WAR CABINET

WEEKLY RÉSUMÉ
(No. 116)

of the
NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR SITUATION
from 0700 November 13th, to
0700 November 20th,
1941

[Circulated with the approval of
the Chiefs of Staff.]
NAVAL SITUATION.

General Review.

1. H.M.S. Ark Royal has been torpedoed and sunk to the eastward of Gibraltar, in which position a German U-boat was destroyed three days later. Enemy minelaying by aircraft has increased in the Thames Estuary. There has been a renewal of E-boat activity off the East Coast. Shipping losses have been light.

Home Waters.

2. On the evening of the 15th, in the Straits of Dover, a short engagement took place between four of our Motor Gun Boats and enemy surface craft consisting of six or seven E- or R-boats and at least one coaster or trawler, during which casualties and damage were inflicted by both sides. Enemy shore batteries were also in action. One M.G.B. was seriously damaged, one rating being killed and one officer and three ratings wounded.

On the 17th s.s. Runmore (969 tons) shot down a Dornier 17 off Yarmouth.

On the 19th H.M. Destroyer Garth was damaged by striking a wreck off the Norfolk coast and H.M. Destroyer Castleton was holed as the result of an explosion, one rating being killed.

On the 19th E-boats attacked a convoy off Cromer and the escorts engaged them, assisted by Motor Gun Boats who were on patrol. H.M.S. Destroyer Wolsley claims to have sunk one E-boat, H.M.S. Campbell and M.G.B. 87 another, and M.G.Bs. on patrol a third. The following morning Spitfires report sinking a fourth E-boat off the Dutch coast and damaging another. The total enemy losses are estimated to be two E-boats sunk, two probably sunk and others damaged.

It is estimated that 9,000 tons of enemy shipping has been sunk or damaged by our aircraft. Details are given in the Air Situation.

Northern Waters.

3. Between the 2nd and 10th November a Russian submarine sank a westbound ship of 5,000 tons and two escorted eastbound ships, about 100 miles south-west of North Cape. Another Russian submarine torpedoed a southbound tanker in Varanger Fiord on the 15th which was later seen on fire.

H.M. Submarine Sealion sank by gunfire on the 18th a small Norwegian tanker, 330 tons, carrying fuel oil to Kirkenes when in the vicinity of the North Cape. The crew abandoned ship.

Mediterranean.

4. During the afternoon of the 13th H.M. Aircraft Carrier Ark Royal, when returning from operations in the Central Mediterranean, was torpedoed by a U-boat about 37 miles to the eastward of Gibraltar, and subsequently sank after being taken in tow. The whole of the ship's company, with the exception of one rating killed, were rescued. Fourteen aircraft from Ark Royal landed at Gibraltar.

H.M. Submarine Proteus, on return from patrol in the Aegean, reported that she torpedoed the Italian tanker Tampico (4,958 tons) off Mandili Island on the morning of the 3rd. The tanker was still afloat at dusk, but a second attack was frustrated by the escort. On the 10th she torpedoed a ship similar to the German s.s. Ithaka (1,773 tons), heavily laden and southbound in the Gulf of Athens, and possibly obtained a hit on her escort.

It is estimated that 10,000 tons of enemy shipping has been sunk or damaged in Mediterranean by our aircraft; details are given in the Air Situation.

Anti-Submarine Operations.

5. On the 16th H.M. Corvette Marigold, 35 miles to the eastward of Gibraltar, sank a German U-boat and took thirty-four prisoners. One of our aircraft made a promising attack 150 miles south-west of Ushant. Three other attacks have been carried out, two to the south of Iceland (C) and the other in the Western approaches, without visible results.
Enemy Intelligence.

6. The Battleship *Tirpitz* was last reported in the Baltic on the 9th November.

There is some evidence of a concentration of destroyers in the Baltic, and none are now lying at Brest. Some, however, have been reported on the Norwegian Coast.

_U-Boats._

Between twenty and thirty U-boats have been operating during the week. The main concentration has been reported well out in the North Atlantic. No recent information has been received of U-boats south of 30° North. In the early part of the week three or four were operating to the east of Gibraltar.

The number of German submarines in the Mediterranean has increased and may now be as high as ten. It is believed that they are based at Salonika and Piræus.

Enemy Attack on Trade.

7. A Norwegian ship, homeward bound from Chittagong, was sunk after an explosion, off East London (S. Africa). No casualties from U-boats have been reported during the week under review. Enemy aircraft have again been active on the East Coast, sinking two ships and damaging another. A trawler was bombed and sunk off the Faroe Islands. One small ship was mined and sunk in Falmouth harbour. Three ships in a south-bound convoy off Cromer were sunk by E-boats during the night of 18th/20th.

Reports have been received that a ship was sunk by a U-boat about 900 miles west of Walvis Bay on the 28th October and another 400 miles south of Freetown on the 12th November.

Protection of Seaborne Trade.

8. During the week ending the 19th November 849 ships, including 180 allied and 25 neutral, were convoyed. Four cruisers, five anti-aircraft ships, one hundred destroyers—(including thirty-one United States destroyers), and ninety-four sloops and corvettes were employed on escort duties.

Imports into United Kingdom by ships in convoy during the week ending the 15th November totalled 606,354 tons, compared with 1,295,823 tons during the preceding week, and an average of 990,557 tons during the past 10 weeks. Of this figure 247,967 tons were oil imports and 358,457 tons were non-tanker imports.

British Minelaying.

9. Mines have been laid off the French Channel Coast and in Northern Waters.

Enemy Minelaying, British Minesweeping.

10. Mines were laid in the Thames Estuary, off Harwich, and in the Bristol Channel. The Thames Estuary was the most heavily raided, as many as 35 aircraft operating on one night.

Sixteen magnetic and nine acoustic mines have been destroyed during the week. The mine totals are: 1,517 magnetic, 1,161 acoustic and 1,063 moored mines.

Enemy Merchant Shipping.

11. The Swedish s.s. *Vollrath Tham*, 5,757 tons, was lost owing to war risks off the entrance to the River Ems on the 16th November while carrying ore to Germany, and the German s.s. *Schwanheck*, 2,194 tons, was mined off Stettin.

There is evidence that the Corinth Canal is now open to ships of the largest tonnage which previously used it.

[23172]
The German s.s. Odenwald, 5,098 tons, was taken by the United States ships which intercepted her into San Juan, Puerto Rico. A Prize Court has decided that, as the German Captain signalled asking for boats to be sent as the Odenwald was sinking the ship was therefore salvage, and as such has been awarded to the United States.

MILITARY SITUATION.

(An outline map showing Axis operations against Russia is included in this Résumé as an inset.)

Russo-German Campaign.

Finland.

12. There has been no appreciable change.

Leningrad sector.

13. The situation around the city remains unchanged. Apart from the consolidation of the area between the spearheads at Schlusselberg and Tikvin there have been no offensive operations by the Germans.

Kalinin area.

14. Fighting in this area continues to be severe. Although the spearhead thrust to Kalinin has been widened slightly on its northern edge, German forces have not been able to make any progress eastwards and have suffered heavily in men and material from the vigorous Russian opposition, both on the ground and from the air. Heavy fighting is also taking place in the area between Kalinin and Woikolamazk. The German forces still appear to be seriously hampered by supply difficulties and weather conditions.

Central sector.

15. Due west of Moscow and south as far as Tula, over a front of roughly 150 miles, the Germans have not succeeded in making any advance. In the Tula-Orel sector, however, after failure to make progress northwards from Tula, the German forces have begun a thrust eastwards with some success. Their object may be either to cut the Moscow-Ryazan-Voronezh railway or to swing northwards against Moscow from the line Tula-Riazshk.

16. In general, the frost has somewhat improved road conditions in the whole of the central sector, but the supply situation continues to be serious and the German troops are suffering severely from cold, as only some units are fully equipped with winter clothing.

Donetz sector.

17. No appreciable progress has been made in the German advance. There has been no fighting on a major scale, although operations continue.

Rostov sector.

18. The position immediately west of the town remains unchanged and the road conditions have continued to hamper further German advance.

Crimea.

19. While the Germans are still meeting with strong resistance and bad weather conditions in their advance on Sevastopol, they have succeeded in occupying practically the whole of the Eastern Crimea and have entered the town of Kerch.
Operations.

Libya and Egypt.
20. At dawn on the 18th November the Army in the Western Desert, under the command of General Sir Alan Cunningham, began its advance into Cyrenaica.
21. An armoured force crossed the frontier South of Sidi Omar, and by the evening had penetrated some 50 miles into enemy territory. At the same time, pressure was exerted against the Axis defences in the Sollum-Sidi Omar-Bardia triangle. The preliminary concentrations and moves were carried out without interference from the enemy.
22. Strict wireless silence has been maintained and no further information of the progress of the operations is at present available.

Abyssinia.
23. North of Gondar active patrolling has been carried out by our troops opposite the enemy's position in the Ambasso area. The column advancing on Gondar, from the south-east has located enemy positions in the area of Cucualbert (Kulkaber) (20 miles S.E. of Gondar) and Peroaber (7 miles S.W. of Cucualbert). Leading troops of the column advancing from the south-west have made contact with the enemy 8 miles west of Celga. South of Gondar the enemy forces at Gianda (14 miles S.E. of Celga) surrendered on the 11th November to an Ethiopian Bn., after an engagement lasting four hours. Air bombing and machine gunning of the enemy's positions in all sectors have been intensified and good results have been obtained. Patriot forces are co-operating with our forward troops and are continually harassing the enemy, with the result that many deserters are coming in.
24. A band of Wogera tribesmen, estimated 6,000 strong, raided a village 12 miles south-east of Batie (30 miles East of Dessie) causing casualties and stealing cattle. They are reported to have moved northwards.
25. In the French Somaliland frontier area a Vichy post is reported to have fired on one of our patrols on the 8th November.

Hong Kong.
26. Two Canadian Infantry Battalions, the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles (Canada), with ancillary troops, arrived on the 16th November.

Intelligence.

France.
27. A review of evidence from Occupied France indicates that recent troop movements eastwards have resulted in a reduction in the total of German divisions there from 27 to 24. Of those which left, two are believed to have gone from between the River Gironde and the Spanish frontier, leaving only two divisions in that area. It is probable that many of the divisions remaining in France are considerably below strength owing to the frequent transfer of drafts of trained men, and in some cases of complete units, to the Russian front.

Italy.
28. 1st Division from Turin has been identified at Aversa and Battipaglia, in the Naples area. While this move may be connected with possible Italian apprehensions of civil disturbance as a result of our heavy bombing of Naples, the main motive is more probably nervousness about the defence of southern Italy. Though no other fresh formations have been identified in this area, it is believed that the depots of southern Italian divisions at present overseas are considerably over strength, and there is evidence that heavy artillery from the northern frontiers is being transferred to the south for coast defence. Batteries have been identified at the mouth of the Sele River south of Naples, and in Sicily.

Libya.
29. Although there are still no indications of elements of any fresh German formation arriving in Libya, the transport of drafts to North Africa continues.
The strength of the German forces is still estimated to be two armoured divisions and two infantry regiments of another division which is not armoured.

Far East.

30. Japanese military preparations during the past week have been chiefly in French Indo-China. When these preparations began about the middle of October, it appeared that they were directed against Kunming on the Burma Road, and that the Japanese intended to form a large concentration in Tongking (North Indo-China). Approximately 60,000 troops were landed at Haiphong, but the bulk of these have now left for Southern Indo-China. It is apparent that the main concentration is in the south directed against Thailand. In addition to these movements, there are also indications that the Japanese may intend reducing their northern concentration against Russia and move some of these troops south.

31. The estimated distribution of Japanese forces in the south is now as follows:

- Formosa: 2 Divisions.
- Hainan: 1 Division.
- Canton: 3 Divisions.
- Swatow: 1 Ind. Mxd. Bde.
- French Indo-China—
  - North: 1 Division.
  - South: 3 Divisions.
  - 1 Tank Regiment.

Total: 10 Divisions.
1 Ind. Mxd. Bde.
1 Tank Regiment.

AIR SITUATION.

General Review.

32. Bad weather at Home and on the Continent caused a marked decline in our activity and also that of the enemy.

In Libya, persistent day and night attacks have been made on enemy aerodromes and supplies; armoured fighting vehicles and motor transport have been attacked.

Germany and Occupied Territory.

Day.

33. No operations were carried out by aircraft of Bomber Command. Offensive sorties by fighters were restricted to 259 compared with 633 last week. Attacks on shipping are reported under "Coastal Operations."

On the 15th and 17th, a series of operations by Spitfires, Whirlwinds and Hurricane bombers were directed against oil refineries and alcohol distilleries in North-West France and the Cherbourg Peninsula. Buildings and oil containers at Dieppe, Bricquebec, Cerences, La Meauffe, Bourbourg and St. Lo were successfully attacked and, in addition, our aircraft destroyed a railway locomotive and registered hits on a train, on several gun-posts and on a number of German troops. In these operations we lost five Spitfires.

34. On the 18th, similar operations in the Le Touquet area were hampered by thick cloud, but, without loss to themselves, our fighters destroyed in combat one enemy fighter, probably destroyed five more and damaged a further four.

Night.

35. Owing to the weather, all Bomber Command operations were cancelled on five nights. On the 15th/16th, 110 aircraft were despatched, principally against Emden and Kiel. On the 18th/19th, six Stirlings operated against Brest. Totals of 93 tons of H.E. bombs and 2,490 incendiaries were dropped.
36. Aircraft despatched to Emden and Kiel met with severe icing conditions and found their targets obscured by heavy cloud. At the former port 24 tons of H.E. bombs, including five of 4,000 lbs., were dropped, but, apart from a large fire, no results could be seen. At the latter, where 11 tons of H.E. bombs were released, visibility was equally bad and only bursts were observed.

37. Heavy cloud also prevented the observation of results at Brest, where 10 tons of bombs were dropped.

**United Kingdom.**

38. Fighter Command flew 883 sorties by day and 186 sorties by night; these totals are substantially lower than those of the previous week and reflect the unfavourable weather conditions prevailing.

39. The scale of enemy effort was the lowest recorded since the beginning of operations on the Russian front and there were few features of interest.

40. No concentrated attacks were made on land targets. In daylight more aircraft crossed the coast than for many weeks, advantage being taken of low cloud to make brief sorties in coastal areas. At night few aircraft penetrated inland.

**Coastal Operations.**

41. Coastal Command flew 181 patrols (267 sorties) and provided 19 convoy escorts (50 additional sorties). Shipping protection patrols by Fighter Command totalled 324 (728 sorties).

42. Owing to the unfavourable weather, attacks on enemy shipping were considerably reduced. A Hudson bombed an 8,000-ton merchant vessel off Lister Light; two hits amidships were seen and the ship was left listing. Spitfires sank a 500-ton vessel off Fécamp, and numerous hits with machine gun and cannon fire were made by Beaufighters of Coastal Command on a 600-ton vessel off Ijmuiden. Other ships were bombed and machine-gunned off the Norwegian coast without the effects being observed.

43. Eleven aircraft were despatched to lay sea-mines off Lorient, St. Nazaire and the Frisian Islands.

44. Enemy offensive activity was still directed mainly against shipping. Six attacks were made by day off the Humber, Cromer, the Needles and the Faroes, and six at dusk or in the early hours of darkness off Waterford, Dundee, and the East Coast. Minelaying is suspected in the Thames Estuary and in the Bristol Channel area.

45. Aircraft from the Condor unit were identified west of Ireland on two occasions but failed to locate the convoy for which they were apparently searching. In recent weeks this unit has operated west of Spain and Portugal and the move northwards represents a return to its former area of operations.

46. Routine shipping and weather reconnaissances were carried out by the enemy over the North Sea (as far North as the Faroes and Jan Mayen Island), the Channel, and the Atlantic.

**Central Mediterranean.**

47. A night attack by 19 Wellingtons lasting five and a half hours was made on the railway centre of Catania; over 30 tons of bombs were dropped and many hits were observed in the target area. Nuisance raids were also carried out at night by small forces of Wellingtons on enemy bases at Brindisi, Naples, Tripoli (L), Benghazi and Messina, and bombs were dropped on the railway centres and on other objectives; at Brindisi two factories were set on fire, and hits on the barracks and on oil tanks resulted in a number of explosions and a large fire.

48. Six Blenheims attacked a small convoy West of Zante, making a direct hit on a merchant vessel of 4,000 tons. Petrol stored on deck was ignited by
machine-gun fire, and the ship was left alight. Another convoy of three merchant vessels and a destroyer was attacked by five Blenheims in the Gulf of Sirte; one ship of 5,000 tons was hit and left with a list to starboard; a schooner was also hit and was last seen low in the water, while a near miss was made on the other merchant vessel of 2,000 tons. Three Blenheims are missing. Five Albacores operating under the A.O.C., Malta, laid mines in the sea off Marsala.

49. Hurricane bombers carried out an offensive patrol over South-East Sicily; they bombed a train and a water tower at Noto Station, and also shot up a factory and signal boxes with cannon and machine-gun fire.

50. On two nights the enemy carried out small offensive operations against Malta without causing any damage of importance.

**Eastern Mediterranean.**

51. Our reconnaissance aircraft have been active over shipping routes between Crete and Libya, road communications in Western Cyrenaica, aerodromes in Crete and Libya, and enemy positions in the frontier area. Tactical and strategical reconnaissances were flown on the 15th November, but results were limited by very unfavourable weather and sandstorms.

52. Night offensive operations were undertaken by Wellingtons, which flew a total of 155 sorties. On the first three nights of the week railway sidings, stores dumps and the harbour at Benghazi were the principal objectives, and three direct hits were made with 4,000-lb. bombs. Other attacks were made on aircraft stores at Berca, where a violent explosion was reported, on the stores dumps at Bardia, on the town of Derna and on the aerodromes at El Tmimi, El Gazala, Derna and Martuba. On the night of the 16th/17th November five Bombays were despatched with parachute troops whose object was the destruction, on the following night, of enemy aircraft on the ground at El Tmimi and El Gazala. To divert attention from the Bombays, Wellingtons carried out a heavy attack on these two landing grounds; bad weather prevailed and one Bombay and one Wellington are missing.

53. In daylight on the first six days, Marylands made over 110 bombing sorties; the attacks, which averaged about eight aircraft, were concentrated against enemy aerodromes. Bombs were seen to fall among dispersed aircraft, a substantial number of which were known to be destroyed or damaged. A direct hit was made on the barracks at Berca, and two successful raids were made on the stores dumps at El Gazala. During these offensive operations our casualties were light and on only two occasions were our aircraft intercepted by enemy fighters, as a result of which one Me.110 was shot down and two Marylands are missing. On the 19th November, 32 sorties by Marylands and Blenheims were carried out in the Gambut/Bardia/Capuzzo area against enemy A.F.Vs and M.T., with satisfactory results.

54. Large numbers of enemy transport aircraft have recently been reported flying between Crete and Cyrenaica. On the 18th and 19th November Beaufighters intercepted and shot down seven Ju.52s and one H.S.126, and on the ground they destroyed four S.70s, five Ju.87s, two Me.109Fs and one Fieseler Storch.

55. Our fighters have also provided some bomber escorts, and have patrolled over our forward areas and attacked ground targets in enemy territory. Hurricanes intercepted an enemy bomber escorted by eight G.50s and shot down two of the escort; a Me.110 was also destroyed over the frontier area. In an attack made by 24 Tomahawks on 15 Italian fighters at Sidi Rezegh landing ground (15 miles E.S.E. of El Adem) two of the enemy aircraft were destroyed and the remaining 13 damaged. Beaufighters destroyed 20 motor vehicles and four petrol tankers in the Birina area, and also damaged about 30 motor vehicles near Derna. Motor transport was twice effectively attacked by Blenheim fighters on the Jedahya—El Agheila road and many vehicles were extensively damaged.

56. On 18th November, 17 bombers with fighter escort successfully attacked 200 to 300 A.F.Vs. and M.T. which were bogged at Bir el Gobi. On the same day Hurricanes shot down three C.R.42s over Jalo (220 miles S.S.E. of Benghazi), and destroyed two aircraft on the ground at Gars es Sahabi (60 miles S.E. of Jedahya), where two other aircraft were also damaged by Blenheims.
57. Enemy activity has been on a small scale. The only concentrated attack was made on a Royal Air Force aerodrome at Giarabub, by a force of 36 Bombers and fighters; one Blenheim was destroyed and five others damaged and petrol stores were set on fire; one Me.110 and one Ju.88 were shot down. On the 18th November 3 Me.109Fs. attacked one of our forward landing grounds and destroyed two Hurricanes on the ground and shot down a Tomahawk, the pilot of which is safe.

Russia.

German Air Force Operations against Russia.

58. Operations by day on the Moscow front continue generally at a low level, but long-range bombers have operated consistently by night. So far as is known, raids in the Moscow area have been on a small scale and of a harassing nature.

59. There has been considerably greater activity in the Black Sea area in connection with the Crimean operations, long-range bombers and torpedo-carrying aircraft being engaged in heavy attacks on Sebastopol and the Russian fleet and shipping in the harbour.

Although the Germans claim to have occupied Kerch, the fact remains that they first reached the Perekop Isthmus two months ago when their first attack on the Russian defences failed. The delay thus caused is of some importance, not only for the time it has given the Russians to organise their air force in Caucasus, but also for the reason that a certain period must yet elapse before long-range bomber units can be established at the Crimea aerodromes, and their operational value will be restricted by the shortening hours of daylight and the approach of winter conditions.

60. The withdrawal of a number of units to Central Germany has been in progress recently, and up to date it is estimated that 400–500 long-range bombers have been moved back for reforming. Several weeks must elapse before these units can again become operational, and there is reason to suppose that part at least will return to the Western Front.

HOME SECURITY SITUATION.

General.

61. Bombing on land, which was light and scattered, has again been confined to Coastal Areas principally in the East and South-East together with the South-Western districts of England and Wales.

62. By day incidents took place on the 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th November. A few bombs were dropped on each night of the week, except on the 16th/17th November.

Damage.

63. On the 15th November, Dorman Long and Company’s Iron Works at Redcar were hit and the gas cleansing plant of the blast furnaces was put out of action, causing some loss of production of pig iron. Apart from this incident, the damage done was mainly confined to private property. Utility services and railway communications were only slightly affected.

Casualties.

64. Casualties for the week ending 0600 on the 19th November, 1941, are estimated at 21 killed and 28 seriously injured. Of these, 10 were killed and 16 seriously injured at Redcar on the 15th November and 9 were killed at Sturry, near Canterbury, on the night of the 18th/19th November.
APPENDICES I, II and III
will be published monthly.

APPENDIX IV.

Merchant Ships (all sizes) lost by the enemy up to 17th November, 1941.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Finnish</th>
<th>Together</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captured or seized</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>312,000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>228,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scuttled or sunk</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>734,000</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>607,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified ships reported by S/M, A/C, &amp;c., as sunk or destroyed (tonnage estimated)</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>1,744,000</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>1,084,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>3,790,000</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>1,914,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, 99 ships of 262,000 gross tons under enemy control or useful to the enemy have been sunk. Also some 85 ships, totalling 483,000 gross tons, have been placed under protective custody in United States and South American ports to prevent sabotage by their crews. Some of this tonnage has been taken over and put into service by the United States and some by South American Republics.

The losses of unidentified German ships include a number claimed by the Russians.

APPENDIX V.

Casualties to H.M. Auxiliary Vessels and to Naval Personnel.

November 13.—Motor minesweeper 44 damaged by a mine in the Thames Estuary.

November 16.—L.L. Trawler President Briand ran aground off Shoreham.

November 16.—Examination vessel Minna damaged in an air attack in the Firth of Forth. No casualties.

November 19.—Norwegian Minesweeping Trawler Horten damaged by aircraft off the Faroe Islands. One casualty.

The following casualties to naval personnel have been reported:

Officers: 6 killed, 14 missing, 4 wounded.
Ratings: 11 killed, 73 missing, 5 wounded.
## Operational Aircraft Battle Casualties

0700 hours, Thursday, 13th November, 1941, to 0700 hours, Thursday, 20th November, 1941.

### Metropolitan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Air Force</th>
<th>In the Air</th>
<th>On the Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>Destroyed</th>
<th>Probably Destroyed</th>
<th>Damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No account is taken of aircraft destroyed on ground.

Of the above totals, one bomber and one unknown type were destroyed by A.A. fire.

### Middle East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Air Force</th>
<th>In the Air</th>
<th>On the Ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above totals, one fighter was destroyed by A.A. fire.

### Italian

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Probably Destroyed</th>
<th>Damaged</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8</strong></td>
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APPENDIX VII.

Air Attacks on Enemy Territory in Europe.

Extracts from Recent Raid Assessment Reports.

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showing approximate advances.

LEGEND

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10th Nov.
17th Nov.

Main thrusts of Axis Forces...

Note — It is emphasized that in the mobile warfare which has taken place up to date there can be no continuous front line. The lines on this map therefore indicate only the approximate limits of advance of the foremost troops.
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LEGEND
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