



# D-DAY





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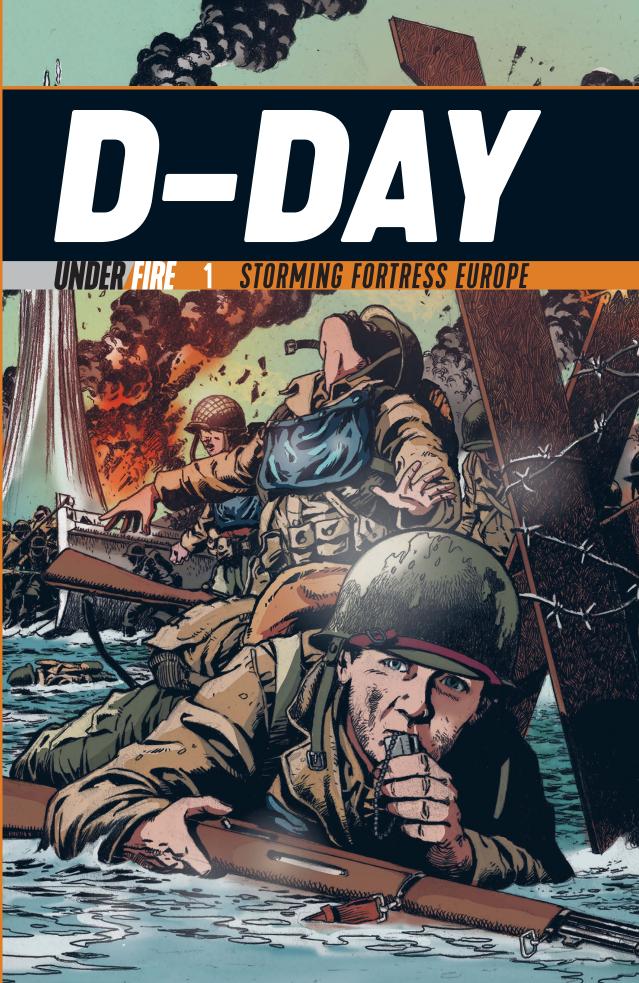
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# INTRODUCTION TO D-DAY

## STORMING FORTRESS EUROPE

It is spring 1944, and the war against Hitler's Germany has dragged on into its fifth year. France has suffered under German occupation since 1940, and since the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk in June 1940, no serious effort has been made to return Allied troops to the continent. A disastrous commando raid on Dieppe in 1942 taught the Allies a costly lesson: a frontal attack against a defended port would result in catastrophic losses.

Germany is under pressure from the Soviet Union in the east, which is beginning to press the attack after blunting Hitler's offensive at Kursk in 1943 and inflicting a major defeat at Stalingrad. The western Allies have been urged by Stalin to open a 'second front' that would force Germany to divert troops and equipment from the east, but Britain and the US were not ready for the invasion of the Continent originally planned for 1943. Until now, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and US President Franklin D. Roosevelt have pressed the fight in other theatres around the world, while training soldiers and increasing production of the equipment and landing craft needed to prepare for a decisive invasion.

Now the Allies are committed, and a vast international task force under General Dwight D. Eisenhower has been assembled in the south of England, ready to embark for the



beaches of Normandy, the chosen landing area. Relatively less well defended, these beaches are nonetheless part of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's 'Atlantic Wall': fortified with strongpoints, mines and obstacles and defended by batteries inland. A huge intelligence operation, codenamed Fortitude, has also been under way to convince the German command that the blow will come elsewhere on the French coast: the Pas-de-Calais. This operation will prove incredibly successful, throwing the German military leadership into confusion and helping bring about catastrophic delays in the response.

On the night of 5/6 June, 1944, taking advantage of an unexpected break in bad weather, the vast force of over 5,000 ships, battleships, destroyers, minesweepers and landing craft stealthily approaches the coast of France down five channels swept clear of mines, heading for beaches codenamed Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword. Ahead of them have gone British and American airborne assault troops, tasked with securing key bridges and roads behind the landing area to protect the invasion from the inevitable armoured counterattack. This is the Allies' one chance: if it succeeds, it will turn the tide of the war and



ensure Hitler's eventual defeat; if it fails, Germany will gain another year to strengthen the defences of Fortress Europe, develop the secret weapons to which Hitler attaches such importance, and turn against the advancing armies of the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front. History has nothing to offer more dramatic.

### A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

To convey the story of so complex an operation on such a vast scale is an ambitious undertaking, and to do so, we have focused on the stories of just a handful individuals and units from among the many thousands who played their part in the invasion and in the German response.

The story ranges from the airborne assaults against the town of Sainte-Mère-Église, the gun battery at Merville and the vital bridges at Bénouville and Ranville, to the German defence on the ground, the horrifically costly beach landings themselves, the US Rangers' assault on the sheer cliffs of Pointe du Hoc, the race by the 1st Special Service Brigade to relieve the exhausted paratroopers at the bridges, the chaotic response of the German command structure, the part played by French civilians and the fate of the long-awaited armoured counterattack by the 21st Panzer Division.

Although the dialogue is of course fictionalised, with the exception of the French commando, Léon Faivre, all those people named in the caption boxes are real historical figures, and their actions are reconstructed as closely as we could — with a little leeway for narrative and artistic licence.

