

The Tunisia Campaign Replay By ER Bickford

15-18 November 1942

Italian ships from Sicily docked at the port facilities at Tunis. The Superga Division's 1st Assault Gun battalion was unloaded along with its personnel and supplies. [2T] The German A.20 battalion and supplies debarked at Bizerte. [2T]

Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica aircraft based in Sicily were used to bring supplies across to Tunis and Sfax. A squadron of Ju-52 transports landed at Tunis with supplies, [1T] and a squadron of SM.82's landed with cargo at Sfax. [1T]

A British squadron of Spitfires and a USAF squadron of Spitfires from the airbase at Bone were sent on a fighter sweep mission against the Italian aircraft at Ferryville. A squadron of Fiat CR.42's scrambled and engaged the British aircraft. The biplanes ended the battle by aborting to their base. The British Spitfires attacked a squadron of G.50's. The G.50's also landed safely after aborting the engagement.

Both squadrons of Spitfires were refueled and rearmed by the ground crews at Bone. [1T] Supplies were shipped from Algiers to Philipeville, Bone and Tabarka. [3SP] C-47 transports landed at Bone with supplies from Algiers. [2T]

The 6th Armored Division's 38th Irish Brigade and 10th Rifle Brigade fueled and moved through Algeria across the border and captured the airbase at Souk el Arba. The 140th and 152nd artillery battalions joined them. 1st Commando battalion moved along the primary road to the airbase at Bin Beida, and then it continued to march onward to Meskiana.

Charcoal trucks from Bone, carried supplies to the village at Constantine. [1SP] The 1st Derby Armored car battalion and the 17/21 Lancers armored battalion advanced on the road along the *Oued Medjerda* to link up with the rest of the 6th Armored Division at Souk el Arba.

Brigadier Cass advanced with the 11th Infantry Brigade to Djebel Abiod. The 36th Infantry Brigade and the 138th Artillery battalion took up a position to the right flank of 11th brigade, behind the river. The US 175th Artillery battalion advanced to Souk Ahras.

Two squadrons of Spitfires from Bone received orders to sweep the Luftwaffe at Bizerte. The Luftwaffe responded by engaging the British Spitfires with a squadron of Bf-109's. Both sides terminated before incurring significant losses.

The airforce received orders to sweep the Luftwaffe airbase at Tunis. A squadron of Focke Wulf 190's was on patrol there. The German pilots pounced on the British Hurricanes, which subsequently aborted. A squadron of USAF P-40

Warhawks also entered battle with the Focke Wulf's. The P-40's were forced to abort.

Noticing that General Evelegh's 78th Division advanced to Djebel Abiod, the Italian 10th Bersaglieri Regiment was released from reserve and advanced to Djefna. Kampfgruppe Witzig pulled back along the road behind the *Oued Sedjanane*.

19-21 November 1942

A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of Henschel 129's were refitted at the airbase in Bizerte. A squadron of Ju-52 transports were refueled and loaded with supplies at one of the airbases in Sicily. The Regia Aeronautica refitted a squadron of SM-82's at Sicily. Additionally, ground crews at Ferryville hurried to overhaul their fighters. [1T]

The Italian 5th Artillery Regiment (Superga) and the 90th Corps HQ debarked after arriving on Italian ships in Tunis. German and Italian transport aircraft landed at Bizerte with supplies from Sicily. [3T] Me-323's from Sicily landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

A squadron of Fiat G.50's received orders to strafe the airbase at Bone. The Italians evaded enemy flak and barraged the airbase. None of the enemy aircraft were damaged. A squadron of CR.42's took off at Ferryville and went to barrage the Allied airbase at Philipeville. The biplanes encountered flak but continued the mission, but were unable to find the target. They returned to their home airbase.

The ground crews at Bone serviced two squadrons of Spitfires, which had recently survived the strafing of enemy aircraft. [1T] The aircrews at Philipeville refitted a squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters and another of USAF P-40's. [1T]

The 5th Corps HQ arrived at Bone. Lt. General Allfrey set up his operation in the village. Major-General Ward was ordered to fuel the US 1st Armored Division and advance in reserve along the highway toward the Tunisian border.

Two squadrons of Spitfires from Bone received orders to sweep the Luftwaffe at Bizerte. A single squadron of Messerschmitts engaged in battle with them, but both sides aborted without losses.

Another fighter sweep was order against the Luftwaffe stationed at Tunis. The Luftwaffe pilots shot up the Hurricanes, which aborted the mission and returned to Philipeville. A squadron of USAF P-40's also engaged the Messerschmitts and were forced to terminate the mission.

C-47 transports were loaded with supplies for Bone. They safely arrived and the cargo was unloaded. [1SP] A squadron of Spitfire Mk-V fighters re-based from Algiers to the airbase at Bone.

The 1st Commandos advanced along the highway and captured abandoned airbases at Youks les Bains and Tebessa. They stopped to bivouac between el Kouif and Haidra.

British ships dropped anchor at the port in Bone with personnel replacements, equipment and supplies. [2SP1T]

The US 1st Armored Division continued to advance along the highway and railroad to the intersection to the northwest of Kalaa Djerda. The 701st Antitank battalion advanced farther to the rail line southwest of Ebba Kasour.

22-25 November 1942

It rained heavily and there was no flight by aircraft on either side. Two squadrons of fighters were overhauled at the airbase in Philipeville. [1T] Two squadrons of Spitfires were refueled and rearmed at the airbase in Bone. Ground crews at Algiers overhauled the USAF C-47 transports.

Charcoal trucks moved supplies to Constantine. [1SP] The US 5th Artillery battalion fueled and advanced to Thelepte. The 27th Artillery battalion fueled and advanced to Le Kef. The 2-13th Armored battalion fueled and advanced to Le Sers. The 62nd Artillery battalion and the 601st Tank Destroyer battalion fueled and advanced to Bedja, where they met the French Melange Zouves et Tirailleurs regiment.

The British 56th Heavy artillery battalion fueled and advanced through Las Calle to the rough terrain southwest of Tabarka. The British 1st Commando battalion moved through Thala to the river banks north of Kasserine. Charcoal trucks loaded supplies at Bone and delivered them to Tabarka. [2SP] British truck convoys loaded cargo at Bone and transferred it to Bedja. [1SP] The 2nd Lothians Armored battalion arrived at Bone and the troops disembarked while their equipment was unloaded.

Three squadrons of Luftwaffe transport aircraft were refitted at Sicily base one. A squadron of Italian SM.82 transports was overhauled at Sicily airbase two. Two squadrons of Fiat fighter planes were refitted at the airbase at Ferryville. [1T] Aircrews at the Luftwaffe airbase in Bizerte worked on a squadron of Bf-109's and Hs-129's. [1T]

Personnel and equipment replacements boarded Italian ships in Sicily. The 10th Reconnaissance battalion and the 501st Panzer battalion joined them. All arrived at Tunis and unloaded along with cargo. [1T]

26-28 November 1942

The 81st Reconnaissance battalion, 2-1 armored battalion, 3-1 Armored battalion, 3-13 armored battalion fueled at Aime-M L'ila and advanced to Le Sers to link up with the rest of the US 1st Armored Division.

The French Oran Division marched through Oumel Boughi in Algeria. The French 1st Legion marched through Bin Beida. The Groupement Bergeron and Jurion police brigades advanced through Oued Zenati. The French 19th Corps HQ fueled and advanced to Tebessa. Groupement Mazoyer fueled and joined the HQ at Tebessa. Trucks moved supplies from Bone to Le Kef. [1SP]

The British 1st Commando battalion occupied Kasserine. 56th Heavy artillery battalion advanced to Djebel Abiod. The British 1st Guards Infantry arrived at Bone aboard British ships and debarked. The British 2nd Lothians armored battalion fueled at Bone and advanced to the rail junction in Bedja. 5th Corps HQ advanced to Las Calle.

Brigadier Cass's 11th Infantry Brigade moved along the *Oued Sedjanane* to the fork. British 36th Infantry and 136th artillery moved in reserve to the south of Djebel Abiod. The 4th MZT regiment advanced around the mountain to meet the Italian 557th.

5th HQ ordered two squadrons of fighters to sweep the Italian fighters at Ferryville. A squadron of Spitfires tangled with a squadron of biplanes. The battle went poorly for the Italians, who lost a number of CR.42's before giving up. The Spitfires also manhandled the Italian G.50,'s which also aborted.

The British sent two squadrons of Spitfires on a sweep mission against the Luftwaffe at Tunis. A squadron of Focke Wulf 190's attacked the Spitfires, which aborted after losing a number of aircraft. The USAF Spitfires attacked the Fw-109's and both sides took heavy losses before terminating the mission.

A squadron of USAF Spitfires re-based to Bone. C-47's landed at the airbases at Bone and Souk el Arba, where cargo was unloaded. [1SP1T]

Three squadrons of bombers were escorted by a squadron of P-38 Lightnings on a barrage mission against the Italians at Sidi Nsir. A squadron of Bf-109's intercepted the mission. The P-38's were forced to abort. The USAF lost a number of B-26 Marauders and A-20 Havocs, but the Messerschmitts were also hit hard. The British Wellingtons found the target and struck the Italian armor with a barrage, which left them disorganized.

The German 190th Panzer battalion was released from reserve to assist the Italian assault gun battalion. The panzer battalion fueled up and Captain Knoche advanced to Sidi Nsir.

Brigadier Kent-Lemon was ordered to move the 36th Infantry Brigade forward to reinforce the French Infantry's attack. The 138th artillery followed suit.

Colonel Hull was also ordered to move forward with a number of units from the 6th Armored Division. The 138th artillery issued a barrage against the Italo-German force, but it had inconsequential effects. The British and French forces attacked the Axis at Sidi Nsir. The French MZT was wrecked, but the German 190th took the brunt of the battle and was destroyed. The Italian 557th Assault Gun battalion was forced to retreat. In the end the British captured Sidi Nsir.

Two squadrons of Italian fighters were refueled and rearmed at the Axis airbase at Ferryville. [1T] A squadron of Messerschmitts at Bizerte and a squadron of Focke Wulfs at Tunis were refitted by ground crews. [2T]

The 190th Panzer battalion was rebuilt at 90th Corps HQ. The Bersaglieri motorcycle battalion arrived at Tunis. The 2-7 Panzer battalion arrived at Tunis aboard Italian ships from Sicily and debarked at the port facility. A squadron of Bf-109's from Sicily flew in to patrol the airbase at Bizerte.

The Italian 10th Bersaglieri Infantry regiment pulled out of Djefna to occupy Mateur. The 557th AG fueled and pulled back into the mountain pass across the *Oued Tine*. The Italian Grado Marine battalion and the German T.2 battalion joined the 10th Bersaglieri at Mateur. An Italian squadron of MC.202s re-based to the airbase at Djedeida.

Me-323 Cargo planes from Sicily landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP] Ju-52s landed at Enfidaville with cargo from Sicily. [2T] Italian SM.82 transports landed at Bizerte with supplies, which were unloaded to the stockyards. [1SP]

501st Panzer battalion fueled and advanced to Djedeida. The 10th Reconnaissance battalion fueled at Tunis and advanced to Medjez el Bab, where it reinforced the 1-5 Fallschirmjager battalion.

29-30 November 1942

Two squadrons of C-47 transports and a squadron of P-38's and A-20's were overhauled at Algiers airbase two. A squadron of Wellingtons was refitted at Algiers airbase one. The Spitfire fighters based at Bone were refitted. [1T] A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters was refueled at Philipeville. [1T]

Ships arrived at Tabarka with supplies from Algiers, which were unloaded. [1SP] The Oran Division advanced along the highway to Souk les Bains. The French

Groupement Police battalions advanced with the Corps Franc d' Afrique to Souk Ahras.

The British 3rd Parachute battalion and the 6th Commando battalion advanced along the road to La Tarf. C-47's from Algiers landed at Bone and Souk el Arba with supplies. [1SP2T]

Two squadrons of Spitfires were ordered to sweep the Luftwaffe at Tunis. A squadron of Focke Wulf 190 fighters met them while on patrol. All of the German aircraft were shot down. Two squadrons of Spitfires from Bone were ordered to sweep the Italian aircraft at the Axis airbase at Djedeida. A squadron of MC.202 Folgore engaged in battle with them and a number of the Italian fighters were shot down.

Two squadrons of fighters from the Philipeville airbase were ordered to sweep the Italian fighters based at Ferryville. A squadron of CR.42s scrambled and was attacked by USAF P-40's. Both sides aborted before taking losses. A squadron of British Hurricanes attempted to engage the Fiat G.50's at Ferryville. The Italians lost a number of aircraft before they decided to break off contact.

6th Armored Division fueled and advanced to Sidi Nsir and the position between the village and Mateur. The 36th Infantry Brigade advanced to meet the Axis units at Mateur. Artillery moved forward. The US 1st Armored Division fueled and advanced to Medjez el Bab.

The 56th Heavy Artillery was ordered to fire a barrage against the Axis units at Mateur. The Italian units became disorganized. The 138th and 12th RHA artillery battalions began a barrage against the Italians across the river near Tebourba. The 557th AG battalion became disorganized. The US 62nd and 27th Artillery battalions were ordered to barrage the 10th Panzer units at Medjez el Bab. The artillery fire had no effect.

The British 'Blade force' commenced with an attack against the Axis units holed up in Mateur. The 17/21 Lancers armored battalion was wrecked and the Italian 10th Bersaglieri regiment and Grado Marine Battalion were eliminated. The German Tunisia 2nd March battalion held out at Mateur.

The British attacked the Italian 557th, which was hiding out in a mountain pass across the river issuing from Mateur. In a seeming miracle, the British had tactical surprise and the 557th was eliminated.

The Americans were ordered to attack the Axis units across the river at Medjez el Bab. The US were repulsed and retreated. The 81st Reconnaissance battalion was wrecked.

The ground crews at the airbase at Fayetteville scurried to repair the two Italian fighter squadrons. [1T] The MC.202 fighters at Djedeida were also refitted. [1T] And transport aircraft based in Sicily were overhauled as well.

The Italian 10th Bersaglieri Infantry Regiment was rebuilt at 90th Corps HQ. The 90th Panzerjaeger battalion and the 1-7th Panzer battalion and 10th Panzer Divisional transports boarded Italian ships at Sicily and arrived and unloaded at Tunis. Me-323's based in Sicily landed at Bizerte with needed supplies. [1SP] SM.82's from Sicily landed at the airbase in Tunis with cargo, which was unloaded. [1SP] And Ju-52's landed at Enfidaville with cargo for the German army. [2T]

A squadron of Hs-129's from Bizerte was ordered to perform interdiction near Medjez el Bab. The Tunisia 3rd March battalion at Bizerte advanced to take the position along the northern coastal road where KG Witzig had been holding an intersection to the north of *Garaet el Ichkuel*. Major Witzig moved his Kampfgruppe to reinforce the March battalion at Mateur.

The Bersaglieri MC battalion advanced from Tunis to Djedeida. Charcoal trucks traveled to Enfidaville and loaded cargo. [1SP] The loaded trucks returned to Tunis.

The British 56th Heavy Artillery was ordered to make a preemptive barrage on the Axis units bivouacked in Mateur. The German units, including the Witzig Kampfgruppe, became disorganized but took negligible losses.

The 10th Bersaglieri regiment was released from reserve and advanced to Bizerte.

1-4 December 1942

The Hs-129 bombers returned to Bizerte after an uneventful interdiction mission, where they subsequently refitted. [1T] All of the transports stationed in Sicily were refitted.

A squadron of British Hurricanes and USAF P-40 Warhawks were overhauled at Philipeville. [1T] Four Squadrons of Spitfires were overhauled at the airbase at Bone. [1T] Ground crews, despite foul weather conditions refitted the C-47's in Algiers.

The British 132nd Artillery (78 Div) debarked with supplies at Tabarka. [2T] Cargo from Algiers arrived in port at Bone and was unloaded. [2SP]

Cargo shipped from Sicily arrived and was unloaded at Bizerte. [1SP] Italian 91st Infantry regiment arrived at Tunis with the Superga Divisions transports.

5-7 December 1942

The Milmart antitank battalion boarded Italian ships in Sicily and was moved to Bizerte along with cargo. [2T] The 69th Panzer grenadier and the 86th Infantry regiments arrived by ship and disembarked at Tunis.

The 10th Bersaglieri Regiment joined KG Witzig at Mateur. The British 56th Heavy artillery was ordered to barrage the Germans in Mateur, The Axis force became disorganized.

The 501st Panzer battalion was released from reserve and advanced to Tebourba.

The 17th Artillery battalion arrived at Tabarka with cargo and supplies. [2T] British transports transferred supplies from Bone to Bedja. [2SP] The British 6th Commando and 3rd Parachute battalions advanced to Roum Essouk.

Groupement Bergeron and Jurion advanced along the highway to the airbase and supply dump at Souk el Arba. The French CfdA regiment resumed movement along the highway to the west of Le Kef. The British 23rd Artillery Battalion advanced through Ain Abid. The 56th Heavy artillery continued along the highway to Rhardimaou. The French 1st Legion Regiment advanced to Haidra, and the Oran Division arrived at Derna.

The US 1st Armored Division fueled and moved the 6th Regiment, the 1-1 Armored battalion and the 1-13 battalion to Bou Arada. The British 2nd Lothians armored battalion moved to join the 6th Armored outside of Mateur.

The 56th Heavy Artillery was ordered to barrage Mateur and the Axis units bivouacked there. The Axis forces became disorganized. Both the 27th and 62nd Artillery were ordered to barrage the German units at Medjez el Bab. The artillery fire had negligible effect.

The 6th Armored division attacked the German units in Mateur, but the attack fell apart on the British. Major Witzig gained battlefield surprise and the British lost the 2nd Lothians Armored battalion and the 1st Derby armored car unit.

The US 1st Armored Division attacked the Axis units at Medjez el Bab. In heavy fighting the Americans lost the 2-1 and 2-13th armored battalions, while the Germans lost the 10th Reconnaissance battalion. A German Fallschirmjager battalion held on to the strategic village.

8-11 December 1942

Heavy rains turned the theater into soup. The British rebuilt the 17/21st Lancers armored battalion at 5 Corps HQ. British personnel replacements, equipment and

supplies arrived by ship at Tabarka. [2T] British Supply ships entered the *Golfe De Bone* and unloaded cargo at the port facilities in Bone. [2SP]

10th Panzer's divisional trucks were unloaded on supply ships at Tunis. Italian and German troops arrived in port at Bizerte and disembarked. The Italian 111th Territorial and 5th Bersaglieri motorcycle battalions unloaded their personnel and equipment at Bizerte. Also the Afrika 2nd artillery battalion and the 1-54th Panzerjaeger battalion camped at Bizerte.

12-14 December 1942

The weather cleared up a little and allowed for some activity. The US 2-1 armored battalion and the French MTZ Infantry regiment were rebuilt at 5th Corps HQ. The US 18th Infantry Regiment came through Algeria and bivouacked at Meskiana. US 58th Artillery battalion and 70th armored battalion fueled and advanced to the vicinity of Kasserine. The Algiers Division and the Coutz regiment advanced along the highway to Oued Zenati.

British artillery units continued to move along the highways toward Medjez el Bab. The 54th Heavy artillery passed through Souk el Arba. The 23rd artillery battalion went through Guet Ma. The Jurion Police battalion moved from Souk el Arba to La Kef.

The 17/21st Lancer battalion at Corps fueled and advanced to Sidi Nsir. The MTZ Infantry regiment advanced through Tabarka. The US 2-1 armored battalion fueled at HQ and advanced on Highway 50 to the riverbanks on west of Medjez el Bab. Allied supplies, equipment and personnel replacements landed at Tabarka. [2T] The 132nd and 17th Artillery battalions (78 Div) moved through Djebel Abiod. The 3rd Parachute battalion and 6th Commandos moved through Tabarka on foot.

The US 1-1 armored battalion fueled and advanced to cut off the Fallshirmjager unit at Medjez el Bab.

The 90th Corps HQ released the 190th from reserve, which subsequently fueled and reinforced the 1-5 Fallshirmjager at Medjez el Bab. The Italian 1st Assault Gun battalion was also released and moved to cover the rear supply line of the German units in Medjez el Bab.

The US 27th and 62nd Artillery battalions issued a barrage against the garrison in Medjez el Bab. The US 1st Armored followed up with an attack. The Germans repulsed the US attack and the 2-1 armored battalion was wrecked again.

The Afrika-24th and Afrika-26th March battalions landed by ship at the port of Bizerte. Additionally the 756th Mountain infantry regiment and the Barenthin Fallshirmjager regiment landed at Tunis.

Col.-General Von Arnim at 90th Corps HQ ordered Major Witzig and his force to attack the British infantry brigade outside of Mateur. The parachute engineers and the 10th Bersaglieri regiment overran the British 36th Brigade, under the command of Brigadier Kent-Lemon, which was decimated. Major Witzig returned to Mateur to maintain the garrison there.

The Italian 111th Territorial battalion and 5th Bersaglieri motorcycle battalion moved from Bizerte to garrison the airbase at Ferryville.

15-17 December 1942

The torrential rain transformed Tunisia into a large bowl of soup. The US 1-36th and 2-36th Artillery battalions arrived near Constantine but were bogged down by the mud. British surface ships dropped anchor at the port facilities at Bone where the cargo was unloaded. [2SP2T] British ships also landed at Tabarka with personnel and equipment replacements.

Italian ships entered the *Golfe De Tunis* with reinforcements and replacements destined for Bizerte and Tunis. Personnel and equipment replacements debarked at 90th Corps HQ at Tunis. The German 754th and 755th Infantry regiments, and the 3-5 Fallschirmjager battalion disembarked at Bizerte.

19-21 December 1942

The rain and mud conditions continued through 21 December. The US 813th Tank Destroyer battalion arrived near Constantine, Algeria, but the mud conditions prevented it from moving any farther.

The Allies received personnel and equipment replacements, and supplies by ship at Tabarka. [2T] Supply ships also arrived at Bone and the cargo was unloaded. [2SP]

The Italian 30th Corps arrived by ship at Sfax, where it set up its headquarters. The Italian 92nd Infantry Regiment landed at Tunis where it was ordered to join the rest of the Superga Division. The German 334th Divisional transports were unloaded from ships docked at Bizerte.

22-25 December 1942

The weather completely cleared and a wind has dried the ground and military activities in Tunisia were resumed.

The Italian Grado Marine battalion and the 551st Assault Gun battalion were rebuilt at Tunis. The Italian Navy landed at Sfax with Axis transport.

90th Corps HQ fueled the independent units. Von Arnim ordered the 1-54th Panzerjaeger battalion at Bizerte, to move along the roadway to Medjez el Bab, where it was set up its defensive position. The 190th Panzer battalion pulled back from Medjez el Bab into reserve formation. The 2-5th Fallschirmjager advanced to Medjez el Bab. Colonel Von Broich and the Barenthin Parachute regiment advanced to the rear area of the 190th battalion.

The Italian 91st Infantry Regiment (Superga) advanced to garrison Tebourba, while the German 501st Panzer battalion pulled out. The 1st Regia Aeronautica parachute battalion also advanced to Tebourba. The Italian 5th Artillery (Superga) moved forward to the position held by the 501st battalion. 92nd Regiment (Superga) joined the 501st and artillery units outside of Tebourba.

The 753rd Mountain Infantry regiment left 90th HQ at Tunis with orders to join the rest of the 331st Division in Bizerte. The Italian 557th Assault Gun pulled out of Tunis into a reserve position. The 20th Afrika March battalion joined Major Witzig at the airbase at Mateur.

Supplies arrived at Tunis on Italian ships. [2SP] The German 47th Infantry arrived at Medenine. A squadron of SM.82's from Sicily landed at the airbase in Sfax with supplies. [2T] Ju-52's deliver supplies to Bizerte and Me-323's landed at the airbase in Tunis with supplies from Sicily. [1SP]

A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of Focke Wulf 190's flew in from Sicily to provide patrol from the airbase at Tunis.

The US 81st Armored reconnaissance battalion was rebuilt at 5th Corps HQ. British ships brought supply and replacements into Philipeville, Bone and Tabarka. [2SP2T]

The US 18th Infantry regiment advanced to Thelepte, where it joined the US 5th Artillery battalion. The US 1-36th and 2-36th Artillery battalions and the 613th Tank Destroyer unit fueled and advanced along Highway 17 to Tadjerouine.

The US 68th artillery battalion fueled and advanced to Bedja. The British 102nd Artillery battalion and the French 3rd Legion Infantry passed through Souk el Arba. The British 23rd Artillery and the French Coutx Brigade passed through Souk Ahras. The French Algiers Division arrived at Souk Ahras where it set up camp.

USAF C-47 transports landed at Bone with supplies. [3T] C-47's landed at the airbase at Souk Arba with supplies. [2T] USAF C-47 transports landed at Tebessa with supplies for the French 19th Corps HQ. [2T] One squadron of B-26 Marauders from Algiers re-based to Philipeville.

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires were ordered to sweep the Luftwaffe fighters at Bizerte. They encountered two squadrons of Bf-109 Gustavs. The Luftwaffe shot down a number of Spitfires before the British flight leader terminated the mission.

Two squadrons of fighters from Philipeville received orders to sweep the Italian fighters based at Djedeida. USAF P-40's became engaged in battle with the Italian squadron of MC.202 Folgore. After a few rounds were fired, both sides aborted to base.

The British 3rd Parachute battalion and 6th Commando battalion passed through Djebel Abiod. The French MZT regiment covered the artillery outside of Djebel Abiod.

Commonwealth convoys from Bone arrived at Tebessa with supplies. [2SP] A squadron of USAF Spitfires re-based from Bone to Souk el Arba.

The US 1st Armored Division fueled. The 3-1 and 3-13 armored battalions advanced on Medjez el Bab. Also the 601st Tank Destroyer battalion and the French Corps Franc d' Afrique joined them.

A squadron of Bf-109 fighters from Tunis was ordered to sweep the USAF aircraft based at Souk el Arba. An USAF squadron of Spitfires scrambled. All of the Spitfires were destroyed. A squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to hip shoot the US 1st Armored Division outside of Medjez. The enemy units all became disorganized.

26-28 December 1942

Due to heavy rains, Tunisia became a bowl of mud. The British rebuilt the 2nd Lothians armored battalion and the 1st Derby armored car battalion at 5th Corps HQ. The British 36th Infantry brigade was also reconstructed. Additionally, 5th Corps rebuilt the US 2-1 armored battalion.

Supplies and personnel replacements landed at Tabarka. [3T] British ships also sailed to Bone and Philipeville with needed cargo. [2SP] Italian ships arrived in port at Tunis and Bizerte, where the mariners unloaded cargo. [3SP]

29-31 December 1942

The rain stopped and Algeria and Tunisia became passable again. Italian transport ships moved supplies from Sicily to the Tunisian ports at Tunis, Bizerte, and Sfax. [3SP] Axis aircraft transports performed an intensive supply operation. Me-323's landed at Bizerte with cargo. Which was unloaded. [1SP] Ju-52's arrived at Sfax with cargo for the Italian 30th Corps. [2T] The Regia Aeronautica landed SM.82's at Tunis with supplies to be stockpiled. [1SP]

General Weber and the 334th Infantry division pulled out of Bizerte onto the highway between Bizerte and Ferryville. The German 69th Panzer grenadier departed from Tunis and advanced to Pont du Fahs. German 47th Infantry regiment moved along the Highway 1, northward until it arrived at Gabes, where it encamped.

A squadron of Stuka dive-bombers was ordered to strike the Allied airbase at Philipeville. The Luftwaffe encountered enemy flak, but it failed to damage their aircraft. The barrage was carried out against the wrong target and failed to do any damage to the Allied airbase.

A squadron of USAF P-40 Warhawks and a squadron of British Hurricane Mk-II fighters were refitted at Philipeville. [1T] Supplies arrived by ship at Tabarka, Philipeville and Bone. [3SP] C-47 transports landed at Philipeville and Bone with supplies. [1SP1T]

The French Algiers Division moved along the highway to the intersection with the Tadjerouine road. Charcoal trucks delivered supplies from Bone to the British dump at Souk el Arba. [2SP] The French 3rd Legion infantry arrived at Oued Zarga where it joined US artillery.

The Brigadier Cass and the British 11th Infantry Brigade and 3rd Parachute battalion advanced to Mateur, with the French MZT regiment. Artillery from the 78th Division advanced as well. The 6th Commandos covered the left flank along the highway to Bizerte. The Lieutenant Colonel Gore and the 10th Rifle and 38th Irish pulled out of the mountain passes and back into supply.

British 23rd Artillery Battalion arrived at Souk el Arba, and the French Coutz regiment continued through the village of Arba along the highway. The US 2-17 artillery fueled in Algeria and advanced to Tebessa, where it set up with the French HQ. The US 2nd Corps HQ's and 91st Reconnaissance battalion advanced through Algeria to Souk el Ahras. The US 91st Artillery fueled in Algeria and advanced along the highway to Gafour.

Two squadrons of British fighters were ordered to sweep the Italian aircraft at Ferryville. A squadron of British Spitfires tangled with a squadron of CR.42's. The Italians thought better of it and ran away. The Spitfires also confronted a squadron of Fiat G.50's, which also terminated their mission before taking losses.

A squadron of USAF P-38's re-based from Algiers to Tebessa to provide fighter patrol at the French HQ.

The British 36th Infantry Brigade departed from the 5th Corps and advanced along the road to Tabarka. The 1st Derby armored car battalion fueled up and joined the British artillery on the west side of the *Oued Tine*. The US 2-1 armored battalion and the 81st Reconnaissance battalion fueled and rejoined the 1st Armored Division near Medjez el

Bab. The British 2nd Lothians armored battalion fueled and rejoined the 6th Armored Division near Mateur.

A Luftwaffe squadron of Ju-88's flew over the Anglo-French forces outside of Mateur, and returned to strafe them. There was no enemy flak, but the bombers failed to significantly harm the Allied troops.

General Allfrey at the 5th HQ ordered the British artillery to barrage Mateur. The 56th Heavy artillery combined with the 17th and 132nd artillery battalions in issuing a barrage. The Axis units became disorganized. 5th Corps continued by ordering the 4th Melange Zouaves et Tirailleurs to lead an attack on the Axis troops in the village of Mateur. The German units led by Major Witzig repulsed the attack and dealt a blow to both the French unit leading the attack and the British 11th Infantry Brigade. [The dice were a 1 three 2's and a 3!]

1-4 January 1943

The Axis refitted six squadrons of aircraft based on the airbases in Sicily. The Regia Aeronautica refueled two squadrons of fighters at Ferryville. [1T] Italian ships arrived at Sfax with the Italian 70th Bersaglieri MG battalion. The troops disembarked and garrisoned the Italian 30th Corps.

Two German werfer battalions arrived in port at Tunis by ship. The troops and their equipment of the 1-71st and 2-71st battalions were unloaded. 334th Artillery regiment arrived at Bizerte with the 334th Fusilier Bicycle battalion. The Italian 8th and 29th Artillery regiments landed at Bizerte aboard Italian ships from Sicily.

The Italian 112th Territorial battalion landed at Sfax aboard Ju-52's from Sicily. The Italian 2nd Flame-thrower battalion landed at the Axis airbase at Gabes aboard Me-323's. Italian SM-82's landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The ground crews at the airbase at Bone overhauled a squadron of British Spitfires. [1T] A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters was refitted at the airbase in Philipeville. [1T]

The British 11th Infantry Brigade and the US 2-13th Armored battalion were rebuilt at 5th Corps HQ outside of Tabarka. The Big Red One arrived along the highway at Oumel Boughi. Commonwealth trucks from Algeria arrived at Souk el Arba with supplies. [1SP]

The British 36th Infantry Brigade passed by Djebel Abiod, along the northern road. 11th Brigade left the 5th Corps HQ to link up with the rest of the 78th Division. It stopped at Tabarka. The US 2-13th Armored battalion fueled and rejoined the rest of the 1st Armored Division. The French Coutx Infantry took the highway to Testour on the *Oued Siliana*.

Supplies were brought into Bone by British ships. [2SP] Supplies also landed at Philipeville. [1SP] C-47's flew in to the airbase at Youks les Bains with cargo for the 19th Corps. [1SP] USAF C-47's also landed at the airbase in Tebessa with supplies. [2T]

5th Corps HQ ordered two squadrons of British fighters to sweep the Ferryville airbase. British Spitfires managed to chase away two squadrons of Italian aircraft.

5-7 January 1943

Torrential rains brought the theater to a halt again. Ships continued to bring supplies to Bone and Philipeville. [3SP]

Italian ships dropped anchor at the port at Gabes, where they unloaded Axis transports. [2SP] The Von Koenen Kommando battalion arrived at Bizerte along with supplies. [2SP2T]

8-11 January 1943

The heavy rains continued to pound the Tunisian countryside creating severe mud conditions throughout the region. British naval vessels appeared at Bone with needed supplies. [2SP] Supplies and personnel and equipment replacements debarked at Tabarka. [2T]

Axis shipping delivered supplies and personnel replacements to Tunis. [3T] Ships also landed at Gabes and Sfax with supplies. [4SP]

12-14 January 1943

A squadron of British Spitfires was rebuilt with available replacements at the airbase at Bone. Supplies flowed in to Bone from Algeria. [2SP] Supplies and personnel replacements landed at Tabarka. [3T]

USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains and Tebessa with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T] A squadron of P-39 Aircobras re-based from Algiers to Souk el Arba to provide fighter cover.

The US 7th and 32nd Artillery units traversed the highway until they arrived at Bou Chebka. Parts of the US 1st Infantry Division arrived at Meskiana. The US 16th Infantry Regiment arrived at Bib Beida.

Two USAF squadrons of fighters received orders to sweep the Italian aircraft at Ferryville. A squadron of Italian biplanes met them and an aerial battle ensued. Both sides aborted after sustaining heavy losses, and all of the CR.42's were

destroyed. A squadron of P-40 Warhawks attacked an Italian squadron of G.50's. The P-40's fled to Philipeville after taking a number of losses.

Two squadrons of Ju-88's appeared to the west of Mateur and proceeded to attack the British 6th Commando battalion. The British units both became disorganized. Two squadrons of Bf-109's were sent to sweep the American fighters at Souk el Arba. A squadron of P-39's engaged them and both sides aborted before too much damage was incurred. A squadron of Ju-87's was sent to attack the French units across the river from Medjez el Bab. The French and American units all became disorganized.

The US 1st Armored divisional artillery fired a barrage against the Axis units occupying Medjez el Bab. The German Fallschirmjager units became disorganized. British artillery issued a barrage against the Axis units outside of Mateur along the river. The Tunisia 2nd March battalion and the Italian forces with it became disorganized.

The 17/21 Lancers and the 2nd Lothians armored battalions were released from reserve and fueled. The two armored units advanced on the Axis units outside of Mateur. The Lancers took heavy casualties in the battle, but the 10th Bersaglieri Infantry Regiment was lost. The Tunisia 2nd March battalion was forced to retreat.

Two squadrons of Ju-88's and a squadron of Ju-87's were refitted at the two airbases in Sicily. Two squadrons of Bf-109's were overhauled at the airbases at Bizerte and Tunis. [2T]

Italian ships arrived at Sfax, Gabes, and Bizerte with supplies. [5SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a cache of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Barenthin Glider regiment fueled and moved to seize the mountain passes at Sbikha. Charcoal trucks brought supplies from Tunis to the eastside of Sbikha. [2SP] As squadron of MC.202 Folgore re-based from Sicily to the airbase at Sousse. Von Koenen's Kommando unit, departed from Bizerte enroute to the mountain passes at Faid. Supply trucks from Gabes moved cargo to Faid. [2T]

Three squadrons of Ju-88's were ordered to hit the supply dump at Souk el Arba. They managed to evade enemy flak and made a direct hit. A large quantity of supply was destroyed. [1SP2T]

The Kommandos eventually arrived at the Faid pass along Highway 13, after being released from reserve. A squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to barrage the USAF fighters based at Souk el Arba. The Stukas managed to avoid flak, and struck the target. None of the hits damaged anything critical, and the majority of the P-39's were unscathed.

15-18 January 1943

Two squadrons of Ju-52 Transports and a squadron of Me-323's were refueled and loaded with cargo for Tunisia at the Sicily airbases. Three squadrons of Ju-88 bombers and a squadron of Ju-87 dive-bombers were also refitted at the Sicily airbases. The Regia Aeronautica refitted a squadron of SM.82's.

The Italian Tunisia Vol. Static Regiment arrived at Tunis along with the Tunisia Assault Infantry battalion. The Italian Provisional MG battalion arrived at Bizerte. The Aosta Cavalry battalion arrived from Libya and bivouacked in Medenine.

Italian ships from Sicily laid anchor at the ports at Tunis and Gabes with supplies. Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a cache of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

Three squadrons of Ju-88's were ordered to strike the airbase at Souk el Arba. The Luftwaffe pilots successfully evaded enemy flak and hit the target. Again there was insignificant damage.

The 1st Armored artillery fired a barrage against the Luftwaffe 5th Fallschirmjager regiment at Medjez el Bab. The German units all became disorganized.

The transport aircraft based in Algiers was overhauled and the fighters at Philippeville, Bone, and Souk el Arba were also refitted. [3T] The French MZT regiment and the British 2nd Lothians armored battalion were rebuilt at 5th Corps HQ.

The US 1st Infantry Division advanced along the highway to take up an aggressive defensive position to the east of Tebessa.

USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains and Tebessa with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T] Ships from the British navy landed at Tabarka and Bone with supplies for the 5th Corps. [3SP]

The US 3-1 and 3-13th armored battalions were pulled back from Medjez el Bab along Highway 50. Two squadrons of USAF fighters flew in to sweep the Italian aircraft at Ferryville. The Italian G.50's and a squadron of Spitfires battled and eventually both sides aborted without inflicting serious damage.

The RAF sent a squadron of Spitfires to sweep the Italian airplanes at the airbase at Djedeida. The Regia Aeronautica dominated the skies as the Spitfires terminated the mission.

The US 16th Regiment captured the airbase at Gafsa. A squadron of Ju-87's attacked the British units that were parked outside of Mateur. The Luftwaffe pilots encountered enemy flak, but continued the mission without taking many hits. As a result of the dive-bombing, the British units became disorganized.

General Allfrey released a task force from the US 1st Armored Division and the French 3rd Legion to attack the Germans in Medjez el Bab. The 1st Armored divisional artillery fired against the 5th Fallschirmjager regiment, which subsequently became disorganized. Lt. General Allfrey gave orders to Gen. Oliver to attack. The Attack was a success and the 2nd battalion of the 5th Fallschirmjager was eliminated, while the rest retreated. The French 3rd Legion also took heavy casualties, but the US 1st Division took control of Medjez el Bab.

19-21 January 1943

The Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica refitted a number of bombers and transport aircraft stationed in Sicily. Also an Italian squadron of G.50's based at the airbase at Ferryville was refueled. [1T]

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP] The Italian Navy arrived at the Ports in Sfax and Gabes with cargo to supply the southern part of Tunisia. [5SP]

The Italian Aosta cavalry battalion took up positions in the Mareth Line. The Italian 330th GAF battalion arrived from Libya along Highway 1, near Medenine. Axis trucks moved cargo from Gabes to Faid. [2SP]

Two squadrons of fighters were ordered to sweep the American fighters patrolling at Souk el Arba. A squadron of Fw-190's ended up in a tangle with a squadron of P-39's. The Americans aborted before sustaining significant losses. The Fw-190's and Bf-109's returned and landed at their base in Tunis.

British heavy artillery issued a barrage against the German units at Mateur. KG Witzig became disorganized.

A squadron of Ju-87's was called in to hip shoot the US units in Medjez el Bab. The Stukas could not find the target. A squadron of Ju-88's was ordered to hip shoot the same target. A number of the bombers dropped out because of enemy flak. The barrage caused negligible damage. A third squadron of bombers was ordered to hip shoot the US units at Medjez. Again there was no effect. The last available air units were sent in to barrage Medjez. They evaded flak and found their target, and finally the US armored units became demoralized.

General Fischer and the 10th Panzer Division were released from reserve and attempted an overrun of the US units in Medjez. The attackers gained surprise

on the hapless Americans but there was too much US armor at Medjez. The US 81st Reconnaissance battalion was wrecked and the 1 battalion 5th Panzer was also lost.

The 10th Panzer joined with the 190th panzer battalion and the Italian 1st AG battalion (also released from reserve) in attacking the 1st Armored Division. The 90th Panzerjaeger battalion was lost and the 1st Armored lost the 2nd battalion of General Robinett's 13th armored regiment. The 2-1 armored battalion was forced to retreat across the *Medjerda*. The 10th Panzer reoccupied Medjez el Bab.

The squadrons of USAF C-47 transports were refueled and refitted at Algiers. Four squadrons of USAF and RAF fighters were refitted at the airbases at Philipeville, Bone, and Souk el Arba. [3T]

USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains and Tebessa with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T]

The British Navy came through with supplies and British trucks, and laid anchor at Bone. [2SP] Personnel and equipment replacements arrived by ship at Tabarka.

The British 139th Infantry Brigade arrived at Bedja from Algeria. The US 755th armored battalion fueled in Algeria and advanced on Highway 13 through the western dorsal to a location near Sbeitla. The French 4th MZT advanced along the highway to Oued Zarga. British transport trucks moved from Bone to Souk el Ahras.

Two RAF squadrons of Spitfires from Bone were ordered to perform a fighter sweep at the Axis airbase in Ferryville. A squadron of Bf-109 Gustavs battled with the RAF pilots and both sides terminated the mission before sustaining losses. Another RAF squadron of Spitfires attacked the Italian G.50's, that were flying CAP at Ferryville. Again, both sides aborted to their respective airbases. The French 19th Corps engineers improved the airbase at Youks les Bains. [Level 2]

British heavy artillery was ordered to barrage the Axis units holding the village of Mateur. The British salvos had no effect. The US 1st Armored Division's artillery was ordered to barrage the Axis units in Medjez. The bombardment has inconsequential effects.

22-25 January 1943

Heavy rains and torrential downpours have thrashed Tunisia and Algeria turning the terrain into a giant pit of muck.

British naval vessels landed in harbor at Bone and Tabarka, where cargo and supplies were unloaded. [3SP]

The Italian navy sailed into Bizerte, Tunis and Gabes with supplies for the Axis forces. [5SP]

26-28 January 1943

The mud conditions continued to prevail in Algeria and Tunisia. Nearly all activity of the in the theater came to a halt.

British ships brought supplies into Bone. [2SP] Naval vessels arrived at Tabarka with supplies and personnel replacements. [3T] Axis ships delivered supplies to Gabes and Sfax. [5SP]

29-31 January 1943

The weather cleared up and the terrain in Tunisia became more manageable, so that operations could be conducted again. Italian truck transports moved supplies from Gabes to Medenine. [1SP] The Italian 20th Corps HQ fueled the independents entering from Libya on Highway 1.

The Italian 9th Infantry battalion and the 8th Bersaglieri Regiment advanced along the highway to the hedgehogs at *Oued Zeuss*. The *Giovani Fascisti* Division's Provisional artillery battalion advanced to the Mareth Line. The Pistoia Division arrived from Libya. The 31st Assault engineer battalion advanced with the Pavia Infantry regiment to the hedgehogs in the Mareth Line. The Pistoia divisional artillery advanced along the Libyan highway to its position in the Mareth Line. The Italian 36th Regiment and the 5th Blackshirt battalion advanced to the village of Medenine. The Monferrato armored car battalion took up positions in the hedgehogs behind the *Oued Zessar*. The Novarra armored car battalion advanced to occupy a position in the Mareth Line hedgehogs.

The German 1-18th and 5th Panzerjaeger battalions advanced to the Mareth Line. 21st Panzer Division fueled and advanced with General Hildebrandt to El Hamma. The Italian 20th Corps advanced to a position at Gabes.

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies [1SP], and Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP] The Italian Navy came into the Ports in Sfax and Gabes with cargo and equipment replacements to supply the southern part of Tunisia. [4SP2T] Personnel replacements landed at Tunis via naval transport.

A Luftwaffe squadron of Bf-110's re-based from Sousse to Medenine. A squadron of SM-79's received orders to interdict the Libyan highway to Tunisia. The Italian bombers evaded enemy flak.

British heavy artillery fired upon the Axis held village of Mateur. The German units became disorganized after the barrage.

The Desert Airforce arrived in Tripoli and became available for operations in southern Tunisia. British naval vessels landed in harbor at Bone and Tabarka, where cargo and supplies were unloaded. [3SP] USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also flew into Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T]

A squadron of RAF Spitfires from the Western Desert Airforce was ordered to attack the Italian aircraft interdicting along the Libyan highway. The SM.79's quickly saw the advantage of aborting their mission and returned safely to Gabes.

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires from Bone were ordered to perform a fighter sweep targeting Ferryville. A squadron of Bf-109's on patrol engaged in battle with the Spitfires and both sides aborted before accumulating significant damage. The second squadron of Spitfires tangled with a squadron of G.50 Fiats, and the Italian pilots decided to abort the mission and landed safely at the airbase in Ferryville.

General Fredendall of the US 2nd Corps issued fuel for the reinforcements arriving from Algeria. The US 894th Tank Destroyer battalion and 751st Armored battalion traveled through the mountains to the choke point at Thelepte. The US 213th Coastal Defense regiment arrived at Kasserine from Algeria along with the 756th Armored battalion. The US 752nd Armored battalion joined the French Oran Division in a mountain pass near Derna.

The 46th Infantry Division arrived along the highway from Algeria and linked up with the US 2nd Corps HQ at Souk el Ahras. British transports from Bone arrived at 2nd Corps with supplies. [2SP]

An USAF squadron of A-20's flew from Algiers to re-base at Souk el Bains. These were joined by a squadron of B-26 Marauders from Philipeville. The French 19th Corps engineers continued to improve the airbase at Souk el Bains. [Level 3]

1-4 February 1943

The Luftwaffe and Regia Aeronautica refitted aircraft transports based on Sicily. A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of G.50's based at Ferryville, were readied by ground crews. [1T] A squadron of SM.79 bombers was rearmed at the airbase at Gabes. [1T] A squadron of Bf-110's refitted at Medenine. [1T]

The Italian Navy landed and dropped anchor at Gabes with supplies. [1SP] Personnel replacements from Sicily arrived at Tunis along with reinforcements. The 27th Afrika March battalion and the Grenadier Infantry Regiment (HG Div.) debarked at Tunis. Additionally, Italian transports were unloaded at Tunis. [1SP]

The Italian 20th Corps at Gabes provided fuel for Axis units arriving from Libya. The Italian 21st Corps HQ moved along the highway and took the road to the north of the *Sebkhet en Noval* salt marshes. The DAK HQ advanced along Highway 15 to the mountains south of El Guettar. Two Artillery Battalions from the La Spezia Division advanced to the Mareth Line.

The Italian 280th, the 16th and Provisional Artillery units joined the DAK HQ in the mountains. The German Afrika Infantry and the 1st Afrika Artillery Regiments linked up with the DAK HQ. The La Spezia armored car battalion captured El Guettar. The 21st Panzer fueled and advanced to El Guettar.

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies [1SP] and Me-323 transports arrived at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Italian Tunisia Assault and Volunteer battalions left Tunis and arrived at Enfidaville. The Italian 8th Artillery regiment fired a barrage against the British units encamped outside of Mateur. The 3rd Parachute battalion and the 36th Infantry Brigade became disorganized.

USAF C-47's stationed at Algiers were refitted and loaded with supplies at their airbase. Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires were refueled and rearmed at Bone. [1T] A squadron of B-26's and a squadron of A-20's were overhauled at the airbase at Souk el Bains. [1T]

5th Corps HQ rebuilt three units. The US 81st Armored reconnaissance battalion, the 3-13th Armored battalion, and the French 3rd Legion Regiment.

US 2nd Corps HQ issued fuel to supply independent units. The US 65th Armored artillery battalion advanced to the western dorsal. The 760th Armored battalion and the 766th and 899th Tank Destroyer battalions reinforced Tebessa. The US 2nd Corps engineers began construction on an airbase at Souk el Ahras. A truck extender was also formed at 2nd Corps.

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires were given order's to sweep the airbase at Ferryville. A squadron of Messerschmitts on patrol engaged in combat with the British pilots. After the initial engagement, both aborted to their home bases. The second squadron of Spitfires forced a squadron of G.50 fighters to abort to base.

A squadron of USAF A-20 Havocs was given orders to interdict along the highway east of El Guettar. The French Algiers Infantry Division moved south to garrison the US artillery at Tadjerouine. The US 813th Tank Destroyer battalion

moved to Thala. The British 139th Infantry Brigade fueled and relocated to Clairefontaine.

USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with the US 5th Ranger Battalion. The British Navy delivered supplies to Bone and Tabarka. [3SP]

The British Heavy artillery was ordered to barrage the German units occupying Mateur. The barrage succeeded in disorganizing the Axis units. Additionally, the US 1st Armored divisional artillery fired a barrage on the German units at Medjez. It had no real effect.

5-7 February 1943

The Axis transport aircraft at the Sicily airbases were overhauled. The ground crews serviced both squadrons of fighters at Ferryville. [1T] The 2-5 Panzer battalion (21st PZ) was rebuilt at Gabes. Equipment from Sicily arrived at Gabes by means of the Italian Navy. Personnel replacements landed at Tunis.

Ju-52's flew in to the airbase at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies [1SP] and the giant Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

Italian naval vessels delivered supplies to Gabes and Sfax. [3SP2T] The Italian 20th Corps at Gabes provided fuel for Axis units under its control. The 2-5 Panzer battalion fueled and rejoined the rest of the 21st Panzer division outside of El Guettar. The Italian Monferrato armored car battalion left the Mareth Line to join the garrison forces at DAK outside of El Guettar. The 21st Corps HQ moved to Faid on Highway 13.

General Von Liebenstein and his 164th Division fueled and advanced with the 220th Reconnaissance and the 220th Artillery to El Guettar. The leg part of the division moved toward Gabes, along with the Ramcke Fallschirmjager. Axis truck transports transferred supplies from Tunis to Gabes. [2SP]

USAF transport aircraft at Algiers was refitted. Two RAF squadrons of Spitfires at Bone were refitted, and a squadron of USAF A-20 Havocs at Souk el Bains was also refitted. [2T]

The US 2nd Corps issued fuel. The 2nd Corps transferred its operation to Tebessa, while General Koeltz and the 19th Corps were moved to La Kef. The US 91st Reconnaissance battalion advanced to Tebessa. The US 34th Infantry Division advanced along the highway in Algeria to Meskiana.

The British 1st Commando battalion advanced and occupied Sidi Bou Zid. The US 755th armored battalion and the 213th CD battalion advanced to the rough

terrain north of Bou Zid, on Highway 13. The 776th Tank Destroyer advanced to the mountains behind Kasserine. The 813th Tank Destroyer battalion advanced to the north of Sbeitla at the intersection of Highway 13 and Highway 71. The US 899th Tank Destroyer battalion advanced to the *Oued Sidi Aieh*. The US 760th took up aggressive defensive positions at Thala.

USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbases at Youks les Bains with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T] The British navy ported at Bone and Tabarka with supplies for the Commonwealth forces. [3SP]

Two RAF squadrons from the Desert Air Force were ordered to perform a fighter sweep at the Axis base at Gabes. The Regia Aeronautica had a squadron of MC.202 Folgore on patrol. The British Spitfire pilots offered battle. Both sides aborted. A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters attacked a squadron of CR.42's. The Italian biplanes eventually aborted.

A mission of bombers from the Western Desert Airforce was ordered to strike the Axis airbase at Gabes. Enemy flak destroyed several of the British A-20's. The mission was unable to locate the target and had to return to Tripoli.

Two RAF Spitfire squadrons were ordered to sweep the airbase at Ferryville. The Spitfires encounters a squadron of Messerschmitts an entered combat. The Luftwaffe pilots shot down several Spits before the British terminated their mission. Another squadron of Spitfires engaged the Luftwaffe. They too were forced to abort.

The British Heavy artillery fired another barrage at the Axis units stationed at Mateur. The Afrika 20th March battalion was destroyed and the German Parachute engineer battalion became disorganized.

8-11 February 1943

All of the available transport aircraft were overhauled at the airbases in Sicily. Two squadrons of Italian fighters at Gabes were refitted. [1T] The 104th Panzergrenadier Regiment (21st PZ) was rebuilt at Tunis. The 1-8 Panzer battalion (15th PZ) was rebuilt at Gabes.

The Tunisia Assault regiment and Volunteer battalion arrived at the village of Sousse, where it served as a garrison. The German 164th Division advanced along the highway toward the rest of the Division stationed outside of El Guettar. Ramcke's Fallschirmjager Brigade moved to El Guettar.

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Italian Navy arrived at Sfax and Gabes with cargo for the forces in southern Tunisia. [3SP2T] The navy also transported equipment and personnel replacements to Sfax.

The Italian Centauro Panzer Division fueled and advanced along the coastal road through Gabes and on to Mezzouna. The Nizza armored car battalion fueled and advanced to the mountain pass north of El Maknassi on Highway 14. The German 90th Leicht Division fueled and advanced along the coastal road, Highway 1, through Gabes, and then, detouring along the Gum Tree road to Highway 14 through Maknassi.

British Heavy artillery continued to barrage the village of Mateur. The defenders remained disorganized.

The Italian 8th artillery regiment at Ferryville was ordered to barrage the Allied units outside of Mateur. The British units became demoralized.

C-47 transports at the Allied airbases in Algiers were refitted and readied for flight. Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires refitted at Bone. Fighters and bombers from the Western Desert Airforce refitted at Tripoli. USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbase at Youks les Bains with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T]

The Navy brought supplies in at Bone and Tabarka. [3SP] Cargo from Algeria arrived at Souk el Ahras, by means of the railroad. [1SP]

The Morocco Division arrived as reinforcements and passed through Oued Zenati along the highway. The US 33rd Artillery Battalion moved forward along the highway to Meskiana. The 51st RTR armored battalion fueled and traveled to Souk el Arba.

Two squadrons of Spitfires from the Western Desert Airforce attacked the fighters patrolling Gabes. After a brief engagement between a squadron of Spitfires and a squadron of Folgores, both sides aborted. A second squadron of Spitfires attacked the CR.42's and both sides aborted before sustaining significant losses.

The Western Desert Airforce pressed its attack on the airbase at Gabes. Four squadrons of bombers were ordered to barrage the airbase. The mission found the target and strafed the aircraft. A number of the Italian biplanes were destroyed on the ground.

12-14 February 1943

Ground crews at the Tripoli airbases worked on a number of aircraft, refitting them for forthcoming missions. The C-47 transports were overhauled at the Algiers airbases.

The British Navy escorted cargo ships, which unloaded supplies at the port facilities at Bone and Tabarka. [3SP] Freight was moved from Algeria to Souk el Bains by railcar. [1SP] USAF C-47's from Algiers landed at the airbase at Youks les Bains with supplies. [1SP] C-47's also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T]

General Fredendall ordered fuel to be dispensed by the US 2nd Corps. US 65th Armored Artillery battalion advanced to mountain pass to the northwest of Gafsa. 33rd artillery battalion rejoined the rest of the US 1st Division on the highway to the southeast of Tebessa. The French Morocco Division moved along the highway through Souk el Ahras. The US 39th Infantry Regiment advanced through the Algerian mountains to the bir at Meskiana. 51st RTR armored battalion advanced to Sidi Nsir.

The Western Desert Airforce was ordered to attack the Axis airbase at Gabes. Four squadrons took to the air and barraged the target. Unfortunately, none of the Italian airplanes were damaged.

A squadron of WDA Spitfires was sent to sweep the Luftwaffe units at Medenine. The Bf-110's refused battle. Four squadrons of bombers from the WDA were ordered to barrage the airbase at Medenine. The mission failed to inflict any damage on the target.

A squadron of USAF B-26 bombers was ordered to interdict Axis troop movements around El Guettar. A squadron of USAF A-20's received orders to interdict along Highway 14 to the east of Gafsa.

The Axis airbases in Sicily overhauled the transport aircraft, which are ready to fly cargo into Tunisia. The Regia Aeronautica refitted two fighter squadrons based at Gabes. [1T] The Luftwaffe readied a squadron of Bf-110's at Medenine. [1T]

The 300th Oasis Special Purpose Unit and the 2-8 Panzer battalion (15 PZ) were rebuilt at Sfax. Supplies, equipment and personnel replacements arrived in Tunisia with the Italian Navy. Personnel replacement s and equipment debarked at Tunis. Supply was unloaded at Sfax and Gabes. [3SP2T]

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

A squadron of MC.200's from Sicily re-based to Sousse.

A squadron of MC.200's from Sfax received orders to engage the US interdiction aircraft along Highway 14. The American A-20's held their ground, until all were destroyed. A number of Italian fighters were also lost, and the remainder flew back to Sfax, and landed at the airbase.

The 20th Corps ordered a squadron of MC.202's to attack the American B-26 bombers interdicting at El Guettar. Both sides aborted after the initial contact. The 15th Panzer fueled by means of the 20th Corps and advanced on Highway 1 to Oued Akarit. The Kolbeck Infantry battalion moved along Highway 1 to the intersection with Gum Tree Road.

The German 606th Flak battalion fueled and advanced along Highway 15 to the outskirts of Gafsa. The Ramcke Brigade pulled out of El Guettar to the edge of Gafsa. The Afrika Infantry Regiment advanced on the southern flank of Gafsa. The German 90th Leicht Division moved along Highway 14 toward the northern approach to Gafsa. The Italian Centauro Division moved along Highway 14 to Highway 83 at El Maknassi.

The British Heavy Artillery fired a barrage against the German units occupying Mateur. The 2nd Tunisia March Battalion was eliminated and the engineer battalion became disorganized.

Axis Artillery issued a barrage against the US units occupying Gafsa. The Barrage had no effect. The DAK ordered the attack to continue. The 606th Flak was destroyed and the US 18th Regiment was also wrecked. The Afrika Infantry Regiment advanced and occupied Gafsa and captured the abandoned airbase.

15-18 February 1943

A squadron of B-26's was overhauled at the airbase in Souk el Bains. [1T] A squadron of B-25's and an RAF squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters were refitted at the Tripoli airbases. Additionally, four squadrons of fighters and bombers were refueled at Tripoli. The C-47 transports were reloaded in Algiers.

General Montgomery and the Eighth Army arrived from Libya. The 10th Corps HQ issued fuel to the independent units. The 2nd New Zealand Division and the 50th Division advanced along Highway 1 to the Axis held village of Medenine. The Nottinghamshire armored battalion, Staffordshire, and the 3rd RTR outflanked the village to the south. The Le Clerc Force Infantry joined the British armor. British artillery and HQ units advanced in the rear area along Highway 1. The 1st Armored Division and the 7th Armored Division were fueled and advanced in reserve formation to the south of Medenine.

Additional units from the US 9th Infantry Division advanced to a staging area on the highway to the north west of Tebessa. US 2nd Corps HQ ordered the Big Red One to Feriana.

Supplies and Personnel replacements from Algiers arrived at Tabarka and unloaded. [3T] The British Navy also anchored at Bone with supplies for the 5th Corps. [2SP] C-47 transports landed at the airbase in Souk el Bains with supplies. [1SP] Air transports also landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T] Freight was moved to Souk el Ahras by the railroad. [1SP]

The US 813th Tank Destroyer fueled and advanced to the mountain pass between Gafsa and Bir el Hafey to cover the flank. An RAF squadron of Spitfires was sent to sweep the Axis airbase at Gabes. A squadron of CR.42 biplanes met them. After a brief encounter, the Italian pilots aborted and the victorious Spitfires flew back to Tripoli.

A squadron of Spitfires flew a sweep at Sfax, and the Ju-87's did not fly. A mission of tactical bombers was ordered to barrage the airbase at Sfax. The RAF evaded enemy flak and hit the airbase. A large number of Stukas were destroyed on the ground. The mission was a success.

A mission of four RAF squadrons from Algiers was ordered to attack the German units at Gafsa. The British bombers located the target and barraged the Axis unit. The Afrika Infantry Regiment became disorganized. The RAF flew back to Algiers and landed.

A squadron of Ju-87's from Sicily was called in to attack the 2nd New Zealand Division. The Stukas found the target and struck, leaving the Commonwealth units disorganized. Another squadron of Stukas was ordered to attack the 50th Division outside of Medenine. The British troops also became disorganized. Two squadrons of Ju-88's attacked the French Le Clerc unit outside of Medenine. The barrage left the French units in disarray.

British artillery was ordered to barrage the Axis units holed up in Medenine. The Italian became disorganized. The artillery from the 2nd New Zealand Division barraged the Italian units covering the southern flank of Medenine. The Savona battalion was destroyed and the Italian 305th Infantry Regiment was left disrupted.

The 50th Division and the Maori battalion attacked the Italian forces at Medenine. The New Zealand battalion was wrecked and the Italian 36th Infantry Regiment was eliminated. The 5th Blackshirt Battalion fled. The 1st Greek Infantry and the 69th Regiment captures Medenine and the airbase. A squadron of Bf-110's that were based at Medenine flew to Sfax.

General Montgomery ordered the 3rd RTR battalion to attack the Italian 350th Infantry Regiment. The hapless Italian unit was simply run over by the British tanks, which may have an opportunity to exploit. Nottinghamshire armored

battalion was ordered to attack the 330th GAF machinegun battalion on the road to the west of Medenine. The Italian MG battalion was wrecked.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve. The KDG battalion attempted to overrun the Italian 5th Blackshirt battalion. The Italian unit was overwhelmed and destroyed. The 7th Armored Division attacked the Italian units on the point on Highway 1. The defense caved in and the San Marco Marine battalion as well as the GAF Infantry battalion were destroyed. The 35th Pistoia Infantry regiment was forced to retreat.

Two squadrons of Italian fighters refitted at Gabes. [1T] The ground crews at the Axis airbase in Sfax refueled and repaired a squadron of MC.200's and a Luftwaffe squadron of Stukas. [1T] Two squadrons of Ju-87's and a squadron of SM.82 transports were refitted at the Sicily airbases. Two squadrons of Ju-52 transports, two squadrons of Ju-88 bombers and a squadron of Me-323 transports were refueled at Sicily.

The 10th Armored reconnaissance battalion was rebuilt at Tunis. The Italian Navy dropped anchor in the harbor at Gabes, where supplies, equipment and personnel replacements were unloaded. [1SP2T] Naval vessels also moved supplies from Sicily to the port facilities at Sfax. [2SP]

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a reserve of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Ramcke Brigade outflanked the US 813th Armored battalion outside of Gafsa. The 90th Leicht Division took the right flank.

The Kolbeck Infantry Regiment advanced along Highway 14 past El Maknassi. The Italian Centauro Division advanced along Highway 83 where it encountered a British commando unit. The Italian 111th Territorial battalion moved to Mateur.

Two squadrons of Bf-109's based in Bizerte were sent on a fighter sweep at the Souk el Arba airbase. A USAF squadron of Aircobras scrambled and attempted to fight off the Messerschmitts. After taking heavy losses, the American pilots landed. The Luftwaffe returned to Bizerte.

A squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to bombard the US tanks outside of Gafsa. The Stukas could not find the target.

The US 894th Tank Destroyer was released from reserve to ensure the supply lines of the 752nd Armored battalion. A squadron of USAF B-26 Bombers was called in to barrage the German 90th Leicht. It had little effect.

The German forces at Gafsa ordered an artillery barrage against the American armored battalion in the rough pass, which succeeded in disorganizing the US 752nd. The DAK ordered the 90th Leicht and the Ramcke Brigade to attack. The US 752nd battalion was destroyed.

19-21 February 1943

From: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces;

To: General Harold R.L.G. Alexander:

You are appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in French North Africa. Further you are appointed Commander of the Group of Armies operating in Tunisia.

This appointment takes effect on 20 February 1943 on which date you will take command of all Allied forward forces engaged in operations in Tunisia.

Your mission is the early destruction of all Axis forces in Tunisia.

A squadron of SM.79 tactical bombers was refitted at Gabes. [1T] A squadron of Messerschmitt Bf-110's was refueled at the airbase at Sfax. A number of squadrons of transport aircraft were refueled and loaded with cargo at Sicily. Additionally a squadron of Ju-87's was refitted at its airbase in Sicily. Two squadrons of Bf-109 Gustavs were refitted at Bizerte. [1T]

The 1-7th Panzer battalion was rebuilt at Sfax. Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a store of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with cargo. [1SP]

The Italian Navy docked at the port facilities at Gabes, where supplies were unloaded. [2SP] Naval ships also moved supplies from Sicily to the port facilities at Sfax. [2SP]

The 104th Panzergrenadier Regiment fueled at Tunis and advanced along the coastal highway to the Gum Tree Road. The 10th Panzer Division fueled at Tunis and advanced to the area behind the mountain at Hadjeb el Aioun.

The 1st Tunisia March battalion advanced to Pont du Fahs. The 27th March Battalion moved into a position along the river approximately 15 miles to the northeast.

The 164th Leicht Division was moved in to occupy Gafsa. The Kolbeck unit linked up with the 90th Leicht on the outskirts of Gafsa.

The US 751st battalion was released from reserve and advanced to cover the rear near Oued Sefioune. The US 58th 70th and 756th battalions were released from reserve and moved to the area surrounding Sbeitla. The 65th Armored artillery fired on the German units outside of Gafsa. The barrage had little effect. The 5th HQ ordered a barrage against the German units in Mateur. The Axis units became disorganized.

The DAK HQ ordered artillery to barrage the US tank destroyer battalion that was blocking the passage along the mountains north of Gafsa. The salvos had no effect. The 580th the Ramcke and the Afrika Regiment attacked the US 894th Tank Destroyer battalion in the rough area to the north of Gafsa. The 894th took heavy casualties, but the German force was repulsed by the Americans and retreated in order to limit casualties.

A squadron of USAF P-39's at Souk el Arba were refueled and repaired by service crews. [1T] Tactical bombers, fighters and transport aircraft were refitted at the Algiers airbases. The airbases at Tripoli refitted six squadrons of fighters and ground support aircraft.

The US 18th Infantry Regiment was rebuilt at 5th Corps HQ. The reconstituted 18th regiment pulled out of Corps and advanced along the highway through Souk el Arba, toward the French 19th HQ.

A squadron of Spitfires and Kittyhawks were ordered to sweep the airbase at Gabes. A squadron of MC.202's met the attackers but aborted soon after contact. The mission also encountered a squadron of CR.42 biplanes, which were subsequently shot down. C-47's from Algiers flew into the airbase at Medenine with personnel replacements. USAF C-47 cargo planes landed at Souk el Bains with supplies. [1SP]

The Railroad delivered supplies to Souk el Arba. [1SP] British naval vessels arrived in port at Tabarka and Bone with cargo from Algiers. [3SP]

General Fredendall fueled the independent units around Gafsa allowing them to re-deploy. The US 751st Armored battalion and the 65th armored artillery pulled back to the gap west of Thelepte. General Allen pulled the US 1st Division back to Kasserine. The US 899th Tank Destroyer battalion moved into the mountain pass at Bir Derna.

The US 813th Tank Destroyer battalion moved to Highway 13 to the west of Sidi Bou Zid. The British 16/5 Lancers fueled at Philipeville and rejoined the 6th Armored Division outside of Mateur. A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters from Tripoli re-based to Medenine.

The Italian Pistoia Provisional Artillery was ordered to barrage the 2nd New Zealand Division along the Mareth Line. The Commonwealth units became disorganized as a result.

The La Spezia Artillery regiment and the 80th Regiment bombarded the British 50th Division poised on the Mareth Line. The British units became disorganized as well.

The British Heavy Artillery was ordered to barrage the German units holding Mateur. The Axis units became disorganized. The 1st Armored Divisional Artillery fired on the Axis units in Medjez el Bab. The bombardment had negligible effect.

General Allfrey ordered the French 1st Legion to attack the Axis units in Mateur. The French units took heavy losses. Major Witzig pulled his force back across the river in order to avoid losses. Kent-Lemon and the British 3rd Parachute battalion and the 36th Infantry Regiment captured Mateur and the airbase.

A squadron of B-26 bombers was ordered to interdict along the highway north of Gafsa. A squadron of USAF P-38's was assigned to interdict on the same highway to the north of the B-26 squadron.

Brigadier Cass's 11th Infantry Regiment was released from reserve to cover the rear area of the British units in Mateur.

22-25 February 1943

The ground crews at the airbase in Gabes refitted a squadron of MC.202 fighters and a squadron of SM.79 bombers. [1T] The transport aircraft based at Sicily were refueled and loaded.

The Deutsch-Arabishe Legion formed in Tunis. Italian ships sailed into the Golfe De Gabes and unloaded personnel replacements, equipment and supplies. [1SP2T] Supplies also arrived at Sfax aboard Italian ships. [2SP]

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a store of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with cargo. [1SP]

A squadron of MC.202 Folgore re-based from Sicily to Sfax. The 21st Panzer Division fueled and moved through El Guettar along the Gum Tree Road, and then continued on Highway 15 to Gafsa, where it turned north onto Highway 13. It stopped adjacent to a US tank destroyer battalion. The Von Konen Kommandos moved west out of the mountain pass at Said into the salt marsh at Sidi Bou Zid. The 10th Panzer Division also fueled and closed in on the US armor outside of Sidi Bou Zid. The German 300th Oasis battalion fueled and moved into Said to garrison the Italian 21st Corps HQ.

The 754th Infantry Regiment (334th) was ordered to reinforce the artillery, which was left, exposed by the retreat from Mateur.

A squadron of MC.200 fighters was ordered to take off at Sfax and intercept the USAF B-26's interdicting outside of Gafsa. Both sides aborted after a brief encounter. The Ramcke Brigade was ordered to advance along Highway 15. It bivouacked just across the Oued Sefioune. The Afrika Infantry Regiment followed suit and took up Ramcke's left. The 164th Division advanced along Highway 15 across the Oued Sefioune. The 104th and the 2-115th Artillery followed along to the rear of the 164th. Interdiction by the USAF squadron of P-38's slowed the advance considerably.

The Italian 24th and the Afrika 1st Artillery units pulled into Gafsa. A squadron of Ju-87 Stukas was called in to bomb the US tanks to the north of Sidi Bou Zid. The attack left the 755th battalion disorganized.

The US 2nd Corps called in an air strike against the 10th Panzer Division, which was threatening Sidi Bou Zid. The RAF found the target and bombarded it, leaving the 86th Infantry Regiment disrupted.

The 10th Panzer proceeded to attack the US 755th armored battalion in the rough terrain near Sidi Bou Zid. The US tank battalion was wrecked and the 10th reconnaissance battalion captured the hills along Highway 13.

The 21st Panzer Division attacked the US 813th Tank Destroyer holding Highway 13 in the rough terrain east of Sbeitla. The US unit was destroyed and the German 1-5 Panzer battalion was also wrecked.

The 2-5 Panzer battalion moved in to attack the rear of the British 1st Commando at Sidi Bou Zid. A squadron of Stukas was called in to hip shoot the British unit. The 1st Commando battalion became disorganized. Elements of the 10th Panzer and the 21st Panzer joined forces to close in on Sidi Bou Zid. The Germans made a surprise attack and the British were overwhelmed. Sidi Bou Zid fell to Von Koenen.

The RAF refitted four squadrons of Wellingtons, Beaufighters, Baltimore Mk-III's and Blenheims at Algiers. USAF ground crews also refueled and reloaded the C-47 transports. A squadron of P-38 interdictors safely returned to base at Souk el Bains. Two squadrons of P-38's and B-26's were rearmed at Souk el Bains. [1T]

Supplies from Algiers arrived at Tabarka and unloaded. [1SP] The British Navy also anchored at Bone with supplies for the 5th Corps. [2SP] C-47 transports landed at the airbase in Souk el Bains with supplies. [1SP] Air transports also

landed at Souk el Arba with supplies. [2T] Freight was moved to Souk el Ahras by the railroad. [1SP]

On the Mareth Line, the 2nd New Zealand and the 50th divisions pulled back. The 152nd and 153rd Infantry Regiments took up the positions on the front lines. The 9th, 64th and 68th Medium Artillery units moved into position to barrage the Italians on the left.

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires flew in from Tripoli to sweep the Italian airbase at Gabes. The Regia Aeronautica ordered a squadron of MC.202's to scramble. The Italians took heavy losses and aborted to base with what aircraft remained. The USAF ordered two squadrons of tactical bombers to attack the Gabes airbase, but they did not hit the target.

The US 213th Tank Destroyer battalion made a hasty retreat from its position on highway 13 where it had been nearly surrounded. The Algiers Division advanced along Highway 71 toward Sbiba. The 18th Infantry Regiment (1st Div) advanced to Karlaa Djerda. The US 28th Artillery advanced to rejoin the US 9th Division.

An USAF squadron of B-26's was sent on an interdiction mission along Highway 15, south of Feriana. A squadron of P-38's from Souk el Bains was ordered to interdict the Axis forces outside of Sbeitla.

The Italian 8th Artillery regiment issued a barrage against the British units holding Mateur. The commando's and infantry became disorganized.

The three British Medium Artillery battalions were ordered to barrage the Italian 281st battalion holding the west flank of the Mareth Line. The Italians were left in disarray. The 54th and 56th Heavy artillery bombarded the Axis forces across the *Oued Tine* outside of Mateur. The Italian 111th and KG Witzig became disorganized. A British artillery brigade fired on the Axis units in Medjez el Bab. The Axis forces in the village became disordered.

The French Le Clerc Force attacked the Italian 281st Battalion. The 281st lost the battle, and the French unit retreated to avoid taking too many casualties.

The 1st Armored Division was released by Montgomery to occupy the left flank and hedgehog position abandoned by the 281st MG. The 1st Armored cut through the Mahatma Hills attempting to flank the Italian line.

The 3rd RTR and Staffordshire battalions fueled and by-passed Toujane to the west along the secondary road.

The US 1st Armored Division and the French CfdA Infantry were released from reserve by General Allfrey to attack Medjez el Bab. The defenders were ready and gained battlefield surprise. The French CfdA was lost along with the US 3-1

Armored battalion. The Axis lost the 190th Panzer battalion but continued to hold out in Medjez el Bab.

26-28 February 1943

Two squadrons of USAF aircraft on interdiction returned safely to Souk el Bains, where they were refitted. [1T] Airbase personnel at Medenine refueled a squadron of RAF Spitfires. [1T]

The Maori Infantry battalion was rebuilt at the New Zealand Corps HQ. The British Navy dropped anchor at Bone with supplies. [2SP] British vessels also landed at Tabarka with Supply.[1SP]

USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine with cargo for the Eighth Army. [2T] Air transports also landed at Souk el Bains with supplies. [2T]

The British 1st Armored Division fueled and moved in to cutoff the Mareth Line's LOC.

Two squadrons of RAF fighters from Tripoli were ordered to sweep the Axis airbase at Sfax. A squadron of MC.202's scrambled, but were quickly put down. The British aircraft returned to Tripoli.

The Aosta battalion and the Italian 66th Infantry Regiment were released from reserve and pulled back to open supply for the Mareth Line. Additionally, the 15th Panzer Division fueled and moved against the British 1st Armored and successfully opened supply. The 15th Panzer attempted an overrun, but the battle did not go well. The 1-8 Panzer battalion was a disaster, while the British 12th Lancers was lost.

British artillery fired a barrage against the Mareth Line. The Italian Pavia Regiment was destroyed. The British Medium Artillery battalions issued a barrage against the German 605th Panzerjaeger in the Mareth hedgehogs. The Axis units became disorganized.

The British 1st Armored counterattacked the Italian 66th Infantry, which was subsequently destroyed. The 1st Armored lost the 12th Lancers. The British 51st Division attacked the Mareth Line held by the Pistoia Assault Engineer battalion. The 153rd and 154th Infantry Regiments took heavy casualties in the frontal attack. The German 1-18th Panzerjaeger was wrecked.

The French Le Clerc and parts of the 1st Armored Division attacked the Axis units in hedgehogs on the left flank. The French Infantry unit took heavy losses and the German 605th Panzerjaeger was wrecked.

The US 1st Armored Division attacked Medjez el Bab. The 91st Reconnaissance battalion took heavy casualties while the Italian 1st Superga AG battalion retreated. The US 1st captured Medjez el Bab.

The British 7th Armored Division was released from reserve and advanced through the mountains to flank the Mareth Line. 2nd New Zealand Division and the British 50th Division were also released and Montgomery ordered them to attack the front line.

The Divisional artillery fired on the line and disrupted the Italian 8th Bersaglieri Regiment. The New Zealanders followed up with an attack. The Italian 8th Bersaglieri Regiment was wrecked.

The Regia Aeronautica refitted a squadron of MC.202 fighters and a squadron of SM.79's at the base at Gabes. [1T] The ground crews at Sfax overhauled a squadron of Folgores and a Luftwaffe squadron of Ju-87 dive-bombers. [1T] Two squadrons of Stukas and the transport aircraft based in Sicily were refitted.

The 1-8 Panzer battalion (15th Panzer) and the Italian 10th Bersaglieri Infantry Regiment were rebuilt at Gabes. Naval transports sailed into Gabes and Sousse with supplies. [4SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a store of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with personnel replacements and cargo. [3T]

A squadron of Ju-87's was called in to hip shoot the British 1st Armored Division. A squadron of Hurricanes from Medenine intercepted the Stukas, which subsequently aborted. A second squadron of Stukas was ordered for some hip shoot. Somehow the Luftwaffe avoided enemy flak and struck the British tanks, leaving them in disarray.

The 15th Panzer Division attempted to overrun the 1st Armored. The 10th Hussars battalion was eliminated and the rest retreated to the Matmata Hills. Supply was reopened for the Mareth Line garrison. The 10th Bersaglieri Infantry regiment moved from Gabes to El Hamma.

21st Panzer fueled and advanced toward the US troops at Sbeitla. The 86th Infantry Regiment advanced on the 21st PZ Division's right flank. 10th Panzer Division fueled and moved in reserve formation toward Sbeitla. The Italian Centauro Division moved into Sidi Bou Zid as a garrison.

The DAL Regiment advanced to reinforce the Italian 1st Superga AG battalion, which had recently evacuated Medjez el Bab. Several units in the Mareth Line replenished their internal supplies.

The US 58th Armored artillery battalion fired a barrage at the German 86th Infantry Regiment outside of Sbeitla. The fire resulted in the disruption of the 86th

regiment and the Von Koenen Battalion. Two Squadrons of RAF P-40 Kittyhawks from Tripoli were ordered to perform a sweep at the Axis airbase at Sfax. One squadron of Kittyhawks aborted after contact. The second squadron attacked the MC.202's and both sides aborted.

The RAF sent four squadrons of tactical bombers to strike the supply dumps at Sfax. The RAF weathered enemy flak and delivered their payload. A large quantity of supply was destroyed. [4SP]

The 21st Panzer divisional artillery was ordered to barrage the US battalions holding Sbeitla. The attack was quite successful and the 70th Armored battalion was wrecked. The 21st Panzer followed through with an attack against Sbeitla and the US 213th battalion. The 213th Tank Destroyer battalion was eliminated and the 21st Panzer captured Sbeitla.

Col. General Rommel ordered the 21st Panzer Division to exploit. The 2-5 Panzer battalion led an overrun attack against the US 58th Artillery battalion. The US 58th didn't have a chance.

Rommel next released the 10th Panzer Division from reserve and ordered it to cut off the US 756th Armored battalion.

1-4 March 1943

The RAF refitted a squadron of Hurricanes at Medenine. [1T] A squadron of Curtiss P-40's and an RAF squadron of Spitfires refueled and rearmed at Tripoli. Three squadrons of RAF Kittyhawks and a squadron of Spitfires were overhauled at Tripoli.

USAF transports at Algiers were refueled and loaded with cargo. Four squadrons of RAF tactical bombers were refitted at Algiers. Two USAF squadrons of interdiction aircraft were refitted at Souk el Bains. [1T] An airdrop that was scheduled for 1 March, 1943 behind the enemy at the Mareth Line was scrapped.

The 9th Lancers and the 10th Hussars (1st Armored) were rebuilt by the 10th Corps HQ. The British Navy escorted cargo ships safely to Philipeville, Bone and Tabarka, where supplies were unloaded. [4SP] Freight was also moved to Souk el Ahras aboard railcars. [2SP]

A squadron of Spitfires and P-40's performed a sweep at the airbase at Gabes. A squadron of Italian fighters scrambled. The MC.202's were all forced to land. The Allied fighters returned safely to Tripoli.

USAF C-47 cargo planes landed at Medenine with supplies for the Eighth Army. [2T] US air transports also landed at Souk el Bains with supplies. [3T]

The RAF received orders to strike the Axis supply yard at Sfax again. They were pleased with the results before. Enemy flak took its toll and a number of Blenheims Mk-V's and Beaufighters were shot down. The ones that made it through could no longer locate the target. So much for history repeating itself.

A squadron of P-38's was sent to interdict Rommel's forces along the secondary road outside of Kasserine. A squadron of USAF B-26's was sent to interdict the German forces near Thelepte.

The British 7th Armored Division fueled and reconnected along the mountain passage to the west of Mareth. The two recently rebuilt armored battalions from the British 1st Armored, fueled and rejoined the division along the mountain pass as well.

The US 18th Infantry Regiment rejoined the rest of the 1st Division. The US 9th Infantry pulled up in front of Tebessa. The British 46th Infantry fueled and advanced to the mountain passes near Ebba Ksour.

British artillery fired a barrage against the German units across the river, north of Mateur. The 754th Infantry Regiment became disorganized as a result of the attack. British Heavy artillery was ordered to barrage Major Witzig's Kampfgruppe. They also became disrupted.

A squadron of MC.202's and a squadron of SM.79's were refitted at Gabes. [1T] Another squadron of MC.202's and a squadron of Ju-87d's were overhauled at Sfax. [1T] The Transport aircraft based on Sicily were refitted along with two squadrons of Stukas.

The Loreto Paratroop battalion, the 33rd Afrika March battalion, personnel replacements and supplies arrived by ship at Tunis. [1T] The Italian 52nd Infantry Regiment and the 252nd Machinegun battalion arrived at Bizerte.

Axis truck convoys from Tunis arrived at Gabes with cargo. [4SP] The Aosta battalion advanced to the 1st Armored Divisions camp.

The 164th Leicht Division advanced through Feriana to the opening of the pass. The 104th and 2-115th Artillery regiments advanced to Feriana. The Afrika Infantry Regiment passed through Thelepte on the roadway. The Ramcke Brigade captured the Allied airbase at Thelepte. The Kolbeck unit came in behind them.

10th Panzer fueled and advanced to Kasserine Pass. The 36th Divisional Artillery fired a barrage on the 10th Panzer Division. 10th Panzer became disorganized. The US 1st Infantry Division's artillery issued a barrage against the Afrika Regiment. The bombardment had no effect. The US 34th Division was ordered to fire its artillery at the German 164th Division, which became disrupted.

The 15th Panzer Division's artillery bombarded the British 1st Armored, which became disorganized.

5-7 March 1943

British service crews refitted the Transport aircraft at Algiers. Also, four squadrons of RAF bombers were overhauled at Algiers. Two reduced squadrons of Blenheim Mk-V's were combined into a full-strength squadron. The USAF at Souk el Bains prepared a squadron of P-38 Lightnings and a squadron of B-26 bombers. [1T]

C-47 transports landed at Souk el Bains with supplies from Algiers. [2T] A squadron of P-40's and RAF Spitfires from Tripoli were sent on a sweep mission at Gabes. Both sides aborted before any significant damage was incurred. USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine with cargo for Montgomery's forces. [2T]

Freight was moved into Souk el Ahras by railcar. [2SP] Freighters arrived at the ports in Philipeville, Bone and Tabarka with supplies. [4SP] The Desert Air Force was ordered to perform a fighter sweep of the aircraft on patrol near Sfax. A squadron of MC.202's became embroiled in a battle with RAF Spitfires. Both sides lost a number of aircraft before the battle ended.

The Italian 8th Artillery Regiment was ordered to fire on the British units camped out at Mateur. The British troops became disorganized.

British Artillery was ordered to fire on the Axis units to the east of Medjez el Bab. The Italian Assault gun battalion and the German Infantry Regiment became disrupted. General Allen ordered the US 1st Infantry Division to fire an artillery barrage against the 10th Panzer Division. The 10th Panzer Division became disorganized. The US 34th Division also fired an artillery barrage against the 164th Division. The 164th Leicht became disorganized.

The US 1st Armored Division attacked the German and Italian forces to the east of Medjez el Bab. The German DAL Arab Regiment was wrecked and the Superga 1st AG retreated to Massicault. The US 3-1 armored battalion took heavy losses.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve and fueled. Grey's and the 11th Hussars advanced and attempted to overrun the Aosta battalion. The Italian cavalry battalion was eliminated.

The 7th Armored artillery was ordered to barrage the 15th Panzer. The 1-8 Panzer battalion became disorganized. The 7th Armored aggressively attacked the 15th Panzer. The 1-8 Panzer battalion and the 33rd Artillery regiment were eliminated.

The Italian aircraft at Gabes were refitted and refueled. [1T] A squadron of MC.202 fighters and a squadron of Stukas were repaired at Sfax. [1T] The Transport aircraft stationed in Sicily were also refueled.

The 1-5 Fallschirmjäger was rebuilt at Tunis. The Italian 60th MG battalion debarked at Tunis. Personnel replacements and equipment were shipped from Sicily to Sfax. Reinforcements, the German 961st and 962nd Infantry Regiments, arrived at Sousse aboard Italian freighters.

Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a store of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with ordnance and cargo. [1SP]

The Italian 20th Corps was in danger of becoming surrounded and cut off, and thus gave orders to pull back to Oued Akarit. This position blocks Highway 1 and has the Chott el Fedjadj salt marsh to cover the right flank. The 6th Blackshirt battalion covered the retreat by moving in to interdict the 7th Armored Division. All of the Italian artillery fueled and pulled back along Highway 1. The Lodi and Novara armored car battalions pulled back with them.

The 20th HQ retreated along Highway 1 toward the Gum Tree Road. Axis transports arrived and loaded the supplies stockpiles in Gabes to the 20th Corps' rear area. The Italian 126th Infantry Regiment and the 7th Bersaglieri Regiment pulled back behind the Oued Akarit. The 10th Bersaglieri was ordered to cover the right flank in the rough terrain to the west. The 35th Infantry Regiment was used as the rear guard on Highway 1, and 2nd Flame-thrower battalion 31st Assault engineer battalion, and 9th Infantry battalion were ordered to hold the highway behind Oued Akarit. The 280th Coastal Defense battalion was ordered to occupy El Hamma, and the 6th Blackshirt battalion was left hanging.

15th Panzer Division was ordered to pull back to Highway 15 behind the Chott el Fedjadj marsh. A squadron of SM.79's was ordered to interdict the 8th Army's advance on Oued Akarit, along Highway 1.

The DAK fueled and ordered the Monferrato armored car battalion and the 39th armored car battalion to move along Highway 15 toward the Oued Akarit line. The Italian Artillery was released to the defense at Oued Akarit. They moved out slowly along Highway 15. The 1-33rd Panzerjäger moved to the center position of the 20th Corps' defensive line.

The 90th Leicht Division fueled and moved to Highway 13, outside of Sidi Bou Zid. The 1st Afrika Artillery Regiment and the 24th Italian Artillery pulled out of Gafsa to Sbeitla on Highway 13. DAK HQ moved to the area east of Sidi Bou Zid.

The 104th and 2-115th Artillery Regiments pulled away from Feriana to Kasserine. The 164th Leicht began to pull back toward Kasserine, but was hampered from the earlier artillery barrage.

A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of G.50's based in Ferryville were ordered to sweep the USAF airbase at Souk el Arba. A squadron of P-39 Aircobras took to the air and were bounced by the Messerschmitts. All of the US fighters were destroyed in combat.

A squadron of US P-40's was ordered to transfer from the airbase at Philipeville to Souk el Arba. A RAF squadron of Hurricane Mk-II's at Medenine was ordered to attack the Italian bombers interdicting the 8th Army. The SM.79's aborted the interdiction mission and landed at the airbase in Sousse.

The DAK ordered German artillery to bombard the US 1st Division at Kasserine Pass. The 1st Division became disorganized.

8-11 March 1943

The Axis airbase at Sfax refitted a squadron of MC.200 fighters and a squadron of Ju-87's. [1T] The airbase at Sousse overhauled a squadron of SM.79's. [1T] Two squadrons of fighters were rearmed at the Ferryville airbase. [1T] Axis transports were overhauled at the Sicily airbases.

The 1-8th Panzer battalion (15th Panzer) was rebuilt at Sfax. Italian ships delivered supplies to Sfax. [2T] The 999th Divisional artillery arrived by ship and debarked at Sousse, and the Herman Goering Division arrived at Tunis. Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a store of supplies. [1SP] Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Italian 6th Blackshirt was able to escape to the port of Gabes. The 999th Afrika Korps Division moved out of Sousse to Masken in reserve. The 1-8th Panzer battalion fueled up at Sfax and rejoined the rest of the 15th Panzer on Highway 15.

The 1-5th Fallschirmjager moved out of Tunis to the south of Pont du Fahs. The 33rd Afrika March battalion also moved out of Tunis and took up a position to the north of Pont du Fahs.

The US 2nd Corps ordered an Artillery barrage against the Afrika Regiment outside of Kasserine. The Axis infantry troops became disorganized.

An RAF squadron of Hurricane Mk-II fighters was refitted at the airbase in Medenine. [1T] A squadron of USAF P-40's and RAF Spitfires at Tripoli were

rearmed. Additionally the other airbase in Tripoli refitted a squadron of Spitfires and Kittyhawk Mk-II's. Transport aircraft in Algiers were reload and refueled.

A squadron of USAF B-25 Mitchells arrived as reinforcements at the Souk el Bains airbase. C-47 transports landed at Souk el Bains with supplies from Algiers. [2T] A squadron of P-40's and RAF Spitfires from Tripoli were sent on a sweep mission at Gabes. Both sides aborted before any significant damage was incurred. USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine with cargo for Montgomery's forces. [2T]

Cargo and ordnance arrived at Souk el Ahras aboard boxcars. [2SP] The Navy escorted supply ships to Bone, Philipeville and Tabarka, where supplies were unloaded. [4SP]

The Eighth Army began a cautious move along Highway 1 and occupied the Mareth Line. The 4th Indian Division advanced along the highway to the village of Mareth. The 166th Artillery moved into the hedgehog position along the highway. The 152nd Infantry Brigade advances to meet the Italians in Gabes.

The 7th Infantry Brigade and the York Dragoons battalion moved through the mountain pass along Montgomery's left. 51st Divisional Artillery and the 2nd New Zealand Division advanced along Highway 1 between Mareth and Gabes. The British 7th, 64th and 69th Medium Artillery units advanced along the highway to the immediate north of Mareth. 30th Corps HQ was ordered to move into Medenine and set up shop. The Royals and the 1st RTR armored battalions fueled and moved to the outskirts of Gabes.

The US 1st Infantry Divisional artillery fired a barrage against the Afrika Infantry Regiment. British Heavy Artillery fired on the Axis units to the south of Mateur, leaving them disorganized. The German Infantry became disorganized as a result. The Eighth Army ordered an attack on the village of Gabes. The Italian unit was obliterated. A squadron of MC.202's managed to take off and escaped to the Axis base at Sfax.

12-14 March 1943

A squadron of MC.202 fighters based at Sfax was refueled. [1T] Two squadrons of Ju-52 transports, an Me-323, and an SM.82 squadron were refitted at the Sicily airbases.

The 570th Blackshirt battalion (Superga) debarked at Tunis. Supplies were shipped to Sfax aboard Italian ships. [2SP2T] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with a additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The Herman Goering Panzer Division fueled. The Grenadier Regiment advanced along the highway through Pont du Fahs and a patrol met part of the US 1st Armored Division at Bou Arada. A squadron of Ju-87's was called in for some hip shoot. The 1st Armored lost its organic transport and became disorganized. The rest of the HG Panzer Division moved in to attack the US 1st Armored Battalion.

A mission of Luftwaffe and Italian fighters performed a sweep at the Souk el Arba base. They were met by a USAF squadron of P-40 Warhawks, which aborted after contact. The US 2nd Corps ordered an artillery strike against the 10th Panzer Division outside of Kasserine. The blast succeeded in leaving the Panzer division disorganized. British Heavy Artillery fired at Italian units across the *Oued Tine*. Although unspotted, the barrage left the Italian troops disorganized.

The Herman Goering Division attacked the US 1st Armored at Bou Arada. The 1st battalion was wrecked and the Germans captured Bou Arada.

The USAF squadron of P-40's at Souk el Arba was refitted and refueled. [1T] A squadron of RAF Spitfires and US P-40 fighters were refitted at Tripoli. C-47 transports at Algiers were overhauled and loaded with cargo.

Supply was moved by railroad to the dump at Souk el Ahras. [2SP] Ships brought in supplies to Philipeville, Bone and Tabarka. [4SP] C-47 transports landed at Souk el Bains with supplies from Algiers. [2T] USAF C-47 transports also landed at Medenine with cargo for Montgomery's forces. [2T]

Operations of the Eighth Army. The British 152nd Infantry Brigade advanced on the Italian line. The York Dragoons captured El Hamma, and the 7th Brigade covered their rear. The 131st Brigade and the KCCR battalion moved along the road to the east of El Hamma. The 7th Armored Divisional artillery pulled forward into position to fire. The 50th Infantry Division advanced along Highway 1 toward the Italian line. The 2nd New Zealand advanced to the British center. The 9th, 64th and 69th Medium Artillery battalions advanced to Gabes.

The US 1st Rangers pulled out of Souk el Arba, and advanced to Gafour where they reinforced the 91st Armored artillery battalion. The British 46th Infantry moved to Le Sers, to counter the threatening HG Division. The British 142nd RTC and the New India Horse Armored battalion fueled and moved to Teboursouk.

Italian artillery fired a barrage against the British 152nd Brigade, leaving it disorganized. Italian artillery also fires a barrage on the lead elements of the British 7th Armored Division. The 2nd KRRC was wrecked, and the rest of the troops became disrupted.

German artillery was ordered to barrage the US 1st Division in Kasserine Pass. The American 1st Division became disorganized.

US artillery units were ordered by 2nd Corps to barrage the 10th Panzer Division at Kasserine. The 10th Panzer became disorganized. US artillery barraged the Afrika Regiment at Kasserine. That barrage had negligible effects.

British Heavy artillery issued a barrage against the Axis force outside of Mateur. The Italian and German troops became disorganized. The British artillery at Mareth was ordered to fire at the Italian troops on the Highway 1 checkpoint. The barrage knocked out the Italian 9th Infantry battalion and left the rest of the forces disorganized. The British 50th Division was ordered to launch a barrage against the Italian center. The attack left the Italian units in disarray.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve. 10th Corps HQ fueled the division and it advanced into position for a frontal attack. The 7th Armored attacked furiously and destroyed the Italian 31st Assault engineer battalion. The 2nd Flame-thrower battalion was forced to retreat along the coast into a salt marsh.

15-18 March 1943

The Axis airbase crews at Ferryville refitted two squadrons of fighters. [1T] Transports based in Sicily were overhauled and refueled for flight. Personnel and equipment replacements arrived aboard Italian ships at the port facilities in Sfax. Sfax also unloaded cargo to the stockyards in Sfax. [2SP2T] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

The German 47th Infantry regiment moved into the hole on Highway 1 to stop the British Advance. Artillery was pulled back to relative safety. A squadron of Ju-87's was called in to hip shoot the lead elements of the 7th Armored Division on Highway 1. Grey's Armored battalion was hard hit and suffered severe casualties while the 11th Hussars armored car battalion was left disorganized. A second squadron of Stukas was called in against the reserve elements of the 7th Armored. These units survived the attack but became disorganized.

The US 2nd Corps artillery was ordered to barrage the Afrika Infantry Regiment at Kasserine. The barrage was largely successful and the German Infantry was all but destroyed.

15th Panzer was released from reserve. The division was fueled and ordered to attack the lead units in the British 7th Armored, which were positioned along Highway 1. 11th Hussars battalion was completely demolished.

USAF C-47 transports at airbases in Algiers were refitted. The French Le Clerc Force Brigade was rebuilt at 10th Corps.

A RAF squadron of Kittyhawk Mk-II fighters re-based from Tripoli to Medenine. A squadron of USAF P-39 Aircobras was ordered to perform interdiction along the area of the intersection of Highway 13 and the Sousse road. A squadron of USAF B-26 bombers received orders to interdict along Highway 13.

C-47 transports landed at Souk el Bains with supplies from Algiers. [2T] USAF C-47 transports also landed at Medenine with cargo for Montgomery's forces. [2T] The British Navy landed with supplies at Bone and Gabes. [4SP] The railroad was used to deliver freight and ordnance to Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

The British 7th Armored Division was pulled off the line to recover along with a brigade from 51st Division. 50th Division was ordered to replace it in the line along Highway 1.

Two squadrons of RAF fighters from Tripoli were ordered to sweep the Axis airbase at Sfax. The Spitfires encountered a squadron of Folgore and were bounced taking a number of losses before aborting. The other squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks also engaged in battle with the MC.202 fighters.

The RAF ordered a squadron of Spitfires from Tripoli to attack the remaining Italian fighters at Sfax. A squadron of MC.200's was found, and after a brief battle, both sides aborted.

Italian artillery was ordered to barrage the British 50th Infantry. The British division was subsequently knocked out of reserve and became disorganized. German artillery at Kasserine was ordered to barrage the US 1st Infantry Division. The 1st became disorganized.

British artillery from the Eighth Army was ordered to fire upon the lead units of the 15th Panzer, which were holding the Italian left along Highway 1. The German units became disorganized. US 2nd Corps ordered the artillery to barrage the 10th Panzer Division outside of Kasserine. The bombardment succeeded in putting the German division out of order.

British Heavy Artillery in the north was ordered by 5th Corps to barrage the German and Italian units outside of Mateur. Major Witzig's KG became disorganized again.

The 2nd New Zealand Division was released from reserve and advanced to meet the 15th Panzer battalions. Montgomery gave the order to attack. Both the 1-8 and the 2-8 battalions were eliminated. The 2nd New Zealand Division advanced.

19-21 March 1943

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires refitted at their airbase in Tripoli. The two half-strength squadrons combined into a full-strength unit. Fighter and A-20's based at the Tripoli airbases were also overhauled for future operations.

A squadron of USAF P-40's and a squadron of B-26's returned to Souk el Bains after an uneventful interdiction mission. Both squadrons were refitted. [1T] C-47 transports based in Algiers were refueled.

USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine with supplies for Montgomery's Eighth Army. [2T] Transport aircraft also touched down at Souk el Bains with supplies for the US 2nd Corps. [2T] The Navy delivered cargo to the port facilities in Gabes and Bone. [4SP] The railroad moved cargo to Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

The USAF B-26's and P-40's were ordered to conduct interdiction missions along Highway 13.

Italian Artillery was ordered to barrage the New Zealand 2nd Division. The attack caused the Commonwealth units to become disorganized. Italian Artillery was called in to fire on the British 50th Division. The British division became disorganized.

The 10th Corps ordered British artillery to conduct a barrage against the 15th Panzer Division. As a result, the German Panzers were knocked out of reserve and became disorganized. The 2nd New Zealand divisional artillery was ordered to fire on the Italian units holding the rough terrain to the north of the *Oued Akarit*. The barrage had no effect.

The US 2nd Corps called in an artillery barrage at Kasserine. The 10th panzer reconnaissance battalion was eliminated in the foray. British Heavy artillery fired a salvo across the *Tine* resulting in the disorientation of the 754th Infantry Regiment.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve and made a move on the 15th Panzer Division, which was reeling, from the heavy barrage. The 7th Armored Division pressed with an attack, but things did not turn out well. The KDG battalion was wrecked in the end and the 15th Panzer retreated before taking too many casualties. Some of the Italian units came into a perilous situation, as the 7th Armored cut them off.

A squadron of Ju-87d's and a squadron of MC.202 fighters were refitted at the airbase at Sfax. [1T] The transport aircraft assigned to Sicily were also refitted and refueled. The Afrika Infantry Regiment and the 2-8th Panzer battalion were rebuilt at Sfax.

The Italian 16th Artillery Regiment, Provisional Artillery, and 290th Artillery were fueled by the 20th Corps and pulled back along Highway 1 to El Djem. The Lodi Armored car battalion pulled back to Mahares. The Novara armored car battalion pulled back to Highway 14. The Monferrato armored car battalion retreated along Highway 1 to the north of Mahares. The Le Spezia armored car battalion fueled and pulled back along Highway 1 to the south of El Djem. The 1-33rd Flak

battalion moved to the rail near Sfax. The 80th Artillery regiment fueled and retreated along the highway where it linked up with the Le Spezia armored car battalion. The Trieste divisional artillery and the Giovani Fascisti artillery fueled and moved north along the highway to the area of EL Djem. The 10th Bersaglieri Regiment advanced to Enfidaville. 7th Bersaglieri Infantry regiment retreated to Sousse. The 15th Panzer and the 47th Infantry Regiment pulled back to Gum Tree Road, covering the Axis retreat north.

The Afrika Infantry Regiment at Sfax moved to the Gum Tree road to cover the right flank. The 2-8 Panzer battalion also moved to Gum Tree Road. The Nizza armored car battalion linked up with the Afrika Regiment to secure the rearguard. The 90th Panzergrenadier fueled and moved to Mezzouna.

The Von Koenen battalion moved to Highway 71. The 90th Leicht, 164th PG, and 10th Panzer began to pull away from Kasserine toward Sidi Bou Zid.

The Italian Navy sailed into Tunis and Sousse with cargo and supplies. [3SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Ju-87's from Sfax re-based to Sicily.

22-25 March 1943

The ground crews at Sfax refitted a squadron of MC.202 Folgores and a squadron of Bf-110's. [1T] The airbases at Sicily overhauled the transport aircraft and a squadron of Ju-87's.

Italian ships landed at the ports of Tunis and Sousse with supplies for the Axis forces. [3SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

A squadron of MC.202 fighters was sent to clear the USAF interdiction aircraft along Highway 13. The Italian fighters found a squadron of B-26 bombers. The American bombers pilots held their own, and after a violent battle, both sides took heavy losses.

A squadron of Focke Wulf 190's based at Tunis was ordered to attack the USAF interdiction aircraft along Highway 13. The Luftwaffe encountered a squadron of P-39's. The Aircobras aborted to Souk el Bains.

The Axis forces continued to retreat toward Sfax. The Italian 280th Coastal Defense battalion pulled behind the rough terrain with the Sebkhret En Noval salt marsh to the rear. The 10th Panzer Division fueled and pulled back the Fondouk Pass to Pichon. The Kolbeck Infantry Battalion pulled back along Highway 13 the

Faid Pass. The Afrika 1st Artillery and the Italian 24th Artillery Regiment moved back to Hadjeb el Aioun.

The 104th Artillery and the 2-115th Artillery Regiments retreated with the 164th Panzergrenadier Division toward the Fondouk Pass. The 21st Panzer fueled and moved to the rear along Highway 13. The Von Konen Kommando Battalion and the Ramcke Fallschirmjager Brigade pulled back to DAK HQ near Sidi Bou Zid. Axis aircraft at Ferryville was ordered to sweep the USAF fighters at Souk el Arba. The American pilots all aborted.

British Heavy Artillery was ordered to barrage the Axis units to the east of Mateur across the *Tine*. The bombardment caused the Axis units to become disorganized. British artillery fired a barrage against the 754th Regiment across the *Tine* to the north. They too became disrupted.

The Italian 8th Artillery Regiment countered with artillery fire against the British units in Mateur. The British 3rd Paratroop battalion became disorganized.

A USAF squadron of P-39's based at Souk el Bains was refitted. [1T] The American P-40 fighters at Souk el Arba were also refueled and armed. [1T] C-47 transports at Algiers were refueled and loaded with cargo for the 1st Army.

The 11th Hussars battalion was rebuilt at 10th Corps. Allied supply ships landed at Bone and Gabes with supplies for the 1st Army and the 8th Army, respectively. [4SP] Freight was moved into Souk el Ahras aboard railcars. [2SP] USAF C-47 transports from Algiers landed at Souk el Bains and Medenine with supplies. [1SP]

The British 152nd Brigade advanced to the Axis line along Highway 1. The British 50th Infantry Division advanced along the 152nd Brigades left. The 7th Armored Division fueled and advanced in reserve along the highway. British artillery was ordered forward to barrage the Axis rearguard units.

The US 2nd Corps issued fueled and made the following maneuvers. General Eddy and the US 9th Infantry Division was ordered to move into Kasserine Pass. General Allen and the US 1st Infantry Division, the 751st Armored battalion and the 899th Tank Destroyer battalion passed through Kasserine and crossed the river. The 5th Artillery battalion occupied Kasserine. Ryder's 34th Infantry also moved to the roadway west of the Kasserine area. The French Oran Division moved to Highway 17 in an effort to rejoin the French 19th Corps. The Algiers Division moved to Kersa.

General Crocker and the British 9th Corps arrived from Algeria and advanced along the highway to 10 miles forward of Souk el Arba. The British 1st Infantry Division and the 4th Infantry Division arrived from Algeria and joined the 9th Corps

HQ. The US 757th and 2642nd Replacement armored battalions arrived from Algeria and advanced to the intersection of Highway 13 and Highway 71.

A squadron of RAF spitfires from Tripoli flew a sweep over the Axis airbase at Sfax. They engaged a squadron of Italian MC.202's. During an intense aerial battle, a number of Spitfires were shot down, but the Italian fighter squadron was all but destroyed.

A squadron of USAF P-40 Warhawks was sent on an interdiction mission behind the DAK HQ near Faid. A second squadron of P-40's was ordered to interdict the Axis forces along Highway 1. The American pilots encountered enemy flak, but continued the mission. A squadron of RAF Kittyhawk Mk-II fighters was ordered to interdict the Axis forces along Highway 13 between Sfax and Faid.

The Luftwaffe ordered a squadron of Bf-109 Gustavs to sweep the British fighters based at Gabes. The Messerschmitts were turned back after a brief engagement. A second squadron of Messerschmitts was ordered to perform a sweep at Gabes. The Bf-109's, originated from Bizerte and managed to put down the British P-40 Kittyhawks.

A squadron of Stukas was ordered to barrage the 69th Brigade along the Sebkhet Line. The attack was a stunning success and the British infantry were rendered useless. Another squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to attack the advancing 8th Army. The barrage was to be directed at the British 152nd Infantry Brigade, but failed to do any significant damage. A third squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to attack the 152nd Brigade. The barrage had negligible effect on the stoic British troops.

Three squadrons of Ju-88 medium bombers flew in to hit the stubborn 152nd. Again they Luftwaffe failed to get the promised results.

British Artillery was ordered to barrage the Italian 35th Infantry Regiment, leaving the unit disorganized. The 50th Divisional artillery fired a barrage at the Italian 280th Coastal Defense Regiment.

The 1st Army ordered British artillery to fire upon the Axis units to the north east of Mateur. As a result the Italian 25th Artillery regiment was destroyed. Heavy artillery fired on Major Witzig's engineers. The German KG and Italian troops all became disorganized.

The British 151st Infantry Regiment attacked the Italian 280th Regiment, which was completely destroyed in the battle.

The British 7th Armored Division was released from Reserve and overran the Italian 35th Infantry. The 35th Regiment was completely destroyed and the 7th

Armored advanced. The 2nd New Zealand Division was released from reserve and moved up to the battle.

The 2nd New Zealand Division was ordered to attack the German 1-33rd Flak battalion. The New Zealand Maori battalion fought valiantly and took heavy casualties while putting the German Panzerjaeger battalion completely out of action.

26-28 March 1943

The USAF interdiction aircraft returned to Medenine and Gabes, where they were refitted. [2T] The C-47 transports stationed at Algiers were refitted. The Maori Infantry Battalion and the KDG Armored battalion were rebuilt at 10th Corps.

Two squadrons of P-40 Warhawks and a squadron of RAF Kittyhawks were sent to interdict along Highway 1 and Highway 13. British ships moved supplies into port at Bone and Gabes. [4SP] The rail line was used to bring supply into Souk el Ahras. [2SP] USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine, Gabes, and Souk el Bains with supplies. [1SP1T]

The 8th Army continued its attack against the Axis line. The British 151st Infantry Brigade moved into the Sebkhet en Noval salt marsh. Montgomery ordered the 7th Medium 64th Medium and 69th Medium Artillery battalions to advance. The 50th Infantry divisional artillery also moved forward. The 51st Infantry's divisional artillery brigade advanced along highway 1, with the 166th artillery battalion.

General Patton issued fueled through the US 2nd Corps HQ. 1st Infantry Division advanced through Sbeitla along Highway 13. The US 9th Infantry Division advanced through Kasserine and crossed the river. The US 34th Infantry Division advanced to Kasserine. The 5th Artillery, 7th Artillery and 32nd Artillery battalions fueled and advanced to Sbeitla. The 776th Tank Destroyer battalion joined them.

The US 65th Armored Artillery battalion advanced along the highway and joined the US 757th Armored battalion outside of Sbeitla. The 751st Armored battalion and the 799th Tank Destroyer was assigned to General Allen and joined the 1st Infantry Division.

The US 780th Armored battalion moved along the highway through Maktar to reinforce the French 19th Corps.

The 90th Leicht Division was released from reserve. After fueling it moved forward against the British 51st Division on the Axis right. 15th Panzer fueled and reinforced the line against what appears to be an imminent attack.

The 90th Leicht was ordered to fire an artillery barrage against the British 7th Armored Division. The attack led to the disruption of the British armored force.

The 50th Artillery barraged the German 90th Leicht Division, which subsequently became disorganized. Monty ordered another artillery barrage against the 15th Panzer. This was highly successful and left the 2-8 Panzer battalion wrecked. The reconnaissance battalion became disorganized. The British 51st Division also fired artillery against the Italian 126th Infantry Regiment, leaving it disorganized.

The 2nd New Zealand pressed its attack against the 15th Panzer. The 27th MG battalion was sacrificed and the 33rd Armored Reconnaissance Battalion was wrecked.

The 51st Division and part of the 7th Armored Division attacked the Italian 126th Regiment on the coast on Highway 1. The 126th Infantry was rendered ineffective and the British 152nd Brigade advanced with some of the 7th Armored.

The British 1st Armored Division was released from reserve. The 9th Lancers battalion advanced through the breach toward Mezzouna. Bays Battalion and the 10th Hussars cut off the 90th Leicht and the Italians along the Gum Tree Road. 3rd RTR and Staffordshire battalions fueled and advanced to cut off the Axis.

The 1st Armored Divisional Artillery was ordered to barrage the Axis units on Gum Tree Road, resulting in the disruption of the Nizza armored car battalion.

A squadron of MC.200's and Messerschmitt fighter-bombers were refitted at Sfax. [1T] A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of G.50's were refitted at Ferryville. [1T] The ground crews at the Axis airbase in Bizerte refueled a squadron of Bf-109's. [1T] Two squadrons of Luftwaffe fighters were overhauled at the airbase in Tunis. [1T]

Luftwaffe transports and three squadrons of Ju-88 medium bombers were overhauled at Sicily. Three squadrons of Stukas and a squadron of SM.82 transports were refueled at Sicily.

The 2-8 Panzer battalion and the Italian 31st Assault engineer battalion were rebuilt at Sfax. Supplies from Sicily were sent to Sfax and Sousse aboard Italian ships. [3SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

Two squadrons of Bf-109 fighters were sent on a sweep mission at Gabes, resulting in the grounding of a squadron of Kittyhawks. A squadron of Stukas was ordered to hip shoot the 97th Lancers, which have cut off the Axis forces. The 21st Panzer fueled and advanced on the 9th Lancers, which were subsequently overrun. The 21st Panzer returned to a position in the rear.

The Italian Monferrato battalion fueled and moved to open supply for the Axis units trapped by the 1st Armored Division. The Italian Nizza battalion fueled and

quickly extracted itself, moving toward Sfax. The Afrika Infantry Regiment likewise fueled and took advantage of the opportunity to escape, heading toward Tiraga on Highway 13. The 90th Leicht also retreated to the rear area.

The Italian 2nd Flame-thrower battalion retreated to the area west of Mahares. The DAK continued to pull back through Faid Pass and the 164th Division and 10th Panzer pulled through the Fondouk Pass.

29-31 March 1943

A squadron of Messerschmitt fighters was refueled and armed at the airbase in Tunis. [1T] Also another squadron of Bf-109's refitted at Bizerte. [1T] The airbases at Sicily were busy overhauling transport aircraft and a squadron of Ju-87's.

The Luftwaffe ordered a squadron of Bf-109s to intercept a squadron of RAF interdiction aircraft along Highway 13. The P-40 Kittyhawks ran into the Messerschmitts and decided to return to Gabes.

The Monferrato battalion fueled and pulled back near Highway 13. The Lodi battalion fueled and pulled back onto Highway 13 near Tiraga. The Novarra battalion also pulled away to the south of the highway.

The German 47th Infantry Regiment retreated with the Italian 340th MG and 2nd Flame-thrower units to Highway 14. The 31st Assault Engineer battalion moved out of Sfax to Highway 13.

The Italian Navy arrived at Sfax with supplies from Italy. [3SP] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

Two squadrons of USAF P-40 fighters returned to Medenine from an interdiction mission. A squadron of Spitfires refitted at one of the airbases in Tripoli. Two squadrons of USAF Warhawks were overhauled at the airbase in Medenine. [1T] Two squadrons of RAF Kittyhawks were refitted at Gabes. [1T] Ground mechanics refitted C-47 transports stationed at Algiers. The New Zealand 27th MG battalion was reconstructed at 10th Corps.

The Blinde Armored Battalion fueled and advanced to Le Sers. A supply transport extender was formed at Gabes. The 10th Corps issued fuel. The New Zealand Corps HQ moved to Gabes. A task force made up of three Commonwealth armored battalions was ordered to advance on Highway 1 to capture Mahares. The 40th RTR, 50th RTR and Nottinghamshire battalions occupied Mahares without a fight.

30th Corps HQ advanced along Highway 1 to the intersection with Gum Tree Road. 1st Bluffs Infantry battalion moved from Medenine to Gabes.

The 1st Armored Division fueled and consolidated north of Highway 14. The 151st Infantry Brigade advanced to Mezzouna. 2nd New Zealand Division advanced to the railroad to the east of Mezzouna. The 50th Divisional Artillery and the Le Clerc Brigade advanced toward Mezzouna.

152nd Brigade advanced along Highway 1 to the south of Mahares. 7th Armored Division fueled and linked up along the railroad near Mahares. The Maori battalion and the 2nd New Zealand divisional artillery moved ahead to the Gum Tree Road. Staffordshire and the 3rd RTR armored battalions advanced in between the railway and Highway 14.

The US 2nd Corps issued fuel to its dependent assets. The US 776th Tank Destroyer battalion moved to Sidi Bou Zid and re-occupied it. The US 1st Division moved to the rough terrain north of the village. The 899th Tank Destroyer battalion occupied the Salt Marsh along Highway 13 near Faid Pass.

US 9th Infantry Division moved from Sbeitla toward Hadjeb el Aioun. The US 34th Infantry Division moved to Sbeitla.

British Naval Transports docked at the ports at Gabes and Bone and supplies were unloaded. [4SP] The railroad moved supplies to Souk el Ahras. [2SP] USAF C-47 transports landed at Medenine and Gabes with supplies. [3T]

1-4 April 1943

A squadron of Bf-109 fighters was refitted at the Axis base in Tunis. [1T] Transport aircraft in Sicily was also refitted. The Phalange Africaine Battalion formed in Tunis.

The 50th and 51st Bersaglieri battalions landed in Sousse, and debarked. Additionally the Italian 359th AG battalion was unloaded. Italian ships ported in Sfax where supplies were unloaded. [1SP2T] Ju-52's landed at Sfax with supplies. [2T] Italian SM.82's from Sicily, landed at Bizerte with additional supplies. [1SP] A squadron of Me-323 transports landed at Tunis with supplies. [1SP]

90th Leicht Division fueled and pulled back along Highway 1 in reserve formation, near Sebkhet Mtaeirherro. The Kolbeck Infantry Battalion pulled out of Faid and back toward Fondouk Pass. The Ramcke Parachute Brigade repositioned itself toward the 10th Panzer, which was in reserve near Fondouk Pass. The 21st Panzer Division fueled and pulled back between the salt marsh and the rough terrain south of Sebkhet de Sidi el Hani. The Centauro Division pulled out of Faid Pass to cover the rear of the force garrisoned at Fondouk.

The Italian 21st Corps HQ issued fuel to its independent units, which subsequently advanced along Highway 1 toward Sousse. A squadron of Focke Wulf 190's re-based from Faid to Sousse.

A squadron of Bf-110's was sent out to interdict the 8th Army as it advanced near the intersection of Highway 1 and Highway 14.

British 5th Corps ordered artillery to fire at the two troop concentrations to the east of Mateur, which left the Axis units disorganized.

USAF C-47 transports were overhauled at the Algiers airbases. Supplies from Algiers continued to flow into the theater. The British Navy landed at Bone and the railroad moved freight in to Souk el Ahras with supplies for the 1st Army. [4SP] British transports docked at Gabes with cargo for the 8th Army. [2SP] US C-47's landed at Gabes and Medenine with supplies. [3T]

The 2nd Corps HQ issued fuel to its mechanized assets. General Eddy was ordered to advance on Fondouk and the US 9th Infantry inched its way forward. A US armored column moved along the Fondouk Road to the west of Hadjeb el Aioun. General Ryder moved the US 34th Infantry Division out of Sbeitla.

The 19th Corps ordered the Algiers Division to move toward Fondouk. The French Division bypassed el Ala. The US 760th Armored battalion and the French Blinde battalion led the way. The Oran Division moved forward as reinforcements.

A squadron of RAF Spitfires from Tripoli was ordered to sweep the Axis base at Sfax. A squadron of MC.200's quickly aborted in the face of the RAF threat. A squadron of RAF Spitfires from Medenine was ordered to attack the Messerschmitts that were interdicting the highway near Sfax. The Bf-110's were forced out and they safely returned to their base at Sousse.

The 8th Army continued its slow trek toward the next Axis obstacle at Sfax. A squadron of USAF P-40's received orders to interdict along Highway 14 outside of Sfax. New Zealand HQ engineers improved the airbase at Gabes. [Level 2]

The Italian 25th Artillery Regiment was ordered to barrage the British units that were holding Mateur. The attack had little effect.

The British released a column of armored battalion from reserve at Mahares. They advanced along Highway 1 to meet the Axis forces outside of Sfax. British artillery was released from reserve and moved into Mahares.

US 2nd Corps released the 767th armored battalion, the 2652nd battalion and the 751st battalion, which moved to meet the German 164th Division at Fondouk

Pass. The US 9th Infantry Division was released and General Eddy moved to the left flank of the US armor. General Ryder's 34th Division was released and advanced as reinforcements.

Four bomber squadrons from Algiers were ordered to give ground support to the US 2nd Corps attack on the 164th Leicht. The mission was unable to substantially damage the target.

US artillery issued a barrage attack against the German 164th Division. The German units became disorganized. British Artillery fires at the Axis units to the south of Sfax on Highway 1. They also became disorganized.

The battle of Fondouk Pass opened with a massive assault by the US 9th Division supported by armor. The opening was a draw as the 220th Reconnaissance battalion was destroyed and the US units pulled back.

The 8th Army launched an attack outside of Sfax. The Italians were overwhelmed losing both the 25th MG and the 112th Territorial battalions.

5-7 April 1943

A squadron of MC.200's was refitted at the Airbase in Sfax. [1T] A squadron of Bf-110's was armed and refueled at Sousse. [1T] Transports based in Sicily were also loaded and refueled to bring supplies to Tunisia. Air transports moved supplies from Sicily to the airbases at Tunis, Bizerte and Sousse. [2SP2T] The Navy landed at Sousse with the 506th Panzer battalion and supplies. [1SP2T] Supplies also landed aboard ships at Hammamet. [1SP]

The 30th HQ issued fuel. The 21st HQ moved to Hammamet. The 30th HQ abandoned Sfax and joined the rest of the Axis' general retreat toward Enfidaville. A new line has been assembled around the Sebkhet de Sidi el Hani.

An USAF squadron of P-40 Warhawks returned safely to the airbase at Gabes. A squadron of Spitfires was refitted at an airbase in Tripoli. A squadron of Spitfires was refueled at Medenine and a squadron of P-40's was overhauled at Gabes. [2T] Four squadrons of medium bombers and three squadrons of transports were refitted at the airbases in Algiers.

The Navy moved supplies into the British held ports at Bone and Gabes. [4SP] The railroad was used to bring supplies into Souk el Ahras. [2SP] C-47's landed at Gabes with supplies. [3T]

The British 152nd Infantry Brigade captured Sfax and the port and airbase facilities. The 30th HQ ordered fuel for the independent units. Three British armored battalions advanced along Highway 1 to the Sebkhet Mtaeirherro Salt Marsh. The 4th Indian Division moved along Highway 1 and passed through Sfax.

The New Zealand 2nd Division linked up on Highway 14. 3rd RTR and Staffordshire armored battalions moved to Tiraga.

The 1st Armored and 7th Armored divisions fueled up and moved to Highway 13. British 30th Corps moved to Sfax. Major General Leese was ordered to set up his HQ there.

General Terry Allen was ordered to relocate the Big Red One to the Coastal road from Bone to Tabarka. The US 1st Infantry Division fueled and moved along Highway 71. The motorized artillery units passed through 19th Corps and on to Souk el Arba. The leg portion got as far as Sbiba on Highway 71.

The 2nd Corps HQ ordered fuel for the independent units. A squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks and a squadron of Spitfires from Tripoli re-based to Faid.

Two squadrons of fighters from Sousse were ordered to sweep the British airbase at Faid. A squadron of Fw-190's was forced to return home after an encounter with a squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks. A squadron of MC.200's also attempted to engage the British air units but decided to abort safely to Sousse.

2nd Corps released the attached armored assets and US 9th Infantry Division from reserve. They advanced in order to renew their attack on the German 164th Division. 2nd Corps ordered an artillery barrage against the German forces. The barrage resulted in the 164th becoming disrupted.

General Eddy ordered his forces to attack. The German 125th Infantry Regiment was destroyed, but the US forces cautiously retreated to avoid taking too many casualties.

8-11 April 1943

USAF C-47 transports at the airbases in Algiers were refitted. A new squadron of P-40 Warhawks was released to the Allied forces in Tunisia. The unit was stationed at Souk el Arba. The 10th Corps rebuilt 154th Infantry Brigade and Grey's Armored battalion.

The 8th Army received supplies from naval transports and C-47's at Sfax [3SP] and Gabes. [3T] Additionally supplies came in from Libya. [3SP] The 1st Army had supply brought in from Algeria by railroad to Souk el Ahras [2SP] and naval transports landed at Bone with cargo. [1SP]

10th Corps fueled the 154th Infantry Brigade, which then moved along Highway 1 to Sebkhet Mtaeirherro. Grey's Battalion also advanced along Highway 1 to Highway 14 where it rejoined the 7th Armored Division. The 30th Corps issued fueled to the mechanized units. A task force of three armored battalions

advanced and overran the Italian 34th Coastal Regiment without incurring significant losses. Nottinghamshire Battalion captured El Djem.

The 152nd Infantry Brigade, the 51st Divisional artillery and transports moved up to El Djem. The Indian 4th Division advanced along Highway 1 to the point. The 50th Division and the 166th Artillery battalion advanced along Highway 1 toward the Sebkhet Mtaeirherro. Le Clerc Brigade and the 50th Division's Artillery advanced along the highway toward el Djem.

New Zealand 2nd Division moved to Sfax. Three artillery battalions pulled out of Sfax and advanced to El Djem along the highway. 3rd RTR and Staffordshire Armored battalions linked up with the 4th Indian Infantry Division. The 30th Corps engineers improved the Airbase at Sfax. [Level 2]

The 104th and 2-115th Artillery units were ordered to barrage the US armor poised in the Fondouk Pass. The barrage had no effect.

British Heavy artillery barraged the Axis units to the northeast of Mateur. The Italian 252nd MG battalion was rendered combat ineffective. British artillery pounded Major Witzig's Kampfgruppe across the river at Mateur.

The US 9th Infantry Division and armored assets were released from reserve and advanced into Fondouk Pass to attack the 164th Division. The 382nd Regiment was wrecked, and again, General Eddy was conservative and retreated with his forces largely in tact.

The Axis refitted two squadrons of fighters at Sousse. [1T] The air transports at Sicily were all overhauled and prepared to deliver cargo to Tunisia.

Air transports moved supplies from Sicily to the airbases at Tunis, Bizerte and Sousse. [2SP2T] The Navy landed at Sousse with supplies. [2SP] Supplies also landed aboard ships at Hammamet. [1SP]

10th Panzer Division fueled and pulled back toward Fondouk Pass in reserve. The Ramcke Fallschirmjager Brigade pulled back to Kairouan. 21st Panzer fueled and also moved toward Fondouk Pass.

The DAK ordered two squadrons of fighters to sweep the airbase at Faid. A squadron of Focke Wulfs locked horns with an RAF squadron of Kittyhawk Mk-II's. After slugging it out both sides aborted. An Italian squadron of MC.200's was left to tangle with an RAF squadron of Spitfires. The Macchis ended up aborting and returning to their base at Sousse.

A squadron of Bf-109's from Tunis was sent to press the attack against the Said airbase. The British pilots fought bravely and shot down a number of the Messerschmitts, but the Spitfire squadron was decimated.

An RAF squadron of Kittyhawks was reassigned to the Faid airbase.

Two squadrons of Bf-109's from Bizerte were ordered to sweep the British airbase at Faid. In a furious aerial battle, the British Kittyhawks and the Luftwaffe took heavy losses. The remaining aircraft returned to their respective bases.

The German 999th Infantry Division was released from reserve and advanced into Fondouk Pass. A squadron of Stukas was called in to hit the American armor. The Luftwaffe pilots evaded the flak and delivered a direct hit, leaving the tanks disorganized. A second squadron of Stukas was called in to provide ground support against the US 9th Infantry Division. A number of the Ju-87's were shot down by American flak. The US 84th Battalion was wrecked and the Division was left in disarray.

10th Panzer was released from reserve and overran the US armor. The US 757th and 2652nd Armored Battalions were destroyed. The 21st Panzer was released from reserve and moved in to support the attack on US 9th Infantry. The attack was an American disaster. The US 47th Infantry Regiment and the 60th Artillery battalion was lost. The rest of the division managed to pull back to el Ala.

12-14 April 1943

A squadron of Bf-109's was refitted at the airbase at Tunis. [1T] Two squadrons of Bf-109's were refueled at the airbase facilities in Bizerte. [1T] Two squadrons of fighters were refitted at the airbase in Sousse. [1T] Two squadrons of Ju-87's were overhauled at the Sicily airbases. Axis transport aircraft were refitted in Sicily.

Naval transports landed at Hammamet with equipment and personnel replacements as well as supplies. [2T] Ships also left supplies at Sousse. [2SP] Air transports moved supplies from Sicily to the airbases at Tunis, Bizerte and Sousse. [2SP2T]

10th Panzer fueled. A squadron of Stukas was called in to attack the US 34th Infantry Division. The Luftwaffe bombers avoided enemy flak and struck the US troops. The American Infantry was knocked out of reserve and became disorganized. The 10th Panzer encircled the 34th Division. The 999th Infantry Division advanced in order to join in the attack.

Four squadrons of bombers from Algiers were called in to hit the German attacking forces in Fondouk Pass. The German 961st Infantry regiment was wrecked and the 86th Infantry was left disorganized.

Four squadrons took off from the USAF airbase at Souk el Bains, in order to provide ground support to the beleaguered 34th Infantry. The 1-7 Panzer battalion

was blown away in the attack. This reopened supply to the 34th Division. General Ryder is grateful.

The German force attacked with remnants of the 10th Panzer and 999th Infantry Division. In the resulting battle, the US 133rd Regiment was lost along with the 175th battalion. The rest of the 34th beat a hasty retreat. The 10th Panzer captured Hadjeb el Aioun. The USAF and RAF air forces really salvaged that disaster for the Americans.

Two squadrons of RAF fighters were refitted at Faid. [1T] As squadron of P-39's and squadron of P-38's and two squadrons of Medium bombers were overhauled at Souk el Bains. [1T] Wellingtons, Blenheims, Baltimores and USAF B-26's were refitted at the Algiers airbases.

Personnel replacements and equipment landed at Tabarka. Naval vessels landed at Sfax and Mahares with supplies. [3SP2T] The Railroad moved supplies in to Souk el Ahras. [2SP] Aircraft from Algiers landed at Souk el Bains with supplies.

The US 1st Infantry was called back to reinforce the 2nd Corps disaster at Fondouk Pass. The 1st Division arrived at Kersa. The 8th Army continued to advance along Highway 1 to slog it out with the Axis along the coastal road.

A Luftwaffe squadron of Ju-87's attempted to strike the British 151st Brigade but failed to score a hit. A second squadron also attacked the 151st but it too failed to inflict significant damage.

US artillery was given orders to barrage the 21st Panzer Division. The 21st Panzer and 164th Leicht became disorganized. British Heavy artillery fired at the Axis units across the *Tine*, leaving them disorganized. British artillery struck a second group of Axis troops across the *Tine*. The Italian 111th Territorial battalion was lost and Witzig's engineers became disrupted. The 8th Army ordered British artillery to bombard the Italian lead units along Highway 1. The 340th MG battalion was destroyed and the rest were disrupted.

The French Algiers Division was released from reserve and the French and American independent units. The 19th Corps ordered an attack against the 21st Panzer. The 1-5 Panzer battalion was destroyed and the Allied forces pulled back.

The Indian 4th Division and two armored battalions were released from reserve to attack the Italians. The Italian force sacrificed the Nizza armored car battalion and the rest were forced to retreat toward Masken.

15-18 April 1943

The 5th Corps rebuilt the US 3-1 Armored battalion for the US 1st Armored Division. USAF C-47s landed at the airbase in Souk el Bains with supplies. [1SP2T] Naval transports landed at Sfax and Mahares with supplies for the 8th Army. [4SP] The Algerian railway moved freight into Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

30th Corps provided fuel for the British armor. The Le Clerc Brigade advanced to cut off the lead Italian units on Highway 1. Staffordshire and the 3rd RTR battalion advanced and overran the Italian Novarra and 2nd Flame-thrower battalions. Both Italian units were destroyed.

The US 1st Infantry continued along the highway back toward Fondouk Pass. The British 1st Infantry and 4th Infantry Divisions advanced toward Tunis.

The DAK HQ released the 90th Leicht from reserve to plug the hole opened in the Italian line by British armor. The 15th Panzer released the 115th Panzergrenadier Regiment in order to reinforce exposed Italian artillery. The Italian Provisional and 80th Artillery was ordered to barrage the French Le Clerc Force. The barrage had little effect.

The 50th Division's artillery and the British 166th Artillery bombarded the Italian 31st Assault battalion. The barrage disrupted the Italian units. Artillery from the 4th Indian Division attacked the Italian units led by the 39th battalion.

The British attacked the Italian troops on Highway 1 with the 152nd, 154th, Le Clerc, and the Nottinghamshire armored battalion. The Italian 31st Assault and Monferrato battalions were wrecked and the Lodi battalion pulled back along Highway 1.

The Algiers and Oran Divisions were released from reserve along with assets, to attack the German panzer units in Fondouk Pass. The 2nd New Zealand was released from reserve and pulled ahead toward the beleaguered Italian Lodi battalion.

The British 30th Corps ordered an artillery barrage against the German 115th Panzergrenadier Regiment. The Axis units became disorganized. The German 115th and Italian Provisional Artillery was destroyed, while the 80th Artillery retreated. The French Le Clerc Brigade also took heavy Casualties.

The New Zealand 2nd Division attacked the Lodi armored car battalion. In a no contest battle, the Lodi was eliminated.

The 19th Corps continued in its effort to assist the Americans at Fondouk Pass. The Oran and Algiers divisions joined forces against the German Panzers. The battle did not coordinate well and the French forces retreated before taking too many losses.

Service crews at the Sicily airbases were busy refitting squadrons of Ju-87's SM.82's Ju-52's and Me-323 Transports. The 1-8 Panzer battalion and the Italian 31st Assault battalion were rebuilt at 21st HQ.

Personnel and equipment replacements sailed into Hammamet. Supplies from Sicily were landed by ship at Hammamet, Tunis and Kelibia. [2SP2T] Axis Transport aircraft from Sicily landed at Bizerte, Tunis and Sousse airbases with supplies. [2SP]

Due to the dangerous position of the coastal flank, General Von Arnim ordered the German forces to pull out of the Fondouk Pass to buy time against the British 8th Army. The 10th Panzer and 164th Leicht Divisions (or what was left of them) pulled back to the road leading to Kairouan.

The Italian 39th Armored car battalion was isolated and out of supply. Its commanding officer surrender to General Montgomery. The Italian 70th Bersaglieri Machinegun battalion also surrendered to British forces.

19-21 April 1943

USAF C-47's stationed at the Algiers airbases were refueled and loaded with cargo for Tunisia. Supplies landed at the ports of Sfax and Mahares. [4SP] The Algerian railroad moved freight into Souk el Ahras. [2SP] C-47 transports delivered supplies to Bone, Souk el Arba, and Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

The US 2nd Corps HQ issued fuel. The US units began to pull out of Fondouk Pass. The French would be left to mop up there. The US 1-36th and 2-36th Artillery battalion moved to Tabarka. The US 760th Armored battalion the 91st Armored reconnaissance and 2-17th Artillery joined them. The US 751st Armored battalion and 65th Armored artillery battalion managed to get as far as Souk el Arba. The US 2nd Corps HQ was relocated to Les Calle for the drive on Bizerte.

The US 34th Infantry Division fueled the artillery and pulled them back to the 19th Corps HQ at Le Kef. The 34th Infantry regiments moved out to Sbiba on Highway 71. The US 1st Infantry Division moved to Le Kef. The US 9th Infantry fueled the artillery which subsequently moved to Souk el Arba. The leg part of the division retreated to Le Kef.

19th Corps ordered the Moroccan Division to advance to the Fondouk area in support of the Algiers and Oran Divisions. They stopped at Kersa.

The British 56th Infantry Division fueled in Algeria out of Philipeville and advanced through the mountains along the highway on the *Oued Medjerda* to Bedja.

General Crocker's 9th Corps issued fuel to his units. The 142nd and NIH armored battalions advanced toward Tunis in reserve. The US 601st Tank Destroyer battalion advanced and encountered a German Panzerjaeger battalion. The 51st RTR and Provisional C battalions advanced along Highway 50 toward Long Stop.

Two squadrons of RAF Kittyhawks were ordered to sweep the Axis airbase at Sousse. A squadron of Fw-190's took to the air. After a number of Kittyhawks were shot down the remainder aborted to Faid. A second squadron of British P-40's met up with the Focke Wulfs. Most of the Kittyhawks were lost but before aborting a number of Luftwaffe fighters had hit the dirt as well.

Two squadrons of P-40's received orders to attack the Sousse airbase. They encountered a squadron of MC.200's. The Italians aborted their patrol and landed safely at their airbase. Montgomery gained temporary air superiority. Three squadrons of RAF tactical bombers were ordered to interdict behind the enemy lines near Sousse.

The Italian Provisional Artillery Regiment in Sousse issued a barrage on the British 154th Infantry Brigade, leaving the British troops in disarray. The Italian 80th Artillery and the 90th Leicht Divisional artillery fired on the 2nd New Zealand Division. The Commonwealth units became disorganized.

The British 51st Artillery was ordered to barrage the German Afrika Infantry Regiment. The 47th Infantry Regiment was destroyed and the Afrika Regiment became disorganized.

The British 50th Artillery fired on the 300th Oasis Sonderverband. The bombardment had no effect. British medium artillery fired a barrage against the German 90th Leicht Division on Highway 1. The German and Italian units became disorganized.

9th Corps ordered an artillery barrage of the German 2-54th Panzerjaeger. The German troops became disorganized.

General Montgomery released the rest of 2nd New Zealand from reserve. They advanced on the German Afrika Regiment. The Staffordshire Armored battalion and the 3rd RTR were released to assail the east flank, along with remnants of the 50th Infantry and the Nottinghamshire battalion.

The British 151st attacked the 90th Leicht outside of Sousse. The ensuing attack stalled and the British commander pulled his forces back, inflicting little damage on the Germans and incurring few casualties.

The 2nd New Zealand attacked the Afrika Regiment. The attack was a complete disaster and the Commonwealth forces lost the 27th MG battalion and the 2nd Cavalry battalion.

General Crocker released the British 1st Infantry Division and two Armored battalions to attack the German 1-54th battalion. The German Panzerjaeger was overwhelmed and destroyed by the 1st Division and supporting armor.

Axis Turn

Two squadrons of fighters were refitted at the airbase in Sousse. [1T] Axis air transports based in Sicily were overhauled. The 33rd Armored reconnaissance battalion was rebuilt at Hammamet.

The Italian navy brought supplies into Tunisia at the port facilities in Hammamet, Bizerte and Tunis. [3SP] Aircraft flew in from Sicily and landed with cargo at the airbases in Bizerte and Tunis and Enfidaville. [2SP2T]

A squadron of Fw-109's was ordered to round up some of the interdiction aircraft working the German lines. The Luftwaffe pilots encountered a squadron of RAF A-20's and attacked. The A-20's fled before taking significant damage. The Fw-190's re-based to Tunis.

The Regia Aeronautica sent a squadron of MC.200's on patrol near Sousse. They attacked a squadron of RAF Baltimore Mk-III bombers. The Baltimores imposed substantial damage on the Italian fighters, which aborted to Tunis.

A squadron of Bf-109's from Tunis was ordered to attack the Baltimores interdicting the German lines. After losing a number of the medium bombers, the RAF pilots aborted to Tripoli. The Gustavs returned to Tunis.

The Luftwaffe gave orders for a squadron of Bf-109's from Bizerte to attack the RAF bombers interdicting the German lines. The German pilots encountered a squadron of Beaufighters and took down a large number of them, before the RAF pilots aborted to Tripoli. The Messerschmitts returned to Bizerte and landed safely at the airbase.

The German forces continued a deliberate withdrawal establishing a line from anchored at Sousse and the Sebkhet Kelbia salt marsh. The DAK HQ was relocated to Tunis.

22-25 April 1943

Weather Report Transmission: A storm system has moved across the regions of Tunisia and Algeria. Expect torrential rains along with severe flooding and mud conditions. -

The British Navy landed at Sfax and Mahares with supplies for the 8th Army. [4SP] The Algerian railroad was used to move supplies into Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

Italian ships landed at Hammamet and Tunis with cargo and supplies. [3SP]

26-28 April 1943

Two squadrons of Axis fighters were refitted at Ferryville. [1T] A squadron of Bf-109 Messerschmitts was refueled and repaired at the Axis airbase in Bizerte. [1T] A squadron of MC.200's refitted at Tunis. Two squadrons of MC.200's combined into a full-strength squadron. A squadron of Bf-109's and a squadron of Fw-190's were both overhauled at the airbase facilities in Tunis. [1T]

A squadron of Macchi 202's and a squadron of Luftwaffe Bf-109's were refitted at the airbase at Djedeida. [1T] Two squadrons of Axis tactical bombers were rearmed at the facilities in Sousse. [1T]

Personnel replacements and equipment landed at Tunis along with supplies. [2SP2T] The Grenadier Regiment from the Hermann Goering Division pulled out of Bou Arada and moved to the west edge of the *Oued Miliana*. The rest of the Hermann Goering Division fueled and moved back to the river.

The 90th Leicht and other German units tightened the defensive line along a 30-mile front stretching from Sousse to the Sebkhet Kelbia marshes. Supplies from Sicily were flown in to the airbases at Bizerte and Tunis. [2SP]

Italian artillery fired a barrage against the 3rd Parachute and 36th Infantry Regiment in Mateur leaving the two units disorganized.

The USAF refitted two squadrons of Curtiss P-40's at Souk el Arba. [1T] A squadron of P-38's was refitted at the USAF airbase at Tebessa. [1T] A squadron of P-40 Warhawks and a squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks were overhauled at the airbase at Gabes. [1T] A squadron of RAF spitfires and Hurricane Mk-II fighters were refitted at Medenine. [1T]

USAF C-47's flew cargo in to the airbases at Bone, Philipeville, Souk el Ahras, and Souk el Arba. [2SP] Supplies arrived at Sfax and Mahares aboard naval transports. Personnel replacements landed at Tabarka.

The US 1st Infantry, 9th Infantry, and 34th Infantry divisions moved toward 2nd Corps HQ for redeployment.

The British 151st and 154th Brigades moved forward to the area south of Sousse. The British 7th Armored Division fueled and advanced to Kairouan.

Italian artillery near Sousse responded by firing a barrage upon the 154th Brigade. The British Infantry was left disorganized. The Italian provisional artillery regiment issued fire against the 151st Brigade. They too became disorganized.

Italian artillery was ordered to barrage the US-British reserves to the rear of Mateur. The Allied force became disrupted.

British medium artillery barraged the Axis garrison holding Sousse. The fire left the Axis units disorganized. 51st Division's artillery was ordered to barrage the German 200th Regiment to the west of Sousse. The German and Italian units were disrupted. British artillery was ordered to barrage the Italian units at Massicault, but the attack had no effect.

New Zealand 2nd Division, Indian 4th Division and the 152nd Brigade were released from reserve. They moved to attack the Axis' southern position at Sousse. Three British armored battalions were released and brought in to assist.

The 4th Indian Division and three armored battalions attacked the German 200th Regiment. The Axis lost the Infantry regiment and also the Italian 50th Bersaglieri battalion; the 51st Battalion retreated to the rear areas. 4th Indian moved to cut off Sousse.

New Zealand 2nd Division attacked the Axis garrison at Sousse. The Maori battalion was wrecked, but the German 508th Panzer and the Italian Provisional artillery were lost. Sousse in cut off, leaving the Italian 359th battalion in the village.

29-30 April 1943

The airbases at Sicily refitted a number of Axis air transports and a squadron of Bf-110's and a squadron of SM.79's. The 10th Armored reconnaissance battalion was reconstituted in Tunis.

Supply ships from Sicily, arrived with cargo for the 5th Army, which was unloaded to the docks at Tunis and Bizerte. [3SP] Additional supplies were flown into Bizerte and Tunis.

The German forces holding the 8th Army back in the south slowly pulled back. The Italian 359th Assault Gun Battalion surrendered to the 8th Army at Sousse.

A squadron of USAF P-40's at Medenine was overhauled. [1T] Two squadrons of American medium bombers were refitted at the airbase in Tebessa. [1T] Transport aircraft based in Algiers were refueled and loaded with cargo. The US 133rd Regiment was rebuilt at US 2nd Corps HQ.

Naval craft landed in the southern ports to provide supplies for the 8th Army. The RR moved supplies into Souk el Ahras, and C-47's flew in to the northern airbases with supplies.

The US 1st Infantry moved along the highway along the *Oued Sedjanane* toward *Garaet el Ickeul*. Artillery and US 9th Infantry moved along the same road to the rear. US 34th Infantry advanced to Tabarka.

British artillery, under the 8th Army advanced to Masken so as to provide support for the British advance.

Four squadrons of USAF fighters joined forces to attack the Axis airbase at Bizerte. A squadron of Bf-109's on patrol engaged the US fighters. The Luftwaffe unit was decimated and the US fighters took substantial losses as well. A squadron of Messerschmitts scrambled and battled with a squadron of P-39 Aircobras. The P-39's aborted without inflicting much damage. USAF P-38's attacked the Bf-109's. Both sides aborted after contact and incurred minimal damage.

Three squadrons of Spitfires from the airbase at Bone were sent to sweep the Axis base at Ferryville. A squadron of RAF Spitfires attacked a squadron of Bf-109's. Both sides aborted after engagement. A squadron of Spitfires also battled with a squadron of Fiat G.50's, but nothing significant resulted.

The Italian 24th Artillery regiment was given orders to attack the Indian 4th Division. The Italian 16th and 80th Artillery fires a barrage on the British reserve units near Sousse. The British reserves were disrupted and became disorganized.

A squadron of Stukas flew in and strafed the 7th Armored Division on the left flank. The British armor was upset and had to reorganize.

British heavy artillery fired on the Italian 60th MG battalion, leaving it in disarray. Heavy artillery also fired on the Axis units outside of Mateur. The Italian 52nd Infantry was hit. British artillery fired a barrage against the German units to the southeast of Mateur. These units also became disorganized.

The 8th Army ordered an artillery barrage against the German and Italian units on the coastal flank. The barrage scored a hit, destroying the Italian 16th Artillery battalion and leaving the rest of the force in disorganization.

The New Zealand 2nd Division and the 151st Infantry Brigade were released from reserve by the 8th Army. The Commonwealth attacked the German 90th Leicht Division. The attack was seriously repulsed and the 2nd New Zealand lost the 4th Brigade.

The 1st Army released the British 1st Division, which subsequently attacked the Italian garrison at Massicault. The Italian 1st Assault Gun and the 60th MG battalions were completely knocked out. The British armor advanced.

1-4 May 1943

Service crews refitted aircraft stationed at Ferryville and Bizerte. [1T] Transports and a squadron of Stukas were overhauled at the airbases in Sicily.

Naval and aircraft transports arrived in Tunis and Bizerte with Supplies for the 5th Army. [4SP] The Hermann Goering Division and other independent units at Pont du Fahs pulled out and re-deployed along the road near Massicault.

A squadron of Stukas was called in to hip shoot the Indian 4th but failed to hit the target. A second squadron of Stukas was ordered to perform the same mission. The Luftwaffe pilots managed to evade flak and struck the target leaving the Commonwealth units disorganized.

10th Panzer fueled and attempted to overrun the Indian 4th Division. The German Panzer division mowed the Commonwealth troops down, and forced them to withdraw. The Panzer division continued to move back behind the lines. A squadron of Bf-110's was ordered to interdict the 8th Army's advance toward Enfidaville.

British artillery was ordered to barrage the facilities at Ferryville. The barrage caused minimal disruption.

The 1-71st Nebelwerfer battalion issued fire against the British armored battalion at Massicault. The 142nd RAC was completely wrecked. The Italian 8th Artillery regiment barraged the British units in Mateur, leaving them in disarray.

The USAF refitted three squadrons of fighters at Souk el Bains. [1T] Three squadrons of Spitfires refitted at Bone. [1T] A squadron of Spitfire Mk-V fighters was rebuilt at Bone.

USAF C-47 transports landed at Souk el Bains with supplies for the airbase. The British Navy and the Algeria Railroad moved additional supplies into Sfax, Bone and Souk el Ahras. [5SP3T]

Three squadrons of USAF fighters attacked the airbase at Bizerte. A squadron of Bf-109's was overwhelmed and aborted before incurring any significant damage. A USAF squadron of P-40's was ordered to find the Messerschmitts interdicting the 8th Army. A battle ensued and a number of Bf-110's were left scattered across the plains. The rest escaped to Tunis.

Four squadrons of RAF fighters from Sfax were ordered to sweep the Axis airbase at Tunis. A squadron of Spitfires tangled with a Luftwaffe squadron of Focke Wulfs. Both sides aborted before taking many losses. A squadron of Bf-109's was found patrolling the area and the RAF Hurricane Mk-II's attacked and chased them away. Later a squadron of MC.200's was also forced down.

Four squadrons of Spitfires from the airbase at Bone were ordered to sweep the Axis base at Djedeida. A squadron of RAF Spitfires was shot up by the Messerschmitts and limped back to Bone. The Bf-109's engaged another squadron of RAF Spitfires. This time the Luftwaffe pilots were forced down, but they took few losses. A squadron of MC.202's was forced to abort as well.

Two regiments of the US 1st Infantry advanced along the road to meet the German defenders near *Garaet el Ichkuel*. US 9th Infantry and 34th Infantry advanced to cover the 1st Division. US 3rd Infantry arrived from Algeria and advanced toward Tunisia.

The British 1st Armored Division fueled and advanced along highway 1 and stopped along the road between Masken and Kairouan. Personnel replacements landed at Sfax.

The US 601st Tank Destroyer battalion fueled and advanced to meet the German Hermann Goering Division.

The German 1-71st Nebelwerfer battalion succeeded in disorganizing the US TD battalion with barrage fire. The 334th Division ordered its artillery to attack the US 1st Infantry. The US troops were left disorganized.

German and Italian artillery joined forces to barrage the British units in reserve outside of Sousse. The attack successfully disrupted the force.

The British 8th Army ordered an artillery attack on the German 90th Leicht Division. The force became disorganized. The British 1st Army ordered artillery to barrage the Hermann Goering Division. The artillery left the force disorganized. The 33rd Afrika March battalion was also destroyed.

British heavy artillery received orders to barrage the airbase at Ferryville. A squadron of Fiat G.50 fighters was destroyed on the ground. British artillery also barraged Major Witzig's force outside of Mateur. The attack destroyed the Italian 570th Blackshirt battalion and left Witzig's KG disrupted.

2nd New Zealand was released from reserve. They attacked the 90th Leicht Division. The 31st Assault Engineer battalion was destroyed with the 90th Leicht artillery. The rest of the Axis force retreated.

The British 1st Infantry Division was also released from reserve. It attacked the Herman Goering Division. The German Panzer division repulsed the British frontal attack.

5-7 May 1943

The ground crews in Sicily refitted the Axis transport aircraft and two squadrons of Ju-87's. The Axis fighters at Ferryville, Bizerte, Tunis and Djedeida were refueled. [1SP]

Supplies were moved into Tunis aboard Italian merchant vessels. [3SP] Aircraft moved cargo into Tunis and Bizerte as well.

The 1st Army ordered British artillery to fire at the airbase in Ferryville, but it had negligible effects. 8th Army ordered a barrage against the German 15, and 10th Panzer Divisions, which were held in reserve. As a result of the bombardment, both divisions became disorganized and were knocked out of reserve.

The 5th Panzer Army ordered its artillery to attack the 2nd New Zealand Division. The barrage took out the 50th RTR battalion and left the infantry disorganized. The 334th Infantry ordered its artillery to attack the US 1st Division, but it had no effect.

The RAF fighters based at Sfax refitted. [1T] The USAF fighters were overhauled at the airbase in Souk el Bains. [1T] A squadron of American P-40 Warhawks was refueled at the base in Souk el Arba. [1T] The Spitfires stationed at Bone were all rearmed and fueled. [1T] C-47's in Algiers were loaded with cargo and re-fueled.

A squadron of USAF A-20's was released as reinforcements. The unit was stationed at Tebessa. New Zealand 27th MG battalion was rebuilt by the 8th Army at Sfax.

The Navy moved supplies to Bone, Tabarka, and Sfax. [3SP2T] The Algerian RR delivered supplies to Souk el Ahras. [2SP] Personnel and equipment replacements debarked at Sfax. USAF air transports landed at Souk el Bains with fresh supplies. [3T]

30th Corps HQ issued fueled to the dependent units. The RAF based at Sfax sent four squadrons out on a fighter sweep mission at Tunis. A squadron of Spitfires attacked a squadron of Fw-190's, which subsequently aborted. RAF Spitfires engaged a Luftwaffe squadron of Bf-109's. The Spitfires aborted to Sfax before taking much damage. A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II's attacked the Messerschmitts. The Hurricanes eventually aborted and returned safely to base. A squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks managed to knock down the Gustavs, which landed at the airbase in Tunis. A squadron of MC.200's attacked the P-40's, which gave battle. Both sides eventually aborted returning safely to their respective bases.

Four squadrons of Spitfires based at Bone were issued orders to sweep the Luftwaffe base at Bizerte. A squadron of Spitfire Mk-V's engaged in an aerial battle with a squadron of Bf-109's. The Gustavs all aborted and the Spitfires returned safely to Bone.

Three squadrons of USAF fighters were ordered to sweep the Axis base at Djedeida. A squadron of P-39 Aircobras attacked a squadron of Bf-109's. The Messerschmitts aborted before incurring any losses. The P-39's encountered a squadron of Italian MC.202's. After an intense battle, all of the Italian aircraft were shot down. The remaining American pilots returned to Souk el Bains, where they landed safely.

The British 9th Corps HQ issued fuel to the independent units. Then 56th Infantry advanced to Medjez el Bab. The British 1st Infantry Division and a number of armored battalions assembled for an attack on the Hermann Goering Division.

The US 15th Regiment moved to Le Tarf. Artillery from the US 3rd Division arrived from Algeria and joined the US 2nd Corps.

The Italian 18th Artillery regiment issued a barrage against the Indian 4th Division, but this had no effect. The 104th Artillery regiment attacked the British 151st Brigade, but the barrage also had no effect. The 164th Infantry ordered a barrage against the US 1st Infantry Division. The 1-71st Nebelwerfer was ordered to fire a barrage at the US 601st Tank Destroyer battalion. The rocket attack put the unit out of commission.

The 8th Army ordered an artillery barrage against the German 300th Special forces battalion. The barrage did some damage and left the troops disorganized. The New Zealand 2nd Divisions artillery was ordered to barrage the Kolbeck Infantry battalion. The German infantry was left in disarray.

The British 9th Corps ordered an artillery barrage against the Hermann Goering Division. The Panzer division became disorganized. The US 2nd Corps ordered artillery to attack the German units in reserve along the road near *Garaet el Ichkuel*. The Tunisia 3rd March battalion was knocked out of reserve and left disorganized. The US 1st Infantry attacked and eliminated the March battalion.

The 8th Army ordered the Indian 4th to attack the German Kolbeck battalion, supported by the Afrika Regiment. The Kolbeck unit was eliminated. The 51st Division was released from reserve with a number of armored battalions in support. General Montgomery ordered the force to attack the German Afrika Infantry regiment.

The 1st Army ordered the British 1st Infantry Division to attack the Hermann Goering Division. The attack was repulsed and the French 4th Melange Zouves et Tirailleurs regiment was lost.

8-11 May 1943

The RAF refitted four squadrons of fighters at the airbase at Sfax. [1T] The USAF overhauled three squadrons of fighters at the airbase in Souk el Bains. [1T] Four squadrons of Spitfires were rearmed at the airbase at Bone. [1T] USAF C-47's were loaded at Algiers.

The 30th Corps HQ rebuilt the Maori battalion for the New Zealand 2nd Division, and the 42nd RAC armored battalion. C-47's landed at Souk el Bains with supplies for the USAF airbase. [3T]

The Navy landed at Bone and Tabarka with cargo, which was unloaded to the stockyards. [3SP] Naval transports also moved supplies to Sfax. [1SP] The Algerian RR unloaded boxcars at Souk el Ahras. [2SP]

Two squadrons of RAF Spitfires were sent on a sweep against the Luftwaffe patrol at Ferryville. A squadron of Bf-109's attacked the Spitfires and a number were lost. The rest limped back to Bone. Another squadron of Spitfires attempted to engage the Messerschmitts.

Two squadrons of Spitfires from Bone were sent to sweep the base at Ferryville. A squadron of Bf-109's was found on patrol and engaged. Both sides lost a number of aircraft before aborting.

Four squadrons of medium bombers were ordered to attack the facilities at Tunis. The mission encountered heavy flak and a number of Wellingtons and Baltimores were shot down. The remaining bombers continued their run and some supply was destroyed. [1SP1T]

Three squadrons of USAF medium bombers from Tebessa were ordered to attack the stockyards at Bizerte. The American pilots encountered heavy flak but managed to weather it with minimal damage. The bombers found the target and completed the bombing run. A large quantity of supply was destroyed. [2SP2T]

The 19th HQ ordered the French Algiers Division to occupy the road on the west of the *Oued Miliane*, adjacent to the German 5th Fallschirmjager. French artillery staged behind the Algiers Division. The Oran Division and armor were assigned as reserves.

The Italian 24th Artillery Regiment was ordered to barrage the 8th Army's armored battalions on the British left. The artillery assault left the British forces disorganized. The German 104th Artillery regiment launched a barrage against the British 152nd Infantry Brigade. Those forces were also disorganized. The Italian 5th Brigade was ordered to barrage the British reserves across the *Medjerda*. The artillery fire had no effect.

A squadron of Stukas was ordered to barrage the British reserve force outside of Medjez el Bab. The British 1st Infantry Division was knocked out of reserve. A

squadron of Stukas was ordered to attack the British reserves outside of Sousse. Those forces were also put out of reserve and left disorganized.

The 8th Army was not to be discouraged and Montgomery ordered the artillery to attack the Centauro division on the Axis right. The Italian division became disorganized. 19th Corps ordered the French artillery to fire on the 1-5th Fallschirmjager battalion, which left the unit disrupted. The 2nd Corps ordered US heavy artillery to barrage the German 334th Infantry Division. The 334th Fusiliers was wrecked and the rest of the unit was left disorganized. British artillery was ordered to barrage the airbase at Ferryville. The salvo was extremely effective and wiped out a squadron of Bf-109's.

The Algiers Division and 1st Legion Brigade attacked the 1-5th Fallschirmjager battalion. The German unit was unable to withstand the attack and was eliminated.

The New Zealand 2nd Division was released from reserve by the 8th Army and advanced along the British right. 1st Armored Division fueled and moved to Kairouan. 7th Armored fueled and advanced to meet the Centauro Division.

The several British independent units and US 1st Armored fueled and advanced to meet the Hermann Goering Division again. The attack was repulsed but at a high price. The Jaeger Panzergrenadier Regiment was wrecked.

New Zealand 2nd Division continued with its attack plans. The German 300th Oasis battalion and the 7th Bersaglieri regiment were lost. The 2nd New Zealand moved forward.

The 7th Armored Division attacked the Italian Centauro Division. The defenders gained surprise and the attack stalled. The commanding officer decided to pull the 7th Armored back before a disaster ensued.

The ground crews at the airbase in Bizerte refitted a squadron of Bf-109 fighters, and a squadron of Hs-129's and a squadron of Stukas. [1T] A squadron of Bf-109's was rearmed and fueled at the airbase in Djedeida. [1T] A squadron of MC.200's, a squadron of Fw-190's and a squadron of Bf-109's at Tunis were overhauled. Additionally a squadron of Ju-88 ground support aircraft was armed. [1T] Transport aircraft and two squadrons of Stukas were refitted at the airbases in Sicily.

The Italian Navy ported at Tunis with cargo and aircraft transports from Sicily landed at the airbases in Bizerte and Tunis with supplies. [5SP]

The Centauro Division retreated, trading space for time. 21st Panzer was fueled and reassigned to the defense of Tunis. It advanced along the highway to reinforce the Hermann Goering Division.

US heavy artillery fired a barrage against the German and Italian units to the north east of Mateur. This left the Axis units disorganized. British heavy artillery was ordered to barrage the Kampfgruppe commanded by Major Witzig outside of Mateur. The barrage left the unit disabled.

The 8th Army issued artillery fire against the 10th Panzer to no avail.

The 5th Army called for a barrage of the New Zealand 2nd Division. The unit was left in a disorganized state. The New Zealanders were occupying a position in salt marsh along a road and the Panzers and Mechanized units were unable to launch an effective counterattack.

12-14 May 1943

Two squadrons of USAF medium bombers were refitted at Tebessa. [1T] Three squadrons of Spitfires base at Bone were refueled and armed. [1T] Supplies were brought into Bone, Tabarka, Mahares, Souk el Ahras, and Souk el Arba, by naval transport, C-47's, and rail. [6SP3T]

The RAF received orders to sweep the airbase at Tunis. Four squadrons took to the air from Sfax to tackle the mission. A squadron of Spitfires encountered a squadron of Focke Wulfs. Both squadrons aborted before incurring much damage. A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II's engaged a squadron of Bf-109's. A number of Hurricanes and Messerschmitts were shot down. The remaining Hurricanes flew back to Sfax and landed safely. A squadron of P-40 Kittyhawks attacked a squadron of MC.200's. The P-40's aborted without incident. Another squadron of Kittyhawks attacked the Macchis. The RAF P-40's were all shot down.

The Air HQ at Bone received orders to sweep the Axis Airbase at Bizerte. A squadron of Spitfires attacked a Luftwaffe squadron of Bf-109 fighters that was on patrol. The USAF sent three squadrons on a mission to sweep the Luftwaffe base at Djedeida. A squadron of P-38's attacked a squadron of Bf-109's. The American pilots aborted before taking any major hits. A second squadron of P-38's attacked. A number of the Messerschmitts were knocked out, and the Luftwaffe aborted. The Americans flew back to Souk el Bains with victory.

The USAF airbase at Souk el Arba received orders to sweep the airbase at Tunis. Two squadrons of P-40 Warhawks attacked a squadron of MC.200's. The Italians aborted and returned to their base without damage.

Four squadrons of medium bombers from the Algiers airbase were sent to strike the airbase at Bizerte. The mission encountered enemy flak which took down a number of the Blenheims. The mission persevered and attacked, but did little damage to the target.

The USAF sent medium bombers from Tebessa to attack the airbase at Tunis. Enemy flak took out a several A-20's but the mission continued to make its bombing run. They found the target and left the airbase with significant damage. A squadron of Focke Wulf 190's was decimated. The Americans returned to Tebessa.

The Italian 8th Artillery regiment fired a barrage toward the US 1st Infantry Division. The force became disorganized and the 16th Infantry Regiment was taken out of action. The 1-71st Nebelwerfer fired its rockets at the British 1st Infantry but had little effect. The German 104th Artillery regiment was ordered to barrage the British 152nd Brigade, but this also had no effect. The Italian 80th and German 1-115th Artilleries fired ordnance at the British artillery outside of Sousse. The British 166th Artillery battalion was wrecked. A squadron of Stukas attempted to disrupt the 8th Army's reserves but failed to inflict much damage. A squadron of Stukas was ordered to attack the reserves established by the 19th Corps. The Luftwaffe pilots encountered enemy flak and a number of Ju-87's hit the dirt. The remaining aircraft attacked the Algiers Division. The ground attack had negligible effect.

Three squadrons of Ju-88 tactical bombers were ordered to barrage the airbase at Tebessa. The Luftwaffe pilots evaded flak and struck the target. Limited damage was done to the facilities and none of the aircraft were damaged. The bombers returned to Sicily.

The 8th Army ordered its artillery to strike the 15th Panzer Division. The Panzers were disabled. 19th Corps ordered the French artillery to barrage the German reserve units across the *Oued Miliane*. The barrage completely obliterated the 27th Afrika March battalion.

The US 2nd Corps ordered heavy artillery to barrage the German 334th Infantry Division in the north. The 334th Artillery regiment was wrecked and the rest of the division was left in disarray. The British heavy artillery behind Mateur issued a barrage at Witzig's KG. Major Witzig and his engineers were lost.

British heavy artillery was ordered to fire at the Italian Loreto parachute battalion outside of Massicault. The unit was left disorganized.

The British 1st Infantry Division, supported by two US armored battalions attacked the Hermann Goering Division. The Panzer s rebuffed the Allies but, lost the HG battalion in the effort.

The US 2nd Corps released the 9th Infantry and one regiment of the 1st Infantry Division. The reserves advanced to face the German 334th Division. The attack was repulsed and the 39th Infantry Regiment was lost.

The French 1st Legion and the Algiers Division were released and moved up toward Tunis.

The Indian 4th Division was released from reserve and moved up to attack the German Panzer divisions. The 151st and 154th Brigades were released along with three armored battalions to join in the attack. The Axis forces were cut off from supply and chose to defend without supply and as a result lost the 1-8th Panzer battalion. The Commonwealth forces pulled back to cut their own losses.

A squadron of Bf-109's based at Djedeida was refitted. [1T] A squadron of MC.200's and Ju-88's at Tunis were overhauled. [1T] Due to the damage done by previous Allied bombing, a squadron of Bf-110's was left inoperable. The airbase at Bizerte refueled three squadrons made up of Bf-109's, Hs-129's and Ju-87's. [1T] Nine squadrons of transport aircraft and bombers were refitted at the Sicily airbases.

The Italian Navy and Axis transport aircraft rushed supplies into Tunis and Bizerte. [5SP] 21st Panzer fueled and moved to reopen the supply line that was temporarily closed by the French.

A squadron of Stukas was ordered to attack the 50th divisional artillery unit, leaving it disorganized. A squadron of Stukas and a squadron of SM.79's were sent to attack the US airbase at Tebessa. They evaded flak and hit the base. Not much damage was done to the facilities, but a squadron of A-20's was wrecked. A squadron of Ju-88's was ordered to interdict the French troops attempting to subvert the Axis position at Tunis.

British artillery received orders from the 8th Army to barrage the 90th Leicht division. The Italian Volunteers regiment was lost and the rest of the troops were left disorganized. US armored artillery was ordered to fire on the German Nebelwerfer unit but did no damage.

The 2nd Corps ordered US heavy artillery to barrage Ferryville. The Italian garrison became immobilized. British heavy artillery battered away at the Italian Superga infantry unit hiding in the mountain pass across the *Oued Tine*.

The 1-71st Nebelwerfer launched a rocket attack against the Algiers Division. The 1st Regiment was lost and the rest left disorganized. The 2-71st Nebelwerfer was ordered to attack the Blinde tank battalion. The Blinde unit was wrecked.

German artillery was ordered to attack the New Zealand 2nd Division. The Commonwealth units were immobilized in the salt marsh.

15-18 May 1943

The airbase at Sfax refitted three RAF squadrons of Spitfires, Hurricanes, and P-40 Kittyhawks. [1T] The USAF refitted a squadron of B-25's and a squadron of B-26's at Tebessa. [1T] Three squadrons of American fighters were fueled and armed at Souk el Bains. [1T]

Two squadrons of USAF P-40's were rearmed at the airbase at Souk el Arba. [1T] Three squadrons of Spitfires were overhauled at the air facilities in Bone. [1T] C-47's in Algiers were loaded with supplies for Tunisia, and four squadrons of medium bombers were armed.

Personnel and equipment replacements arrived at Sfax aboard British naval transports. Supplies were moved by sea to the port facilities in Bone, Tabarka and Mahares. [3SP2T] The Algerian rail system was used to bring freight from Algeria into Souk el Arba. [2SP] C-47 transports landed at the airbase in Souk el Bains with cargo, which was unloaded to the stockyards. [3T]

The British 7th Armored fueled and moved in reserve toward the Axis right along the Sebkhet Kelbia salt marsh. RAF fighters from Sfax re-based to Sousse.

The British 46th Infantry fueled and advanced to protect the 19th Corps flanks along the *Oued Miliane*. The French Morocco Division moved along the low capacity railroad past Gafour. The Coutx Brigade advanced from Testour through Medjez el Bab and toward the *Oued Miliane*.

Three squadrons of Spitfires were sent to perform a sweep at the Axis airbase in Bizerte. RAF pilots engaged the Messerschmitts and after a minimal battle, both sides aborted. Three squadrons of USAF fighters from Souk el Bains were ordered to sweep the Luftwaffe at Djedeida. American P-38's tangled with a squadron of Bf-109's. Both sides turned back before taking much damage. Two squadrons of P-40 Warhawks flew a mission to sweep the Axis fighters at Tunis. A squadron of MC.200's appeared and was attacked by the Americans. Both sides aborted without incident.

Four squadrons of medium bombers from Algiers were ordered to attack the airbase facilities at Bizerte. Enemy flak took down the Wellingtons, Blenheims and Baltimores. A few B-26's made it through to drop their payload but had absolutely no effect.

The USAF ordered medium bombers to attack the Barenthin Regiment on the *Oued Miliane*. Some of the B-25's were hit by flak. The barrage crippled the German unit.

The Western Desert Airforce was ordered to attack the 21st Panzer Division outside of Tunis. The barrage left the panzers disabled. An USAF squadron of B-25 Mitchells flew in to barrage the 15th Panzer Division. The attack was a success and the 10th and 15th Panzer divisions were temporarily disabled.

The 104th Artillery regiment issued fire on the British 152nd Brigade. The barrage had no effect. The 1-71st Nebelwerfer issued a barrage against the 19th Corps forward supply dump. The rockets did not hit the target. Two squadrons of

Ju-88's were ordered to attack the British 1st Infantry Division. The 27th Armored artillery battalion was destroyed.

The 7th Armored Division issued artillery fire against the German 443rd Regiment. The German unit was left disorganized. The 51st Division's artillery fired a barrage against the Centauro Division. The 131st Artillery was wrecked, and the rest of the division was disabled. The 8th Army ordered British artillery to barrage the 380th reconnaissance battalion. The attack left the unit disrupted.

The US 2nd Corps ordered American heavy artillery to barrage the German 334th Infantry. The German division was disrupted. The 9th Corps ordered heavy artillery to barrage the Italian units at Ferryville. The attack had no effect.

The 19th Corps ordered a barrage against the Hermann Goering Division. The salvo had no effect.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve and attempted to overrun the German 443rd Infantry. The Infantry was completely wrecked and the armored rolled through and then circled back to toward the outside perimeter of the salt marsh.

The 51st Infantry and several armored units were released from reserve and advanced on the 15th Panzer. The attack was severely repulsed and both the 154th Brigade and Staffordshire battalion were lost.

The US 2nd Corps pushed an attack on the German 334th Division. Elements from the US 9th and 1st Infantry Divisions attacked the German unit. The Hermann Goering Reconnaissance battalion was wrecked and the US forces pulled back.

A squadron of Ju-88's returned to Sicily from an interdiction mission. Ten squadrons of Axis bombers and transports were overhauled at the Sicily airbases. A squadron of fighters and two squadrons of bombers were refitted at the airbase in Bizerte. [1T] A squadron of Ju-88's and a squadron of MC-200's were fueled and re-armed at Tunis. [1T] A squadron of Bf-109's was refitted at the airbase in Djedeida. [1T]

Naval and air transports delivered supplies from Sicily to the stockyards in Bizerte and Tunis. [4SP2T] Personnel and equipment replacements landed at Tunis where they debarked.

The Italian Provisional MG battalion moved out of Bizerte to reinforce the 334th Infantry Division. In the south, the 5th Army determined that it was time to pull back behind Enfidaville. The 19th Corps was threatening to cut off the entire south flank. Ramcke went to Tunis. The Barenthin Regiment fueled and advanced toward Bizerte.

19-21 May 1943

The Western Desert Airforce based in Tripoli readied a number of aircraft. A squadron of USAF B-25's was fueled and armed. The RAF overhauled a squadron of Bristol Beaufighters, Baltimore Mk-III's, and A-20's.

The USAF at Souk el Arba fueled and armed two squadrons of Warhawks. [1T] The airbase at Souk el Bains refitted two squadrons of P-38's and a squadron of Aircobras. [1T] The US ground crews at Tebessa refitted a squadron of B-25's and a squadron of B-26's. [1T]

Three squadrons of Spitfires were fueled and re-armed at the airbase in Bone. The USAF overhauled a squadron of B-26's and fueled C-47 transports at the airbases in Algiers.

30th Corps HQ rebuilt the Staffordshire armored battalion and the New Zealand 2nd Cavalry battalion.

Personnel replacements and equipment were shipped to the 30th Corps at Sfax. Supplies were moved to Bone and Tabarka by naval transport. [3SP]

The 1st Army ordered the USAF to perform a fighter sweep at Djedeida. A squadron of P-39's joined two squadrons of P-38's. The Luftwaffe had a squadron of Bf-109's patrolling the area and the P-38's attacked them. All of the Messerschmitts were shot down, and the Lightnings lost several aircraft as well. The mission returned to the base at Souk el Bains.

Three squadrons of Spitfires from the airbase at Bone took off and flew a sweep mission at Bizerte. A squadron of Messerschmitts scrambled. Both sides terminated their flight after making contact.

Two squadrons of P-40's from Souk el Arba flew a sweep over the Axis airbase in Tunis. A squadron of MC.200's was on the scene. Some of the American aircraft was lost and both squadrons of P-40's were forced to abort the mission and return to Souk el Arba.

Two squadrons of RAF fighters from Sousse were sent to attack the Italian fighters in Tunis. The Spitfires shot down a large number of the Saettas and then returned safely to Sousse.

USAF C-47 transports landed at Mateur with the British 2nd Parachute battalion. A squadron of Hurricane Mk-II's re-based to Mateur. C-47's flew supplies into Souk el Bains. [2T]

The RR moved supplies to Souk el Ahras. [2SP] Naval vessels landed at Sfax with supplies. [1SP]

The 8th Army ordered the Western Desert Airforce to attack the 15th Panzer Division, retreating along the coastal highway. A number of B-25's and Baltimore bombers were lost, and the attack had little effect.

The USAF was ordered to attack the 21st Panzer Division outside of Tunis. Two squadrons of medium bombers were sent out from Tebessa. The American pilots were unable to find their target.

The German 1st Afrika Artillery regiment issued fire at the New Zealand 2nd Division. The attack was rather successful and the Maori battalion was put out of commission. The rest of the New Zealand Division was left disorganized.

The Italian 21st Artillery Regiment fired at the French units outside of Tunis. The Algiers Division was disabled. The 2-71st Nebelwerfer battalion fired rockets at the British 46th Infantry Division, leaving it disorganized. The 1-71st Nebelwerfer also fired on the British 1st Infantry, but it had negligible effect. The Italian 8th Artillery outside of Mateur fired at the US 1st Infantry and left the force disorganized.

British Artillery fired a barrage at the Italian 20th Corps, which was holding the rearguard at Enfidaville. The artillery left the Axis forces disorganized.

The US 2nd Corps ordered an artillery barrage toward the German 334th Division. The attack disabled the German infantry. British Heavy artillery issued fire against the Italian 52nd Battalion across the *Tine*. Artillery was fired by British artillery at the Hermann Goering Division. The 1st Panzerjaeger battalion was obliterated.

US armored artillery was ordered to attack the Italian parachute battalion near the burned out wrecks of the 1st Panzerjaeger. The Loreto battalion was disabled. A French artillery barrage destroyed the Italian Grado Marine battalion, and left the garrison at Tunis disorganized.

The 8th Army ordered an attack against the Axis base at Enfidaville. The British lost the Nottinghamshire battalion, and the Axis lost the 7th Bersaglieri and German 1st Afrika Artillery regiment.

The 9th Corps ordered British and American armor to attack the Loreto parachute battalion in the rough terrain between Tunis and Medjez el Bab. The Italian unit was simply overwhelmed and the survivors surrendered.

The 7th Armored Division was released from reserve and sent several armored battalions to attack the Italian units in Enfidaville. The 20th Corps HQ was destroyed and the 7th Armored Division captured Enfidaville.

Axis transport aircraft based on Sicily were overhauled. Three squadrons of aircraft were readied at the base in Bizerte. [1T] Two squadrons of aircraft were fueled and armed at the airbase in Tunis. [1T]

The 2-5th Panzer battalion and the 300th Oasis battalion were rebuilt at Tunis. The Italian Navy landed in Tunis with supplies for the 5th Army. [3SP] A squadron of Bf-109's was ordered to sweep the British airbase at Mateur. A squadron of Hurricanes Mk-II's was on patrol. The two air units became embroiled in a furious battle and wiped each other out.

Air transports from Sicily landed at the bases in Bizerte and Tunis with supplies. [2SP] A squadron of Stukas and a squadron of Henschel 129's were sent out to attack the British 46th Infantry Division outside of Tunis. The attack left the force disorganized.

A squadron of USAF P-40's re-based to the airbase at Mateur. British heavy artillery fired a barrage at the Axis units in Ferryville, leaving them disabled.

22-25 May 1943

Three bomber squadrons were overhauled at the airbase in Tripoli. Two squadrons of RAF fighters were fueled and rearmed at Sousse. [1T] Two squadrons of P-40's were refit at the airbase in Souk el Arba. [1T] Three squadrons of USAF fighters at Souk el Bains were refueled. [1T] Two squadrons of medium bombers based at Tebessa were rearmed. [1T]

A squadron of Spitfires was rebuilt at the airbase in Sousse. The 7th Armored Division had one armored battalion rebuilt at Sfax. The 7th Armored Division fueled and departed Enfidaville and advanced through Zaghouan toward Tunis. The British 151st and 152nd Infantry brigades advanced to meet the Italian rearguard. The Staffordshire armored battalion fueled and advanced to Enfidaville.

The US 2-18th Armored battalion advanced through Massicault toward the German troops. The 1st Parachute battalion was flown into Mateur aboard USAF C-47 transports. The British Navy landed supplies at Tabarka, Bone and Sousse. [4SP] Additionally, the Algerian railroad was used to shuttle supplies into Souk el Arba. [2SP] C-47's landed at Souk el Bains with cargo, which was subsequently offloaded. [2T]

The Italian 8th Artillery issued a barrage against the US 1st Infantry, but without effect. The 1-71st Nebelwerfer was ordered to fire on the American armor to its west. The 2-18th Armored battalion was completely destroyed. The 2-71st Nebelwerfer fired its rocket barrage at the French Algiers Division, which was in siege of Tunis. The 9th Regiment was destroyed and the rest of the division disabled. Italian artillery fired at the 151st Brigade in the south.

The US 2nd Corps called in a barrage against the German 334th Division, which left the Germans, disorganized. Us Artillery was ordered to attack the Axis units in Ferryville, but the barrage had no effect. British heavy artillery was used to barrage the Axis forces south of Ferryville. This also had no effect.

American artillery fired on the German Hermann Goering Division but had no effect. The French issued a barrage against the stockyards in Tunis and destroyed some of the stockpile. [1SP2T] The 51st Division artillery fired at the Italian rearguard. The Italian 80th Artillery regiment was destroyed and the Centauro Division was disabled.

The US 1st Infantry attacked the Axis force at Ferryville and was repulsed, losing the 761st Armored battalion.

The New Zealand 2nd Division was released from reserve and moved into position on the Axis' southern flank. The New Zealanders attacked the Italian Centauro Division. The 5th MG battalion was sacrificed, and the Italian 5th Bersaglieri regiment was wrecked, leaving the 14th tank battalion reeling in retreat.

The US 18th and 60th Regiments were released from reserve along with the British 1st Commando battalion to attack the Italians holed up in Ferryville. British artillery fired its salvos, which disabled the Italian units. The 5th Bersaglieri motorcycle battalion and the Italian 8th Artillery Regiment were destroyed. The 18th Brigade captured Ferryville.

The British 1st Infantry Division was released from reserve. It advanced to position to attack the German reserves outside of Tunis. Three British armored battalions were released from reserve. After fueling, they advanced to attack on the 1st Division's right flank.

Reserve artillery fired on the Grenadiers Regiment. The Tunisia 1st March battalion was wrecked and the rest of the German force were disabled. The British armor and the 2nd and 3rd Brigades attacked and completely wrecked the Grenadiers and the 1-71st Nebelwerfer battalion.

Two squadrons of bombers refitted at the airbase in Bizerte. [1T] A squadron of Bf-110's refitted at Tunis. [1T] The Italian Navy re-supplied Tunis. [3SP]

Two squadrons of USAF P-40's were ordered to sweep the airbase at Bizerte. A squadron of Hs-129's was encountered. The American fighters did not manage to inflict much damage before aborting.

French artillery was ordered to barrage the DAK HQ and the garrison forces at Tunis. The attack left the force disorganized and the Italian 15th Tank battalion

was wrecked. American artillery was ordered to barrage the German 334th Division. The force was left disorganized.

The German 2-71st Nebelwerfer fired rockets at three British armored battalions outside of Tunis. Unfortunately, the barrage missed the target. The Italian 21st Artillery regiment received orders to barrage the French troops outside of Tunis. The French Algiers Division became disorganized.

26-28 May 1943

Luftwaffe ground crews at Bizerte refitted two squadrons of tactical bombers. [1T] A squadron of Fw-190's was rebuilt at the airbase in Tunis.

Supplies and personnel replacements landed aboard Italian ships at Tunis. [2SP3T] Artillery and elements of the southern rearguard moved to meet the imminent attack on Tunis.

A squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to barrage the French units in siege of Tunis. A squadron of American P-40's intercepted them. After losing a substantial number of Stukas, the mission was called off. A squadron of Ju-88's was called in to attack the French units. Somehow, the Luftwaffe bombers evaded flak and hit the target leaving the French units disabled.

A squadron of Ju-87's was ordered to attack the British 46th Infantry Division. A USAF squadron of P-40's intercepted them. Both sides aborted and the Stukas were unable to make their ground support attack.

Another squadron of Stukas was ordered to attack the British 46th Division. The barrage failed to damage the target.

US artillery issued a barrage against the German 334th Division. The Provisional MG battalion surrendered and the German forces became disorganized.

The USAF aircraft at Souk el Arba was refitted. [1T] The P-40's at Mateur were fueled and rearmed. [1T] The 2nd New Zealand Division's 27th MG battalion was rebuilt at 30th HQ.

The US 2nd Corps HQ issued fuel to the independent units. A massive advance toward Bizerte was underway. Simultaneously, the 9th Corps ordered an all out advance on Tunis.

The Nebelwerfer battalion in Tunis launched a rocket barrage against the French units in Siege. The French Infantry became disorganized.

French artillery fired at the garrison in Tunis and left the force demoralized. American artillery fired at the German 334th Division outside of Bizerte. The

Germans became disorganized. British artillery issued a salvo against the German 501st Panzer battalion, but it failed to inflict any damage. American artillery was ordered to barrage the 300th Oasis battalion outside of Tunis but this had no effect.

The French mustered up some elan and attacked the Tunis garrison at what was estimated to be 1:1 odds. The French gained surprise and wrecked the Phalange Africane, Von Konen Kommandos and the 90th Corps HQ.

The Americans attacked the German 334th in the north, but were seriously repulsed losing the British 6th Commandos and the US 760th Armored battalion.

American and British armor attacked the German 501st Panzer battalion outside of Bizerte. The attack went poorly and the British 3rd Paratroops were lost. The German 501st retreated.

The 7th Armored fueled and attempted to overrun the Germans in Tunis. The attack was somewhat stunted and the British lost the 11th Hussars and the Grey's armor. The Germans lost the Ramcke parachute Brigade.

The 7th Armored Division attacked a second time. The 5th RTR was destroyed and the Germans lost personnel replacements unit and the 2-71st Nebelwerfer battalion.

29-31 May 1943

Telegram to Winston Churchill: Sir, it is my duty to report that the Tunisian Campaign is nearly over. The enemy is contained in Bizerte and Tunis, and is predicted to fall within the week, after which, we will be masters of the North African shores.

-General Alexander Commander XVIII Army Group.

The Germans were destined to fall, eventually. The game ended in a draw with the Allies controlling Mateur, Sfax, Gafsa, Tebessa, and Bone. The Axis controlled Bizerte and Tunis, but these were isolated from each other and the troops from the south. The Axis will be forced to evacuate Tunisia about three weeks behind schedule. [The reaction artillery fire seemed to slow down the 8th Army quite a bit.

