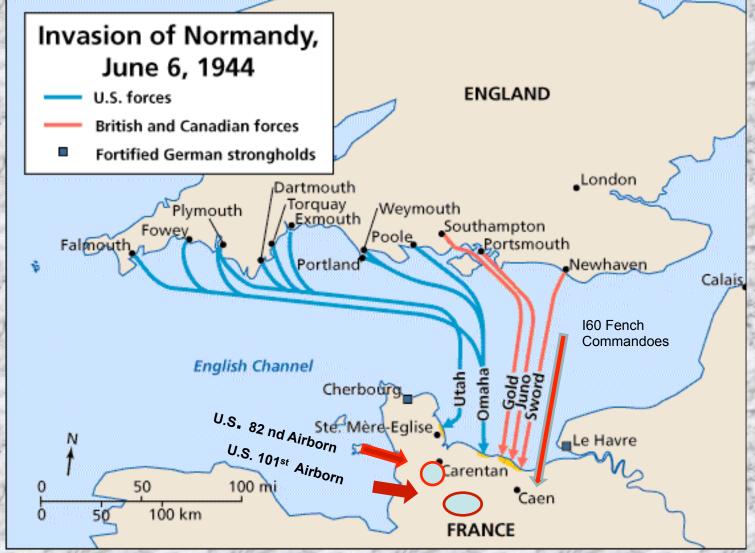
The Normandie Landings



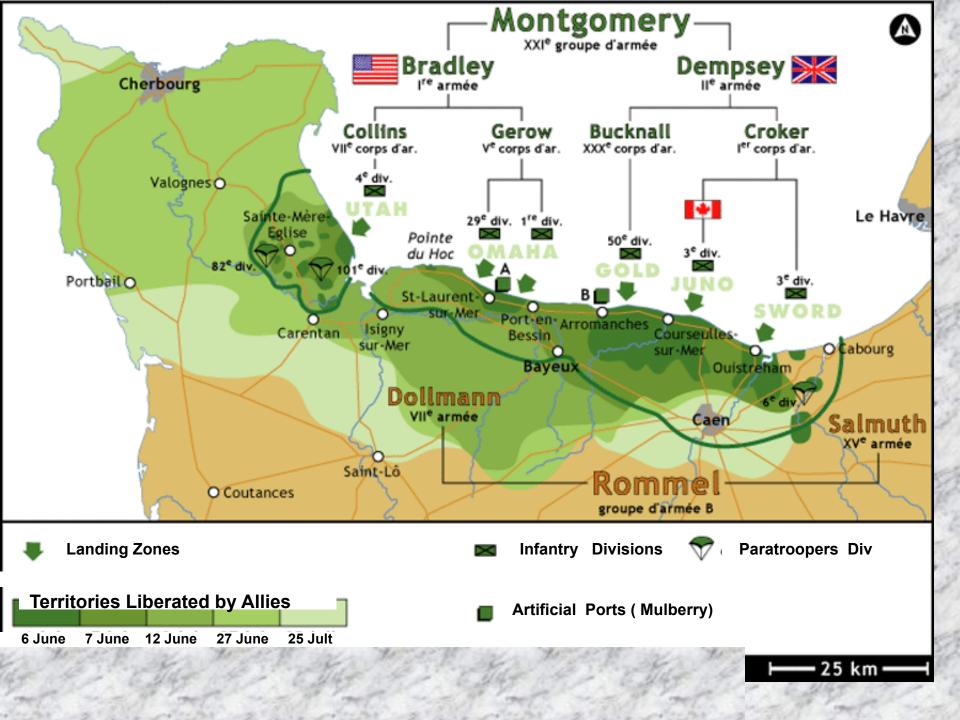
5KNA Productions 2012

June 6, 1944 (D-Day,) the American forces landed 23,250 on Utah Beach, 34,250 on Omaha Beach, and 15,500 airborne troops. In the British sector the British and sent 24,970 on Gold Beach, 21,400 on Juno Beach and 7,900 British and Canadian airborne troops. Canadian troops numbered 28,845 on Sword Beach. 177 Free French Soldiers were with the invadors.

On D-Day, Allied aircraft flew 14,674 sorties, and 127 were lost. In the airborne landings on both flanks of the beaches, 2,395 aircraft and 867 gliders of the RAF and USAAF were used on D-Day. Operation Neptune involved huge naval forces, including 6,939 vessels: 1,213 naval combat ships, 4,126 landing ships and landing craft, 736 ancillary craft and 864 merchant vessels. Some 195,700 personnel were assigned to Operation Neptune: 52,889 US, 112,824 British, and 4,988 from other Allied countries.

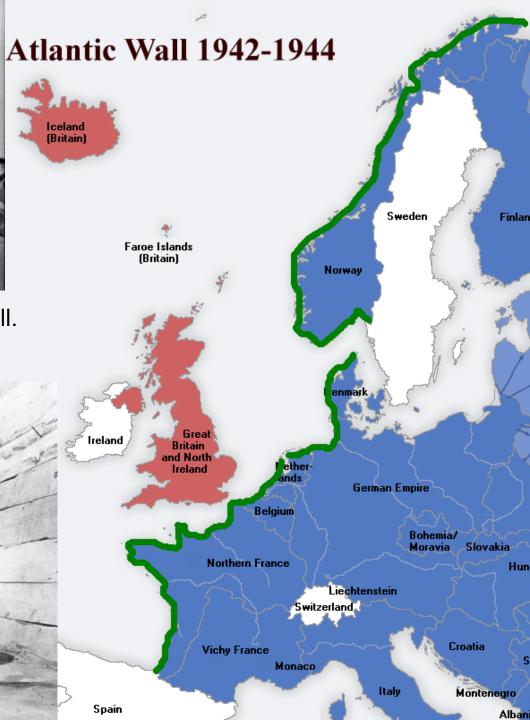
By the end of 11 June day 5, 326,547 troops, 54,186 vehicles and 104,428 tons of supplies had been landed on the beaches.

These beaches, however, were heavily fortified by Nazis. Thousands of troops were slaughtered on the beaches, with more than 9,000 Allied soldiers killed or wounded but the Allies ultimately overwhelmed the Nazis and advanced into France.





The Third Reich built the Atlantic Wall. These fortifications extending from the Spanish-French border to northern Norway.



The landing is preceded by a large gathering of troops, weapons and ships in England.

Music Starts

camouflaged vehicles

American Dodge Ambulances

Convoy passing through Liverpool U.K.

- AL.

a va En

Stock of Fuel



Boarding

US 380

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Bombardment of Pointe du Hoc

American Paratroopers

6).

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Time to jump at midnight behand enemy lines prior to beach landings





American Paratrooper

24,000 American Paratroopers preceded the invasion, jumping behind enemy lines.

A Glider landed in a pasture

A U.S. Landing Ship Crossing the Channel





DUKW amphibious vehicles

British Troops Landing

U.S. Storming Omaha Beach

PD29-4









U.S. Forces Utah Beach



Gold Beach British Forces

at water to





U.S. Second Wave reinforcements



The assault began before the main landing to knock out German Guns at the top of the Cliff. Two U.S. Navy Destroyers gave support, Rockets were fired to get ropes atop the cliffs.

The rangers destroyed the guns that had been moved inward.

Determined to hold the vital ground, yet isolated from other Allied forces and out numbered the Rangers fended off several counterattacks from the German 916 th regiment until units of the American 29th Infantry Division's broke through from Omaha Beach on June 7

U.S. Rangers climbing the 100 ft cliffs at Pointe De Hoc













Two artificial harbors were created: . Mulberry A: St Laurent sur Mer . Mulberry B at Arromanches

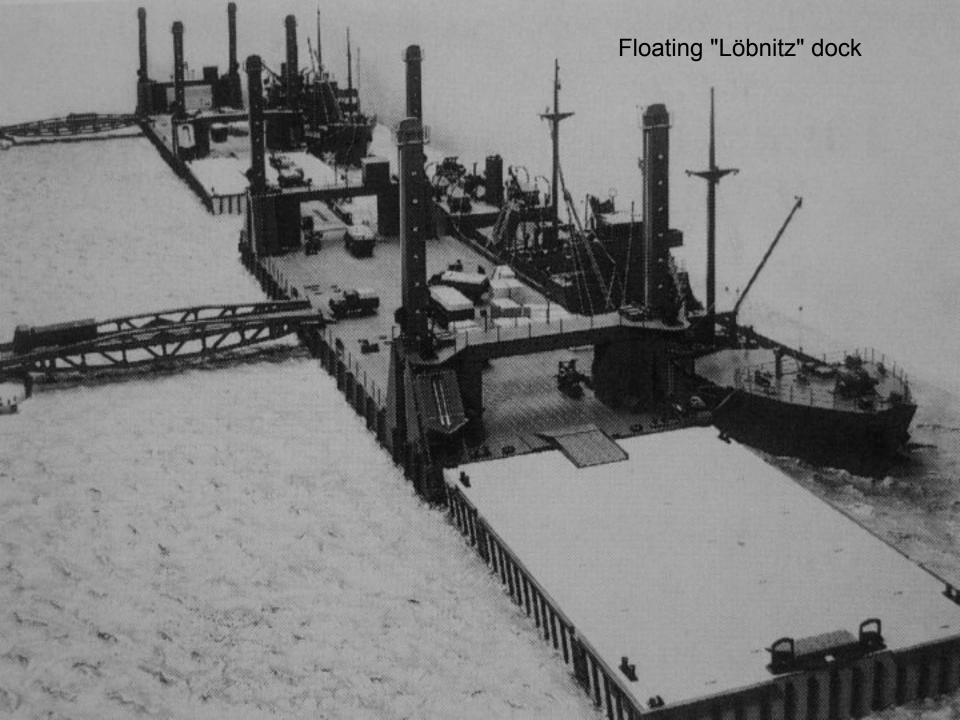
Mulberry A

Mulberry A was destroyed by the storm of June 19 to 21

Arromanches : Mulberry B

Phoenix caissons: Breakwater concrete towed then filled with water and sunk.

Effectiveness of dams built to provide a safe harbor



Floating bridge "Whale"



















Trucks and Supplies

US







Beach area secured now the advance inward.

Anti-air balloons



The greatest landing in history





U.S. soldiers examining German mini-tank guided "Goliath", loaded with explosives.

US

The Wounded





Field Hospital

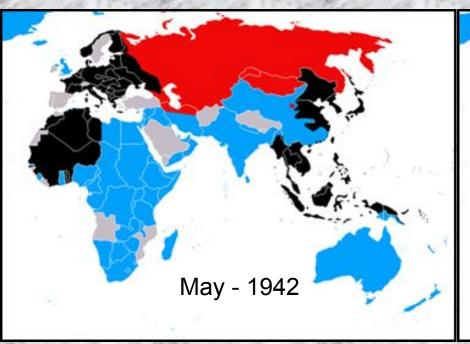
Navy Personnel Repatriation of wounded

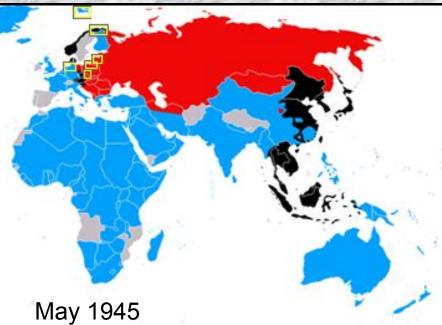
ISM











Europe – Africa - Asia

Western allies (blue), Soviet & allies (red) Axis (black)



They gave all for these freedoms, will the present generations guard and protect what they fought and died for Or will western nations open the flood gates to immigrants Who don't care or understand the culture and sacrifices of the nations that welcomed them

End

Pictures – Internet Music: "You Raise me Up" Josh Gorbain

> Editied by Jack Cross

jcross002@comcast.net