

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on Fighting in Various Zones

United Nations

AT UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Nov. 9 (AP)—A communiqué:

NORTHWESTERN SECTOR

Kupang:

An Allied unit bombed coastal shipping.

NORTHEASTERN SECTOR

New Britain Area: An Allied unit attacked coastal installations on Maklo Island (off southwest coast of New Britain).

Casimata: Our medium bombers destroyed the wireless station and dropped bombs among enemy planes on the airdrome.

New Guinea:

Salamaua: Allied medium bombers attacked along the coast.

Buna: Allied attack planes executed a sweep from Wairopi to Buna.

Oivi: The general situation is unchanged. Our air force bombed and strafed the enemy positions.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 10 (AP)—A communiqué of Allied headquarters in North Africa:

General Henri Giraud has arrived in Algeria from France.

It can be expected that his presence there will bring about a cessation of the scattered resistance which is tragic between soldiers who have the same enemy.

General Giraud has assumed leadership of a French movement to prevent Axis aggression in North Africa and will organize a French North African Army again to take up arms side by side with forces of the United Nations for the defeat of Germany and Italy and the liberation of France and her empire.

The Allied commander in chief has agreed to support General Giraud in this theater with the strong forces under his command. The Government of the United States has pledged itself to assist in providing arms and equipment for this new French Army.

The Allied commander in chief is happy to welcome this distinguished French soldier as an ally in the common cause.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—A war Department communiqué (235) issued at 5:30 P. M.:

NORTH AFRICA

1. At 3 P. M., Nov. 8 (Washington time), the occupation of Algiers and immediate vicinity was started. Arrangements for capitulation of the city were made at a conference between Major Gen. Charles W. Ryder, United States Army, commander of the Eastern assault force, and General Alphonse Pierre Juin.

2. To the east and west of Oran United States forces which landed under the command of Major Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, United States Army, have penetrated a considerable distance to the rear of the city.

At several points stiff local resistance has been met. Now in our hands are three of the four airfields in this region. We have taken more than 2,000 prisoners.

3. At all selected points on the Atlantic coast of French North Africa landings have been made under command of Major Gen. George S. Patton, United States Army. In this region French aircraft have been more active than elsewhere.

4. All forces have been given naval supporting fire against forts. Counter measures were taken where our ships met with

resistance from enemy naval forces. Our casualties are light.

5. In the area concerned Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Bart., G. C. B., D. S. O., has assumed command of all naval forces.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The text of Navy Communiqué 187:

1. On Nov. 7:

a. United States troops continued to advance from the area near the Metapona River to the eastward along the coast of Guadalcanal Island.

b. There was no fighting in the area west of our positions on Guadalcanal.

2. On Nov. 8:

a. United States planes attacked ground installations and destroyed six landing boats on the beaches to the westward of our positions on Guadalcanal.

b. United States aircraft destroyed three float type biplanes at Rekata Bay.

c. A United States destroyer bombarded areas east of Koli Point on the north coast of Guadalcanal.

d. Early on the night of Nov. 8-9 United States motor torpedo boats attacked two enemy destroyers in Indispensable Strait and scored a torpedo hit on one of the destroyers. The United States destroyer announced in Communiqué 149 as having been sunk during the night action of Oct. 12 was the U. S. S. Duncan. The next of kin of the five officers and fifty-eight enlisted men who were killed or are missing have been notified.

British

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (AP)—A communiqué of British General Headquarters and the Royal Air Force:

Pursuit of remnants of the panzer army into Libya continued throughout yesterday. Some hostile elements which were still holding out at Matruh capitulated yesterday.

Many more prisoners were collected yesterday, including the commander of the Favia Division.

Heavy air attacks on enemy vehicles in the frontier area were continued during the night of Nov. 7-8.

Attacks were resumed yesterday when, in one fighter-bomber raid alone, it is reported about fifty lorries were shot up.

Enemy air activity was negligible and columns of retreating transport were left without protection from our continuous fighter attacks.

On the night of Nov. 7-8 a Junkers-88 was shot down into the sea off Sicily by one of our night fighters.

It is now confirmed that on Nov. 7 we shot down at least twelve enemy aircraft. During the operations of Nov. 7 and the night of Nov. 7-8 four of our aircraft did not return.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué:

This afternoon Boston aircraft of the Bomber Command escorted by Allied fighters attacked docks and enemy shipping at Le Havre. Intensive sweeps were made over Northern France.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed. None of our aircraft is missing.

Russian

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP)—A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué:

During the night of Nov. 8-9 our troops fought the enemy in the Stalingrad area, northeast of Tuapse and southeast of Nalchik. No changes took place on other fronts.

In Stalingrad engagements with small enemy groups continue. In a factory area our troops beat off enemy attacks and destroyed about a company of German infantry. The Stalingrad defenders are fighting self-sacrificingly against the enemy.

Northwest of Stalingrad our troops carried on artillery duels with the enemy. In one sector we destroyed more than two platoons of enemy infantry by mortar fire.

Southeast of Nalchik our tank crews repulsed several enemy attacks. In three days' fighting in this sector about one battalion of German infantry was wiped out and several German tanks were captured in good working order.

During the past five days on the Bryansk front our snipers killed 670 Germans. One of our air units made a surprise raid on an enemy airdrome and destroyed twenty German planes.

Guerrillas operating in the Krasnodar area ambushed a German convoy accompanying a group of Red Army prisoners, routed the Germans and freed the prisoners.

Ukrainian guerrillas attacked a large railway station in the en-

emy rear, blew up a bridge and set fire to a supply depot.

In one sector the Russians drove the enemy from a fortified point, inflicting over 600 casualties on Italian troops.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communiqué:

During Nov. 9 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Stalingrad, northeast of Tuapse, and southeast of Nalchik. No changes took place on other fronts.

Our warships in the Black Sea sank an enemy transport of 3,000 tons.

Soviet aircraft on various sectors destroyed five German tanks, about thirty trucks and a railway train, silenced two artillery batteries, and partly annihilated a company of infantry.

In the Stalingrad area our troops repulsed attacks of small enemy groups, and fortified their positions. Men of "X" formation in a factory district killed about 200 German officers and men.

Mortar artillery fire demolished two blockhouses. In another sector about 100 Germans were killed, and two tanks, four guns, ten machine guns and about forty trucks were destroyed.

Southeast of Nalchik our troops continued to wage active operations and inflict heavy losses on the enemy. Men of "X" unit destroyed six German tanks and killed about 400 Hitlerites. On another sector one of our anti-tank detachments disabled eight German tanks. Our airmen shot down three planes and damaged others.

Three German battalions launched three counter-attacks against Soviet strong points northeast of Tuapse in a river area. They were repulsed and the enemy left 150 dead on the field.

The Germans lost 160 men when they attacked positions in the Mozdok area and retreated to their initial positions. In the same sector a German unit headquarters was routed and prisoners were taken.

In the Voronezh area our "X" unit demolished by artillery fire twenty-three blockhouses and blindages, destroyed two mortar batteries, twenty-two machine guns, and silenced seven enemy artillery and mortar batteries. Snipers killed 128 German officers and men.

German

A High Command communiqué

COMMUNIQUE

broadcast from Berlin and recorded here by The Associated Press:

In the area of Tuapse German and Rumanian troops in local attacks threw the enemy out of his positions. One Soviet fighting group was encircled in embittered fighting and annihilated. In another place a strong Soviet base was captured.

East of Alagira German attack gained further ground. Strong enemy counter attacks were repulsed.

On the lower Don front German and Rumanian air formations continued to raid Soviet field positions and troop barracks. Italian troops frustrated an enemy attempt at crossing the Don.

Soviet supply lines in the central front sector were repeatedly cut by air raids.

During attacks against enemy supply shipping for Leningrad the Luftwaffe sank three ships on Lake Ladoga.

In the area of Matruh German battle planes destroyed several British tanks and dispersed enemy motor columns.

A German formation under command of Major Gen. Ramcke, which was temporarily cut off, has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the course of three days' fighting. The formation captured a large number of motor cars and succeeded in reaching again the main forces.

Anglo-American naval units and troop transports in waters north of Algiers have been attacked by German and Italian bomber formations since Nov. 6 by day and night. According to reports available so far, heavy caliber bombs hit six enemy men of war and four merchantmen.

A German U-boat in the Western Mediterranean scored a torpedo hit on a British cruiser of the Leander class.

On the Channel coast German fighter planes yesterday shot down twelve British planes, including two four-engined bombers, without losses of their own. The enemy lost another seven planes during harassing flights over sea districts near France and over the German bight.

German U-boats were further successful in a battle against escorted convoys and single enemy ships.

In the North Atlantic, in the Caribbean Sea off Trinidad, in the Gulf of Guinea and in waters off Cape Town, sixteen enemy merchantmen totaling 103,000 tons were sunk. Another two enemy merchantmen were torpedoed and heavily damaged.

Cargoes of several of these ships were destined for American troops on African ground and consisted of airplanes spare parts, ammunition and other war material.

Italian

A High Command communiqué broadcast from Rome and recorded here by The Associated Press:

Enemy tank formations tried in vain to hinder successful withdrawal of Axis troops along the coastal strip of the Egyptian desert. One detachment which had remained encircled succeeded in three days of heavy fighting in reaching the main forces of Germans and Italians.

Italian and German air formations supported effectively the fighting on the ground and offered strong resistance to activity of the enemy air force. Two British planes were shot down by our fighters.

In the bombings in the night of last Sunday, twenty-three persons were killed and eighty-eight were injured among the population of Genoa. The enemy lost for certain five aircraft. In the course of their approach one enemy plane was shot down at Camerata (Agrigento, Sicily). Of the crew, two men were killed and a third was captured.

A big convoy operating off the coast of Algiers has been effectively attacked by the air force and submarines of the Axis. A cruiser was sunk and various steamers have been hit.

Vichy French

A Vichy French communiqué broadcast from Vichy and recorded here by The Associated Press:

Fierce fighting is in progress in Morocco.

Off Casablanca naval engagements are in progress.

Our forces are endeavoring to reduce enemy landings at Safi and Fedal and fighting is in progress at Arzau and Oran.

A Vichy French communiqué recorded in London:

A violent naval battle has taken place off Casablanca. The port was heavily shelled. Our naval losses were serious.

At Oran a large number of landings were effected to the east and west of the town, which is now almost completely encircled.

Counter-attacks are in progress. Our naval forces played a vigorous part in the defense.

Two of our torpedo boats and one sloop were put out of action. Two enemy corvettes were sunk.

At Algiers, which appears to have been the principal objective of the Anglo-American attack, coastal defenses were overwhelmed late yesterday, and as a result of numerous infiltrations into the town the fortress was obliged to cease firing in the evening. A local armistice has been concluded by the general in command of the troops.

No attack has taken place in the region of Constantine (Algeria) and none in Tunisia.

Apart from a dissident movement in the neighborhood of Algiers our North African troops and the population are showing perfect loyalty.

In Morocco a rising led by General Bethouard was rapidly suppressed. General Bethouard was arrested.

Landings of Americans have been effected at Safi, Mogador, Agadir and Fedhala. Despite the size of the landing forces the enemy so far has been held in check except at Safi, where the town has been occupied.

Japanese

No broadcast of a Japanese communiqué was recorded yesterday by the principal radio listening posts in the United States.