

Jagged 1681

Chapter 1681

"General, a request for help from the British Air Force. The Royal Air Force is almost unable to hold on during the air battle on Cape Breton Island. From 7:45 in the morning to now, it is only an hour, and they have lost more than 300 combat aircraft. The remaining more than 300 combat aircraft were also driven by the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and Navy."

Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, commander of combat forces of the US Army Air Forces, said.

Admiral Henry Arnold nodded: "Are our troops ready?"

"General, the 1st Air Force and the 2nd Air Force have completed their preparations and are ready to take off to face the Germans at any time. However, the Luftwaffe and Navy carrier-based aircraft units are very powerful. Most of our pilots are not Experience in actual combat. Participating in such an air battle, I am afraid the chances of winning are not great." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons was a little worried.

The size of the U.S. Army Air Forces is indeed huge. And it is still expanding rapidly. But again, many pilots are just recruits who have just joined the army. Even though he had undergone systematic training, he hadn't experienced the test of a real battle after all. Once on the battlefield, in front of the Luftwaffe and Navy carrier-based aircraft units, they will definitely be like weak sheep, allowing the Luftwaffe and Navy carrier-based aircraft units to slaughter them.

"General Emmons, I know that sending troops to participate in air combat will cost us dearly. However, we cannot sit back and watch the Royal Air Force fail. Once the Royal Air Force is completely lost, we will have to face it alone." For the Germans. At that time, our pressure will be even greater. What's more, the German army is now storming Cape Breton Island. The British are already at a disadvantage. If we don't hold back the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces for them, They will break down quickly. By then, once the Germans take Cape Breton Island. Then they are only one step away from landing on Nova Scotia. Once the Germans sweep Nova Scotia, they We can even use it as a base to bomb our hinterland. Such a result is definitely not what we want to see. Therefore, we must join hands with the British and try our best to resist the German attack." Henry Arnold said the admiral.

Lieutenant General Delos Emmons nodded. Once the Germans occupy the Nova Scotia Peninsula, it will indeed be very dangerous.

"General, the current situation is that even if we take action, I am afraid that we will not be able to prevent the Germans from capturing Cape Breton Island. According to the information we have obtained, the British defenders on the island are vulnerable. In addition, the Germans invested in a new fighter jet in the air battle. Compared with the FW-190 fighter jet equipped by the Luftwaffe, this new fighter jet has more powerful performance." Delos Emmons The lieutenant general was worried.

Admiral Henry Arnold also frowned tightly. The Germans' advantages in aircraft are too great. Even though the United States has stepped up its research and development, it still falls behind. P-51 fighter jets and P-47 fighter jets are already the best works of the American aviation

industry in terms of propeller fighter jets. But still can't compare with the Germans. This puts the United States at a complete disadvantage in the battle.

"No matter what, no matter how strong the Germans are, we must launch an attack. Let the 1st Air Force and the 2nd Air Force be dispatched!" Admiral Henry Arnold ordered.

"Yes, General." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons nodded.

"Although the Germans have a great advantage, we don't have no advantages at all. At least, the number of planes we can dispatch is much larger than the number of planes the Germans have in North America. Even if it is If we fight for consumption, the advantage is also on our side. Therefore, even if we fight for huge casualties, we will still win!" Admiral Henry Arnold said.

Although, such a victory will be at the expense of huge casualties. But Admiral Henry Arnold knew they had no other choice.

Now that the Germans have established a firm foothold in North America, and even started to press every step of the way, do they have other options besides desperately?

"Yes, General, I understand." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons replied.

"Next, transfer troops from the south to the north to prepare to support the battle in the north. Our battle with the Germans has just begun." Admiral Henry Arnold said.

Before, Germany made the appearance of attacking the Caribbean Sea, which made the U.S. Army have to find a way to reinforce the Caribbean Sea. Even the U.S. Army Air Corps has sent a lot of reinforcements. Now, now that the real attack direction of the Germans has been discovered, those troops will naturally have to be withdrawn again.

"Yes, General. We have begun transitioning troops deployed in the South and the Caribbean."

The U.S. Army Air Forces joined the fray with the RAF on the verge of defeat. The 1st Air Force and the 2nd Air Force of the U.S. Army Air Forces respectively dispatched more than two hundred P-47 fighter jets and P-51 fighter jets to join the battle.

With such a large fleet, the German Navy and Air Force had to send more fighters to fight.

Although the German navy and air force had an advantage in the previous air battles, they shot down a large number of Royal Air Force fighters at a relatively small cost. However, after the U.S. Army Air Force joined the battle, the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and Navy also felt tremendous pressure.

You know, the size of the U.S. Army Air Force is much larger than that of the British Royal Air Force. An air force of the Royal Air Force is actually only the size of an air wing. The U.S. Army Air Force learned from the German Air Force in terms of organization, but the name is different. The air group under the U.S. Army Air Forces is actually the same as the air group of the German Air Force.

Therefore, after the U.S. Army Air Force did not hesitate to lose and joined this air battle, the losses of the German Air Force and Navy's carrier-based aircraft units also began to rise continuously.

Though, for every Luftwaffe and Navy fighter shot down, more USAAF and RAF fighters were shot down. But if the consumption continues like this, the carrier-based aircraft forces of the Luftwaffe and Navy will soon be overwhelmed. After all, their replenishment is relatively more troublesome than that of the US Army Air Force.

Chapter 1682

The air battle on Cape Breton Island on November 30 lasted until the sun went down. The British Royal Air Force, the U.S. Army Air Forces 1st Air Force and 2nd Air Force, as well as the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and German Navy, all participated in the battle with losses and were exhausted.

Almost every pilot who survived fought in two or more battles. It can be seen how large the scale of this air battle is and how tragic the battle is.

Of course, in this battle, the number of aircraft lost was also very large. After this battle, the Royal Air Force almost existed in name only. They lost over five hundred fighters throughout the day. The number of remaining fighter jets in the entire Royal Air Force is less than two hundred.

The 1st Air Force and 2nd Air Force of the U.S. Army Air Forces, which entered the war later, also suffered heavy losses. The fighter units of the two air teams add up to more than 700 aircraft. But after this battle, there are less than a hundred fighters that can continue to fight.

Similarly, the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and the German Navy also lost more than 200 fighter jets in this battle. This battle loss may be much less than that of the British Royal Air Force and the US Army Air Force. But don't forget that the number of fighter jets of the German Air Force and Navy in Newfoundland and the nearby waters was not much.

The U.S. Army Air Force can also continuously dispatch aircraft from across the country to go north for reinforcements, while the German Air Force and Navy are limited by the number of airports and aircraft carriers, and the number of fighter jets is very limited. If you want to add it, you have to travel thousands of miles across the Atlantic Ocean. In comparison, it is natural that the U.S. Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force have the upper hand.

Fortunately, in today's air battle, the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and Navy successfully held back the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Army Air Force, creating favorable conditions for the German Marine Corps to attack.

The three divisions of the German Marine Corps successfully completed the scheduled combat objectives, defeated the British Army, and occupied New Waterford, Port Morion and Fort Lewis.

Beginning on the night of November 30, the 1st Army of the German Army began to land on Cape Breton Island. Armored units and heavy artillery units all disembarked through Port Morion. In this case, the speed of the troops going ashore was greatly accelerated.

Next, as long as the Air Force and Navy's carrier-based aircraft forces can continue to withstand the attacks of the Royal Air Force and the US Army Air Forces, air supremacy is ensured. The German Army and Marine Corps were able to continue their offensive, sweeping the British Army on the island and occupying the entirety of Cape Breton Island.

Once the German Army captures Cape Breton Island, it can build more airports on the island and deploy more German Air Force fighters to further strengthen the German Air Force's power in this airspace. It would be completely impossible for the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Army Air Forces to wrest air supremacy from the Luftwaffe.

"Gentlemen, tonight, the 1st Army of the Imperial Army will start landing. The 1st Armored Division, the 11th Mechanized Infantry Division and the 12th Mechanized Infantry Division will all land tonight. Tomorrow morning, the Army will be able to cooperate with the Marine Corps. Sydney is on the offensive and has a decisive battle with the British. I hope that in the next two to three days, we can still secure air supremacy on Cape Breton Island. If not provide air support for the Army and Marine Corps, at least we can Make sure they are not bombed by the British and the Americans!" Marshal Bromberg said.

"Your Excellency Marshal, we have suffered a lot in today's battle. Although the British and Americans have suffered greater losses than us. However, they will definitely launch a larger-scale attack. Therefore, the scale of the air battle tomorrow may be even greater " Said Admiral Ulrich Geruert, commander of the 1st Aviation Group.

"Yes, Your Excellency Marshal. The British and Americans suffered a big loss in today's air battle, and they will definitely not swallow this breath." Lieutenant General Hans, commander of the aircraft carrier formation of the local fleet, also said.

Marshal Bromberg nodded: "But tomorrow and the next battle are very important. I hope that the Air Force and Navy's carrier-based aircraft units can do their best."

"Yes, Your Excellency the Marshal." Admiral Ulrich Geruert and Lieutenant General Hans both replied.

After the meeting, Admiral Ulrich Geruert, as well as the commanders of the aircraft carrier formations of several fleets of the Navy, sent telegrams to the country, requesting that the country send reinforcements to Newfoundland starting tomorrow. They all know very well that once they start fighting with the Royal Air Force and the US Army Air Force for consumption, their replenishment must be timely. Otherwise, once the replenishment is not timely, it may fall into a disadvantage and be suppressed by the US Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

Similarly, General Henry Arnold, the commander of the U.S. Army Air Corps, was also ashen-faced after receiving the loss reports of the 1st Air Force and the 2nd Air Force.

"General, in the air battle with the Germans, our losses are too great. If we continue to fight like this, we will not be able to suppress them at all. On the contrary, the losses will increase. We must think of other ways. " Lieutenant General Delos Emmons said.

"Do you have any suggestions?" General Henry Arnold asked.

"General, I have to admit that the German Air Force and Navy have very strong fighter jets, and the quality of their pilots is also higher than ours. However, their biggest disadvantage is the insufficient number of fighter jets. We can fight as much as possible in tomorrow's air battle. Send more fighters to join the battle and completely suppress them in numbers. Then, use this advantage to severely injure them, or even wipe them out. In this way, it will be able to achieve the final result. Even capture Breton in one fell swoop Air supremacy over Jiaodao!" Lieutenant General Delos Emmons suggested.

Admiral Henry Arnold thought for a while, and then nodded: "It is indeed impossible to continue fighting with the Germans. We must defeat them in one fell swoop. Otherwise, we will pay a greater price."

"Yes, General." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons replied. Admiral Henry Arnold apparently supported his plan.

"In tomorrow's air battle, send as many troops as possible to defeat the Germans in one fell swoop. Not only we will dispatch, but also the navy's shore-based troops. In addition, the British Royal Air Force and Royal Navy are also doing their best! I Hopefully, the winner will be decided tomorrow!" Admiral Henry Arnold said.

Chapter 1683

On the morning of December 1, at dawn, the German army launched an offensive on Cape Breton Island.

The German 1st Armored Division, 11th Mechanized Infantry Division and 12th Mechanized Infantry Division, which have already landed, have become the main force. Three divisions of the Marine Corps also participated in the attack. At the same time, other units of the German 1st Army were also hurrying to land.

Although the British Army suffered heavy losses in yesterday's battle. But then, they still tried to resist. Near Sydney, the British army has assembled more than four infantry divisions and one armored division, intending to defend Sydney. In addition, the British army is also drawing troops from the Nova Scotia Peninsula to urgently reinforce Cape Breton Island. The U.S. Army is also accelerating the dispatch of troops northward so that it can stop the German attack, and even severely damaged the German army on Cape Breton Island in one fell swoop, driving the German army into the sea.

In the sky, the 1st Aviation Group of the Luftwaffe dispatched dozens of fighter jets and hundreds of ground attack aircraft to cover the army's attack. On the aircraft carriers of the three major fleets of the German Navy at sea, the decks are also full of fighter jets ready to take off. As soon as the US Army Air Forces and RAF fighters appeared, they would immediately take off to meet them.

At the same time, the German mainland also began to send fighter planes to reinforce the front line. It's just that, to reinforce Newfoundland from Germany, it needs to pass through Norway and Iceland before landing on Newfoundland. This way, plus the time for the pilot to rest and refuel, it will take at least seven or eight hours.

On the ground, the German offensive was very fierce. In particular, the 1st Armored Division, the "Tiger" heavy tank and the "Black Panther" medium tank, completely crushed the M3 light tank equipped by the British army, as well as the M3 Lee medium tank and M4 medium tank. As for the M26 heavy tank, the British army has relatively few equipment. However, even the M26 heavy tank is far behind the German "Tiger" tank in terms of performance, at most it can rival the German "Black Panther" tank.

The German 1st Armored Division even equipped a heavy tank battalion composed of "King Tiger" heavy tanks. The "Tiger King" heavy tank in this time and space is even more

powerful, and the tank gun has been replaced with a 105mm tank gun. There is no tank in the world that can withstand the "King Tiger" heavy tank.

This made the German Army's attack on Cape Breton Island so overwhelming that the British Army not only couldn't resist it, but also suffered heavy losses.

Admiral Wavell, Commander of the British Army's Cape Breton Island Garrison, kept requesting reinforcements. He hoped that the British Army could send more reinforcements to Cape Breton Island, especially armored and anti-tank troops. In addition, he desperately hopes to prevent the German Air Force from bombing them. The German air force and the armored forces fought together, and the British army was completely unable to parry. If this continues, they will probably be defeated soon.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the US Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force once again entered the battle.

The U.S. Army Air Force dispatched a total of five hundred P-47 fighter jets and P-51 fighter jets this time, and the Royal Air Force also dispatched all the remaining two hundred fighter jets to the front line.

After the air search radar found the incoming enemy, the German Air Force and Navy immediately began to take off fighter planes to meet the enemy. The fighter jets of the German Air Force's 1st Aviation Group in Newfoundland all took off to meet. The German Navy also took off 42 fighter squadrons to meet.

It's just that the German Air Force and Navy have tried their best. But in terms of quantity, they are still at a disadvantage. What they can rely on is probably the advantages in the performance of fighter jets and the quality of pilots.

This air battle is even more intense. More than a thousand fighter jets from both sides fought over Cape Breton Island. Fighter planes have been shot down continuously, not only American and British fighter planes, but also German fighter planes. It's just that the number of German fighter planes lost is far less than that of British fighter planes and American fighter planes.

However, as more U.S. and British fighters entered the battlefield, the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft units gradually fell into a disadvantage. When the F4U fighter jets of the U.S. Navy and the Royal Navy entered the battlefield, the U.S. Army and the British Army had a great advantage in the number of fighter jets. Even if the German army is superior in quality. But quantitative changes will eventually lead to qualitative changes.

"God! Are the Americans and British crazy? The number of fighter planes they have put into the battlefield has exceeded 1,000. This is already twice as many as ours." Admiral Ulrich Grauert received After the report, his face was very ugly.

"Do we still have fighter jets to take off?" Marshal Bromberg's face was livid. The Americans and the British obviously wanted to crush the German Air Force and Navy in one fell swoop through numerical superiority. Once the German army loses air supremacy, the battle on Cape Breton Island may become more difficult.

"Your Excellency Marshal, all the fighter jets of the Air Force have already taken off. Although there are more than 100 fighter jets in the Navy, they need to stay for air defense. In case the Americans launch dive bombers and torpedo attack planes to attack our fleet, They can also intercept," said Admiral Ulrich Geraupt.

Marshal Bromberg nodded. Although the navy fleet was cruising at sea, it was erratic. But their specific locations have not been leaked, and no one is sure. Therefore, the navy must be more cautious.

"Let our pilots do their best." Marshal Bromberg said.

"Yes, Marshal. Don't dare, don't worry, Marshal. Our reinforcements will arrive this afternoon. It is not so easy for the Americans and British to defeat us. Our reinforcements will continue to arrive. Yes. The Air Force will speed up the expansion of the airport and the construction of a new airport. Next, we will deploy more fighter planes in Newfoundland. It is absolutely impossible for the Americans and the British to seize air supremacy!" Ulley Admiral C. Grout said.

"Yes!" Marshal Bromberg nodded. He knew that fighting the Americans and the British for consumption in this way would certainly cause them heavy losses. But again, the Americans and the British will lose a lot. The size of the Luftwaffe and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces is still sufficient to compete with the Americans and British. It is impossible for them to seize air supremacy. At the end of the fight, it will soon be revealed who is unable to hold on first.

"Let the army speed up the attack, we are running out of time!" Marshal Bromberg then issued an order.

Chapter 1684

"The fleet, the British and the Americans have too many fighters." A German TA-152 fighter just shot down a P-51 fighter, but was bitten by another P-51 fighter. He had to use all his strength to get rid of the enemy.

"This is good. I think after this air battle, we will have many ace pilots. Even super ace pilots!" A squadron leader said with a smile.

Indeed, the U.S. and British troops dispatched too many fighter jets, which put a lot of pressure on the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces. Although their fighters are more advanced in performance, the quality of their pilots is also more effective. But air combat is originally a fast-paced battle. If you are not careful, it may cause the fighter plane to be shot down. The pilots of the German army often had to face the embarrassing situation of two fists and four hands. This also caused the number of German fighter plane losses to continue to soar.

Of course, even so, the number of fighter planes lost by the German army is far less than that of the US and British troops. Those excellent pilots, relying on their skilled skills, hunted and killed the fighter planes of the US and British forces, making their combat results continue to rise.

Among the carrier-based aircraft units of the Air Force and Navy, the ace pilot who shoots down five enemy aircraft is considered an ace pilot. However, among the fighter units of the

Luftwaffe and Navy, there are many ace pilots. Whether it is on the Russian battlefield or on the Atlantic battlefield, the carrier-based fighter units of the Luftwaffe and Navy have achieved very good results.

In order to ensure control of air supremacy, the carrier-based fighter pilots of the German Air Force and Navy have tried their best. In the air battle on December 1, they shot down more than 600 fighter jets of the US and British forces. And its own losses soared to two hundred. This kind of battle damage is much higher than the battle damage on November 30.

However, on the afternoon of December 1, the German Navy and Air Force received a supplement of 300 fighter jets. This allowed the Luftwaffe and Navy to continue to survive in the ensuing battles.

Even though the losses were heavy, the U.S. Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force still chose to continue.

U.S. Army Air Corps Combat Commander, Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, believes that as long as the fight continues, the final victory must belong to them.

"General, I don't deny that our losses are great. We lost more fighter planes than the Germans. But how many fighter planes did the Germans have near Newfoundland? At this rate, it will not be much." In a few days, they will be completely lost. It is not so easy for the Germans to replenish fighter jets for the front line." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons persuaded.

When Admiral Henry Arnold got the battle damage report, he was really distressed. Such a loss is a bit unbearable for the huge US Army Air Force.

Although, the United States has now entered a wartime state. The number of fighters produced throughout the year exceeds 10,000. But these fighters are not just fighters, but also bombers, transport aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, and various carrier-based aircraft. In fact, the number of fighter jets obtained every month is only five or six hundred. Now, the combined losses of the U.S. and British troops exceed five or six hundred a day. In this way, the fighter jets gained in a month are not enough to be lost in a day. Even if the United States is rich and powerful, I am afraid it will not be able to survive!

"The key is that the battle loss ratio is too high! Today's battle loss ratio is 3 to 1. We have to pay the price of three fighters in exchange for one German fighter. If the battle loss ratio can be reduced to 2 to 1 or even if it is 1 to 1, our pressure will be much less." Admiral Henry Arnold said.

"General, this is undoubtedly very difficult. After all, we are indeed at a disadvantage compared with the Germans. It is almost impossible to reduce the battle damage to 1:1. As for 2:1, if we try harder, there should be no major problems." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons said.

Admiral Henry Arnold nodded. He also knew that it would be difficult for him to reduce the battle damage to 1:1 when the performance of the fighter plane and the quality of the pilots were not as good as those of the German army.

"The British suffered a lot, especially the Royal Air Force, which is almost completely lost. In the next battle, they may not be able to participate." Admiral Henry Arnold said.

Lieutenant General Delos Emmons nodded: "In that case, we will have to deploy more fighters."

"General Emmons, our loss is too great. With a loss of this scale, we can last for three days at most! If the German Air Force and Navy's carrier-based aircraft units cannot be defeated after three days, we have to stop this tactic It's gone." Admiral Henry Arnold said.

"Yes, General." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons nodded. He also knew that Admiral Henry Arnold was under a lot of pressure because of the huge loss. Within the Army Air Corps, and even in the Army, many generals are already dissatisfied with this.

"May God bless us!" General Henry Arnold said.

On December 2, the U.S. Army Air Force, the U.S. Navy's shore-based forces and the British Navy's shore-based forces once again dispatched more than a thousand fighter jets to compete with the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft for air supremacy over Cape Breton Island. .

In the air battle on this day, the U.S. and British troops lost more than 500 fighter planes. The Germans lost more than two hundred fighters. The battle loss ratio has further dropped to 2.5 to 1.

On December 3, the air battle continued. However, because the British army is no longer able to participate in air combat. This forced the shore-based forces of the U.S. Army Air Forces and Navy to take over the entire air battle.

During the air battle on this day, the U.S. military lost more than 500 fighter planes. But they still only caused the loss of more than two hundred fighters to the Luftwaffe and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces.

On December 4, the U.S. military attempted to defeat the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces in one fell swoop, investing more than 1,500 fighters at one time. However, they once again lost more than 500 fighters in the air battle on this day. But the losses they caused to the German Air Force and Navy also rose to more than 300 aircraft.

But it is a pity that the German Air Force and Navy continue to receive support from new troops from the mainland. This allowed the Luftwaffe and Navy to survive despite heavy losses.

On the other hand, the U.S. Army Air Force, because it has lost more than 2,000 fighter planes, can no longer support it.

Chapter 1685

United States Army Air Forces, Office of the Commander.

Army Air Corps Combat Forces Commander Delos Emmons Lieutenant General stood dejectedly at the desk of Admiral Henry Arnold.

"General, can you give me another chance? Today we caused the Germans to lose more than 300 fighter jets. The battle loss ratio has dropped to 1.7 to 1. If this continues, we will soon be able to support the Germans Don't go down." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons pleaded.

Admiral Henry Arnold shook his head: "General Emmons, I really want to give you another chance. But unfortunately, it's not that I will give you a chance now. It's that we have nothing to do. Although we shot down today The Germans lost 300 fighters. However, our losses are still more than 500. These days, we have lost more than 2,000 fighters. Not only have we suffered heavy losses, but the navy has suffered heavy losses. The British Air Force and Navy The loss is that there are not many fighters left."

"General, we still have a lot of fighter jets. They can continue to be used in combat." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons continued.

After all, the U.S. Marine Corps is much richer than it is. Even the huge losses these days have made them a little bit hurt. However, if you want to continue to hold on, it is not impossible.

However, General Henry Arnold still shook his head.

"General Emmons, we have just received the latest information. Before dark, the Germans have been supplemented. More than 500 fighter jets that took off from the German mainland have landed in Newfoundland after passing through Norway and Iceland. Island and the German aircraft carrier. Even the Germans have completed the expansion of the two airfields on Newfoundland. This allows them to deploy more fighters on Newfoundland. If we continue to launch A large-scale attack will not only not allow us to take advantage of anything, but will also cause us to pay greater losses. Our fighters are running out, and there are still more battles to be fought. It is impossible for us to lose all our fighter planes in this air battle." Admiral Henry Arnold said.

Lieutenant General Delos Emmons looked very ugly. Germany has been sending more reinforcements to Newfoundland. He is very clear about this. Otherwise, the total number of fighter planes of the Luftwaffe and the German Navy may have been lost long ago.

"General, if we don't hold back the German Air Force and Navy's carrier-based aircraft units, the British and we may find it difficult to resist the German attack." Lieutenant General Delos Emmons said.

Admiral Henry Arnold nodded: "That may happen. But we have tried our best. You know? Because of the huge losses, many pilots are already afraid of fighting the Germans. I dare say that if we continue to If the Heyi attack is launched, all the pilots will refuse to take off to fight in less than two days."

Lieutenant General Delos Emmons turned pale immediately. He knew that the pilots of the U.S. Army Air Corps were indeed frightened by the huge loss. Even though they love their country very much, if they are asked to die, many people will refuse.

"General, I understand. But even if we don't try our best to compete with the Germans for air supremacy, we have to dispatch some fighters to contain the German air power. In this way, the pressure on the Army will be less." Delos Emmons Will recommend.

"Well, I know!" General Henry Arnold replied.

However, in view of the war on Cape Breton Island, the role that the U.S. Army Air Force can play may be very small.

After the German Air Force completed the expansion of the airport on Newfoundland, it is now able to deploy almost two aviation clusters on this island. The number of fighter jets alone has risen to 720. If the aircraft carrier formation of the three major fleets of the German Navy is added, the number of fighter jets may reach about 1,500. This is already a very large number. Unless the U.S. Army Air Force dispatches all its fighters, it will simply not be able to confront the German Air Force and Navy carrier-based aircraft forces. Even, if they continue to fight and consume like this, they will not be able to hold on. Germany's production speed of fighter jets is no slower than that of the United States. Coupled with the advantages of the German army in fighter performance and pilot quality, this will give the German army a greater advantage. The U.S. military is completely at a disadvantage. Continuing to fight will be very detrimental to the US military.

In addition, on the ground battlefield of Cape Breton Island, the German Army and Marine Corps also gained an advantage. The 1st Army of the German Army and the Marine Corps surrounded and annihilated the British troops stationed here in Sydney. The 4th Armored Division of the British Army was wiped out. The rest of the infantry was also almost wiped out. This greatly weakened the strength of the British army on Cape Breton Island.

Now, the German 1st Army has launched an offensive to the south of Cape Breton Island. Even though the British army dispatched a lot of troops from the Nova Scotia peninsula for reinforcements. But I'm afraid it still can't stop the German attack.

With the German army having absolute superiority in sea and air, even though the British army was very brave, they resisted tenaciously, but they were still easily defeated by the German army.

When the overwhelming shells and bombs fell from the sky and hit the heads of the British army, even the bravest troops would suffer heavy losses. The torrent of steel formed by the German armored forces is completely capable of rampaging and wantonly tearing apart the British defense line.

The British Army has repeatedly made requests, hoping that the 1st Army of the U.S. Army can land on Cape Breton Island to assist the British Army in countering the German attack. But the U.S. Army seemed to be frightened by the Germans. They would rather take over the defense of the Nova Scotia Peninsula than land on Cape Breton Island to compete with the Germans.

The same goes for the 2nd Army of the U.S. Army that arrived on the battlefield later.

Compared to the small Cape Breton Island, the Nova Scotia Peninsula has relatively more room for maneuver. If the battle is unfavorable, they can retreat quickly. But if you go to Cape Breton Island, if the battle is unfavorable and you want to retreat, it will not be so easy.

It is for this reason that the British army could not stop the German attack on Cape Breton Island. In the end, even the British Army itself seemed to accept its fate.

On the afternoon of December 7, the remnants of the British army withdrew from Cape Breton Island and retreated to the Nova Scotia peninsula. The entire island of Cape Breton fell into German hands.

Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island fell into the hands of the German army one after another, which undoubtedly posed a great threat to the United States and Britain. Especially the United Kingdom, they will bear the brunt of the German attack.

After the German army took Cape Breton Island, there was only one kilometer-wide Canso Strait from the Nova Scotia Peninsula. No one would think that the Canso Strait could withstand the German attack. Because, that is almost impossible. The Atlantic Ocean, thousands of kilometers wide, could not stop the German attack, let alone a narrow strait.

Once the German army lands on the Nova Scotia Peninsula, the United States and the United Kingdom may not be able to withstand the German attack.

"Gentlemen, the speed of the German attack has completely exceeded our expectations. In any case, we must not let the Germans land on the Nova Scotia peninsula. Otherwise, if we want to defeat the Germans again, it will be even more difficult." It's very difficult." Prime Minister Churchill said in a stern voice.

After the British army retreated from Cape Breton Island, Prime Minister Churchill called President Roosevelt, hoping that the US military would do everything possible to help them resist the German attack. Otherwise, once Britain is defeated, the United States will never do any good.

President Roosevelt certainly knew this truth. Therefore, he assured Prime Minister Churchill that he would do his best to assist the British army in resisting the German attack in the next battle.

U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Marshall, Chief of Operations Major General Eisenhower, and U.S. Army Air Corps Commander General Henry Arnold went to Toronto to hold a meeting with senior officials of the British Army to discuss how to resist the German attack.

Prime Minister Churchill attended this meeting in person. He knew very well that this military operation was of great importance. Once the German attack cannot be resisted, the consequences will be very serious.

"Your Excellency, the German army, navy and air force are all number one in the world. No one will object to this. Therefore, what we have to face will be a very, very powerful enemy. It will be very difficult to defeat the Germans. difficulties," said Admiral Marshall.

"Yes, Your Excellency General. However, if we cannot defeat the Germans, our country will inevitably perish. So, until now, we have no choice." Prime Minister Churchill said.

Admiral Marshall nodded heavily. The U.S. government also hopes to limit the battlefield to Canada and not spread to the United States. Although very difficult, this will be the goal of the US government and military. If Germany can be defeated in one fell swoop on the Canadian battlefield. Then, the US government's goal may have been achieved. This can be used as an opportunity to strive for a decent peace.

"The Germans have now occupied Cape Breton Island. Although we have deployed heavy troops south of the Canso Strait, once the Germans attack, it will be very difficult for us to stop them." David Magson Said.

"The 1st Army of the U.S. Army has entered the Nova Scotia Peninsula. The 2nd Army has also arrived in New Brunswick. The 3rd Army and the 4th Army are also heading north. However, the weather is getting worse and worse. Too bad. The march of our troops has been greatly affected. I am afraid that we have reached our limit to support 4 armies fighting in Canada. If we want to send more troops to fight in Canada, I am afraid we will have to wait until Not until next spring," Major General Eisenhower said.

Prime Minister Churchill and the generals of the British Army all looked a little unhappy. It's only December, and we're still four months away from spring. Can they hold out for 4 months before the onslaught of the Germans? That's obviously very difficult. Even the weather can affect Germans as well. However, the German army, which has control of the air and sea, will not have any problems with supplies. On the other hand, it is the U.S. military and the British military that will be greatly affected and restricted.

"Your Excellency, although we have begun to expand our army. However, we have lost 300,000 troops in Newfoundland and Cape Breton. The recruits have just entered the barracks, and the training has not yet been completed. Therefore, for the time being We can't count on it. And the Germans are constantly adding troops to Newfoundland. This makes it very difficult for us to resist the German attack." Prime Minister Churchill said.

"Your Excellency, the generals. Judging from the current offensive direction of the German army, after they captured Cape Breton Island, they should launch an attack on the Nova Scotia peninsula. And if we gather our forces in Nova Scotia If we take Koshe Peninsula and New Brunswick, we should be able to gather enough troops in these two places. By then, the possibility of resisting the German attack will naturally be much greater." Major General Eisenhower suggested .

Prime Minister Churchill and a group of British Army generals frowned.

If the main force of the British Army is concentrated on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, they will inevitably be empty of troops elsewhere.

"If the British Army can gather more than 500,000 elite troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If the US Army can gather 600,000 troops to these two places, we can muster 1.1 million troops." People are in this area. The Germans are going on an expedition across the sea, and the troops they can send to North America in a short period of time are very limited. As long as we can persist until next spring, we can send more troops to reinforce Canada. At that time, we will have enough troops to launch a counterattack. Even defeating the Germans in one fell swoop is not impossible." Major General Eisenhower continued.

"Your Excellency Prime Minister, generals. Now we have no other choice. We can only concentrate on resisting the German attack. The U.S. Army Air Force has lost more than 2,000 combat aircraft. In order to avoid greater losses, so that it is completely unable to compete with the Luftwaffe in the later stage. We can only reduce the size of the fleet invested. Under such circumstances, the troops we invest in the ground battlefield, You have to ask for more," Admiral Marshall said.

Prime Minister Churchill knew that if he wanted the U.S. military to do his best, he would have to persist until next spring.

"Well, we will put as many troops as possible into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Perhaps, try to hold on until next spring!" Prime Minister Churchill said.

Chapter 1687

After the German army took Cape Breton Island, both the United States and the United Kingdom felt a great threat and began to frantically send additional troops to the Nova Scotia Peninsula and New Brunswick in an attempt to keep the German army out of the North American continent.

Although the German army captured Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island successively, there was always a strait between them and the North American continent. Even though the strait is only one kilometer wide, it has not really set foot on the North American continent after all.

When the British army retreated from Cape Breton Island, they blew up the bridge over the Canso Strait. They hoped to make this strait a natural barrier, thereby preventing the German army from approaching the North American continent.

But unfortunately, such a narrow strait is obviously impossible to withstand the German attack.

The German Marine Corps has already verified the success of their landing tactics by relying on several previous landing operations. Coupled with the German engineering troops, it is entirely possible to build a pontoon bridge on the Canso Strait within two hours. Therefore, if the German army wants to cross the strait and launch an attack on the Nova Scotia Peninsula, it will be very difficult for the US and British forces to resist it.

However, there were also differences within the German army regarding the next step. Previously, the German army planned to land on Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island at the same time. However, because the British Air Force and the U.S. Army Air Force invested the main force in order to compete for air supremacy, the carrier-based aircraft units of the Luftwaffe and Navy had to fight with all their strength. Although relying on the continuous support of troops from home, it not only withstood the attacks of the U.S. Army Air Force and the Royal Air Force, but also severely damaged the U.S. and British troops. But this also caused the German army's plan to land on Prince Edward Island to be postponed indefinitely.

Now, the Germans have captured Cape Breton Island. Therefore, the Marine Corps proposed to land on Prince Edward Island and seize the island to further strengthen the strength of the German army outside the North American continent.

However, the Army has the opposite opinion. After they took Cape Breton Island, they were only one step away from the North American mainland. As long as you cross the narrow Canso Strait, you can land on the North American continent. There is absolutely no need to waste troops to attack Prince Edward Island.

The differences between the two sides were finally handed over to Marshal Bromberg, commander of Army Group A and commander of Army Group 1.

Marshal Bromberg made the final choice after careful consideration and reporting to the General Staff.

On the night when Cape Breton Island was captured, Marshal Bromberg met with the Marine Corps commander, Admiral Ernst von Busch.

Although, Marshal Bromberg has a higher rank and is also the supreme commander of the landing in North America. But it is not a system with the Marine Corps after all. What's more, the Marine Corps showed extremely strong combat effectiveness in this battle and made so many great achievements. General Busch's promotion to marshal is just around the corner. Therefore, in front of Admiral Busch, Marshal Bromberg did not put on airs. Especially if a direct attack on the Nova Scotia peninsula is to be launched, the assistance of the Marine Corps is also indispensable. Although the combat effectiveness of the German Army is very strong, the Marine Corps is professional in landing operations.

"General Busch, after careful consideration, I also feel that there is no need to launch an attack on Prince Edward Island." Marshal Bromberg said.

Admiral Dashi did not answer.

Marshal Bromberg knew that he had to convince Admiral Busch.

"After we took Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island is of little use to us. Although the British still have more than 100,000 troops on Prince Edward Island. However, if we succeed in Nova Scotia After landing on the peninsula and sweeping across the Nova Scotia Peninsula in one fell swoop, the British troops stationed on Prince Edward Island will not only pose no threat to us, but will be in trouble. At that time, the only option for the British is to get out of there as soon as possible Withdraw the troops. And we only need to send a small group of troops to the island, and we will be able to take it there." Marshal Bromberg said.

Admiral Busch nodded, this is indeed a reason.

"In addition, according to the information we have received, the British and Americans are frantically adding troops to the Nova Scotia peninsula and New Brunswick. If time drags on, the British and Americans will There will be more and more troops in the region, which will have a great impact on us. Therefore, we must land on the Nova Scotia peninsula as soon as possible to defeat the British and American troops there." Marshal Bromberg continued.

"But, Marshal, are we really ready? As you said just now, the Americans and the British have heavily stationed troops. At present, apart from the five divisions of the Marine Corps, there are only There are only two Army Group Armies with a total strength of 500,000 troops. What we will face will be more than a million or even more American and British coalition forces." General Ernst von Busch said.

If it is to attack Prince Edward Island, the strength of the German army is enough to sweep the island and capture here. In turn, it posed a threat to New Brunswick, forcing the US and British coalition forces to deploy heavy troops along the coast of New Brunswick. In this way, the strength of the US and British coalition forces can be restrained.

"General Busch, the 10th Army will arrive in two days. The 25th Army and the 26th Army are also on board at home. Soon, they will arrive in North America. By then, we will have five armies and Five Marine Divisions are to fight this battle. We shall have sufficient forces to defeat the American and British forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, thereby establishing our superiority in this area. In this way, whether we go west Whether to continue to attack the

United Kingdom or to attack the United States southward, there is more room for maneuver.” Field Marshal Bromberg said.

General Busch frowned. If the Army's 10th Army, 25th Army, and 26th Army can arrive in the near future, the German army will not be at a disadvantage in terms of strength. More importantly, the combat effectiveness of the German army is obviously higher than that of the US and British allied forces. In this case, the possibility of the German army defeating the American and British coalition forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be very high. As Marshal Bromberg said, the situation will be more favorable to the German army by then.

"However, Your Excellency Marshal, the impact of the weather on us will not be small." Admiral Busch reminded.

Marshal Bromberg nodded: "So, before the arrival of spring, our goal is only to capture the Nova Scotia Peninsula and New Brunswick, and use this as the bridgehead for our attack on North America. Then, quietly Waiting for spring to come."

Chapter 1688

New Glasgow, the joint command of the US and British forces on the Nova Scotia peninsula. Throughout the Nova Scotia peninsula, the US and British coalition forces totaled 400,000 people, including the 1st Army of the US Army, 10 infantry divisions and two armored divisions of the British Army.

In addition, the 2nd Army of the U.S. Army has arrived in New Brunswick, and can enter the Nova Scotia Peninsula for reinforcements at any time. The British Army also has 10 infantry divisions and two armored divisions in New Brunswick. These units could all enter the Nova Scotia peninsula to fight if necessary.

Perhaps because of the need to rely on the U.S. Army to withstand the German attack, the British Army voluntarily gave up the position of the commander of the coalition forces, and Lieutenant General Omar Bradley, the commander of the U.S. Army's 1st Army, served as the commander. Lieutenant General Harold Alexander will serve as deputy commander. The two jointly commanded the American and British forces on the Nova Scotia peninsula.

"General, according to the information we have obtained, the Germans are massively increasing their troops on Cape Breton Island. In addition to the German 1st Army that entered Cape Breton Island earlier, the German 4th Army has also entered Cape Breton Island." Major General Thomas, chief of staff of the US First Army, said.

"General Thomas, you haven't counted the German Marine Corps. The number of the German Marine Corps that appears here already has five. This means that their Marine Corps has 100,000 people. At the same time It also means that we have to face as many as half a million Germans." Lieutenant General Harold Alexander said.

Lieutenant General Omar Bradley nodded: "The German Marine Corps is very powerful and cannot be underestimated."

"Yes, their Marine Corps is very strong, not weaker than their Army at all. It may even be stronger. Whether it is in the landing operations on Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island, our

army is in their In front of them, they are simply vulnerable." Lieutenant General Harold Alexander continued.

Lieutenant General Omar Bradley and Major General Thomas did not echo this view. Perhaps, in their view, the main reason why the German Marine Corps won easily was that the British were too weak. If it were the U.S. Army, I am afraid it would not let the Germans succeed so easily. However, in order to avoid hurting the feelings of allies, they did not say so clearly.

However, Lieutenant General Harold Alexander is not an idiot, and one can see their thoughts from the expressions of the two. This made Harold Alexander lieutenant general ashamed and angry. If it weren't for the fact that this war was about the life and death of Britain, he would have shut up. However, for the sake of his own country, even though he felt insulted, Lieutenant General Harold Alexander patiently expressed his views.

"When the German marines landed, in addition to receiving powerful naval gun support and air support, they would also dispatch a large number of helicopters. These helicopters not only have extremely powerful firepower, but can also Carrying infantry, directly landing infantry on the battlefield, so as to cooperate with the marines assaulting from the sea. Our defenders were easily broken through by the Germans under this tactical attack. This time, we also We have to prevent the Germans from using such tactics." Lieutenant General Hadro Alexander continued.

"General Alexander, thank you for your suggestion. We have noticed that the Germans used a large number of helicopters in their landing operations. However, we have already prepared ourselves. We have deployed a large number of anti-aircraft guns and anti-aircraft machine guns on the front line, and also There are bazookas. If the German helicopters dare to come, we can easily beat them down." Lieutenant General Omar Bradley said.

"Well, Your Excellency Commander, I hope we can resist the German attack." Lieutenant General Harold Alexander said.

Anyway, this time the Americans are at the top, not the British. Perhaps it is the reason why Americans doubt the combat effectiveness of the British Army. The 200,000 troops of the 1st Army of the U.S. Army were deployed on the front line of the Canso Strait. The British Army's more than 200,000 people are responsible for defending the rear and supporting the front. This arrangement made the British very satisfied. Anyway, they have already suffered heavy losses under the German attack. Now it is even more happy to let the Americans fight against the Germans.

Harold? Alexander Lieutenant General only the Americans did not take his warning to heart. Therefore, he also wanted to see what the Americans would do to resist the German attack once the battle started.

If the Americans can really resist the German attack, that would be great. If the Americans did not resist, it just verified his fears.

"General Thomas, are we ready for the front line?" Lieutenant General Omar Bradley asked.

"General, all troops have entered the predetermined combat area." Major General Thomas replied.

The U.S. Army in this time and space is highly modeled after the German Army. Perhaps it is because the German Army is strong enough to sweep the world. The Americans know that the army is their weakness, so they use the German army as their division.

The 1st Army of the U.S. Army has one armored division, two mechanized infantry divisions, and 8 infantry divisions. In addition to the heavy artillery brigade directly under the army, the entire 1st Army has more than 200,000 people. In terms of numbers, it is equivalent to a group army of the German Army. In terms of weapons and equipment, it is no worse than the German Army. At least, that's how it looks on the surface. The number of tanks, artillery, machine guns, rocket launchers and anti-tank guns equipped by the US military is no less than that of the German army. But in terms of performance, it is slightly inferior. This makes the U.S. military think that even if their army is inferior to the German army, the gap will not be very big. Even if it is hard to resist the German army, it can be done.

"General, according to our judgment, the Germans are likely to land in Alders Bay and Margrave. Therefore, these two places are also the focus of our defense." Major General Thomas said.

"In addition, we use the 1st Armored Division, 1st Mechanized Infantry Division and 2nd Mechanized Infantry Division as mobile units. Once the Germans attack, we are ready to support the front line. This time, the Germans will never have a chance Landed on the Nova Scotia peninsula," Major General Thomas continued.

Lieutenant General Omar Bradley is very satisfied with this arrangement.

"Then, let us see how powerful the Germans are!" Lieutenant General Omar Bradley's eyes were full of enthusiasm.

Chapter 1689

Sydney, German Army 1st Army Group Command. After the German army took Cape Breton Island, the German army moved its headquarters from Newfoundland to Cape Breton Island. Here is closer to the front line, and can also keep abreast of the situation on the front line, which is convenient for commanding operations.

In addition, Newfoundland will become an important base of the German Air Force in North America in the positioning of the German army. Now the Air Force, Navy, and even the Army's engineering troops are frantically building airports on Newfoundland. Once these airports are put into use, the German Air Force will deploy more fighters in Newfoundland. Even the heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force will be deployed here. Using Newfoundland as a base, launch an attack on the industrial heartland of the United States, weakening the United States' war potential.

On the afternoon of December 10, the army commanders of the German Army's 1st Army, 4th Army, and the just arrived 10th Army, the division commanders of the divisions, the commander of the Marine Corps, the division commanders of the five Marine Divisions, and the Air Force The commanders of the two aviation groups gathered at the headquarters.

After unifying the mind, the next step is to launch an attack on the Nova Scotia peninsula. In the previous two days, the German army was preparing for the attack. Although, the preparations have not been fully completed yet. But in fact, there is no problem dealing with the

US-British coalition forces on the Nova Scotia peninsula. Therefore, Marshal Bromberg did not intend to wait any longer.

"Gentlemen, we have captured Newfoundland and Cape Breton one after another, making us a firm foothold in North America. However, a narrow strait isolates us from the North American continent. Although now it is winter, and the weather is very bad. But we have already made relevant preparations. Therefore, I plan to use this opportunity to launch an attack, sweep the entire Nova Scotia peninsula in one fell swoop, eliminate the American and British coalition forces here, and let us , Get a firm foothold!" Marshal Bromberg said.

A group of generals nodded again and again. With the current strength of the German army in North America, it is absolutely no problem to sweep the Nova Scotia Peninsula.

Though, the total strength of the U.S. Army may be in the millions. But they are distributed over a wide area from the Caribbean Sea to the east coast of the United States. In addition, due to the influence of the weather, the transportation is inconvenient. The Americans drove out of their strength, and at most hundreds of thousands of people were sent to Canada to fight. If there are more, I am afraid they will not be able to guarantee their supplies. After all, the current command of the sea is in the hands of the Germans. Although the main force of the German Navy is in the waters near Newfoundland, they have many submarines and small and medium-sized warships operating in the waters near the east coast of the United States. Once an American ship is found, whether it is a warship or a merchant ship, there is often only one way to be sunk.

"Your Excellency Marshal, this time the 1st Army of the US Army is stationed on the Nova Scotia Peninsula, known as the most powerful force in the US Army. I would like to see how the combat effectiveness of the US Army is after such a long period of construction. It's gone," said Admiral William Keitel, commander of the Fourth Army.

"No matter how strong the U.S. Army is, it can't be much stronger. A random army group of the Imperial Army, or even half an army group, is enough to defeat them." General Walter von Reichenau, the commander of the 10th Army Group, disdainfully Said.

Many generals laughed. The German army is the number one in the world. It took them only one year to defeat Russia, which has tens of millions of troops. What's more, they now have a very big advantage in North America. It doesn't seem too difficult to defeat the US Army.

"Everyone, don't underestimate the enemy. At least, although the U.S. Army is weaker than us in terms of weapons and equipment, it is also very limited. We must not only defeat them, but also eliminate them at the lowest cost!" Brombay Marshal Ge said.

"Yes, Your Excellency the Marshal." Everyone replied.

"The specific combat plan, the Marine Corps and the Army's 1st Army, first attack the Nova Scotia peninsula. Try to attract the British troops in New Brunswick to enter the Nova Scotia peninsula. At that time, Then dispatch the Marine Corps to land at Port Elgin. The main force will be drawn from the 4th Army, go ashore there, and fight all the way to Sackville, completely encircling the US and British coalition forces on the Nova Scotia peninsula, and annihilating them!" Brome Marshal Berg said.

Port Elgin and Sackville are only twenty kilometers apart. It is also where the Nova Scotia peninsula meets the North American continent. As long as the German army occupies this place, the American and British coalition forces on the Nova Scotia peninsula will all become shackles.

Obviously, Marshal Bromberg not only wanted to wipe out the US-British coalition forces on the Nova Scotia Peninsula, but also wanted to take this opportunity to wipe out the US-British coalition forces deployed in New Brunswick to prepare for the large-scale offensive in the coming spring. be ready.

"Yes, Your Excellency the Marshal!" Everyone replied.

"Then, let's go back and prepare! The attack will start tomorrow morning. This is our first battle on the North American continent. Only success is allowed, not failure!" Marshal Bromberg ordered.

"Yes, Your Excellency Marshal!" The generals stood up and saluted, and then left the office.

On the morning of December 11, at six o'clock, it was still dark.

North of the Canso Strait, in the ports of Hastings and Hawkesbury, the 6th and 7th Divisions of the German Marine Corps are ready to attack.

On the artillery positions in the distance, the heavy artillery brigades of the German 1st Army, the 4th Army, and the artillery units of the infantry divisions have assembled here. A large number of 210mm heavy howitzers, 155mm heavy howitzers, 105mm light howitzers and 75mm field guns are all ready to fire.

While on Newfoundland, the German Air Force has two aviation groups of fighter jets, dive bombers and ground attack aircraft. As well as the carrier-based aircraft on the aircraft carriers on the sea, they are all ready to take off.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, Marshal Bromberg personally issued the order to open fire.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"

The German army deployed artillery positions on the north side of the Canso Strait and began to pour artillery shells on the American positions on the south side of the strait.

Shells roared across the sky, crossed the narrow Canso Strait, and slammed into the US military positions in the south of the strait.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"

The shells exploded one by one, leaving huge craters on the ground. The fortifications built by the US military on the south side of the strait were gradually reduced to ruins under the fierce artillery fire.

The fierce artillery strikes by the German army announced the official start of the German attack on the North American continent.

Chapter 1690

"General, Aldous and Mulgrave came under heavy shelling from the Germans!"

U.S. 1st Army Command, Major General Thomas reported to Lieutenant General Omar Bradley.

"Huh! The Germans really want to cross the strait from those two places. Order the 5th Infantry Division and the 8th Infantry Division to hold their positions with all their strength. With the help of fortifications, kill and wound the Germans' vital forces. When necessary, there will be reinforcements. Theirs!" Lieutenant General Omar Bradley ordered.

"Yes, General. However, the German artillery fire was very fierce. According to reports from the front, they were even attacked by large-caliber heavy artillery with a caliber of more than 200 mm. The fortifications were seriously damaged, and the casualties were not small." Major General Thomas said somewhat Worry.

Not to mention, once the German offensive begins, it will definitely invest a large number of fighter planes and carrier-based aircraft for air cover. Although the U.S. military has an infantry division in Aldous and Mulgrave each, it is undoubtedly very difficult to stop the German attack.

"Let our heavy artillery brigade rush to reinforce. The 1st Armored Division, the 1st Mechanized Infantry Division, and the 2nd Mechanized Infantry Division can also gather for the strait. Once the Germans cannot be prevented from going ashore, let them go ashore. However, I really want to see what kind of expression the Germans will have after our armored forces crush all the German troops ashore!" Lieutenant General Omar Bradley ordered.

"Yes, General." Major General Thomas nodded.

Although the German army has a great advantage, if the US armored forces launch an attack shortly after the German army lands, the German army will definitely not be able to resist it. At that time, the Germans will pay a heavy price.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!"

The heavy German shelling continued, half an hour after the shelling started. Luftwaffe fighters also joined the attack. Because the U.S. Army Air Force did not have fighter jets to participate in the battle, the fighter jets of the Luftwaffe also added rocket launchers or bombs to participate in the strike on the ground.

Under the fierce firepower of the German army, the US military's position in the south of the Canso Strait became a pilot at a speed visible to the naked eye. The German army was completely using powerful firepower to directly plow the US positions.

"General, the German firepower is too fierce. Many fortifications on the front line have been destroyed by the Germans. Can we resist their attack?" An officer had a look of horror that could not be concealed.

"Resist as much as you can. If you can't resist, retreat. At that time, the rest of the troops will naturally deal with the Germans." Major General Laming, the commander of the US 5th Infantry Division, was not very worried. As the division commander, he naturally knew the follow-up battle plan. In fact, the 5th and 8th Infantry Divisions were nothing more than decoys. As long as they can lure the main force of the German army to take the bait, their mission will be considered complete.

The officer nodded half understanding.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the 6th and 7th Divisions of the German Marine Corps set off from Hastings Port and Hawkesbury Port respectively, and began to cross the strait to attack the US positions.

The Canso Strait is only one kilometer wide, and it is not difficult for the German Marines to cross the strait. Even the engineers of the 1st Army and the 4th Army are ready. Once the Marines had secured a beachhead on the southern side of the strait, they immediately set about building the pontoon bridge. Once the pontoon bridge is built, the German troops can pass through the pontoon bridge continuously and reach the south bank of the strait. The one-kilometer-long pontoon bridge was nothing to the German engineering troops.

The attack of the German Marine Corps is still the mode of helicopters and landing craft. Because the strait is too narrow, if the landing ship enters the strait, it may be attacked by American artillery. Therefore, China's army is in the open sea. Helicopters also all take off from airports on land. The landing craft is also hidden in advance.

Dozens of armed helicopters took the lead in crossing the strait and attacking the positions of the US troops. On the sea, hundreds of landing craft also set off from the north shore of the strait and began to cross the strait.

"Shhhhhh!"

The armed helicopters began to use rockets to sweep across the US military positions, destroying those firepower points that were not destroyed by the artillery fire.

General-purpose helicopters and transport helicopters also began to take off one after another.

"Open fire and kill the German helicopters!" An American officer ordered.

A 12.7mm heavy machine gun suddenly appeared and opened fire on an armed helicopter.

"Da da da!"

Dense bullets enveloped the armed helicopter. The bullets from the large-caliber heavy machine gun easily penetrated the body of the armed helicopter, leaving bullet holes one by one.

"Damn, pull up!" The pilot yelled in horror.

But in the case of being caught off guard, it was already too late.

The helicopter was soon riddled with holes, and even the engine was shot.

The helicopter crashed on the beach and became a bunch of burning fireballs.

"Good job!" All the U.S. troops on the ground cheered.

But then it was hit by several rockets and completely destroyed.

"Phew!"

A rocket soared into the sky and attacked the German gunship in the sky.

The German armed helicopters knew they were in crisis when they saw the flash of fire. The pilot decisively drove the helicopter down sharply.

The rocket passed over the helicopter.

"Damn it, I almost hit it!" The American soldier cursed.

They also want to reload the rockets and attack again. Unfortunately, however, such an opportunity no longer exists. After the German armed helicopter safely escaped the rocket attack, it immediately launched a counterattack.

"Da da da!"

The heavy machine guns on the helicopter almost sifted the US rocket launchers.

The large number of machine guns and rockets equipped by the US Army played a very important role in the battle against the German helicopters. Many helicopters were hit and crashed on the beach.

Although the U.S. military caused a lot of casualties to the German Marine Corps, they still couldn't resist after the German Marine Corps landed on a large scale.

With the support of the German Marines, supported by their own planes, helicopters and heavy artillery fire, they broke through the US defense line in the southern part of the strait. The US 5th Infantry Division and 8th Infantry Division began to retreat after holding on for less than an hour.

Moreover, under the German attack, both infantry divisions suffered considerable losses.

The 6th and 7th Divisions of the German Marine Corps captured Aldous and Mulgrave.

The engineers of the German army also took this opportunity to start building pontoon bridges, allowing the follow-up army to pass behind.