100 men

WAB

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 340

0700 November 14 to 0700 November 15, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

The heavy bomber... The attacking planes
were driven off after they had been destroyed with a second tracking
destroyed for airplane was destroyed.

The War Department...
forward to the Soviet Government over the Atlantic...
interdiction of the... and... and...

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

An unidentified plane was sighted over Kiska November 12. Enemy landing barges were sighted on the south shore of Holtz Bay and on the east shore of Chichagof Harbor, Attu, on November 13. Apparently the Japanese have reoccupied 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 14. 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.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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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, Bougie 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 Bone. 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. Oran harbor is open for light vessels.

K-14

K-17

K-13 *K-12*

K-5 On November 13 elements of the Western Task Force were at Mazagan and Safi; at Casablanca and Fedala (guarding port and beaches); and at Port Lyautey (guarding port and airfields). All ports and airfields are operating.

G-4 *K-13*

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

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-72

-K-3
Gibraltar. Five loaded air-transports were destroyed by the Malta Air Support on the night of November 12-13. Nine Wellington bombers successfully bombed El Aouina airdrome at Tunis. *-0-2*
K-19

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

Boher area
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
C-3

1. In his operations summary for November 13, General MacArthur reports that the Wairopi crossing of the Kumusi River has been occupied by Allied forces. "Flying fortresses" attacked the Kahili airdrome, (Bougainville), as well as shipping in the Buin-Faisi *C-11* 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,

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

H-4

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.

H-18

I-3

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SECRET
NOV 13 1942

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

General Eisenhower reported that the situation in the West was quiet and that he intended to go to the front at once as soon as the weather improved. He was accompanied by the following staff officers: [illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 339

0700 November 13 to 0700 November 11, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

The situation in the West was quiet and that he intended to go to the front at once as soon as the weather improved. He was accompanied by the following staff officers: [illegible]

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Ref Letter, 5-3-72

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. *Blacks*
Airfield inland from K14
Setif is now occupied by the British who are also reinforcing the garrison at Bone. *K17*
Fighter planes are now operating from Bougie and Djidjelli. *K14 K15*
Axis air attacks on Bougie after the assault resulted in the loss of three troop transports and damage to *AP 2*
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. *Palmer*
Fighters and FBV squadrons are being established at Ft. Lyantey. *K9*

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-8-72

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 Maingowan, Burma, and a village near Myitkyina, November 12.

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

Cast Area

1. In his operations summary for November 12, General MacArthur reports that Gorari has been occupied by our forces which are fighting ^{C 4} their way east astride the main trail to Wairopi; fighter aircraft ^{C 5} harassed the enemy's lines of communication. Six prisoners of war and a small amount of material were captured at Gorari; 300 enemy dead ^{C 4} have been counted.

Air activities included an attack on the airdrome at Kahili ^{near C 11} (Bougainville) where a large fire was started and six enemy aircraft ^{C 11} probably destroyed on the ground. 48 miscellaneous ships were counted in the Buin-Faisi area where six of our heavy bombers scored hits on two large, loaded cargo vessels.

*C 4 is half-way
between
C 2 + C 5*

[REDACTED]

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OSD Letter, 5-3-72

2. General Harmon reports that on November 12 one "flying fortress" on reconnaissance shot down a Japanese ^{Ostrom} 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 Nousea where all elements of his headquarters will be consolidated in about two weeks.
H 14 H 13

4. The War Department notified General Harmon that the Navy has agreed to use its construction personnel at Bora Bora to build the ^{Bobcat} fighter assembly facilities at that base; materials, supplies, and equipment are to be supplied by the Army as shipping becomes available. ^(carry on till President that one)
General Ostrom, commanding at Bora Bora, is being directed to expedite this construction.

~~SECRET~~

NO. 338

WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department instructed General LeMay, 1st, 1st, 1st, and his staff to verify reports which are producing vital security for the Army and which have an inherently demonstrated ability to withstand the fire which will be expected from the Axis in future operations.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. The night of November 12, 1942, the night of November 12, 1942, No. 338. Thirty-six transport aircraft reported flights performed and were carrying 10 paratroopers. 0700 November 12 to 0700 November 13, 1942. Arrived at the airport at Algiers. Arrived at Elkh airport (Algiers) direct from UK.

COPY FOR

The Allied force which has been moved on Djidjelli by road. Resistance by THE WHITE HOUSE has ceased in North Africa, with the exception of a few isolated incidents. Troops and supplies are being unloaded at the aid of French labor. Allied positions on the west coast are being consolidated.

The Long-range bomber attack, November 11, on an Allied base north of Bouje was unsuccessful. The results of an attack on the Long-range bomber by more than 10 airplanes on November 12 were not reported.

2. An unidentified airplane was sighted over Bouje November 12.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

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 Airdrome, 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 airdrome on November 11; fourteen transports also arrived at Hida airdrome (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.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Brereton reports that nine US heavy bombers dropped forty-five 1000-lb. bombs on Benghazi 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 Oivi 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 Buin-Faisi area where one large enemy freighter was hit, on enemy lines of communication in New Guinea, and on Babonaro 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

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OSD Letter, 8-3-78

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 GCT, 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.

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DATE 11-1-74

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

General Butler reports that four fighters, escorted by a "flying fortress", attacked the above mentioned airplanes in Sicily Bay, Italy, late November 9, striking all of them (one) out of action to destroy. One of our fighters attacked the freighter in Sicily Bay and a loaded cargo ship in Kinet Harbor. All of our fighters were damaged by anti-aircraft fire and returned safely.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MEDITERRANEAN

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

General Eisenhower reports that General Patton has taken control of all the operations in France. No. 337

0700 November 11 to 0700 November 12, 1942

Information received from London states that eight aircraft were captured. The residents of the area were evacuated and prisoners there have been captured. This aircraft are known to have been destroyed in the Sicily operation. Allied forces are moving rapidly.

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

Information received from London states that eight aircraft were captured on the night of November 10-11 by nine British Seafighters, which was five of nine aircraft and a glider, damaging many other aircraft. Nine British heavy bombers attacked Axis aircraft, Sicily, at 2200, November 10, causing extensive damage.

AFRICANA-INDIAN OCEAN

General Butler reports that four fighters, escorted by a "flying fortress", attacked the above mentioned airplanes in Sicily Bay, Italy, late November 9, striking all of them (one) out of action to destroy. One of our fighters attacked the freighter in Sicily Bay and a loaded cargo ship in Kinet Harbor. All of our fighters were damaged by anti-aircraft fire and returned safely.

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 11-1-74

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 8-3-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

General Butler reports that four fighter airplanes, escorted by a "flying fortress", attacked the seven Japanese airplanes in HOLTZ Bay, Attu, late November 9, setting all of them afire; 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 airdrome 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 airdrome, Sardinia, at 2230, November 10, causing extensive damage.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

General Andrews reports for November 11 that our air forces attacked

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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 Hwangtsaopa 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 OCT, November 10, that our ground forces in New Guinea have surrounded enemy detachments in the vicinity of Gorari (5 miles east of Oivi). Our bombers and fighters attacked the enemy's lines of communication towards the north coast, destroying antiaircraft gun positions at Soputa and NW ^{4 mi} Buna securing hits on supply dumps in the Sanananda area. ^{6 mi SW} Buna

Air reconnaissances disclosed a concentration of forty-seven vessels at Bain 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.

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AND CONTROL, 8-3-78

REPORT OF EVENTS

The Army Group Forces report the destruction of the 1st
of the 2nd Philippine Division at Camp O'Day, California.
to the II Army Group.

WDB

REPORT OF EVENTS

1. General MacArthur reports information received that the
Department of State has received information from the
with the 1st Army Group Forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 336

0700 November 10 to 0700 November 11, 1942

After widespread fighting in the West Coast and at
this city was the result of the fighting in the West Coast and at
near weather in the West Coast area. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
are in our hands.

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

2. Possible aircraft, in the West Coast area, were observed
over Island, November 9.

REPORT OF EVENTS

The American Navy vessels successfully attacked the main base
and destroyed it on November 9, without damage to our aircraft.

REPORTS AND COMMENTS ON THE AIR

General MacArthur reports the fighting in the West Coast area.

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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 Aouine 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.

ASIATIC 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

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

in the vicinity of Oivi. 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.

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. Our forces at ...
General ...
last ...
of today ...

WHL

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 335

0700 November 9 to 0700 November 10, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

2. ...
3. ...

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

4. ...
5. ...

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 6-8-78

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 Spaatz 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.

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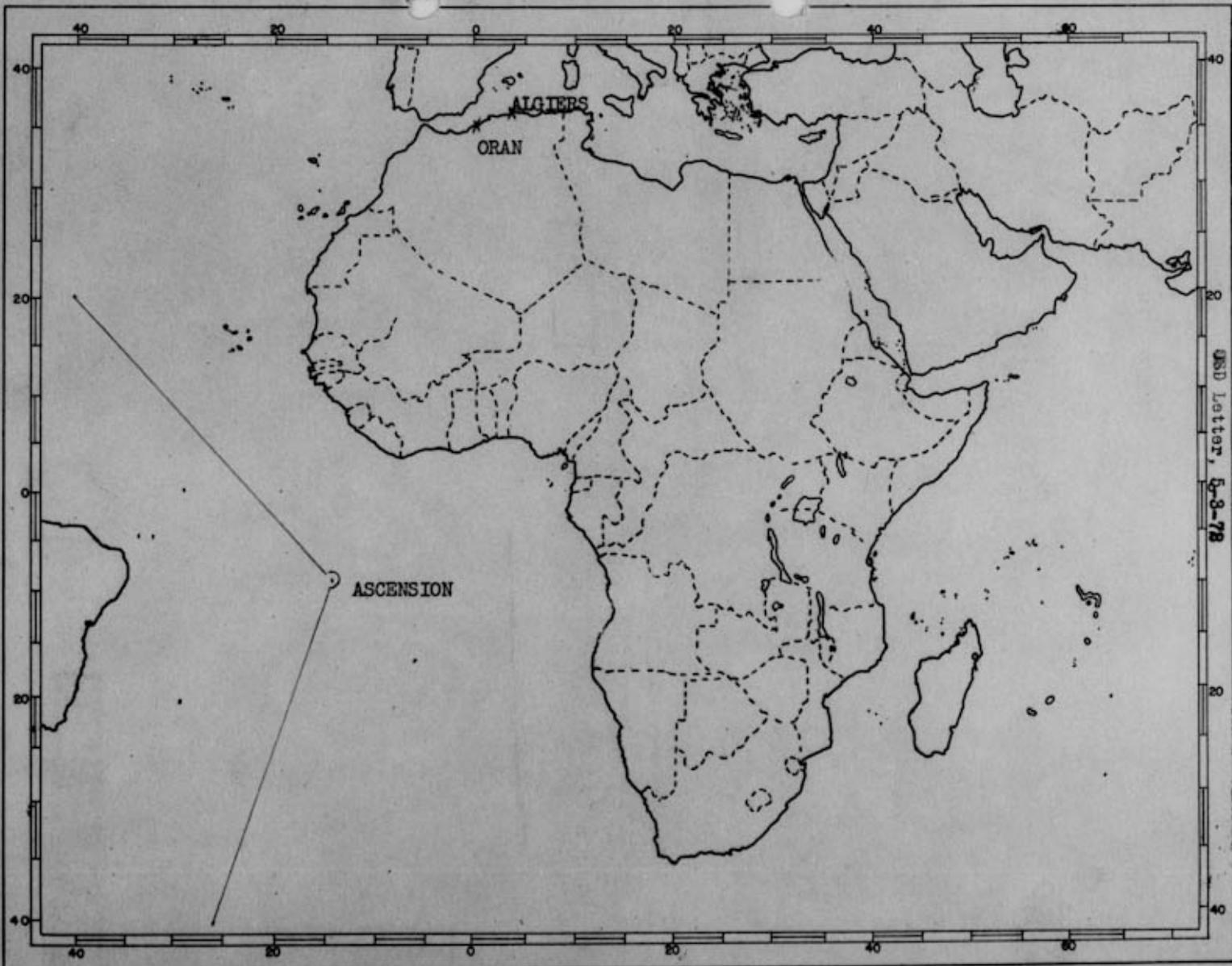
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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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 AREAS

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

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USD Letter, 5-8-78

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

1. Operations were conducted for the treatment of the 33d
Aircraft Division at the Transport Training Center to Camp Cooke, Calif.
during the previous period of months.

2. A reconnaissance of Alton, December 7, indicated the
availability of daily reports.

3. On December 8 heavy and medium bombers attacked the
porting area at El Paso Harbor and the installation at
Cochise County.

MSL

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 334

0700 November 8 to 0700 November 9, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

1. The War Department will... to prepare officers
and selected men who have demonstrated outstanding ability to receive
instructional contact to... including colored...
they develop. This activity... staff officers, whose
promotion will be... in the normal order.

2. Copy of the... and...
by the... War Department general
staff.

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C.D. letter, 5-8-78

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.

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DECLASSIFIED
ASD Letter 5-3-78

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

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DECLASSIFIED
Date, 5-8-78

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 Buin (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.

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OSD Letter, 6-8-78

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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 Kiaka was made the same day, with negative results due to thick weather.

EUROPEAN THEATER

1. Our heavy bombers with RAF fighter support made two attacks on the submarine base at Brest, November 7, dropping 79½ 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 effected 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 0842, OCT, November 8.

AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

1. General Brereton reports that on November 5 USAAF medium bombers

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OSD Letter, 8-8-78

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 successful 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 Oivi.

2. General Harmon reports that aerial reconnaissances, November 6, disclosed the presence of a considerable number of enemy destroyers

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

or light cruisers off Shortland Island. Fighter planes attacked the enemy positions on Guadalcanal.

On November 7 eleven "flying fortresses" attacked the Rekata seaplane base.

NO DEPARTMENT

NO OPERATIONAL RECORD

NO DATE

NO NUMBER 6 to 1000 November 7, 1942

NO DATE

NO DATE

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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

General Bradley was informed of the following status of air, land, and sea forces in the ETO in Europe as of November 6:

	Inf.	Eastern	Land	Sea	Flt.
Followed to include:					
21 Army Air Corps					
All American units:					

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 332

0700 November 6 to 0700 November 7, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

General Bradley, in summarizing the operations of the Army Air Forces in the ETO, reports that 1,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on enemy troops, installations, and material in North Africa. Six enemy transport and two destroyer were sunk or destroyed. The sea mine fields probably damaged or destroyed twenty-four enemy merchant ships. Enemy aircraft were destroyed in several places.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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

	Med. Bombers (B-25)	Light Bombers (A-20)	Fighters (P-40) (P-39)	
Delivered to Fairbanks	12	44		
En route in Canada	1	3	4	1
At departure point			11	42

No departures were made from the US during the week except 1 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 Brereton, 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 materiel 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,

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QSD Letter, 5-8-78

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.

✓
From
D. 4
to
Afghanistan

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

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

H. 1

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.

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DECLASSIFIED
GPO Letter, 3-3-78

WAB

WESTERN MEXICO

Orders were issued for the temporary movement of the 15th Infantry Division and the 50th Tank Destroyer Battalion from Ft. Lewis, Massachusetts to Pine Camp, New York, for training.

REINFORCING LANDING OPERATIONS

1. General Banfill's First Provisional Group has received hearty congratulations from Air Chief WAR DEPARTMENT on its bombing at Tobruk, November 3, in which his DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY and the oil supply on the field set afire. This oil was still burning the following day. Air Marshal Yelder deemed this achievement to be especially valuable at that critical No. 331 0700 November 5 to 0700 November 6, 1942

On November 4, aircraft of the U. S. Army Air Forces bombed Egyptian harbors, starting with the COPY FOR THE WHITE HOUSE harbor, and destroying three enemy aircraft.

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

RECAPITULATING RECENT EVENTS

In his operations summary for the period ending 1100 GMT, November 4, General Banfill reports that our forces, with the support of 1100 B-17 bombardment aircraft, disabled the Japanese at El Alamein in all-out night attack and continued to advance towards El Alamein. The Japanese had

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Orders were issued for the temporary movement of the 45th 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 1400 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 Oivi. Contact has been gained

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DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

between the 128th US Infantry on the north coast of New Guinea and the 126th US Infantry which is crossing the Owen Stanley Range south-east of the Kokoda area. On the north coast of New Guinea, Salamana and Sanananda were attacked by light, medium and Beaufighter bombers.

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

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

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WAB

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 330

0700 November 4 to 0700 November 5, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

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OSD Letter, 5-8-72

*C.O new Corps
Area in Western
Canada*

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 Spatz 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.

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OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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.

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AFRICA-MIDDLE EASTERN THEATER

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

The garrisons at Tobruk were supported by land on November 2
by six heavy bombers. Our medium bombers attacked enemy tanks and
other transports in the DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY destroyed seven
enemy aircraft on their landing ground.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 329

A report from General Marshall on November 3 mentions the loss
of the ship on 0700 November 3 to 0700 November 4, 1942

PACIFIC AND CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA COPY FOR

1. General MacArthur via THE WHITE HOUSE has reported seeing US
on November 3, that Hanoi was occupied by Allied forces and that
forward patrols on the right bank of the Red River are moving
on 31st.

A series of attacks was made by our bombers on an enemy
convoy off Okinawa (New Britain), apparently attempting to land reinforcements in New Guinea. One large transport was set afire, another
probably damaged, and 5 (probably 4) enemy fighters were destroyed.
No landing was accomplished. Two of our airplanes created upon returning.

B-1

C-1-C-2

C-2

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 anti-aircraft 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. B.1

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 Ilmor. C.1-C.2

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. NORTH of
C.2

No landing was accomplished. Two of our airplanes crashed upon returning.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-8-78

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.

C.1

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.)

H.2

~~SECRET~~

WESTERN SITUATION

1. Gen. Aguirre and Koke were parachuted from the air on October 31. Bombers stood by for the transportation of the Japanese naval force reported on October 30.

J. 4

2. The War Department issued instructions for the acquisition of about 25,000 acres of land in Alaska, for the

WAR DEPARTMENT

J. Area

purpose of establishing flying ranges, aircraft dispersal areas, and sites for harbor defense. The summary included 523 acres

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 328

WESTERN SITUATION 0700 November 2 to 0700 November 3, 1942

A Special Airplane was the COPY FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

L. 3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WESTERN SITUATION

General Anderson reports that the U. S. Army Air Force maintained their support of the land offensive on October 31, effectively attacks low along airfields at Puka and Sagan. One enemy plane was shot down with no loss of American aircraft.

B. 1

EASTERN AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

For the 24-hour period ending 1100 GMT November 1, General Anderson reports that the Allied land advance in New Guinea was continuing without

C. Area

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.

J. 4

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.

J Area

EUROPEAN THEATER

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

L. 3

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 Fuka and Bagush. Four enemy fighters were shot down with no loss of American aircraft.

B. 1

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

C Area

resistance just south of Kokoda.

C.7 Two night bombing attacks were made on shipping and an airdrome in the Buin-Faisi area; the airdrome at Lae was also attacked. C.3

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.

SUSPENSE

Enemy aircraft were reported near Holland again on October 21.
An attempt to intercept one of them was unsuccessful.

ALWAYS READY

WAR DEPARTMENT

DAILY OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

No. 327

0700 November 1 to 0700 November 2, 1942

COPY FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

In his operational summary for the period October 29 to 1900,
GPT, October 31, General MacArthur reports that the Allies advance in
the New Guinea highlands and that an Allied patrol inflicted
50 casualties on an enemy force in Yimur. Our aircraft harassed the
enemy's lines of communication in New Guinea.

In a pre-dawn attack, nine "Flying Fortress" struck at enemy
installations in the Buna-Yorai area, scoring two direct hits on an enemy
supply dump which was seen to explode, a direct hit on a command post,
and over sixty on another structure.

Travis
3.8

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
OSD Letter, 5-3-78

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.

*former British stronghold
in D-4*

PACIFIC AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREAS

In his operation summary for the period 1400 October 30 to 1400, OCT, 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.

North of C-1

Times
C.8

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.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED
OED Letter, 5-3-78

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.

~~SECRET~~