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UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 p.m. November 28, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATION (Cont'd.)

Admiral Cunningham, Commander Naval Forces in African Campaign, has moved his headquarters from GIBRALTAR to ALGIERS.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET

5 p.m. November 19, 1942

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

NAVAL.

Torpedo plane from H.M.S. FORMIDABLE, carrier, torpedoed and sank a damaged enemy submarine on the surface 40 miles northwest of ALGIERS. A patrol plane from ALGIERS picked up survivors at 5:25 p.m. on 17 November.

At 10:30 a.m., 15 November, a patrol plane from ORAN sank a submarine north of ALGIERS. The plane also suffered damage and was abandoned. Two members of the crew were lost.

The U.S.S. ALMAACK, cargo vessel, previously reported torpedoed, has arrived at GIBRALTAR in tow.

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UNITED STATES FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 p.m. November 17, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

CASABLANCA (situation as of 8 p.m. November 16th.)

The condition of French naval vessels is as indicated below:-

Battleship JEAN BART at MOLE DU COMMERCE. This vessel received five 16" shell, two small bomb, and two 1000-lb. bomb hits. It is reported that she can still fire her four 15" guns.

Light Cruiser PRIMAUGUET is out of action and abandoned in outer harbor.

Destroyer Leaders MILAN and ALBATROSS are wrecked and beached.

Destroyer Leader MALIN is at a dock with a shell hole in port side.

Destroyers FOUGUEUX and BOULONNAIS were sunk outside of harbor.

Destroyer BRESTOIS was sunk just outside SPUR JETTY on JETEE DELURE.

Destroyer FRONDEUR was sunk in inner harbor near PHOSPHATE QUAY.

Destroyers ALCYON, SIMOUN, and TEMPETE are at JETEE DELURE with some damage.

Submarine ORPHEE is afloat in good condition at submarine base; Submarines AMPHUTRITE, PSYCHE, and OREADE are sunk alongside ORPHEE.

Submarine MEDUSE is damaged and beached near MAZAGAN.

Submarines SIDI FERRUCH, SIBYLLE, MARSOUIN, ACTEON, and CONQUERANT are unaccounted for and their whereabouts are unknown to French Admiralty at CASABLANCA.

Sloop GRANDIERE is in inner harbor with slight damage.

Eleven transports will complete unloading at CASABLANCA during the night.

A minefield was laid off CASABLANCA today.

Numerous sound contacts and attacks on enemy submarines were made in the CASABLANCA AREA today.

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NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A report as of 11:52 a.m., 15 November, states the following:-

ORAN:- 47 Vichy aircraft were destroyed on the ground by Allied naval aircraft during the assault.

CASABLANCA:- Five transports have entered the harbor.

BONE:- On 14 November 10 to 15 enemy JU-87 attacked BONE.

BOUGIE:- Evening of 14 November 15 to 20 enemy JU-88 attacked shipping north of BOUGIE.

NAVAL:- H.M.S. WARWICK CASTLE, old destroyer, was torpedoed 230 miles west of LISBON, PORTUGAL.

H.M.S. AVENGER, auxiliary aircraft carrier, has been sunk.

U.S.S. ALMAAK, cargo vessel, was torpedoed 120 miles west of GIBRALTAR.

FRENCH FLEET:- At 2:20 p.m., 14 November, photo reconnaissance showed French Fleet at TOULON.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. November 16, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

The Combat-Loaded Cargo Vessel ELECTRA was torpedoed 16 miles north of FEDALA, MOROCCO, at about 12:30 a.m. November 15th. The engine room was flooded. The ship was towed to CASABLANCA.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:30 a.m. November 15, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

TUNISIA.

A reliable source reports on November 14th. that all German personnel at EL AOUINA Airport have left for BIZERTA and that a few 25-ton tanks have landed at BIZERTA. It is estimated that the total number of Germans in the area is between 6,000 and 8,000. French troops from TUNIS are reported to have gone to the SOUK EL ARBA Area.

ALGERIA.

At BONE empty troop carrying destroyers and ground troops were attacked by enemy dive bombers on the 13th. No damage was reported, but the populace is resentful at attacks resulting from allied occupation.

At BOUGIE bombing by enemy planes was resumed with a torpedo attack at dusk on the 12th. of November. No casualties are reported.

At ORAN on the 13th. the inner harbor was open to light vessels with good prospects for larger vessels shortly.

MOROCCO.

Unloading progressing slowly due to blocked and congested ports. The Naval Air and Support Group sailed for the UNITED STATES. First estimate of personnel losses in sinking of SCOTT, BLISS, and RUTLEDGE is about 100.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 p.m. November 14, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

NAVAL.

U.S. Transport SCOTT, previously reported torpedoed, has sunk.

H.M.S. STARWORT, Corvette, sank a German submarine 27 miles northwest of ORAN and captured 45 prisoners. K12

H.M.S. UASULA, Submarine, claims sinking a submarine off CAPE DE GATA.

H.M.S. CLARE, destroyer, claims sinking a submarine 120 miles northwest of ORAN. K12

H.M.S. STORK, sloop, was torpedoed on patrol off ALGIERS and has reached port with a damaged bow.

K13

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

9 a.m. November 14, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

TUNISIA.

K19 a/ch

The AXIS continues to move troops into TUNISIA with the present strength estimated at 2,000 to 3,000. It is believed their present intention is to defend the airfields at EL ACUINA and SIDI AHMED.

ALGERIA. near K19

At dawn of the 12th. K17 of November British Forces made an unopposed landing at BONE. At noon British Forces arrived at DJIDJELLI K15 After the assault at BOUGIE K16 on the 11th. a heavy air attack was made by AXIS planes. Three combat-loaded transports were lost and a carrier and two other warships damaged.

MORCCCO.

K6

Hostilities have ceased in all areas. About 7:00 p.m. on the 12th. in the transport area at FEDALA the transports RUTLEDGE, SCOTT, and BLISS were torpedoed. The latter burned and sank.

CA AO

The Cruiser AUGUSTA, Oiler CHENANGO, and Destroyer HAMBLETON are in CASABLANCA Harbor. Harbor clearance is being expedited. K.7

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5 p.m. November 13, 1942 (Cont'd.)

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

NAVAL.

ALMAACK, U.S. cargo vessel, and SAMUEL CHASE, U.S. auxiliary transport, have been released from TORCH Operation and are returning to UNITED STATES via GIBRALTAR with survivors of Ex-LEEDSTOWN, transport.

At 1:14 a.m. 12 November the H.M.S. HECLA, 10,850-ton depot and repair ship, and H.M.S. MARNE, destroyer leader, were torpedoed by a submarine 210 miles west of GIBRALTAR. The HECLA sunk.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

5 p.m. November 13, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

GENERAL.

A LONDON report of 12 November states that Kingpin and Darlan have reached a tentative agreement whereby Kingpin will be the military head and Darlan will be the political head of the French organization.

A despatch from Lieutenant General Eisenhower at 11:38 a.m., 13 November, reports that he is departing immediately with Admiral Cunningham for a conference at ALGIERS. He added in this report that the British 36th. Brigade is reinforcing BONE and occupying SETIF. Fighter planes were established at BOUGIE on 12 November. Other fighters are expected to be operating from DJIDJELLI on 13 November and from BONE on 14 November. On 12 November two squadrons of patrol bombers were ordered to proceed to PORT LYAUTEY.

BONE.

A Commando unit embarked in two destroyers is due to arrive at BONE on the morning of 13 November.

BOUGIE.

Enemy air attacks by about 50 planes caused following damage:-

H.M.S. AWATEA (13,482-ton auxiliary transport) was set on fire and has been abandoned.
H.M.S. ROBERTS (7,560-ton monitor) received considerable damage to upper deck.
H.M.S. ARGUS (14,000-ton aircraft carrier) suffered damage to flight deck.

ALGIERS:

Port work is improving.

TANGIERS:

Report from TANGIERS on 12 November states that Members of the Armistice Commission have reached MELILLA, SPANISH MOROCCO

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. November 13, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

On the afternoon of 11 November two bombing attacks were made on Allied Convoy north of BOUGIE. First attack was made by twenty planes and second by seven planes. At noon, 12 November, over thirty enemy planes attacked BOUGIE anchorage. Results of above attacks are not known.

Report from LONDON as of noon 12 November states that the French are offering no resistance to AXIS in TUNISIA. The entrance to BIZERTA is probably partly unblocked.

Reconnaissance at 8:44 a.m. LONDON time, 12 November, indicated that three battleships and several destroyers of the Italian Fleet had left TARANTO, also four destroyers had left MESSINA. A convoy of two motor vessels and five destroyers were sighted at 5:18 a.m. (LONDON time), 12 November, near TRAPANI, SICILY, and were believed to be destined for BIZERTA. Six German E-Boats were sighted by aircraft in BIZERTA.

ATLANTIC.

At 5:05 p.m. (WASHINGTON time), 12 November, the U.S.S. ERIE, 2000-ton gunboat, was beached and abandoned off the southern coast of CURACAO as a result of a torpedo hit followed by internal explosion and fire which got beyond control.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~SECRET~~

5 p.m. November 12, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

A report from London as of midnight, 11 November, states:-

DJIDJELLI:- Projected landing was abandoned due to swell and force was landed at BOUGIE and is moving by road to DJIDJELLI.

ALGIERS:- City is calm, reception friendly and dock labor is returning.

ORAN:- One blocked ship has been towed clear.

NAVAL.

H.M.S. NUFFIELD, trawler, picked up 42 survivors of a sunken Italian submarine in position 12 miles ~~southeast~~ west of CAPE CAXINE (ALGIERS).

H.M.S. VICEROY OF INDIA, transport, returning from ALGIERS to GIBRALTAR, was sunk by enemy submarine 35 miles north of ARZEU.

S.S. NIEUW ZEELAND, transport, returning ALGIERS to GIBRALTAR, was sunk by enemy submarine 80 miles east of GIBRALTAR.

H.M.S. IBIS, sloop, was sunk by aerial torpedo at 10:02 a.m., 10 November, 10 miles north of ALGIERS.

At 8 p.m. 11 November, as a result of enemy submarine attack in FEDALA Convoy Area, the U.S.S. JOSEPH HEWES, auxiliary transport, was sunk, and the U.S.S. WINOOSKI, tanker, and U.S.S. HAMBLETON, destroyer, were damaged. Enemy submarine was hit in conning tower and was depth charged.

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9 a.m. November 12, 1942 (Cont'd.)

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

ORAN.

At 12:00 noon, 10 November, ORAN capitulated. General Fredenhall received the surrender at 12:20. The city fell after a ground assault supported by naval gunfire.

It is reported that entrance to the harbor is blocked by three sunken vessels.

Troop carriers with U.S. Parachute Infantry are being prepared for move to ALGIERS.

CASABLANCA.

The following vessels are reported sunk at CASABLANCA:-

JEAN BART - - - - - - - - - -	Along west side of QUAY COMMERCIALE.
Two Submarines - - - - - - -	South of Jetty DELURE.
Four Merchant Vessels - - - -	Along east side of QUAY COMMERCIALE.
One Merchant Vessel - - - - -	North end of TRANSVERSE Jetty.
One or Two Merchant Vessels -	In area between Quay COMMERCIALE and TRANSVERSE Jetty.

The Light Cruiser PRIMAUGUET and two destroyers are beached east of TRANSVERSE Jetty.

The salvage problem in order to clear the port is of considerable magnitude.

Unloading continues at MEHDIA, FEDALA, and SAFI.

43 U.S. land-based fighters have been landed at PORT LYAUTEY from aircraft carriers.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. November 12, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

GENERAL.

Naval operations proceeding according to plan with some losses due to enemy air and submarine action. First follow-up convoys have entered the MEDITERRANEAN.

Apparently there is heavy German pressure on SPAIN to join the AXIS. Portuguese officials are increasingly uneasy.

SPANISH MOROCCO remains quiet. There are minor troop movements, which appear defensive only.

French Fleet. Visual reconnaissance of TOULON at noon November 11th. indicates the main Fleet to be in the harbor.

The Italian warships reported yesterday south of COTRONE are now believed to be three cruisers which left NAVAFINO on November 9th. These units were attacked by a submarine and the Fleet Air Arm. Hits were claimed.

The Italian Battle Fleet was sighted in TARANTO.

There appears to be a concentration of submarines in the Western approaches to the STRAITS and the WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN. Ten large and one small ships have been torpedoed. Several anti-submarine attacks were made, some of which are promising.

ALGIERS.

ALGIERS armistice continues. General Clark has conferred with French officials who have ordered French land, sea and air forces in TUNISIA, ALGERIA, and MOROCCO to cease hostilities. The ALGIERS Port is being opened with French cooperation.

AXIS air activity at ALGIERS was on a reduced scale.

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5 p.m. November 11, 1942 (Cont'd.)

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

NAVAL AND AIR (Cont'd.)

The transfer of aircraft ashore in the WESTERN AREA has been delayed due to the condition of the air field.

SPANISH MOROCCO.

Spanish concentrations are reported building up near border between French and Spanish zones.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5 p.m. November 11, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

General.

At 10:05 p.m. 10 November General Clark reported that Admiral Darlan initially refused to accept terms of armistice because he said he lacked authority from VICHY. He finally agreed to issue an order to all ground, air and naval forces in NORTH AFRICA to discontinue hostilities. As regards the French Fleet, Darlan stated that he had personally issued orders for the fleet to be prepared to move on short notice should the Germans move into unoccupied FRANCE, and that under no circumstances would the fleet fall into German hands. General Clark now has two Kingpins to deal with.

BOUGIE.

A report at 2:18 p.m. 11 November states that the landing at BOUGIE was successful and unopposed. Swells prevented the landing at DJIDJELLI (30 miles east of BOUGIE).

NAVAL AND AIR.

British destroyer COWDRAY was disabled by aerial torpedo and is being towed into ALGIERS.

British auxiliary anti-aircraft vessel PALOMARES has been damaged by bomb.

British collier GARLINGE was sunk in convoy by enemy submarine.

British destroyer BROKE foundered while in tow 115 miles west of ALGIERS at 7:15 a.m. 9 November.

British destroyer leader MARTIN was presumably hit by submarine torpedo, blew up and sank 75 miles northeast of ALGIERS at 3 a.m. 11 November.

Three attacks on enemy submarines have been reported, of which two may have been successful.

Carriers supporting attack on ORAN have returned to GIBRALTAR and those from ALGIERS are expected to do likewise upon being relieved by shore-based aircraft.

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9 a.m. November 11, 1942 (Cont'd.)

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM A LONDON REPORT (Cont'd.)

Weather permitting, we will advance by air and sea on BONE and PHILIPPEVILLE to arrive there morning of 11 November.

ORAN. At 12:45 a.m. 10 November, we received report that our troops had entered the city. Counterattack is expected, but it is believed that it can be handled. Coastal battery dominates harbor at MERS ELRABIR. We are arranging naval support to destroy this on morning of 11 November. Defenders are preparing to block and demolish the harbor. Similar action appears probable at CASABLANCA. Rioting is reported at FEDALA.

The ORAN situation is regarded as the key to this struggle. A commando battalion is being rushed there to assist. The only error in our calculations was the degree of resistance by land and air forces at ORAN and CASABLANCA.

ALGIERS. Armistice was declared within about sixteen hours of the landing. Darlan was taken into protective custody. Clark has conferred separately with Darlan and Kingpin, but reports that situation remains confused. The advance to the eastward has been held up by bad weather at sea and by difficulty of assembling and using airborne troops.

FLASH:- The above was written before ORAN began crumbling.

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9 a.m. November 11, 1942 (Cont'd.)

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

GENERAL AFRICAN AREA.

Damage to ships and blocking of harbors has been more extensive than expected.

On November 9th. approximately 40 German fighters and dive bombers arrived at EL AOUINA Airdrome in TUNISIA.

Three Italian battleships and two cruisers at 3:50 a.m. local time, 10 November, were on course 270, speed 30, 105 miles south of COTRONE, ITALY, in the MEDITERRANEAN east of SICILY.

On November 8th. a U.S. Army plane with a crew of 11 made a forced landing near TETUAN, SPANISH MOROCCO. The crew and plane were interned by the Spanish authorities.

MARTINIQUE.

MARTINIQUE is quiet. Reserves have not been called, but regular units are on the alert.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM A LONDON REPORT.

Attempts to maintain contact by airplane from LONDON have not proved satisfactory and have resulted in the loss of five planes, due possibly to bad flying weather.

Officers in ORAN and WESTERN AREA are largely Pro-Vichy which explains resistance those areas. Enlisted men show no great resentment.

The Commandant in TUNIS has welcomed the entry of and is cooperating with a German Air Force of moderate strength. KINGPIN arrived in ALGIERS on the evening of November 9th. We have no information as to what he has accomplished. The civil population in ALGIERS have welcomed us with enthusiasm. Port authorities and labor gangs are cooperating in splendid fashion.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 a.m. November 11, 1942.

ATLANTIC OPERATIONS (Cont'd.)

ALGIERS

General Anderson assumed command at 6 p.m. 9 November. Our troops occupy all objectives. No operations during armistice. Four enemy aircraft have been shot down by naval gunfire.

Our troops received a friendly welcome in the city and the cooperation of French workers and general population has been good. R.A.F. fighters are giving air cover over ALGIERS BAY.

The U.S. Transport LEEDSTOWN sank in 20 fathoms while in tow for ALGIERS, following air bombing and torpedoing. Casualties believed light, none of them Army, but 90% of the cargo was lost.

Axis reconnaissance, bombing and torpedo plane attacks continue.

ORAN.

Our air force operating from TARAFOUI Airfield destroyed three French aircraft in the air. Our losses were one pilot and three aircraft.

A later report states that ORAN has been captured.

WESTERN AREA.

U.S. Naval Forces have overcome to a large degree the resistance by French Naval Units along the coast in the CASABLANCA AREA. Naval aircraft continue to support Army forces ashore. SAFI, FEDALA, and MEHDIA are in our hands.

At 0700 this morning French Army Forces at CASABLANCA capitulated. No information yet available regarding French Naval Forces.

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UNITED STATES FLEET

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]

10 a.m. November 8, 1942.

NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS

Reports indicate landings being made at all points planned, both inside and outside, the French are resisting. Admiral Darlan has been placed in protective custody. An airfield near ALGIERS has been captured.

There is some indication that special measures (of an unknown nature) possibly sabotage have been ordered for MARTINIQUE.

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[redacted] Map Room White House

TORCH

0700 December 1 to 1900 December 1
(All messages paraphrased)

There has been one German crowsfeet attack against Maisson Blanche without any serious interference to motor transportation or aviation althouth tires were cut on one motor vehicle and one airplane. Roads, runways and taxiways have been searched for crowsfeet since there are no other methods available for neutralization.

Situation Report No. 23 shows that 4 LSQ's, with troops, sailed for Bone. An enemy submarine was destroyed between Herfynd and Oran. In Tunisia paratroop patrols from the 503rd operated to the outskirts of Sidi Boufid and thirty-five miles from Gafsa toward Gabes, but saw nothing. Fourteen flying fortresses, escorted by twenty-four P-38's, attacked Souk El Arba and north of the Quay at Bizerte. Friendly sweeps were made over the forward area with little opposition. On a morning attack by JU 88's on a railway, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Our loss was one aircraft of which the pilot was saved. At Youks Les Bains two enemy aircraft were destroyed by P 38's. At Bone friendly patrols were made over ports and shipping. The airdrome at Blida was bombed with slight damage. Wellingtons and Beauforts from Malta attacked Bizerte docks and harbor dropping bombs and magnetic mines.

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[redacted] . Map Room White House

1900 Nov. 30 to 0700 Dec. 1.
(All Messages Paraphrased)

TOULON

British Admiralty reports (photo reconnaissance) French naval units apart from submarines still present but in the following condition, as of 1300 Nov. 28th:

Those afloat and apparently intact:

3 cruisers, 2 old battleships, 3 light cruisers, 2 contretorpilleurs and 2 destroyers.

Damaged:

1 battle cruiser aground, DUNKERQUE in drydock but unapproachable and now flooded, COMMANDANTE TESTE severe list to port, battleship PROVINCE stern very low in water, 4 cruisers heavily on fire.

Scuttled and lie with decks awash or on their sides:

12 light cruisers, 1 contretorpilleur, 10 destroyers, 2 torpedo boats, 2 Elan escort vessels, 1 sub net layer and 1 supply ship.

Submarines:

Of 13 afloat on 26th Nov. none now visible, of the 6 in drydock 2 completed are damaged and 4 under construction apparently intact.

Merchant shipping, including 5 tankers:

All appear undamaged except 1 merchant vessel which is partially sunk.

No destruction on land apparent. Milhaud magazines and oil storage tanks at Mondrier are intact. (CM-IN No. 12906)

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NAVAL

No change of importance in Italian Fleet. Submarine effort in west Mediterrean is decreased considerably; not more than 4 operating west of 6 degrees east. One of our destroyers sunk U-Boat off Bone on 28th Nov.

FRIENDLY FORCES

1. Ground:

a. Situation on 29th Nov. shows little advancement. The First Army is retarded due to heavy enemy low flying air attack in forward area especially near Djedeida. The 11th Brigade maintains full pressure on Djedeida which was not completely occupied. The 36th Brigade is in contact northwest of Mateur. The Blade force is concentrated in the Chouigue area performing maintenance. The Paratroop Battalion dropped at Pon Du Fahs with mission to advance northeast, destroy enemy planes at Oudna airdrome and threaten Tunis approaches from the south. The 56th Reconnaissance Regiment operates on a line Tebourba-Massicaulr-Cheylug.

b. Advance Headquarters First Army closed Algiers and opened Constantine.

2. Air:

Air cover in the forward area has been insufficient for large scale attack due to losses, escort for Paratroops, and cover for Bone shipping. U.S. Air Force at Tebessa is at complete disposal First Army.

ENEMY FORCES

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1. Ground:

a. Defensive installations on hills west and south of Biserte. A defensive line east of Djedeida-Monaghit-Oudna.

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b. Kairouan occupied by 2 under strength Italian infantry companies. At Faid estimated Battalion dug in with 3 or 4 German AA guns.

c. Defensive position being fortified in the vicinity of Oudref north of Gabes.

2. Air:

a. Usual sea reconnaissance from Sicily.

b. Weak bomber forces attacked between Tunis and Mateur.

c. The aircraft shot down near Algiers on Nov. 28th were all HE-111s.

d. At Gerbini, Sicily, on Nov. 28th, 78 JU-88s and 30 JU-52s.

e. At Tunis El Aouina on Nov. 29th, 76 aircraft including 34 fighters and 22 transports.

f. At Gabes only one Dornier and 2 other damaged aircraft.

g. At Naples on Nov. 28th, 51 bombers, 35 fighters, 57 transports and 6 unidentified.

(Situation obtained from Sitrep #22 (CM-IN 118)and G-2 Report (CM-In 100)

Dunenbury from Madrid states that reliable American sources in France reports that Germans are displeased with Spanish mobilization and that for the invasion of Spain the Germans claim 30 divisions available. (CM-IN 13013)

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TORCH

0700 November 30 to 1900 November 30
(All messages paraphrased)

A large increase has been reported in the number of Axis agents in Tangier. It is considered essential that General Patton control the border between the Spanish and French zones and require American Consular Vises for travel across the border. French office cables at Tangier now censored by the Spanish.

Situation Report #21 for November 28th, shows the following: Bone continues naval bombing from midnight to 5:30 A.M. One destroyer damaged. Djidjelli convoy TE 5 is attacked by torpedo bomber aircraft. Petrol carrier was sunk but the survivors were picked up. Tebourba - 14 out of 7 German tanks employed were destroyed during a hostile counterattack against the 1TF on November 27th. Djedeida - the 11th Brigade with 2nd Battalion 13 AR is clearing up the town. Bombers based at Tebessa were called to attack an enemy column retiring northwest from Djedeida toward Mateur. When the planes arrived the columns had disappeared so their bombs were dropped on Bizerte shipping. Bridges at Tebourba and Djedeida were destroyed but are repairable. Port Du Fahs - the town and airdrome are reported evacuated by the 56th reconnaissance regiment. Half of the retiring enemy is making for Tunis, the rest for Sousse.

Thirty-sixth Brigade continuing its advance has found many stores and much material abandoned or burned by the enemy on their route. The Axis airforce is operating on a reduced scale but in large formations. The Blade Force in the center has been persistently dive-bombed but with little damage resulting. The road column of Combat Command B arrived at Souk Ahras.

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The tanks of Combat Command B are arriving at Souk Ahras by rail. The CP of the 1st Army and EAC closed at Guelma and opened at Ain Seymour, near Souk Ahras, at noon.

The 1st Battalion of the 19th Engineers of the Center Task Force is reinforcing the French line of communications defenses at Sidi Bel Abbes and Tlemcoq. Preparations have been completed for the movement by air of the balance of the 3rd Battalion 26th Infantry to Tebessa.

Twenty-five medium tanks of the WTF are enroute by rail to the ETF. The 3rd Division is enroute to Rabat for training. Thirty-four B-17 bombers from Tafaraoui successfully bombed in daylight the Bizerte airdrome and docks. Moderate flak was encountered. American fighter bombers based at Tebessa are now available to assist the 78th Division.

A security report indicates that the enemy mined the roads, both north and south of Garaet Achkel. No enemy ships were reported at Sfax on the morning of November 28th. Three ships were reported in Sousse on November 27th with 15,000 British prisoners of war on board. One battalion of Italians was reported to be concentrated at El Hamma and 500 Italians and some Germans were reported on November 28th to be dug in southeast of Siddiebouiid. In northern Tunisia enemy operations are vigorously defensive whereas in the south they are passively defensive.

Air operations included a sea and weather reconnaissance over the western Mediterranean [redacted] by six JU 88's. A convoy was sighted. The attack against shipping targets early on November 28th and reported yesterday is now known to have been carried out by about fifteen JU 88's. Their main target was a convoy northwest of Bougie. About dusk ten more

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JU 88's carried out probable attacks against targets in the battle area. Aircraft landed at Cerbini.

The Germans have offered arms to the natives of the Caids of Ghomara area in Spanish Morocco. Tangier appears to be the base of this move but without Spanish knowledge. As a result, all telephones to the Caids have been blocked. The Spanish halted general traffic from Tangier Tetuan last night. No increase south of Alcazar was observed. Mine fields south of Larache were extended and some armed. Observations indicate that Spanish activity in Morocco to date, is defensive and not offensive. More troops and defenses are at Arcila.

No enemy forces are reported to be between Kairouan and Tebessa. In a report by phone from Feriana, Col. Raff stated that the airdrome at Gafsa will be ready for our use in two days. The general tenor of the conversation with Governor Boisson, Darlan and Murphy was that French West Africa will be in the war with us en bloc. With the exception of a light bombing attack on the 28th, the area around Algiers has been free from bombing since the 24th. Damage to the city is light although some evacuation has resulted, especially among the poorer class living among the docks. The city is badly over-crowded because of the refugee problem, making office and living accommodations extremely scarce. The French are cooperating fully. Information arriving late indicated that all C-47 planes returned safely without encountering any enemy aircraft. The parachute drop was successful.

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TORCH

1900 November 29 to 0700 November 30
(All messages paraphrased)

SPAIN

A message from G-2 to Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, informed the latter that the following information had been received from a formerly reliable source (A Portuguese source):

(1) Spain was calling up 5 classes of 200,000 each.

(2) Spanish Moroccan Army was being increased to 200,000.

(3) 120,000 Spanish troops were concentrated in the Tarifa-Estepona area near Gibraltar.

(4) Though Germans were concentrating on the Spanish border, there was no compensating Spanish concentration on the French border.

(5) Spanish Air Force was being augmented by crated planes from Germany and Italy.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

In a preliminary conference at Algiers, Boisson indicated that French West Africa would cooperate fully with Allied Forces.

TUNISIA

a. Air

(1) 35 B-17's from Tafaraoui attacked Bizerte docks and airport early November 28. Operation was successful with 10 enemy craft destroyed, 2 probably destroyed, and 7 damaged. Fairly heavy antiaircraft fire was encountered near target. 2 B-17's were shot down by enemy aircraft.

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(2) 17 Bisley's successfully attacked Bizerte airport on the night of November 28-29, without loss.

(3) Bone airdrome was heavily attacked on November 28, with losses on both sides.

(4) A scheduled attack by 36 B-17's on November 29 was cancelled because of muddy field.

(5) Airdrome at Gafsa will be operative about December 1.

b. Ground Forces

(1) 36th Infantry Brigade was scheduled to reach a point 10 miles northeast of Mateur early on November 29.

(2) 11th Infantry Brigade was moving from Tebourba toward Mateur on November 29.

(3) Combat Command "B" reached Souk Ahras by road late on November 28.

c. BRITISH PARACHUTE BATTALION

British parachutists, in 44 C-47' transports, took off on November 29, and dropped successfully near Pont Du Fahs (on railroad 35 miles southeast of Tunis).

d. Enemy Information

Report of November 29 stated that there was no enemy between Kaironan and Tebessa.

CONVOY UG-3

The War Department decided to delay the sailing of UG-3 convoy by 5 days, thus enabling 9,000 additional men to be carried.

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0700 November 29 to 1900 November 29
(All messages paraphrased)

TUNISIA

Tabourba was occupied night 26-27. Enemy armored units counter-attacked at Tabourba the afternoon of the 27th. The attack was repulsed and ten enemy tanks destroyed. The enemy executed demolitions around Mateur. French reports indicate an Italian motorized concentration south of Msaken for the defense of Sousse. A small section of track north of Feriana was destroyed by the enemy. Normal sea and weather reconnaissance of the Mediterranean was made by the enemy air force. Two long-range bomber attacks took place in the battle area.

The Blade force destroyed 15 tanks and lost five lights and two mediums the 25th of November. Our tanks were recovered. The 36th Brigade continues a steady advance. Demolition mines and booby traps cause it to be slow. U. S. forces from Tebessa bombed Mateur. The bridge at Medjez el Bab has been repaired and is now in use. Combat Command B is moving to Souk el Arba and Teboursouk.

ALGERIA

A Center Task Force patrol operating from Martimprey du Kiss made contact with a patrol from the Western Task Force at Taiy, November 24th. Night fighters were active at Algiers and shot down four enemy bombers.

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TORCH

1900 November 28 to 0700 November 29
(All messages paraphrased)

TUNISIA (Situation Report No. 19)

In Djedeida area, 25 November, 1st Battalion, 13th Armored Regiment destroyed 33 airplanes and German airforce stores on landing field. 36th Brigade advanced 10 miles on Mateur 26 November, no opposition. Medjez El Bab is held by Anglo-USA-French force. The 11th Brigade, with 2nd Battalion 13th Armored Regiment and 56th Reconnaissance Regiment, is advancing astride river toward Tebourba (30 miles west of Tunis). The Blade Force is operating southeast of Mateur. Command Post of 1st Army opened at Kullma (?) (Guelma) (45 miles west of Constantine). P-38 airplanes supported the 503rd Paratroops by attacks on enemy columns vicinity of Youks Les Bains (10 miles northeast of Tebessa).

CASABLANCA

G-4 Western Task Force reports that the following number of transports sailed from Casablanca: 5 on November 15, to arrive US November 29; 10 November 17, expected to arrive US December 1. 9 sailed from Safi approximately November 15; expected to arrive US November 29. 4 transports were sunk November 11-12. 1 transport damaged by torpedo and now at Casablanca. Navy reports 172 Army wounded being returned on above ships. Center Task Force reports 34 vessels lost and damaged.

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SPAIN

Portuguese military source heretofore very reliable states 5 classes of 250,000 each called in Spain. Army in Morocco increased to 200,000, and will be strengthened further. Spanish air force of 700 first line, and 400 of second line aircraft being augmented by planes from Germany and Italy, shipped in crates. 120,000 Spanish troops in Gibraltar area between Tarifa and Estepona. Between Bobadilla and San Roque, a double track has been laid. Huelva and sea plane base at Cadiz strongly reinforced. Sorianoas, Spanish Consul General at Tangier, replaced by Castillo. Spaniards taking over French meteorological station at Tangier.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Darlan suggests that British might wish to cooperate in opening the Port of Djibouti to the Allied war effort and in making arrangements for the supply of the population.

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TORCH

0700 November 28 to 1900 November 28
(All messages paraphrased)

Spanish mobilization orders have called classes of 1930 to 1941 into service. It is considered that many of these classes from the former Republican zone are already serving and that workers vital to national defense have been excepted. The total increase is not expected to exceed 250,000. French contacts from Brittany and Paris have reported heavy troop movements south in the Tours Poitiers area at the time of the occupation of French free zones. No increase reported from Bayonne to the frontier.

G-2 report 0001 of November 26th, states that the 36th Brigade encountered enemy tank resistance on the highway Djebel-Abiod-Mateur. Slow but steady progress is being made. The Blade Force took Tebourba and reached Djedeida airfield although the enemy, in evacuating Djedeida, demolished the bridge. An unconfirmed French report states that Mateur has been taken by Blade Forces; the situation still obscure. The British have not confirmed this report. It is estimated that from 12 to 20 German mark tanks mounting 88 MM guns were encountered in the vicinity of Djedeida on the evening of November 26th. The situation in the Sbeitla and Gafsa area is quiet. Enemy attitude is defensive.

There is still talk among local Spaniards of the advisability of occupying French Morocco as far as Sebou River according to our Military Attache at Tangier. General Orgaz is apparently alarmed over the presence of French troops in and near that area. Our Attache believes that American troops should make at least a token occupation

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of that area in order to forestall any Spanish occupation of that area. It is believed that if the Spanish occupy Sebou area the burden of taking action would be on the United States and might be precarious at this time.

In a conversation with a Spanish officer at Lisbon the German Military Attache admitted our North African operation was a surprise but stated that it will prolong the war one year since time for the Allies also means time for the Axis. The German Attache added that the failure to extend the surprise operation to Tunisia will cost the Allies dearly. He evaluated government guns as being good but their ammunition as being worthless and that the Russians had capabilities for sporadic counter attacks but not a counter offensive. The Portuguese officer closest to the Chief of Staff states Rommel is in command of German troops in Tunisia. Most of these are airborne and are arriving at the rate of 2500 to 3000 every twenty four hours.

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T O R C H

1900 November 27 to 0700 November 28
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Reports from London on North African situation for November 25-26 show:

ALGIERS-TUNIS AREA

a. Blade Force (a mixed armored unit) moved from Souk El Arba through French Battalions at Beja and penetrated enemy outpost line to a point midway between Mateur and Tebourba, and is now operating in the open country southeast of Mateur. Reports so far show this force as having destroyed 3 Italian tanks, 3 German and one gun.

b. Enemy was driven from Medjez El Bab by the 78th Division. The 11th Infantry Brigade with 2 British Armored Regiments and a reconnaissance unit, is advancing beyond Medjez El Bab astride the Mudjedda River toward Tebourba. German resistance at Medjez El Bab was stubborn, but was overcome by a flank movement. The bridge was blown up but the city is now held by strong Anglo-American-French Forces of all arms. 33 airplanes and ground supplies were destroyed at Eida landing field by armored troops.

c. Commando raids, assisted by good RAF cover, were made east of Djaboid November 22-23; a number of enemy were killed, and the raids disclosed parked dummy tanks.

d. On November 25, P-38's, reconnoitering Gabes, destroyed 2 enemy radio trucks at Ben Gardane, hit 2 tanks north of Ben Gardane,

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and strafed about 12 tanks, 50 motorcycles and several armored trucks north of Medenine. On November 26, report indicates that 11 enemy planes were probably destroyed and 2 were damaged.

e. On November 27, the 1st Army Command Post moved to Guelma.

f. A tank battle was reported but the location and results were not available. Allied maintainence problems in Tunis are reported to be acute because of the length of the line of communication and number of French stores and troops along the same communication lines. An opinion is expressed that the present fighting value of the French troops does not warrant their interference with the line of communication.

2. NORTHERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

A report from Bern show estimates (which were believed to be high) that there are 25 German Divisions in Italy, Sicily and Tunis, resulting from continuous movements of Axis troops from the north and west. Many units are noted to be made up of youths under 20 and older men. 800 German planes, 400 of which are bombers, have just arrived in Italy, and a reinforcement of 400 others are awaited. Taranto is believed to be special embarkation point for gasoline and oil for North Africa.

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TORCH

0700 November 27 to 1900 November 27
(All messages paraphrased)

Situation report No. 18 shows the disposition of the Eastern Task Force as follows:

1. Djebel Abiod, 36th Brigade disposed west of Djebel Abiod; Beja, (1) 11th Brigade, (2) British Parachute Battalion plus five French Battalions; Soukiel Arba, Blade force (mixed armored brigade); Le Kef, five Northamptons and one French Battalion; Testour, French Battalion; Tebessa, U S Parachute Battalion reinforced and six French Battalions protecting Le Flank;

2. Enemy attitude is defensive. General advance of First Army on Tunis and Bizerta from positions on the line of Le Kef--Zaghouan. The 78th Division CP opened at Oued Zarga on the night of November 24-25. On November 25th the Blade Force penetrated the enemy outpost on a point midway between Mateur and Teboura. The 78th Division advancing northwest in the Medjerda Valley overcame stubborn resistance to capture the Medjex El Bab. No change in Southern Tunisia.

3. Allied force headquarters CP closed in Gibraltar and opened up the Hotel St. George November 25th. Tanks of the remaining Combat B began a rail movement to Souk Ahras.

Information currently available in London indicates that all is going satisfactorily in the first phase of the campaign for Tunisia. This phase involves driving in of enemy forces, separating Bizerte and Tunis with the hope of the early capture of Tunis and the crowding of the enemy back

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around Bizerte where, by naval and air action, we can attack and his reinforcement made difficult while we build up strength for a final assault. Our air force has been hindered by rain but despite this and other obstacles have been able to support the ground advance in fine fashion. An attack on Tunis air field this morning was particularly successful. While a late report from Anderson is not available he is apparently pressing every advantage. Barring accidents, General Oliver's armed force of 4,000 should be ready to start forward from the Constantine area not later than the morning of November 28th. This force is called Combat Team B in the Oran Operation. Upon his arrival on the battle line we hope to be able to complete the first phase. The scattering of American troop detachments among the French units covering our right flank have had a most stimulating effect on French morale, thereby making it possible to receive from them as much help as they are capable of giving. Such a plan has allowed Anderson considerable freedom of action to press forward on the relatively narrow front. At the same time the American and French composite units have protected airfields in the Tibessu-Gafsa area and facilitated use of those fields by U S air units.

Reports reaching Baghdad indicate there are 8,000 German troops in Tunisia but the units are unidentified. The 22nd Infantry Division in Crete is now completed except for one Infantry Regiment now in Libya.

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TORCH

1900 November 26 to 0700 November 27
(All messages paraphrased)

1. NORWAY

British Military Attache reports from Sweden that Germans believe the Norwegian second front unimportant, and are drawing on their forces in Norway to reinforce new fronts. It is reported that approximately 200 airplanes have been removed from Norway.

2. SOUTHERN EUROPE

The Turkish General Staff believe there are eight (8) or nine (9) German Divisions in Italy, and that Crete has been reinforced with two (2) Italian and one (1) German division. It is also reported that Southern France has been occupied by twenty-five (25) German divisions from Northern France and Russia.

3. TUNISIA

Intense enemy air activity occurred afternoon of November 25, on roads in the Medjez El Bab-Beja area. We lost two (2) armored cars near El Aroussa in an armored patrol action the afternoon of the 22nd. No reports have been received from planned raids by Commandos in the Djebel Abiod area.

4. U. S. Lightnings operating from Tebessa on the 25th destroyed twelve (12) Italian troop-carrying aircraft, one (1) JU88, and two (2) other Italian planes in the Gabes-Sfax area. Eleven (11) enemy tanks were destroyed on the 24th. A U. S. Parachute Battalion continues to operate in the Sbeitla area. French troops

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are cooperating. Philippeville airdrome has been unserviceable because of rains. (November 25) XX-3 troops are disembarking and concentrating according to plan.

5. Communique No. 20 reports that the British 1st Army has driven the enemy from Medjez El Bab covered by strong Allied fighter protection. U. S. Army planes bombed an enemy airdrome near Tunis and it is believed ten (10) airplanes were destroyed on the ground. Heavy machine gun fire was encountered but no fighter opposition.

6. RAF conducted several sweeps on 26th, destroying a minimum of 12 enemy aircraft and losing 7. Three of our pilots are safe.

7. Submarines in Mediterranean area:

1 off Casablanca

1 off North Cape Blanco

3 Cape St. Vincent to Gibraltar

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T O R C H

0700 November 26 to 1900 November 26
(All messages paraphrased)

There is being stressed the desirability of clarifying the political situation in Central West Africa so as to permit the movement of gasoline and ground personnel to establish intermediate fields to facilitate the ferrying of twin-engine aircraft to Northwest Africa with comparative safety.

Eisenhower has reported that five successive night raids have resulted in slight military damage (at Algiers). Two of these raids lasted all night. It is believed that our relative weakness in defense against night raiders will probably result in a concentrated enemy effort shortly. The weather has hindered our long range attempts to hit Sardinian air fields, from which the raiders apparently come. There is some warning equipment and a few inadequate night fighters. Maximum support is being given by U S air force elements which is effective only by day. With more than fifty ships in the harbor at the present time a successful Axis raid here would have serious consequences. The local population still feels that we have brought the war to this region and they are looking to us for protection. Our immediate needs have already been made known to London. Each successive forward step requires readiness to protect ports and other critical points against night raiders. Warning sets earmarked for UK should be dispatched by KM 5, also balloon barrage units for Oran, Algiers, Bougie and Bone harbors should be sent at the earliest date.

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T O R C H

1700 November 25 to 0700 November 26
(All messages paraphrased)

1. TUNISIA

a. British Intelligence Report forwarded our Attache in Cairo, reports that 10,000 Germans and 5,000 Italians are now in Tunisia. Forty (40) German tanks and an unknown number of Italian tanks are also there.

b. BEJA - Elements of the 200th Infantry Regiment, (German) have been identified as being here.

c. GABES - British Intelligence reports some Italians, which have entered southern Tunisia from Tripolitania, are now fighting delaying action along the railroad west of here.

d. MATEUR - The following units have been identified as being in this locality:

190th Panzer Bteilung (?)

1st Battalion 92nd Infantry (Italian)

Elements of 90th Light Division, Motorized. (German)

2. ALGERIA - Light air attack is reported on town of Algiers during the night 24-25. Little damage has been done in the five (5) successive nights of raids, two (2) of which lasted all night.

3. SEA - U-Boat estimate of the 25th - 10 now in the Western Mediterranean, one (1) off Rabat, three (3) off Casablanca, and one (1) off Cadiz.

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TORCH

0700 November 25 to 1900 November 25
(All messages paraphrased)

1. There is reported by Spanish and native sources of information a large movement of Spanish troops and guns to the frontier area below Alcazar Quivir and the passage of eighty 75 mm guns, or larger, from Darxaui towards Larache.

2. A previous report of the entry into Italy of Austrian infantry, armed Roumanian, motorized German and mixed German divisions is now not believed to be based upon credible information but is believed to have been issued by an Axis source. There is no indication of a further movement for German divisions in Sicily and Toronto since the previous report. Estimates concerning tanks and forces in Tripoli and Tunis are exaggerated so as to make the total reinforcements by December 1st impossible. The British War Office estimated reinforcements to Tunis of about 1,000 daily, which does not include the force which arrived at Gabes from Tripoli (probably 1500 men and 35 tanks reported by an air reconnaissance)

3. The reaction of crews of the French ships in Alexandria to the landing of United Nations forces in North Africa is that a closer adhesion to the authority of Admiral Godefroy has resulted with the action of the French fleet at Toulon as a model. The fact that the French fleet has not been seized thusfor by any power is looked upon by the French crews as embodying the last vestige of the independence of France. The crews have taken a certain pride in this fact.

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TORCH

0700 November 24 to 0700 November 25
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Situation Report No. 17, for November 24, gives the following information:

a. NAVAL - Torpedo aircraft attacked KMS-3 in Mediterranean. One ship sunk.

1. Algiers - Troops from KMF-3 have begun to be ferried eastward in lsi (Lct?). Raided by torpedo aircraft. One merchant vessel hit but was berthed safely. Cruiser striking force to cover convoys now based at Algiers.

b. TUNISIA - On November 22, the front was generally quiet but with active patrolling on both sides. Small enemy attack on Djebel Abiod repulsed with 40 prisoners being taken by British.

c. ALGIERS - 5th Field Artillery Battalion arrived on the 21st, and departed for Guelma. The rest of Combat Command "B" is enroute from Oran. KMF-3 is being unloaded satisfactorily.

d. ORAN - General Eisenhower arrived from Gibraltar and left for Algiers.

e. CASABLANCA - Cargo of UGF 30% unloaded.

f. AIR - Intensive anti-submarine operations from Gibraltar and North African bases continued. Attack on Bizerte by 26 Bisleys on the night of November 20-21 resulted in hits on docks. Tunis and Bizerte airdromes were also bombed by 6 intruder Bisleys. Both operations were without losses. Fighter sweeps and TAC R (Tactical reconnaissance?) sorties took place in 78th Division area.

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Routine and convoy patrols.

2. General Eisenhower in message 1210 stated that the Command Post of the Allied Force Headquarters closed at 0001Z, (8:01 P. M. Washington time) November 25, at Gibraltar, and opened at Algiers the same time.

3. G-2 Report No. 17

a. LAND - No new information concerning Axis dispositions and build-up in North Tunisia. Sbeitla and Kasserine have been occupied by the enemy. Enemy motorized patrols that were at Kairouan now reported near Pichon. Inland occupied localities believed to be held lightly by small bodies of motorized troops. German troop train has been reported wrecked between Sousse and Sfax due to a demolished bridge.

b. SPAIN - All quiet in Spanish Morocco.

c. NAVAL - Nothing to report.

d. AIR

1. Reconnaissance - 14 enemy aircraft were operative. 9 reported on shipping in Oran, Algiers and Bone areas, and covered North African coast. 3 operated north of 38°N. One aircraft reconnoitered Gabes, and the area Bone, Constantine, Souk El. Arba. These planes were all based on Sicily. 1/F122, 2/F.22's, and Westa 26 identified.

2. Bombing reports not available.

4. In a paraphrased message, Colonel Eddy states that while enroute from Algiers to Tangier in an automobile, he saw no United

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States troops at Tlemcen, Petitjean, Fez, or Taza Pass. Solitary Moorish soldiers guarded the bridges. It is reported by all Moroccan sources that the SOLANDPFF (Serves d'ordre de le Legion Parti Populaire Francais) is extremely insolent. This SOLANDPFF tells Moors and French alike that the politics will continue as they are, that our forces will depart, and the Germans will return. Civilians are still friendly in spite of this, and hope that this element will be thrown out. There is no patrolling of United States troops at the Spanish and French Moroccan border. The free passage of Axis agents constitutes a great hazard.

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TORCH

1900 November 23 to 0700 November 24
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Situation Report No. 16, for November 22, shows the following dispositions:

a. ALGIERS - Smoke defense of harbor reported effective during air raid on November 21. 8 personnel ships of KMF-3 were berthed and all personnel discharged prior to the November 22 air raid.

b. ORAN - Oil storage facilities for 45,000 tons have been located. Bulk of Combat Command "B" has been prepared for movement to Eastern Task Force.

c. MERS EL KEBIR - Anti-torpedo nets are being laid.

d. JEMMAPES - The 1st Army Command Post closed here at 10 a. m., November 22, and reopened at Constantine.

e. FRENCH MOROCCO - Unloading of Western Task Force UGF-2 continues satisfactorily.

f. GIBRALTAR - 44 anti-submarine sorties from Gibraltar and North African bases. Results--3 sightings, one machine-gun attack, 2 enemy aircraft sightings, one inconclusive combat.

g. TUNISIA -

1. A French Algerian division is concentrating along the border.

2. The French troops on Anderson's front will operate under his command.

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3. Gafsa - Enemy mechanized patrols threatened the town on the night of November 20-21, and have been reported along the roads:

Gabes to Gafsa

Kairouan to Sbeitla to Feriana

Kairouan to Gafsa

French and United States troops re-occupied Gafsa on the 22nd.

4. Feriana - Bulk of 2nd Battalion, 503rd Parachute Infantry, withdrew to this town early on November 21.

5. Medjez El Bab - On November 21 the Germans withdrew to the east bank.

6. Djebel Abiod - The British report the Germans were thinning out here on November 21.

7. Beja - On November 21, 8 miles northeast of here, Italians, supported by dive bombers, attacked some French Colonials but were driven off.

8. Tebessa - An Infantry Company, antitank and antiaircraft units from the Center Task Force for the 503rd Parachute Battalion, were enroute from Blida on November 21.

9. Bizerte - With unknown results, Bisleys attacked this town on the night of November 21-22.

10. Bone - The airfield here was dive-bombed on the 21st. 10 Spitfires were destroyed or damaged on the ground, and 3 JU88's were shot down.

11. Souk El Arba - A Spitfire squadron moved here from Bone.

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2. Andrews reports from Cairo the capture of Agedabia at 0230Z, November 23.

3. The Fighting French report a Glenn Martin bomber from Vichy West Africa recently landed in Liberia. They requested that this plane be turned over to them for delivery to the Fighting French at Fort Lamy as soon as possible. The British have just turned over to the Fighting French a De Wotine pursuit plane which similarly escaped to Free Town recently. The need is very urgent as movement into Libya is set for December 2. The forward concentrations are well under way, with troop and supply columns moving up from Fort Lamy.

4. 8 RAF Liberators, under the 9th Bomber Command, attacked Tripoli and dropped 47 one thousand pound bombs. 4 fires and 2 explosions were seen south and southeast of Spanish Mole. A smoke screen prevented observations of shipping.

5. G-2 Report No. 16.

1. Enemy actively engaged in patrolling throughout area.

2. Axis line has withdrawn to slightly east of Medjes El Bab and Djebel Abiod.

3. Considerable movement noticed on Tunis-Sousse road.

4. It is reliably reported that no Italians were in Bizerte prior to November 21.

5. 11 tanks, which have not been identified, were seen at Tunis.

6. No major change in position of the French Fleet, although light enemy forces are patrolling off-approaches to Toulon.

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7. The enemy concentrated their reconnaissance on the North African coast.

8. Early on November 22, 5 enemy aircraft reported 77 our ships off Algiers.

9. Dive bombers operating from Tunis attacked our airdrome at Souk El Arba, on November 22.

6. A report from a confidential source indicates that the Germans and Italians expect to land strong reinforcements of troops at Tunis and Bizerte during the night of November 24-25. For this movement the Italians are using all their available aviation from the area around the Adriatic Sea, Crete, Greece, and central Mediterranean, and also 55 submarines to assure from Tuesday morning observations of the zone Taranto-Sicilian coast-Capblanc. The Axis troops are expected to embark from Naples, Taranto, Palermo and Cagliari. It is estimated that approximately 25,000 Axis troops at Tunis, and 30,000 troops with 350 tanks at Tripoli, can participate in operations. There can be expected daily Axis reinforcements of 1,000 to 3,000 infantry by air transport, with total effective force of 100,000 planned by December 1. Since November 14, Axis troops entering Italy for a destination south have included:

1 rapid motorized German division.

1 rapid division of parachutists and marines from Rests, Austria.

1 Rumanian armored division

1 Austrian infantry division.

Since November 14, 4 German divisions have been sent to Sicily and Taranto.

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TORCH

0700 November 23 to 1900 November 23
(All messages paraphrased)

General Eisenhower reports that he is leaving his command post on an extended trip toward the front and expects to move his command post to Algiers within the next three days where he believes he can maintain satisfactory communications to the rear. He expressed the further belief that communications to the front will be improved. (Note: According to General Stoner radio communication has been established with the Western Task Force at Casablanca.) French North African administration is being liberalized and is in conformity with the general amnesty issued several days ago.

Andrews at Cairo reports that Malta aircraft sank 2,000 tons of merchant ships off the coast of Tunisia. Two other ships were attacked with a near miss on one 8,000 ton ship. Heavy bombers of the US air force attacked harbors in Tripoli.

Childs reports from Tangier that he has been officially informed that three American planes which made forced landings in Spanish Morocco on November 8th were sent to Madrid on November 22nd. This action was the result of orders from the Spanish government.

The new French military attache in Tangier informed General Orgaz on November 19th that French and American troops are cooperating in French Morocco and that French troops have reinforced the Spanish Moroccan border ready to oppose any invasion. General Orgaz replied that certain Spanish units were being moved to the border "for security reasons only". The

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military attache had been instructed to make the above statement to General Orgaz when he was presented to the General by the retiring military attache. There is no evidence that the authorities of Spanish Morocco have any intention of moving into French Morocco.

The Goulette channel at Tunis was cleared on November 20th for partial use.

Johnson at Casablanca considers it inadvisable to use colored troops in Moslem country inasmuch as Axis agents know that any incident they can make between white and colored will turn the Moslems against us.

Spanish troop movements to date are of a minor nature. The total Army increase due to mobilization affecting the 1936 to 1942 classes will be under 250,000 due primarily to a lack of equipment. No indication to date of any German preparations for movement into Spain.

Evidence of the character of support being rendered by French troops is contained in a report from Tunisia today that in one engagement against Axis troops French suffered 100 casualties on the 19th.

French authorities in North Africa desire to operate their merchant fleet under the French flag and under control of the French owner and/or administration in North Africa. They also desire to use French ships to meet essential requirements between North Africa and the French colonies and to pool any additional tonnage for operation by Allied shipping authorities. Additional problems involving French shipping are presented with the desire that the Combined Chiefs issue a directive for the guidance of the theater commander.

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TORCH

0700 November 22 to 0700 November 23
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Situation Report No. 13, November 20. (Continuation of No. 13, November 19).

d. WESTERN AND CENTER TASK FORCES - No change.

e. AIR - Anti-submarine sorties flown from Gibraltar and North African bases totaled 24, with 2 sightings and 1 attack. No enemy aircraft sighted and no casualties. Air reconnaissance of airport at Souk El Arba indicated that it was suitable for all types of aircraft. Gasoline was delivered to Les Baines (location unknown) by 20 C-47's. Bougie and Bone were provided with fighter cover. No enemy activity reported over Bougie. 4 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 2 damaged over Bone. Attack on Bizerte airdrome by B-17's from Algiers was successful, with all planes returning.

2. Situation Report No. 14, November 21.

a. ORAN - A floating dock (2,500 tons) was raised and is in working order.

b. TUNISIA

1. North Column - The 36th Brigade was rejoined by carriers and armored cars of the 78th Division Mobile Column. One Infantry Battalion of 36th Brigade reinforced the force at Djebel Abiod. This force was in continuous contact with the Germans. The enemy was reported to be erecting defenses and laying mines.

2. South Column - Force at Medjes El Bab maintained continuous contact with Germans who are erecting defenses and

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laying mines. French suffered 100 casualties in counterattacks. The 503rd Parachute Battalion (USA) conducted a reconnaissance in Gafsa-Tebessa area. Reinforcements, consisting of one rifle company with antitank and antiaircraft units, for 503rd Parachute Battalion arrived at Blida.

c. ALGIERS - Command Post of 1st Army and Commanding General left for Jemmapes (near Phillippeville) by sea. This Command Post was opened 0700 November 20 at Jemmapes. 28 tanks from 2nd Battalion 13th Armored Regiment enroute in landing craft to Bone. 2 Companies 701st Tank Destroyer Battalion, are enroute by road to Bone.

d. ORAN - 50th Field Artillery Battalion is alerted for move to Algiers. French and CTF Staffs arranged cadre instruction of French. One Anti-Tank Company and one Battery Artillery are in position cooperating with French Infantry Battalion in defenses to northwest, near Oudjda.

e. CASABLANCA - Disembarked are 25,000 of total 32,000 troops of UGF-2 convoy.

3. Situation Report No. 15, November 21.

a. NAVAL - The Prince Harold and George Park of KMS-3 were torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic.

b. ALGIERS - 20 discharging berths operating satisfactorily.

c. TUNISIA - Alleged instructions to cease fire on 20th from Petain were ignored by General Barre. German train near Sfax was attacked on 19th. The same day, 5 members of German patrol were

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captured by French near Gabes. French casualties reported at Medjes El Baba were 25%. French fell back on Oued Zarga. Light contact was made on Beja-Mateur road. On the 20th the Germans, in a renewed attack on British North Column, 15 miles west of Mateur, lost 11 light tanks.

d. ALGIERS - Little damage done to harbor, shipping or airport, by Axis raid on the 20th. Situation Report No. 14 mentions 60 casualties (possibly mentioned in Part II not yet received) which are military, 20 of which were killed. Also 11 killed at airport and 5 planes destroyed on ground. Ground echelons of following units arrived by rail from Oran, Midnight November 19: 64th Troop Carrier Group, 2nd Battalion 503rd Parachute Infantry, 340th Bomb Squadron, 48th Fighter Squadron, 154th Observation Squadron. The 50th Field Artillery Battalion enroute from Oran.

e. CENTER TASK FORCE - One Infantry Company and one Battery AA guarding Nouvion airfield. Balance of Combat Command "B" alerted for Eastern Task Force. General Clark visited on 19th.

f. WESTERN TASK FORCE - Patrol Combat Team 47 well received on visit to Pasha Marrakech. All UGF-2 troops debarked. Fifty percent cargo on 4 cargo transports unloaded Midnight, November 20.

g. AIR

1. Gibraltar - No submarine sightings or attacks in 27 sorties. 2 enemy aircraft sighted by 6 Spitfires. Dispatched to theater, 4 Hurricanes.

2. Tunisia - Heavy damage inflicted on Tunis airfield by B-17's escorted by P-38's. 5 enemy aircraft probably

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destroyed, 20 damaged, and 5 destroyed on ground. In the ensuing combat, one M-109 was shot down by a P-38, 3 M-109's shot down by B-17's. One P-38 crashed on return. Three large fires were started and 5 enemy aircraft destroyed on ground when B-17's raided airport at Bizerte. No RAF activity reported.

4. Message No. JAN 1152, November 22.

General Eisenhower stated that the following was an incomplete and unconfirmed casualty list for initial phase of operation only:

U. S. Army

Killed	350	Wounded	900	Missing	350

U. S. Navy (Navy losses should be confirmed by Navy)

Killed	10	Wounded	150	Missing	150

British losses not yet received.

5. G-2 Report No. 15, November 22.

a. LAND

1. Identifications - Some German and Italian Troops have been identified by colors and uniforms worn. Bridge sabotaged near Sousse indicated as cause of train wreck, train was carrying troops and ACK ACK for Gabes.

2. Enemy Movements - Train movement from Tunis to Gabes left one company at Sousse, one at Sfax and 100 troops at Gabes. Kairouan reported by RAF as occupied by Germans, morning November 20. One company at De Graiba. Enemy column estimated 1,500 men passing Ben Gardam noon November 19. Advance party at Mareth night of November 19 and at Gabes on November 20th. Main body at Medenine November 19th.

Two trains due to leave Tunis for Sfax on afternoon of November

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20th, carrying 500 Germans. Germans occupied Sbeitla on November 21.

Bizerte congested with stores and patrols. French population Tunisia except French Navy at Bizerte reported favorable to Allies.

b. NAVAL - Nothing to report on French Fleet.

Italian Fleet reported by air reconnaissance consisting of one cruiser, 4 destroyers, 4 MT boats and 5 merchant vessels heading south at ten knots, 120 miles south Cagliari.

c. AIR - Nine enemy aircraft on reconnaissance missions over area as far as west coast Africa. No bombing report available.

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TORCH

1900 November 21 to 0700 November 22
(All messages paraphrased)

In Tunis, the Germans are estimated to have a total strength of all arms of approximately 12,000 men. They hold the bridgehead Biserte-Tunis with strong reconnaissance and security patrols to the west. The German advance stopped after initial contacts near Ston Del Aouana, Ston de St. Neir, and Oued Zarga. There was a heavy skirmish with our covering forces at Djebel Abiod to the east of which Germans are reported constructing defenses and laying mine fields. In the Gabes region, detachments of unknown strength are reported at Sfax, Sousse. No other contact with Germans has been reported, and no contact with Italians has been made, but the Axis forces are continuing to be built up in Tunisia.

No reconnaissance at Toulon was made on the 20th. The position of the main Italian Fleet is unchanged, and there is little knowledge of the U-boat situation.

Little activity in the air was reported during the day, although 6 enemy planes went over Djidjelli, Phillippeville, and Bougie harbors. Bone harbor was photographed by one enemy aircraft and bombing missions by 30 ejemy aircraft were carried out during the night from bases in Sicily against Bougie area.

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TORCH

1900 November 20 to 0700 November 21
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Situation Report No. 12, November 18.

a. Port of Phillippeville is now in use. 2 transports with troops arrived at Bougie on the 16th of November. 11 transports completed unloading at Casablanca on the 17th of November. 19 vessels, UGF-2, berthed in 10 hours.

b. The Eastern Task Force in Tunisia.

French forces in contact with the Germans at Ston De St. Noir, 20 miles northeast of Beja. British Paratroops, having landed at Souk El Arba on the 16th of November, are operating in the direction of Mateur and Med Jez El Bab. Forward patrols from the 36th Brigade are in contact with the Germans at Ston Del Aouana, 35 miles east of Tabarka. Airdrome at Gafsa occupied by a small guard from 503rd Parachute Battalion (US). 47,000 gallons of gasoline are prepared for destruction if necessary. Leading elements of Armored Regimental Group are at Ahras. The advance Battalion 78th Division, arrived road junction 18 miles east of Tabarka during the night of 16-17. One company moved toward Mateur. 106th Automatic Weapons Battalion left Algiers November 16. One Battalion dispatched to Tebessa, one to Souk Ahras, one to Souk El Arba, and another with British armored column enroute to Bone.

c. Air.

35 anti-submarine sorties during the 18th from Gibraltar and North African bases. 2 attacks made, (1 successful) and 3 sightings.

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Submarine torpedoed and destroyed by a Swordfish aircraft. 16 B-17's bombed El Llouina airdrome November 16. They encountered heavy small calibre AA fire. 5 ME-109's attacked formation. One destroyed. All fortresses returned. One damaged by AA fire. 12 Bisleys successfully attacked Bizerte. 4 lost. Attacked by ME-109's, one JU52 shot down. Bone attacked by enemy bombers escorted by fighters. Our loss--2 aircraft and pilots. 6 damaged. Enemy losses--5 destroyed and 4 damaged. There are now 50 Spitfires on call from Oran available in Algeria.

2. Special U-boat estimate from Cominch (the Navy) indicated there are 13 submarines estimated to be in the Western Mediterranean, some of which have been sunk or seriously damaged. 1 is off Rabat, 1 is off Mogodor, 2 is off Cape St. Vincent to Cadiz.

3. In a message dated the 20th of November from General Eisenhower, he states that with French assistance he hopes to firmly establish the line of communications from Casablanca eastward with criticial points guarded by the French. This permits consolidation of the American Ground Forces. He intends to follow the original concept of the organizational plan. He requests that preparations be made to provide additional Signal facilities if necessary, as much of the original Signal equipment was lost, and the service so far has been poor. He will inform us in advance as to the exact date of the organization of an Army and the designation of an Acting Commander. No one will be designated permanently until approval is received from the Chief of Staff. He hopes to put General Clark in this position. However, the latter's duties may make it necessary

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to designate an Acting Commander until such time as General Clark may be spared. In such a case, he will probably designate General Fredendall as Acting Army Commander. One feature which affects the general organization is the development of a long-term air policy for the Eastern Atlantic. Once Tunisia is solidly held, possibilities for effective long-range aircraft in the United Kingdom-North African area will be improved and will justify allocation to the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic of every air unit of this type that can be spared from the minimum requirements elsewhere. He is struggling to concentrate the advance units of the British 1st Army in Tunisia, and give them as strong support as is possible. He is endeavoring to use the Air Arm to slow up Axis reenforcements. Shortage of suitable fields and ammunition and gasoline, rather than lack of operational airplanes impedes this action. All are doing their best and are working as a team.

4. Situation Report No. 13, November 19.

a. Naval

Coastal traffic east of Algiers being maintained. Small scale repair facilities satisfactory. Clear, straight channel open at Oran harbor. Salvage operations continue at Casablanca.

b. Tunisia

2 Companies of British Parachute Battalion with detachment of armored cars and battery of field artillery are supporting the French at Medjez El Bab. General Barre (French) twice refused ultimatum from Germans. Enemy digging in east of Medjez El Bab at noon,

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November 19. Strong enemy assaults, including tanks and infantry, preceded by artillery fire and supported by Stukas at Medjes El Bab bridge, were all repulsed. 8 killed and 20 wounded, mostly by air. The 17-21st Lancers (medium tank group) are arriving at Souk El Arba. Lost touch with leading company mobile infantry last reported at Ston Del Acuana. 36th Brigade Headquarters at Tabarka. Battalion and field regiment at Djebel Aboid repulsed attack of 400 German infantry, 30 tanks and guns. Enemy casualties were heavy. Our casualties are believed to be light. Second column passing east of Tabarka, and third passing Bone. 3 German tanks destroyed.

c. Algiers

First Tank Battalion (US) routed by rail for Souk Ahras. Dispatch- of medium land Battalion by sea delayed by weather. Public demonstration of Allied solidarity. Darlan issued unequivocal orders for resistance to Commander of Constantine garrison.

5. G-2 Report No. 13

a. Land

No further details concerning build-up of Axis forces in Tunisia. Probably 10,000 ground forces. We are in contact with forward elements of the enemy at Kjaboid and Medjes El Bab. Small numbers of enemy ground troops believed in control of Gabes. Ground troops for airfield at Gabes believed moving southward by rail. Partial mobilization in Spain proceeds quietly. Indication of some southward troop movement by Spaniards in Morocco. No offensive intentions indicated.

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b. Naval

No change in shipping at Dakar, Toulon, or Italian ports. Slight reduction in U-boat numbers in theater probable.

c. Air

10 enemy aircraft active from Sicily, Tunisia, including Balearics. At least 3 engaged in overland flights Tunisia and east Algeria. Dive bombers attacked units at Medjes El Bab. A JU88 was active in early evening over Sicily. 20 enemy aircraft identified on anti-shipping operations north of the Gulf of Sirte. 20-25 enemy operated in area Bone to Algiers. Operations difficult due to bad weather. No attacks.

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TORCH

0700 November 20 to 1900 November 20
(All messages paraphrased)

1. General Doolittle reports that the first cargo for the 12th Air Force arrived in Accra November 17 and was carried to Oran on the first flight of the airborne transport command service, the flight being completed November 18th.

CM-IN-8532 11-20

2. General Eisenhower reports that he has just returned from a hurried trip to Casablanca and that he is dealing with civil affairs through existing civil organizations. He has required existing officials to agree upon a form of central commission through which he can deal inasmuch as there was no centralized governmental organization covering all of North Africa prior to the entry of American troops. An effort was made to place Giraud at the head but without success since Giraud reported he could not control the situation without considerable military support, which is not available. Our rear has not been given too much consideration due to a desire to take advantage of battle opportunities toward the East. French military, naval and civil groups at Casablanca are working incessantly to facilitate the unloading of 30,000 of our troops. We would be badly handicapped without the cheerful assistance being rendered by these groups. Taking advantage of this attitude nothing is being done which would tend to bread down the arrangements we have made. General Eisenhower further reports that it would be helpful if he could have about two shiploads of coffee, green tea, sugar and cotton cloth to facilitate solidifying

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sentiment among the common people in our favor. Some of this material was brought along but reports indicate that most of it was lost. General orders have been issued to uncover and liberate allied sympathizers and citizens of allied nations, including the free French.

CM-IN-8525 11-20

3. Frost reports from Barcelona that one of his contacts made an automobile trip from Marseille to the Spanish frontier during which he saw only one airplane and was of the opinion that occupying forces are small. This contact claimed that in a very recent interview Marshall Petain did not expect American occupation for a year.

CM-IN-8492 11-20

4. Ships, undoubtedly blockade runners, have arrived in Bordeaux from the Far East. Cargo is not known but in the opinion of the Ministry of Economic Warfare it includes tin, vegatable oil, rubber and perhaps tungsten. It is known that in March of this year two of these ships left Bordeaux for the Far East. Definite information indicates the third has been in the Far East since the beginning of the war in September, 1939,

CM-IN-8476 11-20

5. Our Military Attache in Madrid requested information upon which to base replies to French officers who are arriving in Spain from France and desire to join our forces in North Africa.

CM-IN-8426 11-20

6. General Uriarte is reported by our Military Attache in Tangier as being relieved as the delegate in Tangier of High Commission and is to resume command of the 52nd Division in Larache.

CM-IN-8362 11-20

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7. Johnson at Tangier reports that a Moor contact insists that a heavy recruiting of natives is in progress in the Spanish zone. Some artillery units are arriving in Tangier from Ceuta, presumably to garrison at Cave-Sergeant-Hercules area.

CM-IN-8469 11-20

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TORCH

1900 November 19 to 0700 November 20
(All messages paraphrased)

1. A message from the Navy estimates 11 submarines operating in the Western Mediterranean, and 8 between Cape Blanco and Cape St. Vincent. (Cape Blanco is on the Atlantic coastline of French Morocco just below Mazagan, and Cape St. Vincent is located at the extreme southwest tip of Portugal). 108 total are estimated to be in the Atlantic area.

2. A message from the Naval Attache in Madrid states that 130,000 and not 400,000 Spanish troops are in Morocco. An important businessman in Madrid is the source of this information. He goes on to say that only 230 out of 600 planes, none of which are modern, are good for flying. He believes that fortifications at Gibraltar Strait and harbor are not only uncompleted, but deterioration is prevalent in those actually built. Cannon is reported as not being produced since the Civil War.

3. From the Naval Attache at Tangier comes a report, rated reliable, that 15,000 troops are being moved at night by truck. The convoys contain tanks and artillery, and come from Ceuta. On the morning of the 19th of November, the artillery had reached the International Bridge. A strong concentration in the Arbaoue-Laracag sector has resulted from continual troop movements in Spanish Morocco during the last week. (Arbaoua is in French Morocco just on the border, inland and just north of Port Lyautey, and Laracag is in Spanish Morocco at 20 miles north of the border on the coastline). A

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diplomatic officer will replace Uriarte in Tangier. The General is reported to be in Larache at the present time with his staff. The present occupation 9,000 yards west of Alcazarquivir of defensive positions is reported.

4. A message from General Eisenhower states that he is convinced, after conversation with Giraud, that the French are doing all in their power to help us in Tunisia and Eastern Algeria in combating the Axis. General Anderson, of the British, agrees. Direct orders by Darland had a helpful effect on French Commanders in that area; and, after a trip of two days, Giraud is satisfied at the obedience shown to his orders. Exactly quoted is the following sentence taken from an order published by the French North African Commission, November 19: "There is granted full and entire amnesty to all persons who favored Allied action in Africa." At 5:00 A. M., November 19, General Barre was informed that he permit the Germans to pass in Tunisia by the German Commander Nehring, or be attacked at 7:00 A. M. Barre refused and no attack took place up to the time of the filing of the message which was 1952Z, and Nehring has since notified Barre that 7:00 A. M. would be the time at which hostilities would commence. General Eisenhower is convinced that Darlan is doing all he can to cooperate. French troops are attempting to intercept a German railway train moving south toward Gabes (about 350 miles south of Tunis). This train is presumably reenforcing air units recently moved into Gabes with ground personnel.

5. G-2 Report No. 12, covering the period 1200Z November 18, to 1200Z November 19. 90 tanks and many light-armored vehicles, including

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some 12-ton Italian tanks, have been reported as having disembarked at Bizerta to date. Enemy patrolling continues, and no change in enemy disposition is known. On all roads outside of the bridgehead, and at all vulnerable points in Tunis, the Germans have placed mines. 8 enemy aircraft were on reconnaissance from Sardinia to the Spanish coast and eastward to Oran. 9 bombers were active in the Bougie-Phillippeville area, but no reports as to results attained have been received.

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T O R C H

1900 November 18 to 0700 November 19
(All messages paraphrased)

1. CM-IN-7748 11-18 From London

Four (4) officers and 40 enlisted men captured on German submarine in vicinity of Oran embarked under naval guard at Oran on USS Brazil morning of November 16, enroute to United States.

2. CM-IN-7861 11-19 From London

St. Nazaire submarine base was again attacked November 17. Twenty (20) B-17's from 93rd Group dropped 144 HE 500-pound bombs, 14 B-17's from 91st Group dropped 140 HE 500-pound bombs, 9 B-17's from 306th Group dropped 90 HE 500-pound bombs. Results of bombing appear good, with dense column of smoke visible for 30 miles. The 306th and 91st Groups report numerous encounters with enemy fighters and claim 6 destroyed, 3 probables, and 9 damaged. All our bombers returned. Eight (8) men of 3 crews were wounded, 1 critically, 2 seriously and 5 slightly. Sixteen (16) B-17's of 303rd Group encountered heavy clouds and returned to base. Eight (8) B-24's from 44th Group were dispatched on diversion mission to attack Cherbourgh Maupertus airdrome but could not bomb because of clouds over target. Ten (10) B-17's from 305th Group ran a diversion toward Lannion and had no encounters. Five (5) RAF Squadrons furnished rear cover for our bombers on withdrawal from St. Nazaire, 5 RAF Fighter Squadrons furnished escort and support for the diversion on Cherbourgh, and 6 RAF Fighter Squardrons furnished escort for the Lannion diversion.

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3. CM-IN-7866 11-18 From Gibraltar (SITREP #11)

a. NAVAL: At Bougie, 5 MT ships berthed, unloading vehicles and stores. Arzeu Port capacity estimated 2,500 tons daily, with 6 ships. Seventeen (17) ships berthed at Oran. At Casablanca, mine field laid off coast.

b. EASTERN TASK FORCE TUNISIA: French are in position east of Beja. French arrested 20 Axis commissioners at Gabes (east coast of Tunisia) and interned them at Tebessa (Algeria). French patrol fired on 2 JU52's attempting a landing at Gabes; planes flew away. German patrols were driven off by French at Oued Zarga (20 miles east of Beja) and Mateur (30 miles southwest of Bizerte). Companies B and C, 701st Tank Destroyer Battalion, arrived at Algiers.

c. CENTER TASK FORCE: Light Tank Battalion alerted for move to Algiers.

d. WESTERN TASK FORCE: Ground units are executing reconnaissance and organizing defense of ports and airdromes. Patrols are operating to principal towns. Unloading of supplies continues. Attitude of populace is friendly.

e. AIR: Thirty-five (35) anti-submarine sorties were flown from Gibraltar and North African Bases; 4 sightings, 3 attacks, 1 submarine down by bow, crew in conning tower wearing life jackets. No enemy air sightings or combats. Eight (8) B-17's, 27 Bisleys, and 17 Beaufighters dispatched to theater from United Kingdom. One (1) B-17 caught fire in flight, and crashed at sea. (Location not given.)

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4. CM-IN-7909 11-19 From London

Air reconnaissance El Aouina shows more heavy damage to hangers from Wellington attack night November 14-15. Eight (8) fighters and 10 bombers departed Pantellana (on island about 40 miles east of northeast coast of Tunisia). British submarine torpedoed medium tanker off Marrittimo (Island about 40 miles off west coast of Sicily). Photographs 17 November show Sousse (East coast of Tunisia) blocked and one blockship at Tunis removed. Passage of La Goulette (5 miles east of Tunis) now possible.

5. CM-IN-7967 11-19 From Gibraltar (G-2 Report #10).

a. No known enemy dispositions in Tunisia.

b. Air Reconnaissance: Ten (10) aircraft active, normal sea reconnaissance west of Sicily. Thirty (30) to 40 Fighters and Fighter-Bombers active, probably from Bizerta and Tunis. Bone bombed and machine-gunned. Anti-shipping operations in Bougie area.

6. CM-IN-7969 11-19 From Gibraltar (G-2 Report #11)

a. No important changes of enemy in Bizerta-Tunis area. Attitude still defensive with patrols in touch with British and French posts at Ston Del Aouana (35 miles east of Tabarka) and Ston De St. Azis (Nsir)(20 miles northeast Beja and Oued Zarga). Aircraft reported landed at Cekhira Beach (30 miles north of Gabes), with cargo ships offshore.

b. Air Reconnaissance: At least 8 aircraft active on 17 November, 3 on normal Western Mediterranean reconnaissance, and 5 on reconnaissance of shipping off North African coast. Shipping was

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reported near Bone, Algiers, Bougie and Phillipeville. Bone was attacked on 17 November. Two (2) Axis aircraft shot down. Estimated scale of effort to 2400 hours November 17, reconnaissance 10, bombing 25.

7. CM-IN-7992 11-19 From London

Shortly after 1200 hours November 18, 42 B-17's attacked submarine base at La Pollice, France. Heavy anti-aircraft fire encountered. All returned except one which is missing. One (1) crew member killed and 3 wounded. At same time, B-17's were attacking La Pollice, 13 B-24's attacked submarine base at Lorient. Heavy anti-aircraft fire also encountered. All B-24's returned with one making crash-landing at home base. Two (2) diversion missions were run toward French coast by 20 B-17's and 6 B-24's respectively. These bombers all returned, no encounters. Seven (7) RAF Fighter Squadrons furnished escort and cover on diversions. No fighter or escort was furnished the bombers attacking submarine bases.

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T O R C H

0700 November 18 to 1900 November 18
(All messages paraphrased)

1. A B-17 on which General Asa N. Duncan was a passenger caught fire in the Bay of Biscay area and was seen to make a hard landing in the water and to sink in a few seconds. Another B-17 remaining the vicinity reported observing one man in the dinghy and another man in the water. No information available as to their identity or as to whether or not they were rescued. Destroyers and planes are now searching the area.

CM-IN-7725 11-18

2. According to our Military Attache in Madrid, General Aranda believes that the Axis will be forced out of North Africa and that for this reason an attempt by Germany to occupy Spain would be a strategic mistake. Aranda is endeavoring to persuade Franco to reinforce the northern frontier which he believes can be defended and where there is a commander who can be trusted to resist; also that he has information indicating that the SS organization of about 750,000 men is now being given a priority securing equipment. It is believed that the German Army is short of well trained officers. Spanish Morocco is reported back to normal. There is also a noticeable change of opinion in the Spanish Army, including the Chief of Staff, relative to the outcome of the war.

CM-IN-7702 11-18

3. It is reported that all transports (air) in the United Kingdom are now committed to the TORCH operation. An emergency call has been

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received from the Twelfth Air Force for additional transports (air) and additional transport aircraft are required in UK for emergency movement of personnel and supplies.

CM-IN-7626 11-18

4. Telegram from Lisbon reports that an American military plane landed this morning close to the Spanish frontier near Piclaho. The pilot and crew, none of whom were injured, destroyed the plane.

CM-IN-7625 11-18

5. Large groups of German troops have arrived in Greece from Russia by air, according to reports recently received from Greece. These troops, instead of going to Africa, are now engaged in building defenses in Greece which extend as far south as Athens.

CM-IN-7623 11-18

6. According to a dispatch from Harrison at Bern it is understood that the Spanish Embassy Staff at the Vatican are of the opinion that if Spanish territory is invaded Spain will fight.

CM-IN-7622 11-18

7. From the Embassy in Madrid it is reported that General Aranda and Kindelan believe that the northern frontier should be strengthened and have agreed to urge Franco to take this step. According to Aranda: a. Kindelman told Franco that if Spain were not tied to the Axis that Franco must be and that he should therefore resign; if not, then his public policy should be changed; b. that Germany knows the leading generals and Franco will offer resistance to any demands by the Axis; c. that the Spanish initially thought that Spanish Morocco or southern Spain would be invaded by the allies and for this reason troops ere concentrated in Spanish Morocco and near Gibraltar. This fear has now disappeared; d. that orders have

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not been given for mobilization and probably would not be; e. that the northern border could be adequately defended according to plans which contemplate destruction of communications and branches, the nature of the terrain itself favors a defense of the border; f. that the Spanish forces on the northern border now are numerically weak and that g. Air Minister, Vigon, formerly believed that the Germans were invincible, but has changed his mind now and feels that the allies will finally win.

CM-IN-7621 11-18

8. From our Military Attache at Buenos Aires comes a report of a statement made at a cocktail party but the German charge' d' affairs, Dr. Meyman, that the Germans are ready to use gas and other chemicals in the defense of Africa in a short time and that this gas causes men to lose both hearing and sight.

CM-IN-7620 11-18

9. Engert at Kabul to the State Department discloses that a report based on information received from the Afghan Legation at Berlin is that the hopes of the German people who are now seriously shaken by the prospect of another winter campaign on the Russian frontier have been further shaken by news of the allied invasion of north Africa and by Rommel's defeat. While few Germans now believe that a decisive Axis victory is possible, many hope that a compromise possibly may be forced upon the allies because of the strong military position Germany holds in Europe. Discipline and morale of the Army continues to be very good, although the numerous losses in Russian and the calling into the service of youths 16 to 17 years of age are beginning to have their effect. Bombing has apparently disrupted civilian output and mode of life but bombing alone, no matter how extensive, will not defeat Germany unless it is followed by invasion. The railroads

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are in bad shape and cannot cope with military demands. Hitler, Goerring and Goebels have been largely discredited in the German eyes.

CM-IN-7619 11-18

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TORCH

1900 November 17 to 0700 November 18
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Report from Cairo of 28 fighter-bomber sorties November 14-15 successful, including hit on probable ammunition train at Bengasi Harbor with tremendous explosion and fire visible for 60 miles, and upon motor convoy and firing of building south of Bengasi. Weather prevented reaching some primary targets. Enemy pursuit very aggressive, coming closer than ever before and using cannon fire effectively. One of our aircraft crash-landed in desert, crew of 7 thought safe, four more planes hit; one enemy shot down, one probably shot down.

CM-IN-7286 11-17

2. Ankara message that local agent reports increased German troop movements southward into Greece and large number of freight cars in Bulgaria moving northward during past week.

CM-IN-7356 11-17

3. Teheran message quotes Russian sources that German air and land forces have been removed from Northern Front, economic situation critical, emphasizing wheat shortage citing fact that Iran wheat could feed populace minimum of 2 months but condition aggravated by lack of transportation, hoarding and delivery rate, obstructionist tactics by British, Russians, and Iranians.

CM-IN-7361 11-17

4. Message from Roberts. Information through French agent

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that Vichy French air personnel landing at Roberts field November 13, give maximum Dakar air force at 24 fighter planes, no heavy or medium bombers, and a few navy reconnaissance planes; that main air force at Thais estimated 10 or 12 bombers; gasoline sufficient only for plane maintenance, cars using charcoal. Inadequate food and equipment in West Africa for campaign; naval force about 15 ships, some destroyers, 4 battleships; Richelieu, Montcalm, George Leygues, one unknown, and believe navy will obey Darlan. Dakar has never been Axis submarine base, has highly improved coast defense with many 9-inch guns, main ground defense about 6 miles north tip of Dakar. Water supply is from interior and easily cut off. People pro-American, anti-British and anti-DeGaulle, and believe American landing force would cause entire area to join Allied side. Boisson will stick with Vichy. Kirchhoff believes American landing force of not less than reenforced regiment entering Gambia would cause capitulation Dakar and all French West Africa.

CM-IN-7382 11-17

5. Message from Madrid says Spanish Air Ministry reported that 72 Lockheeds and North Americans in formation, flew east across Spanish territory between Cadiz and Algeciras November 15, and begged more careful flying, saying Spanish AA might fire on them and that Germany and Italy might wish to make similar flights.

CM-IN-7411 11-17

6. London message estimates casualties of British-American African campaign to November 15, as follows:

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KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING
	U. S. Army	
531	1054	237
	U. S. Navy	
	No estimates as yet.	
	BRITISH	
	British Army	
150	No estimates.	No estimates.
	British Navy	
69	56	22

CM-IN 7407 11-17

7. London's report summarizing air operations for week ending November 16:

a. November 11, B-24 on anti-shipping patrol was attacked by 6 JU88's. Shot down one and probably another.

b. November 14, 24 heavy bombers attacked St. Nazaire submarine base, dropping 57 tons HE on target. All bombers returned.

c. 8 U. S. Spitfires made shipping patrols during week.

d. November 16, 4 U. S. Spitfires accompanied RAF fighters on low altitude sweep over France, attacking gun positions and Army vehicle, scoring hits on both; one U. S. fighterhit but returned without injury to pilot.

CM-IN-7400 11-17

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8. Attache at Helsingfors reports that reliable Danish information states 200,000 German troops at Jutland compared to 40,000 a month ago; nearly all are youngsters or older men back from Southern Russian front; also reports large number of German Air Corps and antiaircraft troops at Helsingfors apparently in transit. This seems to confirm Germans transferring air force troops from Lapland to other fronts.

CM-In-7526 11-17

9. London reports landing grounds Martuba area secured and serviceable, with patrols working north toward Derna and west toward Carmusa November 15; Tobruk harbor now receiving supply vessels, all installations intact except those bombed by British; Matruh present railhead.

CM-IN-7528 11-17

10. Message from Tanger that French convoy from Dakar reached Casablanca November 7, where passengers, including women and children, landing prior to bombardment of port, with no casualties. Of 7 ships in the convoy, 3 were subsequently sunk at the docks, one torpedoed outside the harbor, and others not damaged.

CM-IN-7535 11-17

11. Leopoldville message reports French public opinion opposed to Allied dealings with groups other than DeGaulle, and that recovered French territory should be under DeGaulle's control.

CM-IN-7487 11-17

12. London Intelligence Report to 0800 November 17.

a. Land: No known changes enemy disposition in Tunisia; enemy

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patrol met French troops at Beja on afternoon November 15 and withdrew.

b. Naval: Nothing to report.

c. Air: Usual reconnaissance probably from Bizerta and Tunis. Bone bombed and machine-gunned. 6 enemy planes destroyed. Anti-shipping operations Bougie area.

CM-IN-7508 11-17

13. Situation Report No. 10, from London, November 16.

a. Naval: On November 15, an unloaded troop transport was sunk by bombs off Cap Carbon. The survivors, 211, are at Algiers. At Gibraltar, prisoners from two destroyed U boats arrived. Newfoundland, a hospital ship, was damaged by a heavy explosion while enroute from Gibraltar. No help needed.

b. Eastern Task Force: Beja to Djebel Aboid Highway: There was contact between French and a German patrol. An Infantry Battalion arrived at Tabarka from Bone. Two British Paratroop Companies dropped successfully at Souk El Arba. On November 15, Bone was bombed intermittently with little damage. Headquarters 78th Division and 175th Field Artillery Battalion enroute to Bone. The 106th Coast Artillery (AA) Battalion, and one medium Tank Battalion, 13th AR, arrived at Algiers from Oran and 2 Companies 701st TD Battalions are enroute from Oran. Infantry Detachments, 34th Division, are between Djidjelli and Bougie enroute from Algiers to relieve British.

c. Center Task Force: No reports.

d. Western Task Force: Armored elements, under General Harmon, which were formerly at Maxagan, are now at Aturwhat.

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e. Aircraft from Gibraltar and North African bases, made 47 anti-submarine sorties--4 sightings and 3 attacks resulted. RAF Bisleys made two raids on Tunis. Results unobserved. 6 fortresses attacked Bizerta in daylight. No report received. At Bone, six (6) enemy aircraft destroyed. -- 2 by Fighters, and 4 by AA fire. Aircraft on ground damaged. 3 Spitfires lost--two (2) pilots safe.

CM-IN-7503 11-17

14. London reports that 11:30 A. M., November 17, 33 bombers attacked St. Nazaire submarine base, reporting many hits. One group of planes was attacked by 40 enemy Fighters and claim 6 destroyed; heavy AA fire over target. All bombers returned. Diversion flights by 18 heavy bombers report no encounters and all planes returned. - 6 U. S. Spitfires on shipping patrol--no encounters and all returned.

CM-IN-7546 11-17

15. Ankara message says responsible physician who recently left Bulgaria reports Balkans condition bad, morale low, and invasion via Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey feared. Also reports Italians fear bombing and invasion, but German control strong enough to prevent uprising; many German families migrated from Germany last 6 months to avoid bombing.

CM-IN-7562 11-17

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TORCH

1900 November 16 to 0700 November 17
(All Messages paraphrased)

1. A message from Stockholm states that the Norwegian air attache reports the Third German Mountain Division was transferred to the Russian front in September. The British Military attache reports that 150 German aircraft were transferred from Norway to the North African front.

2. General Eisenhower states that the establishment of Torch Forces affords Axis submarines excellent targets. A squadron of Wellingtons is being dispatched from the United Kingdom to Great Britain to furnish some additional protection.

3. A delayed message from General Clark states that on the 15th Darlan decided to announce Giraud as Commander-in-Chief of Ground and Air Forces and Admiral Michelier as head of Naval Forces. No reference was made to De Gaulle.

4. The ninth situation report from General Eisenhower states that transports Ettrick and Clan Mactaggart were torpedoed and sunk west of Gibraltar.

Elements of the 2nd Battalion U.S.A. Paratroops dropped in the vicinity of Youk Les Baines. Adverse weather prevented a British Para-battalion from landing at Souk El Arba. A Mobile column of the 78th Division arrived at Bone the afternoon of the 14th. Approximately one Brigade group is now at Bone. Elements of the Armored Regiment Group are leaving Algiers by road and rail for Souk Ahras.

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Twenty berths are now being used in the port of Algiers.

Naval and transport shipping left Safi on the evening of the 13th for the United States. Unloading at Port Lautey is proceeding satisfactorily.

All facilities except telegraph in the Western Task Force area are expected to be repaired by the 20th.

Fifteen anti-submarine Sorties were made from Gibraltar and North African Bases with sixteen sightings and six attacks.

A Hudson from the 500 squadron at Oran crashed into the sea after attacking a submarine. There were two survivors.

One RAF night fighter squadron, nine RAF day fighter squadrons, one RAF light bomber squadron, twelve USA Long Range fighters and one Fortress squadron is now established in the First Army Area with the fighters operating from Algiers, Djidjelli and Bone.

One Allied and two French ships were damaged when Bougie was bombed the night of the 13th - 14th. It is estimated that seven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Bone, Algiers docks and Maison Blanche were bombed ineffectively.

The 12th Air Force continues to build up in the Oran and Casablanca areas.

5. G-2 Intelligence Report #9. Tunis is believed to be strong in anti-tank guns and probably some tanks. Approximately seven weak French Battalions are in the Beja - Tebourscuk - Souk El Arba Area.

Eleven enemy aircraft were active on the 15th covering the area from Sardinia to South East Spain, Algiers, and the

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African Coast.

6. It is reported that Admiral Platon was sent to Tunis by the Vichy Government with instructions for Admiral Esteva to cooperate with Germany and resist the Allies. It appears that General Birdoux, Admiral Platon and Laval have urged a definite military alliance with Germany. Marshall Petain has refused to accept this alliance. Weygand is vigorously supporting Petain, and urging him to cooperate with the United States.

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Map Room
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TORCH

0700 November 16 to 1900 November 16
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Message No. 384 received from Monrovia stated that at noon on November 13 a Vichy French Martin bomber landed at Roberts Field. The crew were from Thies, Senegal, a base about 40 miles from Dakar. They stated they knew that American troops were stationed in Liberia and that they (the French) had come to Monrovia for the purpose of joining these forces in the liberation of France. They stated that they believed many of their comrades could be persuaded to join them if such a suggestion were broadcast, emphasizing that it is an American and not a British base. According to these Frenchmen broadcasts are heard at their station best at 21:15 hours GMT from Washington and 20:15 hours GMT from London.

2. Telegram No. 1794 received from Madrid at 4:00 P.M. contains a general review of the Spanish reaction to the recent developments in French North Africa, the important points of which follow:

a. The Spanish people are rejoicing but feel that allied success may put a "Red" administration into power in Spain.

b. Full publicity of our guarantees is being given to all newspapers. This policy has official backing and is expected to have the effect of reducing pressure on Spain by the Germans.

c. Some official quarters have recommended to the Government the importance of the northern defenses.

d. News about the United Nations is receiving better

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treatment in the Spanish press. Embassy bulletins are very popular.

3. Message No. 650 received from Eisenhower states that an uninvestigated report received by him indicates that an allied combat plane landed at Lisbon and took off again in violation of instructions received from Portuguese officials. The plane and pilot can be returned if it is deemed advisable, although there is an urgent need for planes at this time. The pilot left his coat containing his identification papers at the Lisbon airdrome when he made his getaway. The plane proceeded from Lisbon to Gibraltar over Spain.

4. Message No. 643 stated that French officials, after much wrangling, have accepted the desired rate of exchange. The intention of Darlan to announce publicly that De Gaulle will not reorganize his Government in French North Africa has been disapproved, in order not to risk alienating sympathetic support. Allied forces are in Bone. The situation in Tunisia has not yet crystallized. French troops in Tunisia have been ordered by Giraud and Juin to resist; also orders are being issued today for the movement East of French troops from Algiers and Constantine, in order to protect Anderson's flank. Giraud is expected to reconnoiter the Tunisian frontier tomorrow to assure compliance with his orders. He will be accompanied by Juin and Barre (Commander of a Tunisian Division). French approval of Axis entry and poor equipment prevents effective resistance to Axis troops now pouring into Tunisia. With the French anti tank weapons are critical; accordingly the bulk of our tank destroyer battalions have been ordered from Oran to Algiers.

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5. Message No. 534 from our Military Attache at Lisbon indicated a report from reliable non-British sources of Italian resignation to Axis defeat. Some apparent satisfaction is being felt over Allied successes as they may tend to hasten the end of the war.

6. G-2 Intelligence report No. 631 indicated Axis air strength at Bizerta and Tunis to be approximately 103 planes, consisting of 20 Italian fighters, some JU 87 dive bombers and the balance fighters.

7. Message No. 537 from our Military Attache in Lisbon states that Spanish and Polish sources believed to be reliable indicate an unwillingness on the part of the Spanish Government to agree to a German request for the passage of Axis troops through Spain. A movement of Spanish troops north toward the Pyrenees has also been reported. The MA's opinion is that Franco is unwilling to risk his none-to-secure position with the Spanish people by making concessions to the Axis which will force Spain into the war.

8. Message No. 594 indicates in an action west of Gibralter that Warwick Castle and one AK ship have been torpedoed and the auxiliary carrier Avenger has been sunk.

9. In G-2 report No. 8 (message No. 627) a reliable source reports the issuance of five thousand sub machine guns to Fascists and Tunis. The Sousse harbor is reported to be blocked.

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TORCH

1700 November 15 to 0700 November 16
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Jones, in No. SR 90 from Iceland, says it is reported that Germans have withdrawn Long Range Bombers, including Condors, from Norway to Mediterranean.

2. Smith, in No. 4949 from London, reports that the Commanding General of Northern Task Force asks for weather plan and continuation of sea swell forecasts for operation Backbone.

3. Edwards, in No. 362 from Tanger, reports all quiet.

4. Hohenthal, in No. 537 from Lisbon, reports that sources he considers reliable state Franco is unwilling to allow German movement southward and is prepared to resist. Franco's lack of secure position with Spanish people held to be strong point.

5. Cominch, in No. 151827, gives U-Boat estimate E of 26°W as follows: 1 36N 07W; 1 36-45N 07W; 1 34-10N 08-10W; 3 North Cape Blanco to Cape St. Mary; 3 36N 10W; 10 Western Mediterranean; 1 38N 09W; 1 38N 13-30W; 1 33-10N 15-30W; 4 Southbound (37N 16W, 39N 13W, 38N 12W, 43N 12W); 9 homebound (19N25W, 29N 25W, 40N 20W, 41N 22W, 41N 17W, 48N 16W, 45N 10W, 45N 07W, 47N 05W); 5 patrolling areas 39N 17W, 42N 25W, 48N 25W, 49N 25W, 51N 24W; 2 westbound (39N 25W, 51N 21W: 1 53N 25W; 2 off Dakar; 1 Southbound 06N 22W; 3 patrolling (06N 14W, 03N 06W, 03N 01W). Total Atlantic area 108.

6. Eighth Situation Report, Message No. 594.

(a) Naval: Rescue craft on way to Warwick Castle, one cargo ship, and auxiliary-carrier Avenger which were torpedoed West of

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Gibraltar. The Avenger sank. Force Harry now refueling at Gibraltar. Greater part of assault convoys enroute to England.

(b) Eastern Task Force: First Army being supported by Inshore Naval Squadron.

(c) Western and Center Task Forces have nothing to report.

(d) Air: Gibraltar reports that as a result of 32 antisubmarine sorties there were 19 sightings and 11 attacks. One submarine was seen to beach near Cap Ivi. Airplanes arriving Gibraltar from England are 14 C-47's, 18 Beaufighters and 12 Bisleys. Despatched to Algiers: 15 Spitfires, 2 Reconnaissance Spitfires and 15 Hurribombers. One fighter squadron to Bone and one to Djidjelli on November 13 as reenforcements were attacked with small damage by dive bombers. Four enemy planes were destroyed in this action at Bone. Bougie, on November 13, claims 11 enemy planes were destroyed in attacks on shipping at Oran and Casablanca. 12th Air Force continues to be built up.

Z. G-2 Intelligence Report No. 8 to 1200Z November 15, in message No. 627.

(a) Land: Reported that Sousse harbor is blocked and that 5,000 submachine guns have been issued to Fascists in Tunis (This from reliable source). Regrouping of French East Algerian forces around Beja, Tebessa, and Souk - el - Arba to delay penetration into Algeria. French forces near Ferryville and in Southwest Tunisia are to observe and delay Germans. Guerilla warfare is likely because of shortage of equipment. German planes have been fired on by French antiaircraft,

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but there has been no other clash.

(b) Navy: Reconnaissance of Toulon showed French Fleet there on November 14, 1420Z, with Strasbourg undocked. Italian Fleet - no changes of importance. One motor vessel and 3 destroyers seen 20 minutes NE of Bizerte at 1830Z on November 14.

(c) G-2 Intelligence Report, Part III, in message No. 631. 150 German and Italian aircraft at Tunis and Bizerta. 20 Italian and most of 130 German are fighters, but are included a few JU87' dive bombers. German air force activity predominently photo reconnaissance in the region of Bone and Bougie, plus some along Valencia and Barcelona, Spain. Five to ten aircraft active over Bone and Bougie soon after dark, and fifteen to twenty JU88's attacked shipping north of Bougie early in the evening. These planes from Sicily. Ten to fifteen JU87's attacked Bone. Recent identifications show that JU88 shot down near Djidjelli on November 13 is of the 3 group Gruppe KG-30, last identified in North Norway. From planes shot down November 9, prisoners are identified from being from the Seventh Staffel, KG 54, based Katania.

8. Dusenbury, in message No. 315, states that he is informed that between Bayonne and Hendaye, the Coast Artillery units have been largely withdrawn.

9. Hohenthal in message NO. 538 from Lisbon, states that one P38G landed on November 15 at Port Ella, being out of gasoline. Status of plane and interned pilot undecided.

10. Hohenthal in message No. 534, from Lisbon, states that he has

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received reports from reliable non-British sources that the Italians are very weary of the war and resigned to defeat. Party leaders insist repeatedly on claims of Axis victory. Under German direction, coastal defenses in the vicinity of Genoa have been reenforced.

11. General Eisenhower, in message No. 643, states that this evening Darlan intends to announce Giraud's participation in the Provisional Government, as head of Armed Forces, but expressed the intention to announce that DeGaulle would not be recognized nor any of his government. General Eisenhower has informed Clark to express to Darlan disapproval of such reference to General De Gaulle as his sympathetic support was valuable. General Eisenhower explains that it is necessary to have a stabilized civil government in order to avoid having to take over the entire region under military government. He is afraid that this will be necessary after Darlan's gang was repudiated. From Bone, General Eisenhower states that the French has accepted the desired rate of exchange after considerable wrangling. He says that Giraud and Juin have ordered the troops in Tunisia and that they are being so placed as to make maximum use of capabilities. French troops from Algiers and Constantine are to move to the East to protect the flank of Anderson. Giraud, Juin and an American Staff officer are to meet Barre, Commander of the Tunisian division at the Tunisian border tomorrow to see that the orders are being carried out. The French Forces which have permitted the Axis to enter Tunisia are weak and poorly equipped; therefore unable to oppose these forces effectively. They are extremely short of antitank units, so the

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greater portion of the tank destroyer battalion from Oran is moving to Algiers. American forces must accomplish the defeat of the Axis in Tunisia, but General Eisenhower feels that Giraud may galvanize French units into greater efforts. A need for more transport aircraft is indicated.

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TOPS

0700 November 15 to 1700 November 16

1. General Eisenhower's message No. 564 reports two (2) battle casualties:

(a) Lt. Col. George F. Marshall, Infantry, First Armored Division, Center Task Force, killed in action in line of duty on November 8 while directing landing operations at Oran under heavy gun fire.

(b) Second Lt. Paul Bateman, Twelfth Air Force, died by drowning in line of duty at Gibraltar, November 11, as a result of plane crash while taking off on operational flight against the enemy.

2. Dusenbury, in cable No. 314, from Madrid, stated that the Axis were apparently planning to concentrate on the defense of Tunisia and to abandon the balance of North Africa. It is reliably reported that the Axis have given Spain verbal assurance similar to ours.

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T O R C H

1900 November 14 to 0700 November 15

1. Dusenbury, in cable No. 314, stated that with reference to our message No. 101, Italians have been badly shaken by our landings in North Africa and by the Egyptian defeat. He has no confirmation of the report that the Axis has demanded the Balearic Isles.

2. General Eisenhower's message No. 486 stated that the capture of Lasenia and Tafaraoui airfields near Oran was accomplished by Combat Team "B", which is commanded by Brig. General Lunsford E. Oliver.

3. Edwards in Tangier stated in message No. 361 that the 19 American aviation personnel who were interned at Tetuan were transferred to Xauen yesterday. However, there are still 50 other American aviation personnel interned at Melilla. No change in the local situation.

4. In Situation Report No. 7, of November 13, the following information is given:

a. Naval - In the KM assault convoy, all undamaged ships have sailed westward. A submarine torpedoed 3 empty ships in the convoy in the Mediterranean.

b. Eastern Task Force - Dive bombers attacked empty troop-carrying destroyers and ground troops at Bone. Although no damage was reported, the populace is resentful of attacks that come as a result of Allied occupation. Two (2) batteries of light antiaircraft artillery arrived in Bone from Algiers by road. Twelve (12) 50-calibre antiaircraft machine gun teams arrived from Algiers by air.

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Headquarters and 1 Battalion of the 36th Brigade arrived from Bougie by destroyer. The ground troops of the RAF, and supplies of gasoline are at present enroute to Bone by water. The bombing of Bougie was resumed with a torpedo attack on November 12, at dusk. There is no report of casualties. One troop of heavy antiaircraft arrived at Bougie from Algiers by road. One battalion of the 36th Brigade arrived at Setif from Bougie at 0600Z (2 a.m. Washington time).

c. One medium tank Battalion and one AW Battalion AA, by destroyer, have been ordered to move to Algiers. The immediate harbor of Oran is open to light vessels and the prospects of larger vessels entering shortly is good. The unloading of convoy KM-2 is progressing.

d. Western Task Force - The approach to the harbor of Port Lyautey is blocked by 2 sunken ships. However, it is possible to discharge over the bank to the airport. Only 1 berth is available at Fedala. Eight (8) berths are available for unloading at Casablanca. On the morning of November 13, part of UGF-1 entered Casablanca. Three (3) berths are available at Safi. Discharge progressing well; the sea train having been completely discharged. During the assault, the Naval Task Force destroyed one cruiser and 4 destroyers. The Jean Bart is ashore and damaged, but the turret is serviceable. The Naval Air Group and support group have sailed for this country.

e. Air - 31 antisubmarine sorties were made from Gibraltar. Six (6) sightings were made which lead to 3 attacks. Three (3) PRU's were made to North Africa. Because of clouds, the PRU to Toulon was ineffective. Twenty-one (21) Spitfires have left for the Eastern Theater.

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Headquarters of the Eastern Air Force has been moved to Algiers. General Eisenhower and Admiral Cunningham flew to Algiers and have returned. There was no enemy activity. Five (5) loaded air transports were destroyed by the Malta Support on the night of November 12-13. Nine (9) Wellingtons were visibly successful in a raid on El Aouina airdrome; 4 mines were laid in the harbor entrance at La Goulette.

5. Jadwin, in message No. 303 from Ankara, states that the French Military Attache informed him that Vichy had instructed the Military Attache to continue normally, but with prudence, since the Staff at Vichy has not as yet been bothered by the Axis.

6. In message No. 51 from McCone, he states that a Vichy Martin bomber, carrying a crew of 1 warrant officer and 3 sergeants, landed at Roberts Field, Liberia, on the 13th of November. They came to join the American Forces because of the broadcast by President Roosevelt to the French inviting them to come over and join U. S. They do not desire to join the Fighting French.

7. In an unfinished radiogram No. 338 for Eisenhower for Mockler Ferryman, G-2, from Haley signed Smith, it is stated that the London J. I. C. estimate the number of German troops available for use in Spain after France has been occupied is, at the outside, 5 Divisions which includes one armored division and one motorized division. Of these, some may be set up to reenforce Sardinia, Sicily or Tunis. They further consider that Germany would have need of 8 to 12 divisions to occupy Spain even if Spain were acquiescent and this is becoming less and less likely. Regarding the arrival of German troops from the Russian front, they do not deem it possible before the end of December.

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8. G-2 Intelligence Report No. 7 contained the following information:

a. Land - It is reported by a reliable source that all German personnel have left El Aouina for Bizerta, and that a few 25-ton tanks have arrived at Bizerta. The total number of Germans was estimated at from six to eight thousand, but G-2 remarks that these are in a large part German and Italian infantry, antiaircraft; and German air force, ground fighting troops, and servicing personnel. French troops that were in Tunis are reported to have gone to the area around Souk El Arba.

b. Naval

1. French Fleet - No reconnaissance of the French Fleet at Toulon has taken plance since November 11. It was reported by a British submarine that depth charges were dropped, possibly from destroyers, on November 13, while patrolling off Toulon. Reconnaissance of Dakar on November 13 shows no change. On the morning of November 13, a reconnaissance at Bizerta disclosed the presence of 2 torpedo boats, 2 submarines, and 3 escort vessels. Whether or not Ferryville was covered is not known. On November 11, one large destroyer and one submarine was reported there. A photo reconnaissance on the morning of November 13 at Tunis disclosed 2 E-Boats.

2. Italian Fleet - There are no major changes in the disposition of the Italian Fleet, according to latest reconnaissance. On November 13, a medium size merchant vessell with an escort was sighted 60 miles northeast of Bizerta with a speed of 10 knots, on a course 220°.

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c. Air - GAF reconnoitered as follows: 12 aircraft reconnoitered from 0030Z (11 P. M. Washington time) to 1700Z (1 p. m. Washington time). Three (3) areas were covered as follows:

1. North African coast from Bone to Algiers. Shipping west of Bone was reported and a reconnaissance by 2 aircraft was made over roads Bone to Bougie, and Algiers to Setif.

2. Areas west of Sardinia and as far as the Balearic's.

3. Triangle formed by Ibiza, Barcelona and Minorca.

From 1830Z (12:30 A. M. Washington time) to 2000Z (4 A. M. Washington time) of November 13, 5 to 10 JU 88's were active near Bone.

9. Dusenbury, in No. 314, states that the Axis is probably abandoning all of North Africa except Tunisia where they apparently plan on concentrating for a defense. He further states that it has reliably been reported to him that the Spanish received a verbal assurance from the Axis which was similar to ours.

10. In a special submarine estimate from the Navy, it was estimated that the following submarines were east of 26W: 10 Western Mediterranean; 1 32N 11W; 1 35N07 30W; 6 Cape Blanco De Cadiz; 2 34N 10W; 7 Homeward bound; 1 38N10 30W; 2 36N 16W; 1 40N 15W; 2 Cape Finisterre; 2 patrolling areas 41N 24W 46-30N;25W; 5 Westbound; 1 57-30N 20W; 1060-30N 16W; 1 Northwest of Dakar; 1 14N 21W; 2 Homeward bound; 3 patrolling areas 06N 11W, 03N 08W, 02N 01W. Total for Atlantic area, 107. These are estimates.

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BREAKDOWN OF UNNUMBERED MESSAGE, CM-IN-6360 (11-15-42)

Names of Vessels Sunk	Available Information on Damage	How Sunk	Upright or Capsized	Percentage Hull above Water	Depth in Fathoms
Prothee	Unknown	Bomb and shell	Capsized	50	5½
Lapiri	Back broken, upper works burned.	Shell	Upright	60	5
Savoie	Unknown	Bomb and Shell	Upright	75	5
Ile D'Oseasant	No. 3 hold bombed	Bomb	30° list, bow afloat, stern on bottom	80	5
Jean Bart (Battleship)	Unknown	Bomb and Shell	Upright, bow afloat, stern on bottom.	90	5½
St. Blaise (ex-else Danish)	Unknown	Shell	Upright	0	6½
San Pietro (Italian)	Unknown	Bomb and Shell	35° list, bow afloat, stern on bottom	65	4½
Frondeu (Destroyer)	Unknown	Shell	Capsized	25	4
Vestois (Destroyer)	Unknown	Shell	Capsized	0	7½
La Bourdien (Corvette)	Unknown	Shell	30° list	40	2½
Sybille (Submarine)	Unknown	Shell	Capsized	0	4½
Amphitrite (Submarine)	Unknown	Shell	Capsized	0	4½
1,000 Ton Floating Dock	None	Sea-valves open	Upright	0	5
3,500 Ton Floating Dock	Unknown	Bomb near-miss	Upright	0	5

Primangent, Milan, and Albatros beached outside the harbor.

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T O R C H

0700 November 14 to 1630 November 14

1. Special report in Cable 487 is made of battle casualty. Soldier is Paratrooper Private John T. Tacali, ASN 35281555, who was wounded by gun fire from attacking enemy planes while flying with his unit over Oran.

He was taken to Gibralter for hospitalization and died in the British Military Hospital at Gibralter, November 12, 1942. He will be buried at Gibralter. According to the report, he is the first American soldier to die at Gibralter. Next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Alda Newton, 87 Commerce Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

2. From Tangier comes an unconfirmed report of frequent attempts by Spanish soldiers to cross the French Moroccan border to join U.S. forces.

3. From Barcelona a message signed "Frost" states that a Heinkel bomber (German) ran out of gas and made a forced landing at the Barcelona Civil Aviation Field at 4:30 P.M., November 11. Armament was not removed nor the crew interned by Spanish authorities. The plane, carrying a crew of five (5) including a Lieutenant General, was scheduled to depart November 12 but this was canceled. A banquet was reported as having been given by the Spanish Colonel in charge of the air field for the Germans. A mechanic was sent to the field from the German Embassy in Madrid.

4. From Madrid comes a message signed "Hayes" in which Italy considers Tripolitania and Cyrenaica lost. This was supposedly reported to the Spanish Military Attache in Rome by a high Italian military official.

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Tunisia is expected to be the place where Rommel will attempt a stand. Daily one division is moved there by air and one by sea from Sicily. For this purpose the Germans have called back from the Russian front a large number of planes. Should the stand fail, Italy expects an invasion of Sicily and Sardinia as well as the Italian mainland. This message has been sent to Algiers already. Civilian morale in Italy was reported very low but military morale fairly good.

5. From Tangier signed "Childs" comes a message which states that improvement of good relations might result from giving the Spanish Moroccan Air Force the two (2) planes which were forced down there. Suggestion is made that, if this is done, the parts regarded as military secrets be removed with the explanation that only our military authorities are familiar with this equipment. This information was given to Madrid.

6. From Barcelona signed "Frost" comes a report that four hundred (400) young, fully armed German troops with four (4) tanks and other good equipment arrived at Cerbere, (This is a border town in France approximately between Toulouse in France and Barcelona in Spain), on Thursday, November 12. The source of the information is considered reliable.

7. A well placed source states that Spain has requested guarantees from Germany and Italy similar to the ones given by the U.S. and Britain according to a message received from Madrid and signed "Hayes". They were reported to have replied that among friends such guarantees are not necessary, but Spain felt they were needed. Eventually, both countries agreed, verbally, it is believed, that they would demand nothing of Spain,

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which to date they haven't.

8. It is rumored that Axis has been refused the use of Balearies (islands just east of Spanish coast - directly east of Valencia) by Spain. Feeling is growing that the Spanish would resist transit by the Germans with theirArmy and refuse it officially. Visits from German Ambassadors to Foreign Minister and Franco have been numerous, but it is not definite whether Spanish are requesting guarantee such as we gave or Germans are asking a right of way. Despite pressure by high officers no decision has apparently been reached by Spanish to reinforce the northern frontier. A reputedly pro-German, General Yague, has been appointed Corps Commander at Melilla. Activity by Gestapo is reported. This information came in a message from Madrid signed "Dusenbury".

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FORCE

1200 November 13 to 0700 November 14
(All messages paraphrased)

1. Situation Report No. 6, November 12, received at 9:10 P. M., reports the unopposed dawn landing at Bone by the 6th Commandos from 2 destroyers, and 2 Companies of the 3rd British Parachute Battalion who were dropped by air. At Djidjelli, 3 Companies of Infantry, 1 troop of a Field Regiment and a troop of light antiaircraft, arrived at noon by road. The airport at this place was stocked with a supply of gasoline by 6 P. M. At Bougie, ships were heavily attacked by air, with a loss of 3 combat leaders and damage to 1 carrier and 2 other warships. A Battalion of 36th Infantry Brigade (British) left Bougie by rail for Setif and was expected to arrive at that place on November 13. At Algiers, Convoy KM-2 arrived at noon. This port is functioning smoothly at the present time. Fort Lempereur was returned to the French by the 34th Division after the signing of the Armistice. The 168th Infantry Combat Team occupies the high ground overlooking Algiers, and is patrolling the city to prevent sabotage. The 39th Infantry Combat Team is protecting Maison Blanche, the radio at Maison Carree, and important bridges. It is also holding 2 rifle companies at Maison Blanche in readiness to move by air. Convoy KM-2 for Oran arrived on the evening of November 11. This port is working as well as can be expected in view of the blocking. In the area of the Western Task Force, the headquarters ship is now in Casablanca port. 3 transports were torpedoed off Fedala. The follow-up convoy for this force is standing out to seaward, except for the Detachment to Gibraltar.

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Air activities are summarized as follows: At Gibraltar: 18 antisubmarine sorties were made during the day resulting in 5 submarine sightings and 2 attacks. Airships arriving at Gibraltar from U. K. included 5 C-47's, 1 B-17, and 2 Hudsons. Bad weather prevented their moving on into the theater. At Djidjelli, 1 RAF Fighter Squadron has been established. At Bougie, heavy Axis bombing occurred during the night of November 11-12. The attack continued intermittently during the day of November 12. No appreciable damage or casualties reported. During this time the RAF maintained long-range fighter protection, over Bougie from Maison Blanche. 11 Enemy aircraft destroyed and 5 were damaged. We lost 3 aircraft and 1 pilot. At Maison Blanche, 300 officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, 503rd Parachute Infantry, arrived in 25 C-47's ready for action. No air activity has been reported from either the Oran or Casablanca areas.

2. Message No. 360 from Tangier indicates that General Orgaz has denied a request for permission to visit the interior of American plane interned at Tetuan Airport. This plane is under armed guard day and night and access into the plane is also prevented by an official seal which has been placed on the fuselage door.

3. G-2 Report No. 6, of November 13, indicates that the Axis are continuing to move troops into Tunisia, and estimated strength at the present time is from two to three thousand. Their present mission appears to be the defense of the airfields at El Aouina and Sidi Ahmed. Official French attitude seems to favor the Axis, although the population is reported hopeful. There are no indications of any tangible

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change in the disposition of the French Fleet. Reconnaissance flights indicated considerable activity in the Italian Fleet. Between November 10 and November 12, 3 destroyers sailed from Palermo. At Taranto there are 3 battleships, 4 cruisers, and 8 destroyers. At Trapani, reconnaissance flight of the afternoon of November 12 indicated that 8 Mas boats left since the morning of November 10. In other sectors there is slight Naval activity, with 1 large warship and 1 destroyer of unknown nationality sighted northeast of Cartagena, moving on a southern course. Both ships were darkened. In addition, a Vichy convoy of 6 merchant vessels and 1 escort ship accompanied by one airplane was sighted east of Cape Verde moving on a southerly course.

4. Enemy air activity has included but 10 long-range bombers active in the Bougie area. At least 30 JU88's and MB-111's are reported to have operated against shipping between Bougie and Oran. RAF fighters have destroyed 11 and damaged 5 in these attacks. 7 JU88's, based at Trapani, have been active. This report covers the period between midnight of November 11, and midnight of November 12.

5. Cable No. 471 is a Special Situation Report on the Western Task Force, prepared from data obtained by Staff Officers, and dispatched to Casablanca November 12.

A. Position of Units

1. Safi - 47th Combat Team is at Safi. Armored elements of Safi Force are halted in the vicinity of Mazagan.

2. Casablanca - 7th Infantry Combat Team, plus 1 Battalion 15th Infantry Combat Team guarding port and installations at Casablanca. 15th Combat Team, less 1 Battalion, is on north and east of Casablanca.

3. Fedala - Beaches north of Casablanca and including Fedala being guarded by 30th Infantry Combat Team.

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4. Port Lyautey - 60th Infantry Combat Team guarding port and airfield.

B. Condition of Airfields

1. Casablanca - Completely operational all types.

2. Port Lyautey - Operational north and south runways only due to congestion. To be used for refueling only.

3. Rabat - Operational for light types only.

C. Condition of Ports

Berths available for immediate unloading of cargo.

1. Casablanca - 8 berths (Also 6 tugs, 15 barges)

2. Safi - 3 berths.

3. Fedala - 1 berth (Port labor assisting)

D. Casualties - Estimated 100 killed, 275 wounded.

E. Hostilities - ceased in all areas. Friendly reception.

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TORCH

From 0700 November 13 to 1900 November 13

(All messages paraphrased)

Review No. 21 received at 1:00 P.M. indicated that discussions relative to a joint French-American plan for operations in North Africa are continuing and that Eisenhower intends to go to Algiers immediately with Cunningham and endeavor to settle the matter without further delay. Darlan indicated to Clark that the fleet had acknowledged receipt of his message urging the fleet to join our forces but that no information is yet available as to the contemplated action of the fleet, if any. Latest information indicates that fleet is still at Toulon. Anderson is being reinforced and is speeding his eastward movement in an effort to cut off any Germans in the eastern sector. The British 36th Brigade Group is now occupying Setif and also reinforcing the Bone garrison. Fighter planes were established at Bougie today and air action has resulted in 11 enemy aircraft being destroyed. It is anticipated that fighter protection will be available today from a base at Djidjelli and from Bone. Reinforcements for Anderson's forces are coming from the Center Task Force. Consolidation of positions at Oran is continuing. Information from Casablanca is still meager. Fighters and two PBY squadrons are being established at Pt. Lyautey.

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TORCH

1900 November 12 to 0700 November 13
(All messages paraphrased)

1. In a message from Cominch received at 7:15 P. M., 12 November, the following submarines which might have immediate effect in the operation area, were reported: 9 from Casablanca to Gibraltar: 7 in western Mediterranean; 27 Italian submarines estimated in invasion area; 4 southbound off southern Portugal; 2 off Dakar. Including these above listed a total of 99 is reported in the Atlantic area.

2. A message received at 8:28 P. M. containing the G-2 Intelligence Report No. 5, Parts 1 and 2, state of French Army in Morocco and Algeria was reported as unchanged. Light German reconnaissance units in small numbers were indicated in Tunis but no evidence of further advance shown. No resistance was offered by the French. Axis reenforcements were believed coming by sea. No reactions in Spain and Spanish Morocco were noted. Observation of French Fleet at Toulon was prohibited by weather and no change was observed at Dakar. At 0844Z (4:44 A. M. 12 November Washington time) several destroyers and three battleships departed from Taranto and four destroyers Messina, (Taranto is located on the heel of the Italian boot, and Messina northeast portion of Sicily). Steaming east from Qrapani (?) a convoy of two motor vessels and 5 destroyers was seen at 0518Z, 12 November (4:18 A. M. Washington time) headed possibly for Bizerta (about 50 miles northwest of Tunis). Observed at Bizerta by aircraft were 6 German E-Boats.

3. G-2 Intelligence Report No. 5, Part 3, received at 8:42 P. M., revealed 7 aircraft of the 122-Gruppe from Trepani active during the

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forenoon 11 November over Oran, Bougie, Cape Gata (this might possibly be Cape De Garde, which is just north of Bone) and in western Mediterranean. Reports of weather over an Allied convoy north of Bougie were made during the afternoon by a single aircraft, and at the same time a long-range bomber attack on this convoy was unsuccessful. Two attacks, the first by 20 planes from at least 7 units, and the second by 7 planes, were made on this convoy on the afternoon of 11 November. Planes were based at Sicily and were identified from second and third Gruppen KG26, and KG54. Unknown results were obtained by an attack made on the Bougie anchorage by more than 30 planes at noon on the twelfth of November.

4. In a message received at 9:21 P. M., an estimate of German forces intended to oppose our entry into Tunisia showed them equipped with motorcycles, engineers, antitank guns, and armored cars. While this force is strong, reenforcements by sea will probably arrive the 12 November. At the same time, no further planes were reported arriving.

5. In a message arriving at 10:27 P. M., from Ankara, signed Jadwin, information was reported to have been given by the Secretary of the French Embassy there that the pro-Vichy and pro-German Ambassador Bergery inside of 48 hours will join the De Gaulle forces and bring all his staff with him.

6. In a Navy message received at 11:18 P. M., British sources and a local agent stated that no more German troops remain on Crete. It is possible that two or three divisions of Italians are still there. There were indications of preparations for departure from Samos of German forces on November 5.

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7. An unconfirmed report from Lisbon, signed Hohenthal, received at 11:33 P. M., stated that Salazar went to see Franco the night of 11 November, in Madrid. Denials of the assurance to respect the neutrality of Spain now appear in the German press.

8. At 3:19 A. M., a message was received from Ankara, signed Jadwin, that 50 trains carrying troops and material, which had been routed through eastern Bulgaria and Thrace to Salonika, passed near Salonika. This was seen by travelers and reported to the Greek minister who informed Jadwin.

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TORCH

0900 November 12 to 1900 November 12
(All messages paraphrased)

1. At 2:03 P. M., Situation Report No. 5 was received. Failure to establish fighters at Djidjelli (about 70 miles east of Bougie, across Gulf of Bougie) resulted in higher casualties among shipping from U-Boat and air attacks. Transport "Thomas Stone" damaged by torpedo on 7 November, arrived Algiers. Landing of 36th Brigade Group at dawn 11 November, was unopposed. Landing at Djidjelli was abandoned due to swell. Force which landed at Bougie is proceeding to Djidjelli by road. City of Algiers population is calm and friendly and labor is returning to the docks. Guards were relieved from the barracks and French Headquarters, and Combat Teams are assembling. At Oran, eight berths are available. One blocked ship was towed clear. Gasoline is available at the anchor. Unloading of ships was being accomplished at Arzeu and Mers El Kebir (on the point just northwest of Oran). At Casablanca the French Army capitulated at 0700Z 11 November (3:00 A. M. Washington Time). With weather being favorable, landings were continuing. Landing craft were working from ships off coast to Port Lyautey. Air reconnaissance shows the Fedhala Force is entering Casablanca. Part of the Combat Command from Safi was seen between Axemmour (S'Bennour?) (45 miles northeast of Safi) and Mazagan. On 10 November, it was reported that enemy reenforcements from Marrakech were successfully repulsed. A transport was sunk and a destroyer and oiler damaged when torpedoed by a submarine off Fedhala. Nine ships

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at least were sunk in Casablanca harbor. An Axis air attack on the airport at Maison Blanche on the night of 10-11 November, was repulsed without any damage being done. At dawn 11 November, 36 transport planes with British Paratroops arrived at Maison Blanche from Gibraltar, and 12 transport planes with U. S. Paratroops arrived from Oran. At Blida, 14 Bisleys arrived direct from U. K. Reports from Oran and Casablanca indicated no air activity. 27 antisubmarine sorties were flown during the day from Gibraltar. This report covers the period from 2400Z (8:00 P. M. Washington Time) 10 November to 2400Z 11 November.

2. In a report received at 5:44 P. M. from Eisenhower, the following casualties in the Algiers action are given: 39th Combat Team, 2 killed, ten (10) wounded; 168th Combat Team, 10 killed, 38 wounded; 1 company of the Terminal Force is still missing. French known killed were 12. 250 unwounded prisoners are being returned. 168th Combat Team is assembling at El Biar, and the 39th Combat Team at Maison Carree. Detachments are guarding the air fields. Papers, ciphers and codes of the German Armistice Commission were captured. Axis air raids were made on the morning of the tenth and afternoon of the ninth. Thirty to fifty JU 88's and some ME 111's were used. Twelve were shot down for sure, two probable, and eight were damaged. No pilots were lost by us.

3. In a message received at 5:58 P. M., it was reported that aerial reconnaissance revealed the port of Casablanca to be in a satisfactory condition. Admiral Bieri and a liaison group are being dispatched by fast surface vessel to Casablanca to transmit instructions and collect

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information inasmuch as communications with the Western Task Force are most unsatisfactory. Enemy submarines are concentrating at all ports and General Eisenhower states that he is anxious to put antisubmarine plane patrols in action at Casablanca. He states that while the air situation is slowly improving, he has not yet ordered two squadrons of PBY's to Casablanca.

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T O R C H

1900 November 11 to 0700 November 12
(All messages paraphrased)

1. At 8:34 P.M. the following message which was also being sent to General Eisenhower, was received from London. The information contained herein came from unverified sources but thought to be Malta: Information indicates unloading of light tanks at Tunis airdrome by Germans. Tunis airdrome attacked night 10-11 November by nine (9) Beaufighters. Two (2) JU 90's, five (5) JU 52's, one (1) JU 87, one (1) twin-engined craft, one (1) set glider, left in flames. The following were damaged: Two (2) JU 52's, three (3) JU 87's, two (2) ME-109's, eight (8) unidentified aircraft, and one (1) large glider. Enemy antiaircraft fire slight. Elmas airdrome (Sardinia) attacked at 10:30 P.M., tenth of November, by seven (7) Wellington's. One (1) large explosion rocked aircraft at five thousand feet. Considerable fires started. Explosions and flames could be seen for fifty (50) miles. Large gun fire flashes and machine gun fire on ground reported by intruder Beaufighter over Tunis. This was not antiaircraft gun fire. Light, inaccurate flak fire from a Tunis town. Large ship seen burning five (5) miles north of Bizerte at 8:30 P.M., tenth of November. Large convoy of motor transports one mile long was reported on road leading to Trapani by intruder Beaufighter during flight over Western Sicilian airdromes.

2. At about 7:00 P.M., No. 4 G-2 Intelligence Report, parts 1 and 2 was received containing the following: Axis intentions to form bridgehead in Tunisia indicated. By evening, November 10, five hundred German

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troops landed from air, probably ground staff and airdrome defense groups. Seaborne reenforcements reported in preparation. Harbor at Bizerte blocked. No Axis moves against Spanish indicated. Quiet prevails in Spanish Morocco. Minor defensive troop movements only. Strict neutrality is indicated. Visual reconnaissance November 11 indicates main French Fleet at Toulon harbor. Italian ships reported south of Cotrone yesterday believed to be three cruisers leaving Navafino, November 9. These units were attacked by fleet air arm and submarine. Hits claimed by both. Italian battle fleet sighted in Taranto. Concentration of submarines in western approaches to Straits and in western Mediterranean continue. Ten large and one small ship torpedoed. Several antisubmarine attacks made, some of which are promising.

3. At 12:49 A.M., No. 4 G-2 Intelligence Report, part 3, (Air) received from London. Photo reconnaissance of El Aquino on November 10 detected the following German aircraft: Twenty-four (24) JU 87's, twenty-three (23) Me 109's, three (3) HE 111 (probably intercommunication) forty (40) JU 52's, two (2) JU 90's (transport aircraft) three (3) freight-carrying gliders. Reports from French sources agree. Indication that probably not more than one group of Italian Macchie (20) 202 fighters also present. November 9, 26 fighters 520, at Bizerte. On November 10 there were 5 aircraft of same type there. At Souk El Arba, sixteen (16) L 45's probably moved from Tunio. No activity of above aircraft reported. Eight (8) long-range German bombers from Italian bases were reported over unspecified Mediterranean area at dusk on November 10.

4. At about 2 A.M., the fourth situation report was received from London for the tenth of November. Naval operations proceeding as

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planned. Enemy submarine and air action caused some losses. Initial follow-up convoys have entered Mediterranean. Armistice at Algiers continues. No change in troop disposition reported. French officials have ordered land, sea and air forces in Tunisia, Algiers, and Morocco, to cease hostilities. General Clark has conferred with them. The port of Algiers is being opened with French cooperation. At Oran the 1st Division and Combat Command B closed on the city during early morning for final assault. 7:30 A.M. was scheduled as the time for initiation of coordinated attack. Elements of Combat Command B were in city at 11:11 A.M. At 12 noon, the city capitulated. At 12:30 P.M. General Fredendall received the surrender. Fort Santon was bombarded by battleship. Destroyer Farndale supported east flank of army with gun fire. Three sunken ships block entrance to harbor. Salvage vessels have sailed to Oran. Beachheads at Mehdia, Fedala, and Safi have been extended and unloading continues. French naval units still resisting in Casablanca area. Western Naval Task Force continues support. Thirty-four (34) antisubmarine sorties from Gibraltar resulted in two (2) sightings and one (1) attack. One (1) Hudson crashed near Oran. Six (6) Swordfish and seven (7) Hurricanes were dispatched to Algiers, and twenty-four (24) U. S. Spitfires to Oran.

5. By messaged dated November 10 from Lamont at Cayenne, it was reported that shells were buried on both sides of the road in level field between Mediouna and Bereschid, about 20 to 40 kilometers from Casablanca. The German command was located at the Anfas Hotel in Fedala. This information was obtained indirectly from a French non-commissioned officer.

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6. At 2:11 A.M., a message was received from Hohenthal, Lisbon, confirming heavy German pressure on Spain, that Portuguese officials were uneasy, and consider occupation of Portugal a definite German capability. No indications of such move is evident. Much depends on action of the French Fleet. Meetings with Minister and Cardinal very valuable but not urgent at present due to favorable reaction of Carmona to President's message.

7. A message dated 7:00 P.M., 11 November, was received from Harrison, Geneva. German authorities have assumed passport and customs control at Annemasse. Frontier closed to all wishing to cross border with passports. Those with border-crossing cards may still pass. German troops expected on border and specifically at Annemasse at any time. Four to five hundred French civilians gathered at World War Memorial thereat this morning despite police. This demonstration broke up peacefully later.

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TORCH

1100 November 11 to 1900 November 11
(All messages paraphrased)

1. At 12:01 P.M., November 11, this message was received from General Eisenhower: Admiral Darlan has issued an order to all French Commanders in North Africa to cease hostilities and to observe the strictest neutrality. Darlan stated that he has assumed authority of North Africa in the name of Petain. The message stated that Oran's surrender was not facilitated by the Darlan Order but that it capitulated due to the overpowering attack by our forces. No confirmation of a French radio in the name of Admiral Michelin ordering hostilities to cease has been received from the Western Task Force. A message from Clark indicated that Giraud was displeased because Darlan was permitted to order the end of hostilities and insisted that he be set-up as the Commander-in-Chief of all French Forces in Africa and the French Empire. At first Darlan refused to accept the terms of an armistice because he had no authority from Vichy but he finally agreed to issue an order to all French Forces in North Africa to discontinue hostilities. Darlan said that he had issued orders for the Fleet to move if the Germans occupied France as he did not wish the Fleet to fall in German hands.

2. At 12:02 P.M., November 11, a message was received from General Eisenhower as follows: The eagle is setting up advanced AF Headquarters and is conferring with Giraud and Darlan. I have sent a message to him to make the greatest use of Hitler's statement in order

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that all Axis equipment and personnel in Tunisia can be seized. An advance is being made on Bougie (125 mi. East of Algiers) and other places East of Algiers and if we can only persuade French Forces to go along with us we will go there with everything we have. Many ships were stupidly sunk by the French in Oran and a request has been made to you for salvage equipment. Communications with the West Coast are difficult and the situation is still obscure. I am sure Patton's affairs are going on allright and I am mostly concerned with getting the harbor at Casablanca as soon as possible and I also want to establish some anti-submarine and anti-air defenses there.

3. A message from General Eisenhower at 1455 GMT stated that a landing at Bougie was successful and unopposed.

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For Lt Col Hammond
for the President
War Room

TORCH

0700 November 11 to 1100 November 11
(All messages paraphrazed)

1. This message was received from General Eisenhower at 6:55 A.M., November 11, Washington Time: The latest information is that Navy and shore batteries are surrendering at Oran. It seems that General Fredenall has turned the trick and I believe that by tonight I can report cessation of resistance at that point.

2. At 7:30 A.M., November 11, Washington Time, the following message was received from General Eisenhower: At 0700Z (3:00 A.M., Washington Time) the French Army Forces capitulated at Casablanca. No information has been received as to French Naval Forces.

3. At 10:55 A.M., November 11, General Eisenhower reported: The landing at Djidjelli (in Algeria East of Algiers) was prevented by the swell but the landing at Bougie was unopposed and successful.

4. A message received by the Navy this morning contains this information: The U.S. Transport Leedstown (39th Infantry Combat Team at Algiers) sank in 20 fathoms of water. There were no Army casualties but some casualties among crew. Ninety percent of the cargo went down with the ship. The Captain and survivors are in Algiers. (This ship had about 3000 men of the Combat Team and much essential cargo). The landing craft crews of U.S. Transport Thomas Stone (39th Infantry C.T. combat loader-1500 men) are in

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Algiers but the vessel has not arrived and her position is not known. Bomber and torpedo plane attacks were continuing during the morning and evening.

5. A message was received this morning from Johnson, Military Attache in Tangier, to the effect that Spanish Troops are filtering South and building up along the border near the Spanish-French zone. He says he does not like the appearance of things although the Spanish appear friendly.

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To Lt Col Hammond for the President's War Room

TORCH

1900 November 10 to 0700 November 11
(all messages paraphrased)

1. This message was received from General Eisenhower at 0140Z, 5:40 P.M., Washington Time:

Ineffectiveness of signal communications throughout the area makes it difficult to obtain information. Unsatisfactory attempts to maintain airplane contact have resulted in unexplained loss of five (5) airplanes. Weather conditions for flying have been bad.

(a) Aspects of Local Attitude

It is apparent that pro-Vichy personnel constitute the officer personnel of the professional forces, air, sea and land, except in Algiers area. This resulted in fighting being widespread along West Coast and Oran. All prisoners seem pro-Vichy but show no resentment toward us. Reliable information indicates that in Tunis the Commandant has welcomed the entry of, and is cooperating with a German Air Force of moderate strength. We have no information as to whether Giraud will have any real effect, or what he has done. He arrived last evening in Algiers. Civil population in general has welcomed Allied Forces. Labor gangs cooperate in Algiers where fifteen deep water berths are available.

(b) Algiers

Darlan was taken into protective custody. General Clark held conferences separately with Giraud and Darlan and is to resume conferences November 11. The eastward advance from Algiers has been held up by difficulty in assembly and use of airborne troops, and bad weather at sea.

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Airborne contingent from UK arrived this morning. This force, plus American battalion near Oran, is to move eastward when weather permits. The loss in transport planes on the first contingent is nine (9), and about nine (9) or ten (10) more were slightly damaged when they landed in a dry lake bed. Both Generals Anderson and Clark are completing negotiations at Algiers to push eastward if weather permits. If arrangements are completed and weather permits, we will advance by air and sea on Philippeville and Bone. Expect to arrive November 11.

(c) Oran

At Oran we had difficulty in getting at a sea-coast battery dominating the harbor at Mers El Kabir. According to evidence, the city defenders may try to block the harbors.

(d) West Coast

No details from that sector. General Patton reports rioting at Fedala. It appears in Casablanca that the defenders are preparing to block the harbor. It also appears that General Patton has enough strength ashore to begin an organized advance on Casablanca.

(e) Air

Last evening we had about seventy-two (72) fighters on fields at Algiers, and about forty-five (45) on Tafaraoui near Oran. Captured at Lasenia airdrome were ninety (90) planes of unknown type. French air force eliminated at Oran and Algiers. Facilities are not yet available to operate any considerable number of bombers, but have five (5) B-17's ordered here from United Kingdom. This will complete one (1) eight-plane squadron.

(f) Reserves

Except for reserves existing in Task Force, only available ground reserve is a Commando Battalion here. It is being prepared and the Navy is

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making preparations to move it by fast ship if it can be of use in Oran area.

(g) Harbors

Harbors at Oran and Casablanca may be in such condition when finally captured that some disruption of planned convoy schedules will result. We have requested early movement of salvaging equipment and personnel.

(h) Plans

Our calculations appeared to be somewhat erroneous regarding the amount of resistance put up by land and air forces at Casablanca and Oran. However, we achieved both tactical and strategic surprise.

2. Message received from General Eisenhower at 0210Z, 6:10 P.M., Washington Time:

El Aouine (Tunis) is occupied by German troops and aircraft. One (1) battalion was deplaned there. Setif, Algeria, ceded but local military state intends to oppose.

3. Message received from McCone at 0422Z, 8:22 P.M., Washington Time, requested information on any movements of Vichy Naval Units on Casablanca to Dakar route. Reports from Fighting French state that General Giraud has great prestige in Colonial Army. Many officers away from Dakar will follow him. Same source states that morale Vichy West Africa varies inversely as distance from Dakar. Four hundred (400) native infantry recently reinforced Casa Mance.

4. Message received from General Eisenhower at 0625Z, 10:25 P.M., Washington Time:

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(a) Air

About forty (40) German aircraft fighters and dive bombers arrived at El Aouina airdrome, Tunis. Photo reconnaissance shows evidence of JU 52 transport aircraft at Tunis. Defense of airdromes reported to be French.

(b) Navy

Air report shows at 3:50 A.M., 10 November, three (3) Italian battleships and two (2) cruisers, one hundred five (105) miles south Crotone, steaming west at thirty (30) knots. Now in Palmero is the cruiser torpedoed on November 8. Photo reconnaissance over Toulon November 9 shows three (3) main French units in dry dock. Ten (10) submarines were shown at Daku morning of November 9 by photo reconnaissance.

(c) Army

Only indication of Axis move into Tunisia is air movement. No signs of troop movement or activity on West Coast and French Frontier Area, Spanish Morocco. Antiaircraft and defense positions not manned. Bridges not guarded and traffic strictly controlled south Larache. No identifications area of Western Task Force.

5. Message from General Eisenhower at 0645Z, 10:45 P.M., Washington Time:

To cover entire area at present there are only one British salvage vessel at Gibraltar and three U.S. salvage tugs in passage. Damages to ships and blocking of harbors more extensive than anticipated. It is urgently requested that salvage equipment and personnel be made available soon. It is hoped that Captain Ellsberg and his unit might be made available.

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6. Message received at 0947Z, 1:47 A.M., November 11, Washington Time:

Barre (Army Commander in Tunisia) has been interviewed by Rommel and Bastico.

A photo reconnaissance of morning, November 10, shows total airplanes at El Aouine to be one hundred one (101).

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS "TORCH"
(As received between 1600 - 9 November and 0800 - 10 November)

U.S.A.T. THOMAS STONE suffered damage to steering engine and main engines are out of commission due to an aerial torpedo hit in the stern. This vessel is being towed to Gibraltar. (Previously reported).

U.S.S. LEEDSTOWN, naval transport, suffered similar damage from aerial torpedo and is at Algiers. A later report states that the LEEDSTOWN was bombed at 1300 - 9 November and hit by submarine torpedoes at 1320 - 9 November and was in a sinking condition. The ship has been beached and abandoned.

The S.S. EXCELLOR, U.S. merchant vessel, suffered minor damage due to a near bomb miss and is at Algiers.

Personnel casualties were practically nil on above vessels.

A high percentage of landing craft were wrecked in the landing units at Algiers.

SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT, 8 NOVEMBER, AS REPORTED BY LONDON.

ALGIERS.

French resistance ceased at 7 p.m., 8 November and occupation of the city has commenced. Naval forces and shipping will enter the harbor at dawn, 9 November.

Thirty-five R.A.F. fighters (Spitfires) and nineteen R.A.F. (Hurricanes) from Gibraltar were landed safely at Maison Blanche.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS "TORCH"
(As received between 1600 - 9 November and 0800 - 10 November)
(Continued)

ORAN.

Resistance continues. On evening of 8 November, our columns from Arzeu had reached line St. Cloud - Fleurus (9 miles east of Oran) and captured La Maeta. Les Andaloufes column has captured Amu el Turk. The Port of Arzeu is working. One enemy submarine has been destroyed. Two of our transports were damaged by the shore battery.

Twenty-four U.S. fighters (Spitfires) were sent to Tarafoui. All landed safely except one which was shot down before landing. A report on 9 November states that the fort at Mers el Kibir, west of Oran, was still holding out and was being bombarded from sea.

WESTERN AREA.

The port and airdrome at Safi have been captured.

Although batteries at Fedala have been silenced, French forces continue to bomb the beaches.

Admiral Michelier from Casablanca has refused to see the United States representative. Further details of the naval engagement are lacking other than that the surviving ships returned to Casablanca. Fear exists that damaged ships may be used to block harbor. French army and civil populace have offered minor resistance.

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SECRET

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS "TORCH"
(As received between 1600 - 9 November and 0800 - 10 November)
(Continued)

Four Hudson planes patrolling off Casablanca on 8 November failed to return. Two others were damaged by enemy air attacks.

A report from Madrid states that approximately 200 loaded German freight cars and 2 large French steamers were sighted in Port Vendres, France (on Mediterranean Franco-Spanish border). 70,000 German Gestapo are reported to be stationed in Spain.

At 9:15 a.m., 9 November, a German man-of-war (possibly SCHEER or NURNBERG) escorted by three destroyers was sighted near Helsingborg, Sweden, heading south possibly for Baltic Sea.

SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LONDON AT NOON, 9 NOVEMBER.

ORAN AREA.

Du Santon coast battery continues to cover port area. Some sniping occurs at Arzeu.

The Italian cruiser which was previously reported as having been torpedoed is reported as being under tow.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS "TORCH"
(As received between 0800-
1600 - 9 November)

All forces except U.S. Army Transport THOMAS STONE arrived safely in position. All landings have been effected successfully and operation appears to be proceeding according to plan.

U.S.A.T. THOMAS STONE (which had been previously reported as torpedoed) has been taken in tow by British tug SAINT DAY and is due Algiers on morning of 10 November. The landing craft of the THOMAS STONE, which were launched following the torpedo attack, have been sunk by own force due to breakdowns.

ALGIERS AREA.

Cape Mattou Fort continued to resist throughout 8 November. Unloading of stores is proceeding satisfactorily despite northeasterly winds. Hostilities ceased at Algiers unconditionally at 10 a.m., 8 November.

H.M.S. BROKE and H.M.S. MALCOLM (old destroyers) suffered damage while attacking the boom.

H.M.S. PANTHER (DD) was flooded forward by "near miss" by bomb at 1830 on 7 November and has arrived Gibraltar under own power.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS "TORCH"
(As received between 0800 - 1600, 9 Nov. Continued)

ORAN AREA.

Two landing craft were damaged by fire from Fort Santon. H.M.S. AURORA (CL) sank one additional Vichy destroyer and damaged two. H.M.S. BRILLIANT (destroyer) sank escort vessel LA SURPRISE.

WESTERN AREA.

No added information.

The British submarine P-46 torpedoed an Italian six inch cruiser off western tip of Sicily.

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TORCH

1100 November 9 to 1900 November 9

(All messages paraphrased)

1. A message from General Eisenhower was received at 4:09 P.M., November 9:

During the afternoon of November 8, 1942 Admiral Darlan said he would like to negotiate but he refused to deal with any Frenchman. General Clark and a small staff left Gibraltar at 1252 (8:45 A.M., November 9 Washington Time) for Algiers to see Darlan and also to establish an advanced echelon of Headquarters Allied Force. Giraud Murat and a small staff also left here for Algiers by plane this morning, and I plan to issue a special communique regarding his status as soon as he has landed.

2. General Eisenhower's second daily situation report was received at 5:10 P.M., November 9. This report stated that the assault convoys were being discharged over the beaches throughout the day and night.

(a) Algiers - At 1900Z (3:00 P.M., November 8 Washington Time) all hostilities ceased in Algiers and the occupation of the city commenced. Naval forces and shipping are to enter the harbor at dawn of the 9th. Two (2) combat leaders were damaged by harbor batteries and air attack.

(b) Oran - Resistance continued in the Oran area, but by dark columns from the Arzeu embarkation point had reached the line St. Cloud, Fleurus, and had captured La Macta. The Les Andalouses column had captured Assa Ni Turk. The Port of Arzeu is in operation. Two (2) combat leaders

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were damaged by the shore battery, and one enemy submarine destroyed.

(c) Casablanca - The Safi force captured port and airdrome. The Fedala batteries were silenced, but the French continued bombing the beaches. In this area the Army and civilians offered limited resistance but the Naval opposition was stubborn, and Admiral Michelier in Casablanca refused to see the United States representative at noon. The French Naval Forces made sorties and were engaged by the Western Naval Task Force, in which action one French destroyer was sunk and one cruiser damaged, although the full report is not available.

(d) Air Activities - Antisubmarine sorties were flown by the RAF during the day. Four (4) Hudsons failed to return from patrols in the vicinity of Casablanca. Two (2) Hudsons on antisubmarine duty off Oran attacked and damaged by a JU 88. Twenty-four (24) American Spitfires were sent to Tafaraoui at 1440Z, which is 10:40 A.M., Washington Time, November 8. One was shot down by a French fighter. Nineteen (19) RAF Hurricanes and thirty (30) RAF Spitfires were sent from Gibraltar to the Maison Blanche airport at Algiers, and all arrived safely.

3. This message was received from General Eisenhower 8:58 P.M.: Because of bad radio conditions, the reports have been very meager to date.

(a) Algiers - General Ryder hopes to move on Bougie tomorrow, as the weather prevented him from doing so today. General Anderson, of the British Army, went to Algiers today and he assumed command of the Eastern Task Force on arrival. It is reported that as many as eleven (11) French cruisers and destroyers have been sunk or badly damaged. The work of the antisubmarine aircraft in the protection of our convoys has been beyond praise.

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(b) Oran - In the Oran sector, the Fort at Mers El Kibir, which is west of Oran, was bombarded from the sea today but it is still holding out, and no further news was received from the Central Task Force.

(c) Casablanca - As a result of yesterday's naval and air action, it appears that French surface forces in Casablanca have either been badly damaged or destroyed. The Jean Bart was gutted but fear exists that these damaged ships may be used to block the harbors. We have had no news of the land forces.

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Col Hammond
White House

[redacted]

0700 NOVEMBER 9 to 1100 NOVEMBER 9

(All of the messages have been paraphrased).

1. The following message contains a Naval situation report, and was received by the Navy on November 9, reporting events of November 8:

(a) Algiers - All forces arrived safely in position except the Combat Loader (Thomas Stone), (1st Bn, 39th Inf, CT) (9th Div). The initial landings were successful and little resistance was encountered. The Combat Loader (Thomas Stone) was torpedoed. Seven hundred (700) of the troops set forth at dusk in landing craft for Algiers beach. All of the landing craft later had to be sunk due to breakdowns. The Stone is due at Algiers on Wednesday morning, November 10, as it is being towed. The HMS Broke and HMS Malcolm attacked the Boom at Algiers. The Malcolm was damaged and the Broke landed its troops after attacking the Boom. The U.S. Transport (St. Paul) was torpedoed in position at 0630 Z, November 7, and is being towed to Algiers. The HMS Panther suffered a near miss and returned to Gibraltar. There was intensive and most satisfactory antisubmarine air patrols by the RAF, with some attacks on U-boats. The stores are being unloaded at Algiers satisfactorily from the transports. At Algiers hostilities ceased unconditionally at 1900 Z, that is, 3:00 P.M., November 8, Washington Time.

same ship

(b) Oran - The initial landings were successful and met little resistance, although resistance was reported by ships at Oran. One French destroyer was sunk and two damaged by HMS Aurora. The port at Arzeu is being

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used for unloading operations. Fire from Fort Santon damaged two LSI (Landing Ships, Infantry), but the HMS Rodney retaliated. French escort vessel, La Surprise, was sunk by HMS Brilliant. Naval aircraft attacked the airdrome and gave a good report. The HMS Walney and Hartland are believed sunk in an attempt to force the Boom.

(c) Casablanca - Landings were effected at Fedala and Safi, and part of Safi was captured. All assaults were landed. Heavy fire was directed from the shore batteries after daylight against the covering force. At Fedala batteries were silenced. A heavy Naval engagement is in progress. All troops are ashore at Lyautey. Casablanca attacked our force. Batteries at Cherqui Point and Fedala were silenced. Cruisers and destroyers met a sortie from Casablanca and were engaged, but result is not known.

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DIGEST OF OPERATIONS

1. Algiers — Hostilities ceased at Algiers unconditionally at 3:00 P.M., Washington Time, November 8. All landings effected successfully and stores are now being unloaded. Maison Blanche and Blida airdromes were captured at 4:42 A.M., November 8, Washington Time. From a radio intercept it was reported that Algiers was attacked violently, but in spite of brilliant resistance the city was surrounded. The U.S. Transport Thomas Stone was torpedoed but 700 troops (1st Bn, 39th Inf, CT) proceeded to Algiers in landing craft.

2. Western Task Force — Part of Safi captured. All troops ashore at Port Lyautey. Batteries and AA fire silenced at Fedala.

Resistance was strong on the Atlantic Coast of Morocco. A radio intercept of a French broadcast stated that Casablanca was bombed violently and that counterattacks were being made at Safi, Fedala and Casablanca. An interception of another French radio broadcast indicated that the Safi force was partly ashore and attacking the airport.

3. Oran — The initial landings were effected successfully at Oran with little resistance. The initial landing plan was executed on schedule. The ships have come into the shore to continue unloading although there is some resistance at one of the beaches, and by ships in Oran harbor. Air patrols are giving intensive and most satisfactory antisubmarine and anti-air protection with some attacks being made on U-boats. Tafaraoui airport captured.

4. Giraud — A gentleman's agreement was reached with General Giraud placing him in command of French Forces in Africa.

5. The U.S. Military Attache at Tangiers stated that the Spanish troops were engaged in their usual activities.

6. A Naval message stated that the French Admiral Michelier at Casablanca refused to see Colonel Wilbur (General Patton's emissary).

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS OF OPERATION "TORCH"
(As received up to 0800 - 9 Nov.)

Attacks in all three areas (Eastern, Center and Western) were executed as scheduled.

WESTERN TASK FORCE.

Landings effected at Safi - Fedala and Mehdia. Safi - town and port captured by assault.

Landings at Fedala succeeded with minor resistance other than heavy artillery from shore batteries which were silenced by naval forces. French Naval forces consisting of 2 CLs with DDs and submarines sortied from CASABLANCA and were engaged by U.S. Naval Covering Force. Reports indicate severe damage to French with all surface vessels sunk or damaged. French battleship JEAN BART and cruiser PRIMAUGUET were bombarded in CASABLANCA harbor. PRIMAUGUET was reported to be damaged at harbor entrance. Our troops strafed on Fedala beach by fighter planes.

Troops landed at Mehdia and assault troops landed at Port Lyautey.

CENTER TASK FORCE.

Landings east and west of Oran were successful. Airdromes at Tarafoui, 20 miles south of Oran were in our hands shortly after noon of mid-day. Opposition from Vichy naval forces and coastal defense forces. Two French destroyers sunk and three badly damaged. Bombardment of forts by Allied battleships carried out. Two British corvettes used for breaking boom were sunk. Paratroops landed in the vicinity of Tarafoui Airdrome.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS OF OPERATION "TORCH"
(As received up to 0800 - 9 Nov.)
(Continued)

EASTERN TASK FORCE.

Successful landings to east and west of Algiers. Main opposition from coastal batteries in Algiers Bay. Troops succeeded in enveloping Algeria, seizing airports at Maison Blanche and Blida. Allied naval attack on harbor met with severe opposition - results not clear. Reports from Commander, Eastern Assault Force at 2130, November 8, French, ceased firing and Allied Forces occupied City of Algiers. Expects to occupy harbor at dawn on the 9th.

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TORCH

0700 November 8 to 0700 November 9
(All of the following messages have been paraphrased)

1. Message received from General Eisenhower at 9:53 A.M. November 8 - 1353Z as follows: An effort is being made to induce General Giraud to cooperate in the undertaking in order to avoid bloodshed. I had previously told him that I would recognize him as the supreme leader of the French effort in our endeavor to save Africa and restore France. I told him that we would do our best to equip his troops and will help him place a French Army in the field. He had previously informed me that he would not lend his cooperation unless he was appointed supreme commander of the entire Allied Forces and he said if he were appointed commander he would not be responsible to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, to this of course I could not agree.

2. 2:45 P.M., November 8 this message was received from General Eisenhower: A gentlemen's agreement has been completed with Giraud that is expectable to me and which is fully compatible with my direct subordination to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In this agreement I recognized him as the leader of the French effort to prevent aggression by the Axis in North Africa and that he is to be Commander-in-Chief of French Forces and Governor of that Area. He is to leave tomorrow for Africa to do his utmost to stop resistance. General Clark, Admiral Cunningham, and General MacFarland, were at the conference.

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3. A message was received from Johnson, United States Military Attache, Tangier at 11:08 A.M. November 8 stating that the Spanish soldiers in Tangier were performing their usual duties at 8:00 A.M. and that he was going back into the country to look for any Spanish activities.

4. At 12:40 A.M., November 9, a message was received from London as follows: Admiral Hewitt reported at 0430Z (3:30 P.M., November 8 Washington Time) that he was being opposed in all areas. He reported later that the landing at Fedala was proceeding with little resistance and that batteries on Chirqui Point had been silenced. Intercept of French radio broadcast indicates that the Safi Force is at least partially ashore and is meeting resistance at the airport. The Blida airport has been captured and three squadrons of Hurricanes and Spitfires dispatched to Blida and Maison Blanche Airdromes. Tafaraoui airfield near Oran captured and the field is now ready for use. Twenty-four Spitfires of the 12th Air Force have left for the field.

5. 2:08 A.M., November 9, the following situation report was received from London (This was situation report No. 1): All assault forces arrived off beaches on time and little resistance was made to initial landings. Subsequently French Naval and Coast defense resistance stiffened.

Algiers

Two French destroyers attempted to break the boom. One destroyer was damaged. Naval bombardments were necessary. Fort Sidi Ferruck

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(West of Algiers Bay) was captured by 0300 (11:00 P.M., November 8, Washington Time) and American troops had gained the high ground two miles west of the city. Maison Blanche and Blida airdromes were captured and fighter squadrons began to arrive soon afterwards.

Oran

Vichy Naval forces made a sortie and two French destroyers were sunk with three badly damaged. The forts were bombarded by battleships. Two boom breaking corvettes were lost. East and West of Oran landings were equally successful although the coast battery on Arzeu Heights fought until 6:00 A.M. (2:00 A.M. November 9, Washington Time). Tanks landed by 0800 (4:00 A.M. Washington Time) and Tafaroui aerodrome was taken soon after noon. Situation regarding a group transport aircraft which landed with one battalion of American parachute infantry in the vicinity of Tafaraoui is not yet clear.

Western Task Force

One cruiser and two destroyers from Casablanca made a sortie and was engaged by the covering force. Results unknown. The regimental combat teams reached initial objectives successfully at Mehdia, west of Port Lyantey and at Safi. Reports are not complete from Fedala. Naval escorts and carriers successfully provided anti-submarine and fighter protection.

6. At 4:08 A.M., November 9, this message was received from General Eisenhower:

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Western Task Force

Port and town of Safi captured by assault. Shore batteries directed heavy artillery fire against covering force particularly after daylight. The Naval engagement is still in progress. Batteries at Fedala where hostile anti-aircraft fire had cleared were overcome by our landing forces. All assault troops are ashore at Lyautey.

Center Task Force

The 16th Combat team met little opposition and has reached La Macta and Flelrusb. The 18th Inf. Combat team is approaching Saint Cloud, and the 26th Inf. Combat team, Hol Ain-El-Turk. Air Combat Command B holds Tafaraoui airfield. No report has been received yet from the Spitfire squadron dispatched to Tafaraoui.

Thirty planes were grounded on the shore of a dry lake about twenty miles west of Oran have been reported by an air observer. No activity was apparent in the vicinity. The possibility that paratroops have been picked up by elements of combat Command B is suggested by tracks of motor vehicles.

Eastern Assault Force

At 1200Z (8:00 A.M., November 8, Washington Time) the main opposition was from coast batteries which were still resisting in Algiers Bay. We are in possession of the high ground immediately west of Algiers, Boulairk south west Algiers, and Maison Blanche and Blida. There is no report of air activity. Severe opposition to the

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Naval attack on the harbor was experienced and the results are not yet clear. A report from General Tyder received at 2130Z (5:30 P.M., November 8, Washington Time) stated as follows: French authorities ceased firing at the conclusion of the conference and we occupied the city. Starting at 1900Z (3:00 P.M., November 8, Washington Time) on the 8th all firing must cease. We will occupy all points in the harbor starting at dawn tomorrow (Monday, November 9).

Eastern Assault Force

General Eisenhower states that he is well satisfied with progress made and is confident of success.

The following Radio Intercepts of French Broadcasts have been made:

7. From Toulon to Dakar 2207Z Nov 8 (6:07 P.M., Nov 8, Washington Time).

The situation from 0800 to 2000 Sunday. Sedition was stifled at Morocco and the situation taken in hand. The port of Casablanca was bombed violently (not deciphered) of the enemy debarkment at Safi, Fedala, and Casablanca (not deciphered) counter attack as a whole (not deciphered) Morocco defends itself with energy.

From Casa to Dakar FUB 0600 Nov 9 (1:00 A.M., Nov 9, Washington Time).

All of the second light squadron (French Destroyer Squadron) is either out of action or sunk. There are four submarines in an unknown sector. Four units whose torpedo stores cannot be replaced are being directed to Dakar. Two Taragone bombers are all that remains of Naval aviation. Five chasers (not deciphered). Three cargo boats are the only remaining merchant ships at Casablanca.

From Dakar to Toulon 8 Nov 1942 No time given.

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The enemies have come ashore near Arzew and West of Oran. Two enemy (probably corvettes from Eisenhowers report) sunk. We are pushing a counter attack. Algiers is being attacked violently and in spite of brilliant resistance enemy troops have come ashore and encircled the city because of the dissidence of our troops.

From Dakar to The French Fleet in the region of Blida Creek 2209Z Nov 8 (6:09 P.M., November 8, Washington Time).

Americans and British occupy the greater part of the city. Neither Dencusa of Tunis has been attacked. The troops and the population are perfectly loyal except in the case of Blida. Metropolitan France is completely orderly.

From Casa to Toulon 0512Z Nov 9 (1:12 A.M., November 9, Washington Time).

Enemy losses seem to be several planes shot down and a number of appreciable hits on the bow or stern of a surfact craft.

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TORCH

November 8, 1942.

1. At 1:35 A.M. November 8, 1942, a message was received from General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, as follows: (Paraphrased)

"It was reported to me at 0230Z (10:30 P.M. November 7, Washington time) that the Eastern Assault Force successfully executed landings on all three beaches." (Review #3)

2. At 3:12 A.M. November 8, another message was received from General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, as follows: (Paraphrased)

"Have effected landings on all three beaches at Oran without opposition. The ships are now proceeding towards the shore to finish unloading. As yet we have received no word from Western Task Force. It is scheduled to start landing operations in about five minutes from now." Message was filed at 0633Z (2:33 A.M. November 8, 1942, Washington time).

3. At 5:30 A.M. November 8, Washington time, we received a message from London which had been relayed through Colonel Eddy through McGowan from General Ryder, to the effect that Admiral Darlan is now in Algiers and that an American Detachment was to report to Flagpole around dawn. This detachment was instructed

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to take Darlan into protective custody with the utmost diplomacy. The message went on to say that this information was being relayed to General Eisenhower at Gibraltar.

4. At 6:45 A.M. November 8, Washington time, we received this message from General Eisenhower: (Paraphrased)

a. Admiral Hewitt has reported that he initiated Plan "A" (to land at Rabat, Fedala and Safi) on schedule.

b. Have met resistance in assaults on Oran and Algiers harbors.

c. We have no reports of airdromes being captured as yet. Review #6. 0610.

5. A message from General Eisenhower received at 7:25 A.M. November 8, 1942, Washington time. The Maison Blanche Aerodrome (at Algiers) was captured at 0842Z (4:42 A.M. November 8, Washington time). Review #7, filed at 0918Z (5:18 A.M. November 8, Washington time).

6. From a French radio we learned that the Naval and land and air forces at Casablanca, Chetaha, Fedhala and Safi, Port Lyautey are proceeding to oppose the Western Task Force.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
OPERATIONS DIVISION
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Subject: Troops in North Africa.

Following is brief summary of troop situation for North Africa:

1. French Ground Forces (Approximate):

4 Divisions in French Morocco
1 Division at Oran
1 Division at Algiers
1 Division at Constantine (200 miles east of Algiers)
1 Division at Tunis

(Approximately 140,000 Spanish ground troops are reported to be in Spanish Morocco.)

2. Initial Landing Forces and Subsequent Reinforcements, U. S. and British:

SCHEDULED DATE	WESTERN TASK FORCE (U.S.)	CENTRAL TASK FORCE (U.S.)	EASTERN TASK FORCE (BR.)
Nov. 8 (D-day)	35,000	39,000	32,000 (10,000 of which are U.S.)
Nov. 11		21,000	
Nov. 12			30,000
Nov. 13	31,000		
Nov. 21		12,000	
Nov. 22			50,000
Dec. 5		31,000	
Dec. 6			40,000
Dec. 18	23,000		
Dec. 19		11,000	
	89,000	114,000	152,000
	TOTAL	355,000	

107
21
30
21
189

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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"Troops in North Africa." 11-8-42.

3. Further details of French troops given on attached map.

1 Incl.
Map of North Africa
w/ troop dispositions.

J. E. HULL,
Brig. General, G.S.C.,
Chief European Section
Theater Group, OPD, GS

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TORCH

November 8, 1942.

1. At 0135, a message was received from General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, as follows: (Paraphrased)

"It was reported to me at 0230Z that the Eastern Assault Force successfully executed landings on all three beaches." (Review #3)

2. At 0312, another message was received from General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces, as follows: (Paraphrased)

"Have effected landings on all three beaches at Oran without opposition. The ships are now proceeding towards the shore to finish unloading. As yet we have received no word from Western Task Force. It is scheduled to start landing operations in about five minutes from now." Message was filed at 0633Z.

3. At about 0530, [redacted] received a message from London which had been relayed through Col. Eddy through McGowan from Gen. Ryder, to the effect that Admiral Darlan is now in Algiers and that an American Detachment was to report to Flagpole around dawn. This detachment was instructed to take Darlan into protective custody with the utmost diplomacy. The message went on to say that this information was being relayed to General Eisenhower at Gibraltar.

4. Admiral Hewitt has reported that he initiated plan "A" on schedule, [redacted] met resistance in assaults on Oran and Algiers harbors. We have no reports of airdromes being captured as yet.

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Review #6. 0610.

5. Message from General Eisenhower received at 0725 - Maison Blanche (Algiers) aerodrome captured at 0842. Review #7, filed at 0918Z.

6. From a French radio we learned that the Naval and land and air forces at Casablanca, Chetaha, Fedhala and Safi, Port Lyaytey are proceeding to oppose the Western Task Force.

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TORCH OPERATION

November 3, 1942.

WEATHER PROJECT

1. As the Moroccan coast at this season of the year is noted for its heavy surf, a knowledge of the size of the sea swell and the resultant magnitude of the breakers was deemed to be of utmost importance in planning a successful landing operation.

ARMY AIR FORCE WEATHER DIRECTORATE

2. The Army Air Force Weather Directorate was given the responsibility of developing and transmitting long-range weather forecasts to the Western Task Force during its passage. Major Krick of the Directorate was placed in charge of this work in view of his experience in long-range weather forecasting techniques and procedures which he and his associates developed at the California Institute of Technology. From these weather forecasts a prediction as to the size and time of the swells is being made by Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, working with the Weather Directorate, based upon a method for the prediction of oceanographic conditions developed by him at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla, California.

PREDICTIONS VERIFIED

3. An officer was sent to Gibraltar to check the weather and the state of sea against the forecasts received from Washington via Allied Force Headquarters. This is being accomplished by means

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of reconnaissance flights over the proposed landing area. The actual observations are then transmitted to the Western Task Force at sea and can be checked with the long-range reports sent through the Navy Communications channels from the Weather Directorate in Washington. A verification of the accuracy of the long-range predictions prepared in Washington of both the weather and the state of the sea along the coast of Morocco have already been obtained.

INITIAL USE IN AN OPERATION

4. This use of weather and oceanographic predictions, from a military standpoint, is the first attempt by the U. S. Army in an actual operation in this war to co-ordinate war plans at their inception with these important elements. The Axis powers have been using this technique since the start of the war and they have been repeatedly successful in the preparation of plans, both from a strategical and from a tactical standpoint.

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TORCH OPERATION

October 30, 1942

ALLIED FORCE

1. An Allied Force, with an American Commander in Chief, is now underway to occupy Northwest Africa.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

2. The Commander-in-Chief of this Allied Force is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has, in addition to United States and British Naval and Air units, an assault force of around 107,000 men, 10,000 vehicles, and 400 tanks. The initial group is composed, for the most part, of American soldiers.

SCOPE

3. The operation contemplates the opening of the Mediterranean from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, the occupation of all French Northwest Africa and, in co-ordination with the British desert Army, the annihilation of all Axis forces in Africa. The operation is given the name TORCH.

PLAN

4. The TORCH plan contemplates simultaneous landings by American troops in the vicinity of three cities in Northwest Africa: Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. When these landings have been effected and the ports opened, successive convoys of troops and supplies are to be brought in and thereafter the forces will be consolidated in one large allied army. The estimated overall strength

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of the operation is expected to be around 450,000 men of which 300,000 will be American and 150,000 British.

WESTERN TASK FORCE

5. The landings in the vicinity of Casablanca will be made by a group known as the Western Task Force under the command of General George S. Patton. The assault elements of his initial force of of around 35,000 men have sailed from Norfolk, and the initial follow-up forces will embark in New York shortly. Until the operations on shore commence, Admiral Hewitt will command both the Naval and the Army units when, by mutual agreement, the command of the Army and of so much of the Navy forces as remain in the area for the support of the Western Task Force will pass to General Patton, all, of course, under the direction of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

CENTER TASK FORCE

6. The Center Task Force comprising an Army assault group of 28,000 men, commanded by General Fredendall, U. S. Army, will land in the vicinity of Oran. His transports will be escorted and guarded by the Royal Navy. These troops were selected from the 1st and 34th Infantry Divisions, the 1st Armored Division and other United States forces, now stationed in Great Britain and North Ireland.

EASTERN TASK FORCE

7. The Eastern Force which also will be supported by the British Navy is known as the Eastern Assault Force and will be under

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the command, initially, of General Ryder, U. S. Army. It is composed of American and British troops, and is being convoyed from the United Kingdom. After the assault, and when British troops arrive, this Eastern Task Force will be under the command of General Anderson, British Army. The Commander of the British Naval Task Force supporting this force is Rear Admiral Sir Harold Martin Burrough, KBE, CB, DSO. The Eastern Air Command, which is composed of units of the Royal Air Force, is being led by Air Marshall, Sir William L. Welch, KCB, and the Western Air Command is under General James Doolittle, Commanding General of the XIIth Air Force.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION OF WESTERN TASK FORCE

8. The Western Task Force assault units of 35,000 men are composed of five Infantry Regimental Landing Teams from the 3rd and 9th Divisions and landing teams from the 2nd Armored Division in addition to air and service units. It will land at Safi, Fedalo and Mehdia and will seize the airport at Port Lyautey and then secure the Port of Casablanca.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION OF CENTRAL TASK FORCE

9. The Central Task Force has in the assault, three Infantry Regimental Combat Teams from the 1st Infantry Division, three Armored Battalion Landing Teams from the 1st Armored Division and the 1st Ranger Battalion. With the Services of Supply and Air Units, this force will have 28,000 men. They have a mission of landing at Les Andalouses, Mersa Bou Zedjar and Arzeu, and taking the landing

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fields at Tafaraoui and La Senia and then capturing Oran.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION OF EASTERN ASSAULT FORCE

10. The Eastern Assault Force has for its mission the occupation of Algiers. It will land at Ain Taya and secure the airfields at Maison Blanche, Hussein Dey and Blida. The assault forces are composed of the U. S. 39th and 168th Infantry Regimental Combat Teams, the 11th and 36th British Infantry Brigades, together with two Allied Commandos.

HEADQUARTERS

11. The Headquarters of the Allied Force will be initially in the United Kingdom and will thence move to Gibraltar. The staff is composed of U. S. and British Officers. The Services of Supply of the Western Task Force is commanded by General Wilson, U. S. Army, and Services of Supply of the Mediterranean Task Force is commanded by General Larkin, U. S. Army.

CONVOYS

12. The first convoy of six ships left on September 25th from New York. This was the 39th Infantry Regimental Combat Team which sailed to England to become a part of the Eastern Task Force. The Western Task Force has left Norfolk in 29 ships. In a few days another convoy will sail from New York. Further convoys will sail from both the United States and United Kingdom, some are fast convoys and some slow, but each requires a heavy Naval escort. Some vessels, after being at sea for 35 days, will have only one week in port

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before starting on another trip. Shipping is a limiting factor but by co-operation between the Navy and the Army, an integrated plan for the supply of this force has been evolved.

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TORCH OPERATION

October 30, 1942

ALLIED FORCE

1. An Allied Force, with an American Commander in Chief, is now underway to occupy Northwest Africa.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

2. The Commander-in-Chief of this Allied Force is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has, in addition to United States and British Naval and Air units, an assault force of around 107,000 men, 10,000 vehicles, and 400 tanks. The initial group is composed, for the most part, of American soldiers.

SCOPE

3. The operation contemplates the opening of the Mediterranean from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, the occupation of all French Northwest Africa and, in co-ordination with the British desert Army, the annihilation of all Axis forces in Africa. The operation is given the name TORCH.

PLAN

4. The TORCH plan contemplates simultaneous landings by American troops in the vicinity of three cities in Northwest Africa: Casablanca, Oran and Algiers. When these landings have been effected and the ports opened, successive convoys of troops and supplies are to be brought in and thereafter the forces will be consolidated in one large allied army. The estimated overal strength of the operation is expected to be around 450,000 men of which 300,000 will be American and 150,000 British.

WESTERN TASK FORCE

5. The landings in the vicinity of Casablanca will be made by a group known as the Western Task Force under the command of General George S. Patton. The assault elements of his initial force of

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his initial force of around 35,000 men have sailed from Norfolk, and the initial follow-up forces will embark in New York shortly. Until the operations on shore commence, Admiral Hewitt will command both the Naval and the Army units when, by mutual agreement, the command of the Army and of so much of the Navy forces as remain in the area for the support of the Western Task Force will pass to General Patton, all, of course, under the direction of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

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EASTERN TASK FORCE

7. The Eastern Force which also will be supported by the British Navy is known as the Eastern Assault Force and will be under the command, initially, of General Ryder, U. S. Army. It is composed of American and British troops, and is being convoyed from the United Kingdom. After the assault, and when British troops arrive, this Eastern Task Force will be under the command of General Anderson, British Army. The Commander of the British Naval Task Force supporting this force is Rear Admiral Sir Harold Martin Burrough, KBE, CB, DSO. The Eastern Air Command, which is composed of units of the Royal Air Force, is being led by Air Marshall, Sir William L. Welch, KCB, and the Western Air Command is under General James Doolittle, Commanding General of the XIIth Air Force.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION OF WESTERN TASK FORCE

8. The Western Task Force assault units of 35,000 men are

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composed of five Infantry Regiment Landing Teams from the 3rd and 9th Divisions and landing teams from the 2nd Armored Division in addition to air and service units. It will land at Safi, Fedalo and Mehdia and will seize the airport at Port Lyautey and then secure the Port of Casablanca.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION, CENTRAL TASK FORCE

9. The Central Task Force has in the assault, three Infantry Regimental Combat Teams from the 1st Infantry Division, three Armored Battalion Landing Teams from the 1st Armored Division and the 1st Ranger Battalion. With the Services of Supply and Air Units, this force will have 28,000 men. They have a mission of landing at Les Andalouses, Mersa Bou Zedjar and Arzeu, and taking the landing fields at Tafaraoui and La Senia and then capturing Oran.

COMPOSITION AND MISSION, EASTERN ASSAULT FORCE

10. The Eastern Assault Force has for its mission the occupation of Algiers. It will land at Ain Taya and secure the airfields at Maison Blanche, Hussein Dey and Blida. The assault forces are composed of the U. S. 39th and 168th Infantry Regimental Combat Teams, the 11th and 36th British Infantry Brigades, together with two Allied Commandos.

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sailed to England to become a part of the Eastern Task Force. The Western Task Force has left Norfolk in 29 ships. In a few days another convoy will sail from New York. Further convoys will sail from both the United States and United Kingdom, some are fast convoys and some slow, but each requires a heavy Naval escort. Some vessels, after being at sea for 35 days, will have only one week in port before starting on another trip. Shipping is a limiting factor but by co-operation between the Navy and the Army, an integrated plan for the supply of this force has been evolved.

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