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GLOSSARY

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CRS DRB TAGO	Captured Records Section, Departmental Records Branch, The Adjutant General's Office
CSTT	Commandement Supérieur des Troupes de Tunisie (Tunisian Troop Command)
CT	Combat team
CTF	Center Task Force
CTG	Commander, Task Group
Ctr	Center
D/A	Department of the Army
Dept	Department
Detachment de Couverture	Cover Force
Div	Division
DMC	Division de marche de Constantine (Constantine Division)
Doc	Document
DWStK	Deutsche Waffen Stillstandkommission (German Armistice Commission)
EAF	Eastern Assault Force
EAP	Eastern Assault Plan
EBS	Eastern Base Section
Engr	Engineer
Env	Envelope
ETF	Eastern Task Force
ETOUSA	European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army
Exec	Executive
FA	Field Artillery
Fuehrungsgruppe	Operations group
Fuehrungsstab	Operations staff
G-1	Personnel Officer of division or higher staff
G-2	Intelligence
G-3	Plans and operations
G-4	Logistics and supply
GenStdH	Generalstab des Heeres (General Staff of the Army)
GO	General order
Gp	Group
Heeresgruppe	Army group
Hist	History or historical
Incl	Inclosure
Inf	Infantry
Info	Information
Instrucs	Instructions
Intell	Intelligence
Interv	Interview

JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
Jnl	Journal
JSM	Joint Staff Mission (British)
<i>Kampfgruppe</i>	German combat group of variable size
<i>Kasta</i>	<i>Kampfstaffel</i> (combat detachment)
<i>KTB</i>	<i>Kriegstagebuch</i> (war diary)
LCM	Landing craft, mechanized
LCP	Landing craft, personnel
LCP (R)	Landing craft, personnel (ramp)
LCV	Landing craft, vehicle
LST	Landing ship, tank
Lt Comdr	Lieutenant commander
LVT	Landing vehicle, tracked
Maint	Maintenance
Micro	Microfilm
Mil	Military
Min	Minutes
Misc	Miscellaneous
Msg	Message
Mvmt	Movement
NAF	North Africa
NATOUSA	North African Theater of Operations, U.S. Army
NC	Naval commander
NCXF	Naval Commander Expeditionary Force
<i>Ob d H</i>	<i>Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres</i> (Commander in Chief of the Army)
<i>OBSUED</i>	<i>Oberbefehlshaber Sued</i> (Headquarters, Commander in Chief South [southern Germany and several army groups on the Eastern Front])
<i>OB WEST</i>	<i>Oberbefehlshaber West</i> (Headquarters, Commander in Chief West [France, Belgium, and the Netherlands])
<i>Oberkommando</i>	Headquarters of an army or higher military organization
Obsn	Observation
Obsr	Observer
OCT	Office, Chief of Transportation
OKH	<i>Oberkommando des Heeres</i> (Army High Command)
OKL	<i>Oberkommando der Luftwaffe</i> (Luftwaffe High Command)
OKM	<i>Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine</i> (Navy High Command)

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Org Abt

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Par

Prep

Plat

Rad

RAF

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Rcn

RCT

Regt

Rev

RLG

RN

RNR

Rpt

S-1

S-2

S-3

S-4

SCR

SD

S.I.M.

S.I.S.

Sec

Secy

Sitrep

SNO

SNOL

SOE

SOS

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (Armed Forces High Command)

Operations Abteilung (H) (Operations Branch Army)

Organizations Abteilung (staff section in charge of organization)

Operations and Plans Division

Operation

Operational

Office of Strategic Services

Paragraph

Preparation

Platoon

Radiogram

Royal Air Force

Record

Reconnaissance

Regimental combat team

Regiment

Revised

Regimental landing group

Royal Navy

Royal Navy Reserve

Report

Personnel section of a unit not having a general staff

Military intelligence section of a unit not having a general staff

Operations and training section of a unit not having a general staff

Supply and evacuation section of a unit not having a general staff

Signal Corps radio

Sicherheitsdienst des Reichfuehrers SS (The Nazi Party Security Service)

Italian Army Intelligence

Italian Naval Intelligence

Section

Secretary

Situation report

Senior Naval Officer

Senior Naval Officer Landings

Special Operations Executive

Services of Supply

SP	Self-propelled
Spec	Special
Sub	Subject
Sum	Summary
Supp	Supplementary
TAG	The Adjutant General
TD	Tank destroyer
Telg	Telegram
TF	Task force
Tng	Training
Trans	Transportation
Transl	Translation
USFOR	U.S. Forces (London)
USN	U.S. Navy
WDCSA	Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army
<i>WFSI</i>	<i>Wehrmachtfuehrungsstab</i> (Armed Forces Operations Staff)
WTF	Western Task Force

Code Names

<i>ANTON</i>	German occupation of southern France, up to this time unoccupied and under the administration of Vichy France, 10-11 November 1942
<i>ARCADIA</i>	U.S.-British staff conference at Washington, December 1941-January 1942
<i>AUSLADUNG</i>	German secondary attack, part of Operation <i>OCHSENKOPF</i> , designed to extend the Tunis bridgehead in the north
<i>BOLEERO</i>	Build-up of troops and supplies in the United Kingdom in preparation for a cross-Channel attack
<i>BREASTPLATE</i>	Seaborne attack on Sousse mounted in Malta, planned but not attempted
<i>CAPRI</i>	Plan for attack against Médenine
<i>EILBOTE</i>	German operation to capture the Kebir river dam and drive the French off the Eastern Dorsal, January 1943
<i>FELIX</i>	Plan to capture Gibraltar and close the straits
<i>FLAX</i>	Program to choke off the air supply line from Italy
<i>FRUEHLINGSWIND</i>	German (<i>Fifth Panzer Army</i>) attack against Sidi Bou Zid, February 1943
<i>GYMNAST</i>	Plan of 1941 for invasion of French North Africa
<i>HERKULES</i>	Planned German operation to capture Malta in 1942
<i>HUSKY</i>	Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943
<i>MINERVA</i>	Embarkation of Gen. Henri Giraud from southern France, 6 November 1942
<i>MORGENLUFT</i>	German (<i>Africa Corps</i>) attack against Gafsa, after Operation <i>FRUEHLINGSWIND</i> , February 1943
<i>OCHSENKOPF</i>	German operation to extend the Tunis bridgehead by capturing Bédja and Medjez el Bab, 26 February 1943
<i>OLIVENERNTE</i>	German planned operation to capture Medjez el Bab in January 1943. Not executed.
<i>PERPETUAL</i>	Eastern Task Force reserve landing at Bougie, 11 November 1942
<i>POINTBLANK</i>	The Combined Bomber Offensive from the United Kingdom against Germany

and Forces Opera

PUGILIST-GALLOP	Offensive to outflank Mareth Line
RESERVIST	Seizure of vital points at Oran and landing of Allied forces to prevent sabotage in the harbor
RETRIBUTION	Plan to prevent any of the enemy from reaching Italian territory if they should attempt to evacuate Tunisia (April-June 1943)
ROOFTREE	Joint Army-Navy Plan for Participation in Torch
ROUNDUP	Various 1941-43 plans for a cross-Channel attack
SATIN	Allied attack toward Sfax, December 1942. Not executed.
SCIPIO	Eighth Army attack at the Akarit wadi, 6 April 1942
SEA LION (SEELOEWE)	The German planned invasion of England in 1940-41
SLEDGEHAMMER	Plan for a limited-objective attack across the Channel in 1942 designed either to take advantage of a crack in German morale or as a "sacrifice" operation to aid the Russians
STURMFLUT	German (Rommel's) operation against Kasserine Pass and Sbiba gap, 19-22 February 1943
SUPERCHARGE	Operations by the Eighth Army in the Western Desert in November 1942
SUPER-GYMNAST	Plan for Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, combining U.S. and British plans and often used interchangeably with GYMNAST
SYMBOL	Casablanca Conference, 14-23 January 1943
TERMINAL	Operation in harbor of Algiers, 8 November 1942
THESEUS	Planned German operation for Libya, 1942
TORCH	The Allied invasion operation in North Africa, November 1942
WOP	Opening attack by II Corps against Gafsa, 17 March 1943

THWEST AFRICA

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
















November 1942
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 North Africa, No-

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Basic Military Map Symbols*

Symbols within a rectangle indicate a military unit, within a triangle an observation post, and within a circle a supply point.

Military Units—Identification

Antiaircraft Artillery	
Armored Command	
Army Air Forces	
Artillery, except Antiaircraft and Coast Artillery	
Cavalry, Horse	
Cavalry, Mechanized	
Chemical Warfare Service	
Coast Artillery	
Engineers	
Infantry	
Medical Corps	
Ordnance Department	
Quartermaster Corps	
Signal Corps	
Tank Destroyer	
Transportation Corps	
Veterinary Corps	
Airborne units are designated by combining a gull wing symbol with the arm or service symbol:	
Airborne Artillery	
Airborne Infantry	

*For complete listing of symbols in use during the World War II period, see FM 21-30, dated October 1943, from which these are taken.

Glossary

AAF	Army Air Forces
AAR	After action report
ABC	American-British Conversations
ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
Admin	Administration
Adv	Advance
AF	Allied Force
AFCP	Allied Force Command Post
AFHQ	Allied Force Headquarters
AGF	Army Ground Forces
AGWAR	Adjutant General, War Department (Washington)
Amph	Amphibious, amphibian
Anlage	Appendix or annex
Armd	Armored
Arty	Artillery
ASC	Air support command
BAR	Browning automatic rifle
BLT	Battalion landing team
Bn	Battalion
Br.	British
Brig	Brigade or brigadier
CCA, CCB, CCG, CCD	Combat Command A, B, C, and D
CCS	Combined Chiefs of Staff
CG	Commanding general
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CinC	Commander in Chief
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	Commanding officer
Co	Company
Comdr	Commander
Commandement de l'Est Saharien	Eastern Saharan Group
COMNAVEU	Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Europe
Conf	Conference
Conv	Conversation
COS	Chiefs of Staff Committee (British)
Cosintrep	Combined situation and intelligence report
CP	Command post

original records are available and their supporting papers, reports, telegrams, and maps—of army, corps, and divisions. These documents are in the records Section of the Orders Branch, Alexandria, and the naval, air force, and intelligence were also used to some

extent. Reports and memoirs were prepared under the direction of the Operations Division, USAREUR, by the author, relying at first on unaided memory, then on memory supported by original records, and by interviews with participants. The Operations Branch, OCMH, has custody of these reports. They are mainly concerned with strategy, logistics, and communications, complemented by a series of reports on a wide range of topics, including the actual history of certain tasks.

The author used the manuscript form; subsequently the substance was published. The manuscript appeared too late for

inclusion in the archives relating to Italy in Northwest Africa are confined to Italy's association with the Axis partnership, and to military-diplomatic relations. In Mussolini's papers have survived records of AFHQ of Italian policy is recorded in the Count Ciano's Papers in German hands and were in the hands of the author at the end of the war. The reports are in OCMH. Material for operations was also available from the archives covering the North

African campaign published by the Ministry of Defense, Army General Staff, Rome, Italy, and from other published postwar narratives. Extracts from the diary of Chief of the Italian Armed Forces Staff (*Co-*

mando Supremo) have been published under the title: Ugo Conte Cavallero, *Comando Supremo* (Rome, 1948).

Secondary sources are listed only in the footnote citations.

AFHQ collection. Data concerning the Royal Air Force came chiefly from an operational narrative and statistics which were provided by the Air Historical Branch, Air Ministry, London.

The information in the official records has been amplified, clarified, and interpreted in the light of the author's interviews and correspondence with participants, now filed in OCMH. Such evidence depends fundamentally on memory from five to eight years after the events.

Material dealing with relations with the French have come from many sources. The files of the Liaison Section, AFHQ, and of the Joint Rearmament Committee, AFHQ, are in the AFHQ microfilm collection. Also of importance are *Haute Cour de Justice, Le Procès du Maréchal Pétain* (Paris, 1945), and a documentary appendix for an unpublished report by the U.S. Naval Commander, Europe (Admiral Harold R. Stark), which is entitled U.S.-French Relations, 1942-1944. A copy of the latter is held by OCMH.

Certain combat records of French units operating in Tunisia were photo-copied for the files of OCMH by Mr. Marcel Vignerac with the co-operation of the *Service Historique de l'Armée*, the *Ministère de la Guerre*, and others in French Army. These consist of the *Journaux de marche* of the French divisions and armored brigade in Tunisia, of the *Commandement supérieur des troupes de Tunisie*, and of the XIX Army Corps, and the report written in General Giraud's headquarters after the liberation of French North Africa. The account of German planning and operations is based on original records of the German Army and on a series of interrogation reports and monographs written by German officers after the war.

Included among original records are war diaries (*KTB's*) and their supporting papers—special orders, reports, telegrams, and conference minutes—of army, corps, and division headquarters. These documents are in the Captured Records Section of the Departmental Records Branch, Alexandria, Virginia. German naval, air force, and diplomatic records were also used to some extent.

The interrogation reports and monographs were prepared under the direction of the Historical Division, USAREUR, by German officers relying at first on unaided memory, and later, on memory supported by copies of pertinent records, and by discussion with other participants. The Foreign Studies Branch, OCMH, has custody of such writings. They are mainly connected with matters of strategy, logistics, and command and are supplemented by a series of briefer essays on a wide range of topics, including the tactical history of certain forces in Tunisia. The author used the memoirs in manuscript form; subsequently some of the writers published the substance in books which appeared too late for consultation.

Contemporary archives relating to Italian forces in Northwest Africa are connected to those arising from Italy's association with Germany in the Axis partnership, and German-Italian military-diplomatic relations. Some of Mussolini's papers have survived, either in the records of AFHQ elsewhere, and Italian policy is recorded in a special group of Count Ciano's papers which fell into German hands and were translated into German, the form in which they were recovered at the end of the war. Copies of these papers are in OCMH. Material on Italian operations was available in the volumes covering the

Note on Sources

Sources for this history are now held in six principal repositories: (1) Departmental Records Branch, The Adjutant General's Office (DRB TAGO), Alexandria, Va.; (2) Military Personnel Records Center, The Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri; (3) Kansas City Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri; (4) Division of Naval History, Washington, D. C.; (5) Archives Branch, U.S. Air Force Historical Division, Director, Research Institute, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; and (6) Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH), Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

The most important single collection of records in the preparation of this volume has been the AFHQ records. This consists of reports, messages, correspondence, planning papers, and sundry other material on all phases of Operation TORCH and the subsequent campaign in Tunisia. The sprawling body of this collection is in the United Kingdom, but microfilm copies of all these records are located in DRB TAGO. Some of these microfilm copies have been photo-enlarged and arranged in file folders. Both the microfilm and the photo-enlarged documents are organized by job and reel number, as well as by a topical or chronological classification. Use of these records is greatly facilitated by two unpublished bibliographical guides: (1) Kenneth W. Munden, Analytical Guide to the Combined British-American Records of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations in World War II, prepared in 1948; and (2) the three-volume Catalogue of Combined British-Ameri-

can Records of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations in World War II, a more complete listing of these records. Both of these guides are located in DRB TAGO.

Two collections subsidiary to this larger one are the AFHQ Chief of Staff Cable Log and the Smith Papers. The former is located in DRB TAGO and contains an abstract of all incoming AFHQ messages. It was for the use of the Chief of Staff, Deputy Commander in Chief, and Commander in Chief, Allied Force. The complete copies of these documents are in the AFHQ records. The Smith Papers are now at the Army War College Library, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Much reliance has been placed upon contemporary messages, correspondence, and papers. Although these have not been found in any one single collection, the Operations Division (OPD) records are of the utmost importance for high-level decisions and planning. These are divided into several subdivisions of which the following were used: (1) the official central correspondence file of OPD; (2) Executive Group file (OPD Exec), which contains messages exchanged between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as well as other high-level papers; (3) the Strategy and Policy Group file (OPD ABC). All of these files are in the custody of DRB TAGO. (4) Microfilm copies of the War Department Message Center file which contains all official incoming (CM-IN) and outgoing (CM-OUT) messages sent to and from Washington during the war are in the custody of the Staff Communications Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff.

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Sources for this history are now held in six principal repositories: (1) Departmental Records Branch, The Adjutant General's Office (DRB TAGO), Alexandria, Va.; (2) Military Personnel Records Center, The Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, Missouri; (3) Kansas City Records Center, Kansas City, Missouri; (4) Division of Naval History, Washington, D. C.; (5) Archives Branch, U.S. Air Force Historical Division, Director, Research Institute, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; and (6) Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH), Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.

The most important single collection of records in the preparation of this volume has been the AFHQ records. This consists of reports, messages, correspondence, planning papers, and sundry other material on all phases of Operation TORCH and the subsequent campaign in Tunisia. The sprawling body of this collection is in the United Kingdom, but microfilm copies of all these records are located in DRB TAGO. Some of these microfilm copies have been photographed and arranged in file folders. Both the microfilm and the photo-enlarged documents are organized by job and reel number, as well as by a topical or chronological classification. Use of these records is greatly facilitated by two unpublished bibliographical guides: (1) Kenneth W. Munden, Analytical Guide to the Combined British-American Records of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations in World War II, prepared in 1948; and (2) the three-volume Catalogue of Combined British-American

Records of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations in World War II, a more complete listing of these records. Both these guides are located in DRB TAGO. Two collections subsidiary to this last one are the AFHQ Chief of Staff Cable Logs and the Smith Papers. The former is located in DRB TAGO and contains an abstract of all incoming AFHQ messages. It was for the use of the Chief of Staff, Deputy Commander in Chief, and Commander in Chief Allied Force. The complete copies of the documents are in the AFHQ records. The Smith Papers are now at the Army War College Library, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Much reliance has been placed upon contemporary messages, correspondence, and papers. Although these have not been found in any one single collection, the Operations Division (OPD) records are of the utmost importance for high-level decisions and planning. These are divided into several divisions of which the following were used: (1) the official central correspondence file of OPD; (2) Executive Group file (OPD Exec), which contains messages exchanged between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as well as other high-level papers; (3) the Strategy and Policy Group file (OPD ABC). All of these files are in the custody of DRB TAGO. (4) Microfilm copies of the War Department Message Center file which contains all official incoming (CM-IN) and outgoing (CM-OUT) messages sent to and from Washington during the war are in the custody of the Staff Communications Office of the Office of the Chief of Staff.

NOTE ON SOURCES

Other files and documents which are of importance for the planning, strategy, and high policy are the following:

ETOUSA Incoming and Outgoing Cables, Kansas City Records Center.

CinC Allied Force Diary, in General Eisenhower's custody when consulted. A diary kept for General Eisenhower which contains messages, papers, and other materials.

NAF-FAN messages. These are the messages between CinC Allied Force and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. They may be found in several locations, one of which is AFHQ Microfilm, Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat. They are listed with other messages to and from the AFHQ Message Center.

Patton Diary. This was in private possession when consulted.

WDCSA file, DRB AGO. This includes correspondence and papers of the Office of the Chief of Staff, Army.

CCS and JCS minutes and papers. Copies are in the custody of DRB TAGO.

The basic sources for the landings in North Africa are the task force reports. The Western Task Force (WTF) Final Report, which is located in DRB TAGO, covers the landings on the Atlantic coast. The Report of Proceedings, Operation TORCH, by the Naval Commander in Chief (NCXF, TORCH Despatch), contains the reports of the Center Task Force (CTF) and the Eastern Assault Force (EAF). TORCH Despatch is part of the AFHQ microfilm collection. These documents are supplemented by various naval reports—action reports and war diaries of U.S. warships as well as other records—which are located in the Division of Naval History, and by the reports and other official records of the U.S. Army units involved.

The story of the ground troops is constructed primarily from the U.S. Army units, which are organized to the organizational units named, such as II Corps, and consist of after (AAR's) histories, journal orders (FO's), general situation reports (sitreps), and situation reports (sitreps) and operations instruction. They are located in DRB TAGO. Information obtained from reports was supplemented by graphs prepared at The Fort Benning, Georgia, and School, Fort Knox, Kentucky. The records of the British were systematically assembled in the United States collection. Many are scattered records of AFHQ or of the directly involved. In a few cases, copies are held by DRB TAGO concerning the activities of the forces. The most important unpublished narrative in Tunisia which was prepared in the Cabinet Section, Cabinet C, were furnished in response to inquiries.

For the activities of the British in North Africa, the work of Mayock in Wesley F. C. L. Cate, eds., *The Army at War II*, Vol. II, *Euro*; *POINTBLANK* (Chicago) is indispensable. Historical references to the Air Force are located in the Branch, Research Studies University, Maxwell Air Force Base. Other records are scattered

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The story of the ground action was constructed primarily from the reports of the U.S. Army units, which are filed according to the organizational units where they originated, such as II Corps, etc. These documents consist of after action reports (AAR's) histories, journals, war diaries, field orders (FO's), general orders (GO's), situation reports (sitreps), combined intelligence and situation reports (cosintreps), and operations instructions (opn instrucs). They are located in DRB TAGO. The information obtained from these official reports was supplemented by selected monographs prepared at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and at The Armored School, Fort Knox, Kentucky, as well as by diaries and memoirs of other participants.

The records of the British units have not been systematically and completely assembled in the United States in any one collection. Many are scattered among the records of AFHQ or of the American units directly involved. In a few instances photostat copies are held by DRB TAGO. Details concerning the activities of British Army forces were for the most part extracted from an unpublished narrative of the Campaign in Tunisia which was prepared by the Historical Section, Cabinet Office, London, or were furnished in response to specific inquiries.

For the activities of the Allied air forces in North Africa, the work of Thomas J. Mayock in Wesley F. Craven and James L. Cate, eds., *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, Vol. II, *Europe—TORCH to POINTBLANK* (Chicago, 1949), is indispensable. Historical reports of the Army Air Force are located in the Archives Branch, Research Studies Institute, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Other records are scattered throughout the