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Nota di contenuto	Title page -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- FOREWORD TO CMH EDITION -- FOREWORD -- Department of the Army Historical Division -- LAUNCHING THE INVASION -- Tactical Aspects of the Terrain -- Enemy Defenses -- The VII Corps Plan -- Mounting the Operation -- THE AIRBORNE ASSAULT -- The 101st Airborne Division Lands -- Fighting for the Northern Beach Exits -- Capture of the Southern Beach Exits -- Securing the Southern Flank -- The 82d Airborne Division Astride the Merderet -- The Capture of Ste. Mère-Eglise -- Along the Merderet -- The Airborne Divisions at the End of D Day -- THE SEABORNE ASSAULT -- Task Force U Moves In -- Clearing the Beaches -- The 4th Division Pushes Inland -- The Landing in Retrospect -- German Reactions to the Landings -- SECURING THE BEACHHEAD (D PLUS 1) -- The 82d Division at Ste. Mère-Eglise -- The 12th and 22d Infantry Regiments Pursue Their D-Day Objectives -- The Southern Flank on D Plus 1 -- The Beachhead at the End of D Plus 1
Sommario/riassunto	Illustrated with over 40 photos and 15 maps of the engagement. The momentous events of the 6th of June 1944, D-Day, still resonate around the world, almost 200,000 Allied Soldiers were thrown against the Nazi dominated coast of France in a bid to free Western Europe from the Fascist grip that had held it since 1939. Although massive air

and naval bombardments proceeded the landings the mission would succeed or fail based on the ground troops being able to force their way in land and allow a secure bridgehead to be formed out of enemy artillery range. However, the buildup of supplies and troops for the millions strong armies necessary to liberate Europe could not be brought through the improvised Mulberry harbour on the unprotected beaches of Normandy, a port must be taken. The troops on the far left of the line attacking the beach code-named "Utah" would be tasked not only with the initial assault of the coastline but to eventually capture Cherbourg and the Cotentin Peninsula. The fighting on D-Day on the beach was tough but successful, very since the early morning the paratroops fought in many groups some numbering a few men up to battalion size to secure the vital targets inland. The Germans were aware of the importance of the landing only gradually, but launched fierce counterattacks against the Americans coming across the flooded land inland from the beaches. The port of Cherbourg and town were heavily defended and had many difficult fortifications to be overcome, but the Americans were equal to the task and eventually captured it ensuring the supply lines for the armies that would engage and fight Hitler's legions across France, Belgium, Holland and into Germany. An excellent study of the second American Beach landing and along with its companion volume, OMAHA BEACHHEAD, provide an unparalleled record of the fighting of the American forces on D-Day and in the Bocage fighting in Normandy.
