

# D-Day: A Guide to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library & Museum Audiovisual Collection



Compiled by the Audiovisual Department of Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library & Museum

This guide to the audiovisual holdings relating to the invasion of Northern France, June 6, 1944, identifies those materials which are available for research both on-site and for purchase.

Please contact the audiovisual staff with all questions about availability for on-site research or mail order duplication.

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Edited program of D-Day broadcasts narrated by NBC newsmen, and correspondents. Among the correspondents are, Stanley Richardson, Frank McCall, John McVain, Ed Hocker, Merle Meuler, David Anderson, Bill Chaplain, George Wheeler, John Vandercook, Robert St. John, H. V. Kaltenborn, Richard Hoffman, Lowell Thomas, Robert McCormick, Tom Trainer, Edward Wallace, Ivan Schooly, Alex Dryer.

BBC announcement of the Allied Invasion

Allied invasion news announcement

Robert St. John, New York

10 second announcement for Communiqué #1

Order of the Day as broadcast from SHAEF Headquarters

John Vandercook, London

Order of the Day as broadcast from SHAEF Headquarters

Edited with narrator voice over: King Haakon VII, Norway and Charles de Gaulle's concluding words

Rife Brian, NBC correspondent with WSB Atlanta, is the first NBC reporter to return to London and file a report. He was aboard a C-47 which took paratroopers to the invasion coast.

Ed Hocker, with the 9th Air Force, reports on invasion

Stanley Richardson, aboard US Navy torpedo boat which was part of the invasion convoy

Merle Meuller, reports from SHAEF headquarters

H.V. Kaltenborn

Richard Harkness, WDC

Elmer Peterson, New York

Morgan Beatty, White House correspondent reports on Roosevelt speech

Robert St. John

Lowell Thomas

Robert McCormick

Ronald Coleman reads Poem and Prayer for an Invading Army by Edna St. Vincent Millay.  
Written for NBC commemorating D-Day  
Bob Hope speaks from Van Nuys, CA  
Edited portion of King George VI's address  
George Wheeler's recording aboard the USS Augusta, 3:30am, June 6, 1944 off the coast of France  
Tom Trainer reporting on Allied troops landing Northern Coast of France  
Edward Wallace, Cleveland  
Southern California, reporter unidentified  
Ivan Schooly, Denver  
Alex Dryer, Chicago  
Franklin Roosevelt leads the Nation in prayer for invasion troops

3209-29 REEL 1

Copyright: British Broadcasting Corporation

Communiqué #1 in English and the languages of the countries of Europe, repeated numerous times.  
SHAEF announcement to the People of Western Europe  
King Haakon VII of Norway  
English translation of King Haakon VII announcement  
Repeat of Communiqué #1  
Prime Minister of Holland (Netherlands), Pieter Sjoerd Gerbrandy's announcement  
English translation of Gerbrandy's announcement  
Introduction of prime Minister of Belgium, Hubert Pierlot

3209-29 REEL 2

Copyright: British Broadcasting Corporation

Prime Minister of Belgium Hubert Pierlot  
English translation of Pierlot speech  
Communiqué #1 repeated  
General Charles de Gaulle  
Prime Minister Pierre Dupong, Luxembourg  
Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Poland  
King George VI

EL-T-137

Dwight D. Eisenhower's message regarding the 20th Anniversary of D-day.

EL-T-953

Side 1:

D-day  
Liberation of Paris  
V-E Day  
Welcome Home to Abilene  
Draft Eisenhower Movement, 1948

1952 Republican National Convention  
Political Campaign, 1952

EL-T-954

Side 2:

Eisenhower in Korea Inaugural Address Atoms for Peace Plan  
Geneva Conference  
Reunion with 82nd Airborne Luncheon  
Eisenhower in Miami, August 1968 from Walter Reed Hospital

**This select list of photographs in the still picture collection of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library relates to the Normandy Invasion, June 6, 1944. Upon request the audiovisual staff will provide Xerox copies of photographs listed in this section. The photograph accession number which is located at the beginning of each entry must accompany all requests for copies.**

**The majority of the still photograph collection documenting D-Day and the World War II period consists primarily of U.S. Army Signal Corps photographs which are in the public domain. Supplementing the U.S. Army Signal Corps photographs are the private photograph collections donated by individuals such as General Courtney H. Hodges, Captain Harry C. Butcher, A. Dayton Clark and General Floyd L. Parks, and by such corporate entities as the Des Moines Register Tribune newspaper. Many of these photographs remain copyrighted. Permission must be obtained from the copyright owner prior to publication.**

June 6, 1944

Brief from WAR YEARS Chronology: Boards HMS APOLLO, a mine-layer, for trip to beachhead along French coast. Accompanied by Admiral Ramsay, Colonel James Gault, Commander Harry C. Butcher, and party. Sees General Omar Bradley and Admiral Kirk and Hall of Omaha Beach. Stops alongside HMS HILARY off the British beaches, and sees Admiral Vian, Commodore Douglas-Pennant, and General Montgomery. Late evening return to Portsmouth on HMS UNDAUNTED. See Generals W. B. Smith and Bull.

62-165

06/07/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Bertram Ramsay, aboard the HMS Hilary, off the British invasion beaches with General Bernard Montgomery.

Source: Imperial War Museum

63-647

06/00/44

England

(not verified) General Dwight D. Eisenhower aboard the US Cruiser, USS Texas.

Source: National Archives

63-670

06/15/44

Normandy, France

Baleroi, France (from published history of the 1st Infantry Division)

General Dwight D. Eisenhower talking with members of the First Infantry Division following presentation of Distinguished Service Cross medals.

Source: National Archives

June 12, 1944

Brief from WAR YEARS Chronology: Portsmouth Advanced Command Post. Accompanied on cross channel trip aboard the USS Thompson by Generals Marshall, Arnold, and Kuter, Admiral King, and Colonel C. McCarthy. Party anchors off Omaha Beach, and is met by Admiral Hall in a submarine chaser into which party disembarks. Enters artificial harbor and disembarks into duck to go ashore. Met by Admiral Hall and General Bradley and taken to Bradley's headquarters for lunch. Also there are Generals J. Lawton Collins, Corlett, Quesada, Deane, Hoge, and Admiral Don T. Moon, USN. Afternoon trip by the coast road to Grandcamp and Isigny. Proceeds to Utah Beach in PT boat, and is met by General Wharton. Evening return to Portsmouth aboard USS Thompson. Met by Admiral Charles Little (Commander in Chief, Portsmouth).

63-680

06/12/44

Normandy, France

Omaha Beach, Admiral Alan Kirk, Generals George C. Marshall, Henry "Hap" Arnold, Dwight D. Eisenhower climbing down from a duck landing craft.

Source: National Archives

63-691

06/12/44

Normandy, France

Generals George C. Marshall, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, with Admiral Ernest King standing in a "Duck" on Normandy beachhead. They visited Omaha and Utah beachheads.

Source: National Archives

63-692

06/07/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Bertram Ramsay, aboard the HMS Apollo, a mine-layer. They stop alongside the HMS Hilary, off the British beaches and see General Bernard Montgomery.

Source: National Archives

63-693

06/12/44

Normandy, France

Inspecting German gun emplacements on beachhead, Eisenhower, Henry Arnold, Ernest King, George Marshall. They visited Omaha and Utah beachheads.

Source: National Archives

65-325-1--6

06/05/44

Newbury, England

Newbury, England area, June 5, 1944, just prior to the loading of paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division.

65-327-1

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Eisenhower aboard the HMS Apollo, a mine-layer, for visit to beachhead along French coast.

Commander Harry C. Butcher on right.

Source: US Army

65-327-2

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Eisenhower aboard the HMS Apollo, a mine-layer, for visit to beachhead along French coast.

Source: US Army

65-328-1

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Secured beachhead, D-Day plus 1. Not identified, but possibly on Utah Beach, near Les Dunes de Madeleine, France.

Source: US Army

65-328-2

06/07/44

Normandy, France

General Omar Bradley and General Ralph Royce (Commander 9th Air Force) aboard the H.M.S. Apollo, off Omaha Beach, for meeting with Eisenhower. L to R: Royce, Bradley, Eisenhower.

Source: US Army

65-328-3

06/07/44

Normandy, France

General Omar Bradley boarding the H.M.S. Apollo, off Omaha Beach, for meeting with Eisenhower.

Source: US Army

65-329

06/11/44

France

Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, sitting in jeep named "Rough Rider" after a famous outfit headed by his father in the Spanish-American War. General Roosevelt died of a heart attack July 12, 1944. He is buried at St. Mere Eglise, Normandy, France.

Source: US Army

65-331-1

06/12/44

France

Admiral Ernest King and General Dwight D. Eisenhower confer on USS Thompson en route to invasion coast where they visited troops. General Henry "Hap" Arnold seen far right.

Source: US Army

65-331-2

06/12/44

France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Henry "Hap" Arnold, Admiral Ernest King, and General George C. Marshall, aboard navy vessel during visit to Normandy invasion coast.

Source: US Army

65-331-3

06/12/44

France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, George C. Marshall, and unidentified others on unidentified beachhead, presumably Omaha. Admiral Alan Kirk left with cigarette in mouth.

Source: US Army

65-331-4

06/12/44

France

General Omar Bradley, General Henry "Hap" Arnold, Admiral Alan Kirk, Admiral Ernest King, General Dwight D. Eisenhower during visit to continent. Major General Laurence S. Kuter with mustache. Admiral John Hall far right. Others unidentified.

Source: US Army

65-331-5

06/12/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General George C. Marshall, General Henry "Hap" Arnold disembark from Duck at Omaha Beach. Others unidentified.

Source: US Army

65-331-6

06/12/44

Normandy, France

General Eisenhower views the working of an American Army installation somewhere on the continent.

Source: US Army

65-331-7

06/12/44

France

General Courtney H. Hodges (?), General George C. Marshall, General Dwight D. Eisenhower in jeep traveling through unidentified French village.

Source: US Army

65-331-8

06/12/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Henry "Hap" Arnold, Admiral Ernest King, and General George C. Marshall inspect a heavy artillery unit on their tour of the continent.

Source: US Army

65-331-9

06/12/44



France

General Henry "Hap" Arnold, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General George C. Marshall, Major General Laurence S. Kuter seen behind Marshal, Admiral Ernest King, others unidentified during their tour of American installations on the continent.

Source: US Army

65-332

06/15/44

France

Lt. General Omar Bradley pins the Bronze Star on Colonel V. R. Pogue, one of the first group of officers and men to receive the award in World War II.

Source: US Army

65-333

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Fort DuRoule, France

(Additional photographs relating to the battle and liberation of Cherbourg: 71-406, 71-407) Major General J. Lawton Collins (not visible), Commanding General of VII Corps, and his party look over the city and harbor of Cherbourg from Fort DuRoule perched on its 450 foot cliff.

Source: US Army

65-334-1

06/29/44

Cherbourg, France

The citizens of Cherbourg cheer as American soldiers march through the city they liberated while British, American and French flags are seen displayed.

Source: US Army

65-334-2

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

American troops present arms during celebration of the Liberation of Cherbourg, with French, British and American flags waving in the breeze.

Source: US Army

65-334-3

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

French civilians stand at attention and a GI salutes as the American and the French flags are unfurled side by side in Cherbourg shortly after its liberation.

Source: US Army

65-334-4

06/29/44

Cherbourg, France

Aerial view of Cherbourg showing a section of the city spared by the intense artillery fire and bombing which the Allies loosed on the Nazis.

Source: US Army

65-334-5

06/29/44

Cherbourg, France

High ranking American officers and French officials arriving at the Place De La Republicque, Cherbourg, during celebration of its liberation by Americans.

Source: US Army

65-334-6

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

The crew of a 155mm Howitzer blasting into the defenses of Nazi held Cherbourg.

Source: US Army

65-334-7

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

American officers, l to r: Williston B. Palmer (VII Corps Artillery), flag, Raymond O. Barton (4th Infantry Division), Matthew Ridgeway (82nd Airborne Division), Manton S. Eddy (9th Division), Maxwell D. Taylor (101st Airborne Division), General J. Lawton Collins front center, others not identified, attend liberation ceremonies in Cherbourg. The Mayor of the City, Paul Renaud, holds a flag made from a parachute.

Source: US Army

65-334-8

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Residents of Cherbourg gather with American soldiers in the Plaza of the Republic for a flag presentation ceremony. Source: US Army

65-335

07/08/44

Cherbourg, France

US Army combat engineers complete road toward the front passable for heavy equipment, near Cherbourg.

Source: US Army

65-341

07/02/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower signs guest book held by Lt. Henry G. Simonds, aide to General Charles H. Gerhardt, Commanding General of the 29th Infantry Division.

Source: US Army

65-342-1

07/04/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower with PFC Fink, one of the One Hundred and First Airborne Division Engineers constructing an air strip in Northern France. (On this date Eisenhower had an afternoon

visit to Ninth Air Force fighter airfield.)

Source: US Army

65-342-2

07/04/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower with an unidentified sergeant, presumably a member of the 101st Airborne Division Engineers who are constructing an air strip in Northern France. (On this date Eisenhower had an afternoon visit to the Ninth Air Force fighter airfield.)

Source: US Army

65-343-1

07/04/44

France

General Omar Bradley with members of unidentified American anti-aircraft artillery crew, fires a "Long Tom" gun at 12 noon to commemorate the Fourth of July.

Source: US Army

65-343-2

07/04/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower during a morning visit with General Omar Bradley to an anti-aircraft battery for Fourth of July celebration.

Source: US Army

65-343-3

07/04/44

Carentan, France

Generals Omar Bradley and Dwight D. Eisenhower visit VII Corps near Carentan, France to see General J. Lawton Collins.

Source: US Army

65-343-4

07/04/44

Carentan, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley, with General J. Lawton Collins VII Corps, outside a building. Others unidentified with the exception of James Gault standing to the left of officer wearing sunglasses.

Source: US Army

65-343-5

07/04/44

Hauville, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley (seated in jeep with unidentified driver) visit with Commanding General of the 79th Infantry Division, Major General Ira Wyche (back to camera).

Source: US Army

65-343-6

07/04/44

Hauville, France

Generals Eisenhower and Bradley visit the 79th Infantry Division. LtoR: General Omar Bradley, Brigadier General Frank U. Greer, Major General Ira Wyche, General Dwight D. Eisenhower.  
Source: US Army

65-343-7

07/04/44

Haunville, France

Eisenhower and Bradley visit the 79th Infantry Division. LtoR: Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, Ira Wyche (back to camera), Frank U. Greer. Good view of Greer's 79th Infantry Division shoulder patch.

Source: US Army

65-343-8

07/04/44

Haunville, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower walking with General Ira Wyche, behind them are: Generals Omar Bradley and Frank Greer. During visit to the 79th Infantry Division.

Source: US Army

65-343-9

07/04/44

Haunville, France

Les Fosses, France

Generals Omar Bradley, Dwight D. Eisenhower seated in tent having lunch with General Ira Wyche. [Caption of photograph published in 79th history states command post near Les Fosses.]

Source: US Army

65-343-10

07/04/44

Haunville, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley chat with Staff Sergeant K.N. Hougard, Portland, Oregon, waist gunner of a bomber which was shot down over France. Dressed in civilian clothes, Sgt. Hougard tells of his escape to American lines aided by French civilians.

Source: US Army

65-343-11

07/04/44

Haunville, France

Meeting with Staff Sergeant K. N. Hougard, Portland, Oregon, waist gunner of a bomber which was shot down over France. Dressed in civilian clothes, Sgt. Hougard tells of his escape to American lines aided by France civilians. LtoR: Hougard, Generals Frank Greer, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley (behind Eisenhower), Ira Wyche.

Source: US Army

65-343-12

07/04/44

Carentan, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, and J. Lawton Collins outside VII Corps headquarters building near Carentan, France. Good view of VII Corps shoulder patch.

Source: US Army

65-343-13, 14

07/04/44

Haunville, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower with Major General Ira Wyche, commanding general of the 79th Infantry Division.

Source: US Army

65-343-15

07/04/44

Carentan, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, and J. Lawton Collins outside VII Corps headquarters building near Carentan, France.

Source: US Army

07/03/44

France

Brief from WAR YEARS chronology: General Dwight D. Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Visits Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees rocket sites. Conference with General J. Lawton Collins at his headquarters. Overnight at General Omar Bradley's headquarters.

65-344-1

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites. LtoR: James Gault, unidentified with back to camera, Troy Middleton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley. Source: US Army

65-344-2

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower walks with Omar Bradley; James Gault in background with unidentified group.

Source: US Army

65-344-3

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Middleton, unidentified, Eisenhower, Bradley, Gault.

Source: US Army

65-344-4

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Eisenhower and Bradley.

Source: US Army

65-344-5

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Eisenhower, Middleton, Gault, Bradley

Source: US Army

65-344-6

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Middleton, Eisenhower, Gault to Eisenhower's right. Others unidentified.

Source: US Army

65-344-7

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Middleton, Gault, Eisenhower, Bradley

Source: US Army

65-344-8

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

Climbing stairs at rocket launch site.

Source: US Army

65-344-9

07/03/44

France

General Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Also, visit to Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees V2 rocket sites.

LtoR: Bradley, Eisenhower

Source: US Army

65-345

07/04/44

France

A French girl, unable to buy an American flag to help celebrate the Fourth of July, has an appreciative audience as she makes her own.

Source: US Army

65-346

07/04/44

Mountebourg, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower passes between marching troops while making a visit to units near Mountebourg.

Source: US Army

65-347-1

07/04/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower inspects a gun battery in France.

Source: US Army

65-347-2

07/04/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, seated in jeep, visits with troops near the front line in Northern France. Possibly members of Seventeenth or Fourteenth divisions, shoulder patch barely visible on one GI.

Source: US Army

65-348

07/02/44

France

Visit to 2nd Infantry Division headquarters to see General Walter M. Robertson. Also sees his cousin, Sergeant George T. Etherington, Abilene, KS. Good view of Division's shoulder patch. LtoR: Eisenhower, Etherington, Robertson.

Source: US Army

65-349

07/04/44

Cherbourg, France

View of Cherbourg Harbor, Slipway #7, looking east through the Bassin Napoleon.

Source: US Army

65-801-17

06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Winston Churchill visits Southampton docks shortly before D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-18  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Prefabricated harbor for Arromanches - constructing caissons at Southampton Docks.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-19  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Prefabricated harbor for Arromanches - constructing caissons at Southampton Docks.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-20  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Part of Mulberry Harbor for Arromanches at Southampton Docks.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-21  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
T.L.C. (in three sections) being lifted from dry-dock at Southampton Docks by 50 ton crane.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-22  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
United States manufactured diesel locomotive being shipped into Hampton Ferry.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-23  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
United States manufactured diesel locomotive being shipped into Hampton Ferry.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-24  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Army and Navy craft at Southampton Docks preparing for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain



65-801-25  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Landing craft at Southampton Docks getting ready for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-26  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Landing craft at Southampton Docks getting ready for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-27  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Landing craft at Southampton Docks getting ready for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-28  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Empress Dock almost completely filled with landing craft preparing for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-29  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Landing craft in dry-dock, Southampton Docks, fitting out for D-Day.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-30  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
American locomotives sent to England being discharged from Liberty ship.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-31  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Rail trucks being shipped by LST for France.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-32  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Military road vehicles awaiting shipment to France at Southampton Docks.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-33  
06/00/44

Southampton, England  
Military convoy arriving at Southampton Docks for shipment to France.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-34  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Rocket ships being loaded for France.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-35  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
The millionth American soldier to embark from Southampton.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-36  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
German prisoners arriving at Southampton Docks.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-37  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
German general being brought ashore at Southampton.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-38  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
German general prisoner of war arriving from France.  
Source: Public Domain

65-801-39  
06/00/44  
Southampton, England  
Captured German submarine arriving at Southampton Docks to be placed on view to general public.  
Source: Public Domain

65-862  
06/12/44 circa  
France  
Caption reads: General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Ernest King (but it is Admiral Alan Kirk seated next to DDE), off Omaha Beach in submarine chaser (PT Boat) piloted by Lt. Junior Grade William Hamilton Shaw. Shaw was later killed on patrol with the First US Marine Corps 9/22/50, four miles from Seoul, Korea.

66-135  
06/06/44

France

Map included in report of Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force on the Operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 through May 8, 1945, showing the invasion beachheads, Sword, Juno, Gold, Omaha, Utah, and the airdrop sectors for the British Sixth Airborne Division and the US 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions.

Source: US Army

66-136

06/06/44

05/08/45

France

Map included in report of Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force on the operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 through May 8, 1945, showing the "breakthrough" in the days following the invasion.

Source: US Army

66-137

06/06/44

05/08/45

France

Map included in report of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force on the operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 through May 8, 1945, showing the Battle of the Falaise-Argentan Pocket.

Source: US Army

66-138

06/06/44

05/08/45

France

Map included in report of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force on the operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 through May 8, 1945, showing the advance to the Seine.

Source: US Army

66-139

09/00/44

12/00/44

Europe

Map included in report of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces on the operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 through May 8, 1945, showing the consolidation on the frontier.

Source: US Army

66-140

06/06/44

05/08/45

Europe

Map included in report of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces on the Operations in Europe, June 6, 1944 to May 8, 1945, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, on Allied Operations to reach the Rhine.

Source: US Army

66-555

06/12/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest King, aboard an Army "Duck" on Omaha Beach, other officers not identifiable. Photograph is hand colored.

Source: US Army

66-718

07/02/44

Normandy, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower presents an award for bravery to Corporal Stanley Appleby, Clarksville, New York (member of the US First Division). General Omar Bradley far left; Sergeant Richard Gallagher, New York, NY far right.

Source: US Army

66-719

07/02/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower decorates US troops of the US First Division. Left to Right: Generals Clarence Ralph Huebner, Omar Bradley, Eisenhower. [I t r 8/15/94 F. James Richmond to Herb Pankratz (FY-94 AV Ref files) states "A letter from MG (ret) Al Smith arrived today identifying Kimball R. Richmond in Photo 66-719. Al states that the man being decorated is Major Charles E. Tetgmeyer of Hamilton, NY. To Tetgmeyer's left is Captain Joe Dawson of Waco, TX. Dawson was with President Clinton during the 50th anniversary commemoration of the Normandy landing. On Dawson's left and the extreme right side of the photo stands Captain Kimball R. Richmond of Windsor, Vermont....My reference is pp218, DANGER FORWARD, The Story of the First Division in World War II by the Society of the First Division.

Source: Acme/Bettman Archives

66-738

07/02/44

France

Far left, General Omar Bradley, General Dwight D. Eisenhower shaking hands with Sergeant Richard Gallagher, New York, NY after presenting him with the Distinguished Service Medal. On Gallagher's right is Corporal Stanley Appleby, Clarksville, NY, members of the US First Division.

Source: International News Service Photo/Bettman Archives

66-768

06/12/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Henry "Hap" Arnold, Admiral Ernest King (far right only hat visible), and General George C. Marshall (back to camera) inspect a heavy artillery unit on their tour of the continent.

Source: Associated Press/Wide World Photos

66-769-1

07/02/44

France

Baleroi, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower talking with members of the US First Division following his presentation of medals for bravery to twenty-four of them. This photograph is published in the US First Division history DANGER FORWARD, caption reads: General Eisenhower visits the 1st Div. command post near Baleroi to present DSC's. In remarking on the accomplishments of the Division, General Eisenhower said, "I know your record from the day you landed in Africa, then Sicily. I am beginning to think that the First Division is a sort of Praetorian Guard."

Source: Planet News Service

66-769-2

07/02/44

France

Generals Clarence Huebner (First Division), Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley. Huebner's helmet has First Division emblem.

Source: US Army

68-197-1--6

06/00/44

Essex, England Norman, England

Hedingham, England

Churches around Hedingham, Essex and Norman.

Source: Jack A. Gale

68-197-7

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of Omaha Beach landings taken from ship.

Source: Jack A. Gale

68-197-8

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of Omaha Beach landings taken from ship.

Source: Jack A. Gale

07/03/44

France

Brief from WAR YEARS chronology: General Dwight D. Eisenhower visits an observation post near VIII Corps headquarters (General Troy H. Middleton), and the unfinished site of a flying bomb launching area near Hardinvast. Visits Cherbourg to inspect German defenses and sees rocket sites. Conference with General J. Lawton Collins at his headquarters. Overnight at General Omar Bradley's headquarters.

68-570

06/06/44

Document: Printed version of Eisenhower's Order of the Day, "Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!"

Source: Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

68-580-1

07/03/44

France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley inspecting rocket launching site captured in Normandy. LtoR: General Troy Middleton, unidentified, DDE, Bradley, James Gault.

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-580-2

07/03/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, right, examines a rocket launching site captured by American troops. Pointing out its features is Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley. (additional photographs 65-344 series)

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-580-3

07/03/44

France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley climbing stairs to examine a rocket launching site captured by American troops. Others unidentified. (additional photographs 65-344 series)

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-580-4

07/04/44

Hauville, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley visit to 79th Infantry Division for conference with General Ira Wyche and lunch. (same as 65-343-9) [Caption in 79th Infantry Division published history states that the Division command post was near Les Fosses.]

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-580-5

07/04/44

Hauville, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower with Major General Ira Wyche, commanding general of the 79th Infantry Division. (same as 65-343-13)

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-580-6

07/04/44

Carentan, France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, and J. Lawton Collins outside VII Corps headquarters building near Carentan, France. (same as 65-343-15)

Source: US Army (radio telephoto)

68-589

07/10/44

Portsmouth, England

Morning press conference. LtoR: Maj. W. R. Carr; Stanley Burch, Reuters; Robert Barr, BBC; General Dwight D. Eisenhower; Merrill Mueller, NBC; Edward V. Roberts, United Press; Lt. Col. Thor Smith. Back row: Captain V.J. Meluskey, press censor and Commander Harry C. Butcher, naval aide to Eisenhower.

68-597

07/03/44

France

Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley with unidentified members of group inspecting rocket launching site captured in Normandy. Caption for this photograph states that the site is near Cherbourg. (additional photos 65-344-1,2,3,5,6,7,8; 68-580-1--3, same as 68-580-3)

Source: US Army

68-599-1

06/12/44

France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower embarks from a "Duck" on the Vierville Sur Mer, France. US Admiral Ernest J. King, looking to the right, and General George C. Marshall, on ground with back to camera wearing service cap.

Source: US Army

68-599-2

06/12/44

Vierville Sur Mer, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, center, accompanied by General George C. Marshall, and Admiral Ernest King stand up in an amphibious "Duck" as they tour a beachhead in Northern France. (same as 66-555)

68-602-1

06/12/44

France

General Courtney H. Hodges (?), General George C. Marshall, General Dwight D. Eisenhower in jeep traveling through unidentified French village. (same as 65-331-7)

Source: US Army

68-602-2

06/12/44

France

(same as 65-331-5) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General George C. Marshall, General Henry "Hap" Arnold disembark from Duck at Omaha Beach. Others unidentified.

Source: US Army

70-16

04/00/44

Normandy, France

Obstacles and defenses of Omaha Beach, drawn by Corporal Gustave Galiand for the First Division, showing mines, mortars, mobile guns, hedgehogs, tetrahedra, log ramps element C, curved rails, stakes, sand bars, low water areas.

70-94-1--4

06/22/44

Normandy, France

Aerial view of the Normandy invasion coastal area, showing Mulberry in place.

Mulberry was an artificial harbor consisting of sunken ships.

Photos 1 & 2 are Mulberry B taken June 22; Photos 3 & 4 are Mulberry A taken June 22.

Walter Bedell Smith Collection

Source: US Army

70-215

06/00/44

France

Units of the 2nd Infantry Division (Indian Head Division) coming ashore on Omaha beach.

70-231

06/09/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of beach activity, including trucks, Ducks, bulldozers, and jeeps, dirigibles.

Source: US Army

70-232

06/06/44

Les Dunes De Madeleine, France

Troops on Utah Beach, incoming gliders carrying supplies.

Source: US Army

70-233-1

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of waves breaking on the Normandy coast.

70-233-2

06/00/44

Portsmouth, England

Exterior view of Portsmouth house.

70-233-3

06/06/44

Normandy, France

British soldier aboard ship reading Eisenhower's Order of the Day.

70-262

07/04/44

Cherbourg, France

In a French pasture on the Cherbourg peninsula, horses and cows continue their grazing despite the presence of a glider that carried Ninth Air Force troops and supplies to the front.

Lewis H. Brereton Collection

Credit: US 9th Air Force, Lt. Madsen photographer

70-271

06/21/44

06/22/44

St. Laurent, France

Twenty-nine photographs of the Mulberry and Gooseberry as taken from the USS Augusta on June 22, 1944.

A. Dayton Clark Collection



70-273

06/1/44

06/27/44

France

One hundred and twenty-eight photographs of the installation of Mulberry A including units under construction, assembly areas, towing of units, sites of units and completed installation.

A. Dayton Clark Collection

70-274

06/6/44

Normandy, France

Sixty-five miscellaneous D-Day photos of Allied ships sunk off the French coast at Omaha Beach for use as a breakwater to protect the Allied artificial harbor.

A. Dayton Clark Collection

70-280

06/07/44

05/20/44

06/00/44

05/00/44

War Room maps, OVERLORD. Maps show the progress of Allied war effort against Germany.

341 total

Walter Bedell Smith Collection

Source: US Army

70-284-14

06/00/44

Cherbourg, France

General Elwood Quesada helping to refuel a plane on an emergency landing strip at Cherbourg.

Elwood Quesada Collection

Source: US Army

70-284-16

05/06/44

Normandy, France

Aerial photograph taken of Normandy beach defenses taken one month before D-Day. Possibly outside of Cherbourg as buildings are seen along coastline. Also, shows Germans on beach running for cover.

Elwood Quesada Collection

Source: US Army

70-284-17

05/06/44

Normandy, France

Aerial photograph of Normandy beach defenses at low tide taken one month before D-Day. Shows Germans running for cover.

Elwood Quesada Collection

Source: US Army

70-284-18

06/00/44

Normandy, France

A scene from a beachhead landing. No further information available. View from coast looking out to ships at sea. American troops marching toward sea; troops and equipment moving inland; dirigibles.

Elwood Quesada Collection

Source: US Army

70-284-19

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Beachhead landings, France. No additional identification. Aerial view of landing craft, and motorized vehicles landing.

Elwood Quesada Collection

Source: US Army

70-478

05/00/44

Middlewallopp, England

Ninth Air Force Tactical Command Headquarters, Middlewallopp, England, former Royal Air Force Air Base. This picture was taken May, 1944, approximately six weeks before D-Day by Verlyn L. Lamb. General Quesada had headquarters at this base. The base was operated by the 71st Station Compliment Squadron, Air Base Operations. Lt. Col. Thomas A. Hitchcock, Flight Commander of the 67th Photo and Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, also known as Colonel Peck's Bad Boys, was also stationed here. Photo includes (center l to r: Generals Henry "Hap" Arnold, Elwood "Pete" Quesada, unidentified, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Carl Spaatz.

Source: Verlyn L. Lamb

70-714

06/06/44

Normandy, France

First aid was rendered on the beach in the early hours of the assault. Medical Corps men are shown administering aid to soldiers of the 8th Infantry wounded in the assault on Utah Beach. Photo published in UTAH BEACH TO CHERBOURG (Library of Congress number D 769.27 7th A5)

Source: US Army

70-715

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Wrecked US troops come ashore in Normandy...Members of an American landing party carry their dripping comrades ashore from a life raft somewhere off the coast of Normandy after their landing craft was sunk.

Source: Imperial War Museum

70-716

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Colville Sur-Mer, France

A medic of the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st US Infantry Division, moves along a narrow strip on Omaha Beach administering first aid to men wounded in the landing. The men, having

gained the comparative safety offered by the chalk cliff at their backs, take a breather before moving into the interior of the continent.

Source: US Army

70-784-1

07/25/44

09/12/44

France

Map reproduced by NLE; showing logistical support and tactical progress of the Allied Armies for July 25 through September 12, 1944. Map prepared by R. Johnstone

70-784-2

06/06/44

France

Map reproduced by NLE; D-Day battle map showing the air cover for the Operation Neptune assault on D-Day.

70-784-3

06/06/44

France

Map reproduced by NLE; D-Day battle map showing the naval bombardment relating to Operation Neptune.

70-784-4

06/06/44

France

Map reproduced by NLE; The Final Overlord Plan.

71-113

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Le Dunes De Madeleine, France

Amphibious trucks bring in supplies to Les Dunes De Madeleine, Utah Beach, Les Dunes De Madeleine, France. In return, they take back casualties to the ships for evacuation to England. View taken looking seaward. Shows unloading of "ducks"; sign and radio communications for Red Beach Headquarters; ships in distance.

Source: US Army

71-114

06/09/44

Normandy, France

Quinville, France

Germans, former "Herrenvolk", come over the crest of a hill with their hands over their heads in surrender, and are rounded up by American soldiers, one of whom can be seen at the extreme right. Utah Beach, Quinville, France.

Source: US Army

71-115

07/19/44

Normandy, France

View of beachhead activity taken from coast towards sea at low tide, showing trucks, "ducks", ships, barges or portions of floating docks resting on sand bottoms at low tide.

Source: US Army

71-116

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Allied soldiers killed in glider crash; damaged glider in background.

Source: US Army

71-117

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Soldier gazes out to sea on Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

71-118

06/08/44

Miesville, France

Watching the invasion operations from the bridge of the USS Augusta, LtoR: Admiral A. G. Kirk, Commander of Invasion Task Force; Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, Commander of American Ground Forces; Admiral Arthur D. Struble (with binoculars) and Maj. General Hugh Keen.

Source: US Navy

71-119

05/19/44

Les Moulins, France

Aerial photograph of Omaha Beachhead with German beachhead defenses at low tide.

Source: US Army

71-120

09/15/44

Normandy, France

View taken from shore looking seaward of German coastal defenses.

Source: US Army

71-121

06/08/44

Normandy, France

A large group of American assault troops of the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st US Infantry Division, having gained the comparative safety offered by the chalk cliff at their backs, take a breather before moving onto the continent at Colville-Sur-Mer, Omaha Beach, Normandy, France. Medics who landed with the men treat them for minor injuries.

Source: US Army

71-122

09/15/44

Normandy, France

German pillbox damaged by Allied invasion.

Source: US Army

71-123

06/06/44

Normandy, France

American assault troops have gained the comparative safety offered by the chalk cliff at their backs after moving ashore through the surf, take a breather before moving onto the continent.

Source: US Army

71-124

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Landing craft approaches Omaha Beach, smoke in the background is from Naval gunfire supporting the landing.

Source: US Army

71-125

06/08/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken across ship deck, showing members of the US First Division en route to Omaha Beach. On horizon, smoke pours from damaged German defenses on Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

71-126

03/17/44

Slapton Sands, England

Aerial view of amphibious operations at Slapton Sands, Devon, England. LCVP underway heading for beach.

Source: US Navy

71-128

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Bursting into flames when a Nazi machine gun fire exploded a hand grenade, this Coast Guard manned LCVP, packed with troops was piloted safely to the Normandy beach on D-Day by a 23 year old Texan Coast Guardsman, Delba Nivens, c, coxswain from Amarillo, Texas. Photographed from another LCVP alongside it, also seen are German beachhead defenses at low tide along shoreline.

Source: US Coast Guard

71-129

09/04/44

Equerdrevill, France

An observation post at one of the strong points in the German fortification, faced by the Allies during the invasion of the Normandy coast.

Source: US Army

71-130

06/09/44

Normandy, France

Men and equipment are landing at Utah Beach.

Source: US Army

71-132

06/22/44

Normandy, France

The Waters along Normandy, France are flocked with shipping as reinforcements and supplies are funneled ashore during an invasion of France. Balloon barrages float overhead to protect the ships from low flying enemy strafes.

Source: US Air Force

71-133

11/15/44

Le Havre, France

United States Army "ducks" unload their cargo (gas cans) directly into railway cars.

Source: US Army

71-134

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Landing craft, carrying troops of the 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, move toward the northern coast of France. They are protected by gas filled balloons against enemy aircraft attack.

Source: US Army

71-135

07/01/44

Normandy, France

Close up of Rhino ferry unloading XIX Corps Army ambulances on a beach in France, additional Allied Naval ships in background.

Source: US Army

71-136

00/00/44

Normandy, France

A Coast Guardsman is killed at his battle station in combat. His ship lasted, this twisted lifeless body symbolizes the sacrifice that youth is making for Europe's liberation. Dying at his post, this boy represents the Coast Guardsman's duty in peacetime as in war: "you have to go out, but you don't have to come back".

Source: US Coast Guard

71-137

06/10/44

Normandy, France

US servicemen (one has 101st Airborne shoulder patch visible) looking over French invaded coast. Naval landing craft and ships seen in background.

Source: US Navy

71-138

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Caption reads: Admiral Kirk, Admiral John L. Hall, General Omar Bradley on Omaha Beach. Admiral Kirk is the only Naval officer visible; An unidentified major general is seen next to Bradley.

71-139

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Mortally wounded by a direct hit, this Coast Guard Infantry landing craft limps alongside a Coast Guard assault transport to evacuate all hands and its load of soldiers before sinking in the English Channel. Nazi gunners knocked out the LCI during the initial invasion of the French Coast on D-Day. Allied ships in background.

Source: US Coast Guard

71-140

09/15/44

Fort De Foucarville, France

General view of the beachhead defenses near Fort De Foucarville, France.

Source: US Army

71-141

08/02/44

Normandy, France

Looking from the gun aperture of a German pillbox, one of the strong points in the line of coastal defenses appears, Utah Beach, France.

Source: US Army

71-144

05/06/44

Normandy, France

Detailed information on Normandy beach defenses was obtained from "Dicing" shots like this. Eight foot stakes, constructed of steel, timber or concrete, formed the first line of Normandy anti-boat defenses. They often had Tellermines or shells pointed seaward attached to top. Objects in the foreground are possibly buried obstacles. Photo was taken by 1st Lt. Albert Lanker, 10th Photo Reconnaissance Group, on May 6, 1944, one month before D-Day.

Source: US Air Force Photo

71-148

06/09/44

Colleville, France

View of the Omaha Beach area, Colleville, France, which was one of the Allied objectives on the coast of France, showing the masses of men and equipment being landed from the various landing craft lying off shore, during the invasion of France.

Source: US Army

71-149

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Beachhead landings, men and assault vehicles storm the beaches of Normandy as Allied landing craft make a dent in Germany's West Wall on June 6. As wave after wave of landing craft unload their cargo, men move forward and vehicles surge up the roads. Note the men swarming over the beaches.

Source: US Air Force

71-152

00/00/44

France

General Erwin Rommel inspecting German beachhead defenses. No further information.

71-154

06/23/44

Normandy, France

Mulberry and Gooseberry projects, vast landing platforms extending 1,000 yards into the channel from Omaha Beach, proved instrumental in the transportation of huge quantities of material from landing craft to the continent.

Source: US Army

71-155

06/06/44

England

This typical paratrooper has the "toots to do the job", and seems happy that the order has been given to load and take off for the objective.

Source: US Army

71-156

08/02/44

Normandy, France

This is Utah Beach, France looking north from the aperture of a 37mm gun emplacement.

Source: US Army

71-157

06/16/44

Normandy, France

View shows structure of the end of a floating dock (Mulberry), erected by the US Navy Seabees off Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

71-158

06/23/44

Normandy, France

Moorings, 1,000 yards from Omaha Beach in the channel, these two projects, Mulberry and Gooseberry, will receive vast quantities of material from landing craft en route to the continent.

Source: US Army

71-159

06/23/44

Normandy, France

American soldiers construct two ramps extending 1000 yards into the sea as part of the Mulberry and Gooseberry harbor projects at Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

71-160

06/06/44

Normandy, France



First wave of Seabees on Rhino Ferry head in for the beachhead during the invasion of Normandy on D-Day.

Source: US Navy

71-164

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Landing craft of all sizes and shapes approach Omaha Beach on the northern coast of France with assault troops comprising the first wave to set foot on the continent.

Source: US Army

71-165

06/06/44

Cherbourg, France

A German 88mm shell explodes beside and LST during the early stages of the invasion off Utah Beach, Cherbourg, France.

Source: US Army

71-166

06/07/44

Normandy, France

A section of roadway in tow to Normandy coast (part of Mulberry project).

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-167

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Allied invasion troops land on the beaches of Normandy...Infantry coming ashore from LCI's on the beaches of Queen sector. They are seen wading ashore with equipment and cycles. Red Cross personnel are to be seen in some of the pictures.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-168

00/00/44

France

Showing gear and arrival of LST's the reaction on the buffers and the types of equipment unloaded on this pier.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-176

06/14/44

Normandy, France

View along roadway from pier head (Mulberry).

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-177

06/06/44

England

Preparations for the invasion...Captain Lasdun of the 693rd Road Construction Company, Royal Engineers, Craft Commander, pointing out contact points drawn on a blackboard during the briefing of personnel. (30 Corps. 1st, 4th and 6th June, 1944)  
Source: Imperial War Museum

71-178

06/06/44

Normandy, France

The landing in France...Bren carriers of the 50th Division coming through the surf to the shore.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-179

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Commandos on the way to France...landing craft approaching the beach, Commando troops in the foreground.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-180

06/00/44

Normandy, France

As night approaches masses of glider borne troops and parachute troops pass over the bombarding ships standing off the invasion coast.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-181

06/06/44

Normandy, France

US armored vehicles and trucks carrying men and equipment roll forward from a beachhead on the Northern coast of France to the fighting fronts of Normandy. In the background can be seen part of the huge fleet that shuttles between England and France bringing endless supplies and men to swell the Allied strength that is overwhelming the Germans in France.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-183

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Scenes in Normandy...Churchill AURE tanks which had just landed and members of the 79th Armored Division.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-184

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Allied troops surge forward to French beaches...American soldiers of the Allied Forces which hit the shores of France during the initial landings lie down in the water under a heavy Nazi artillery and machine gun barrage while some of their comrades follow closely behind the tanks plunging through the water. Those lying in the water have taken up positions behind beach obstacles for protection.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-185

11/07/44

Normandy, France

Gooseberry, a line of sunken ships forming part of the Mulberry project, a man-made harbor off Omaha Beach, protecting landing craft from the stormy English Channel.

Source: US Navy

71-205

06/16/44

Normandy, France

Army vehicles proceed to Omaha Beach from the causeway of a floating dock (Mulberry). The dock was erected by US Navy Seabees and lies off the beach in France, facilitating the unloading of equipment needed to carry on the offensive.

Source: US Army

71-209

06/05/44

The Solent, England

Invasion craft wait to move off...a panoramic photograph of the 13/18th Hussars loaded in Invasion craft and Naval escort vessels waiting the signal to move off from the Solent (Channel extending between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of S. England).

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-210-1

06/06/44

Normandy, France

French beachhead after Allied landings...US soldiers in center prepare to clear a beachhead in France of wreckage and debris left by the Allied assault against the Germans.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-210-2

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Hermanville Sur Mer, France

D-Day about one mile from Hermanville Sur Ver...troops assembling on the beach from landing craft in background. Red Cross men attending to casualties. beach group markings 13/18th Hussars. White Beach.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-210-3

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Allied forces land on Normandy beaches...a guiding flare burns on the beach during the Allied landings in Normandy. Also seen are German beachhead defenses.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-210-4

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Liberation of Europe...Scenes on a Normandy beachhead, as crack British troops made their first landing on the morning of Tuesday, June 6th.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-211-1

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Photographs of prefabricated port (Mulberry)...troops going ashore from ship via roadway; tug towing section of roadway.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-211-2

06/07/44

Normandy, France

Section of roadway (Mulberry) lying on shore at low tide.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-212

06/08/44

Normandy, France

General Montgomery arrives in France.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-213-1

06/10/44

Port En Bessin, France

Supplies being brought ashore from landing craft at Port en Bessin.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-213-2

06/10/44

Port En Bessin, France

Allied Forces capture Port En Bessin...a German flak ship which had been sunk in the harbor.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-214

06/12/44

Normandy, France

Roadway (Mulberry) partially constructed. General view of progress.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-215-1

06/15/44

Normandy, France

Allied chiefs meet in Normandy...General Dwight D. Eisenhower with General Bernard Montgomery and Air Chief Marshal Arthur Tedder at Montgomery's headquarters in France.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-215-2

06/15/44

Normandy, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower with Lieutenant Colonel Trumbell Warren.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-215-3

06/15/44

Normandy, France

General Dwight D. Eisenhower studies a map with unidentified British Staff Officers.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-216

06/16/44

Normandy, France

Telescopic span being positioned before lowering onto Inter-Pontoon (Mulberry).

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-217

06/00/44

Normandy, France

The dark "L" shaped line in the center of this picture is a breakwater (Mulberry) established during the early days of the Allied landings in France to protect shipping at the Normandy beachheads. Ships were deliberately sunk to create the breakwaters along the Normandy coast.

(A photographer in a 9th US Air Force plane, en route to bomb Nazi positions on the Continent, made this picture.)

Source: US Air Force

71-218

00/00/44

Allied Expeditionary Air Officers...Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, Air Officer Commanding 2nd Tactical Air Force, and Major General L. H. Brereton, Commanding General US 9th Air Force.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-219-1

06/00/44

Normandy, France

The defenses that failed...These large wooden posts set in concrete bases and topped with Teller mines formed the first line of blocks on the beaches in Normandy. These obstacles were so placed that the Teller mines would be just under the water at high tide, but the German plan to halt the invasions was prevented by the first landings being effected shortly after low tide, when the mined posts were out of the water and easily visible. An American soldier is shown walking among the beachhead defenses.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-219-2

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Tanks and equipment being unloaded on the beaches: Note on leading tank British waterproof wading equipment with which a high proportion of British and American tanks are fitted.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-219-3

00/00/44

Normandy, France

Aerial photograph of German beachhead defenses being placed on coast of France. German troops seen running for shelter from incoming aircraft.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-219-4

00/00/44

Normandy, France

Aerial photograph of German beachhead defenses...no further information.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-220

06/05/44

England

Handwritten D-Day message by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in the event of the failure of the Overlord Invasion. Eisenhower incorrectly dated the message July 5, 1944. Also a typed version.

Source: Public Domain

71-221

06/00/44

Seating diagram for the presentation of Overlord plans to the Supreme Commander.

71-222

05/13/44

Normandy, France

Plans for Mulberry A.

Negative only

71-243

06/00/44

Normandy, France

The waters along Normandy, France are flocked with shipping as reinforcements and supplies are funneled ashore during an invasion of France. Balloon barrages float overhead to protect the ships from low flying enemy strafes.

Source: US Coast Guard

71-244

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from Coast Guard landing barge of American soldiers wading ashore under heavy machine gun fire. Photograph was taken from a landing barge by a Coast Guard photographer. It shows the soldiers waist deep in the surf and landing barges.

Source: US Coast Guard

71-245

06/08/44

Normandy, France

Two and one half tone amphibious trucks of the 470th Amphibious Truck Company, 1st Engineer SPO Brigade, bring supplies to the beachhead from ships off shore, at Utah Beach, Les Dunes De Madelein. On the right is a German 77mm gun captured intact.

Source: US Army

71-246

06/07/44

Normandy, France

American troops wade through the surf carrying their equipment at Utah Beach, near Cherbourg, France.

Source: US Army

71-247

06/06/44

Normandy, France

"Into the jaws of death" members of the US Coast Guard participate in D-Day invasion of France.

Source: US Coast Guard

71-248

06/09/44

Normandy, France

Allied invasion of France...scenes of Utah Beach...leaving behind the other troops, taking a breather after gaining the comparative safety offered by a concrete wall, American troops of the 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, move over the crest of a hill to the interior of Northern France.

Source: US Army

71-249

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Aerial view of invasion coast...American Liberty ships were deliberately scuttled off the beaches to provide makeshift breakwaters during the early days of the invasion. This scene shows Liberty ships formed into a protecting screen for the vessels unloading on the beach.

Source: US Air Force

71-250

00/00/44

Normandy, France

Germans erecting obstacles on the French coastline; some seen running for shelter from incoming aircraft.

Source: Imperial War Museum

71-251

06/10/44

Normandy, France

Allied troops looking over French invaded coast. All types of landing craft on beach. US Army men planning to improve method of getting supplies inland.

Source: US Navy

71-252

06/08/44

Normandy, France

On a narrow strip of beach on the Northern coast of France, American troops protected from Enemy fire by chalk cliffs at the extreme left, assemble before moving into the interior of the continent. A landing craft, its gangway down, spews out additional infantrymen.

Source: US Army

71-253

06/21/44

Normandy, France

German underwater mines and concrete shore pillboxes fail to stem allied offensive...slanting posts, to which the Germans had anchored underwater teller mines, stick up out of the water three hundred feet from the shore where the explosive traps were planted in a futile attempt to prevent Allied landings on a flat stretch of beach on the Norman coast of France. At high tide, the mines were completely under water. Here they are shown at low tide when Allied mine destroyers were able to spot and destroy them. Three German concrete pillboxes are visible along the stretch of beach in the background. Both the minefields and the thick walled strongholds formed a part of the outer defense system of the German Atlantic Wall which the Allies have breached in many places.

Source: US Office of War Information

71-254

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Liberation of Europe, Commandos capture gun site...British Commandos who landed in Normandy on June 6th set out immediately to capture gun site. They encountered many enemy snipers which they disposed of. Finally, with the aid of tanks, they reached and captured the battery. These scenes were taken by a British Army Film Unit cameraman during the operation.

Source: British Army Film Unit/Imperial War Museum

71-286

11/07/44

Normandy, France

View of Loebnitz pier which forms part of Mulberry at Omaha Beach. Large spuds are vertical rails on which platforms ride with the tide.

71-287

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Aerial view of OSS 1-2-10 in position and pontoon causeway to beach (Mulberry).

71-350

11/07/44

Normandy, France

The pontoon causeway at Utah Beach forming part of the man-made harbor, Mulberry. Shows navy vessels unloading (US525).

71-351

10/23/44



Normandy, France

A LST (US543) moves in to unload equipment at one of the artificial harbors (Mulberry; Gooseberry). Tug boat (ST760) alongside. Dirigible shown above.

71-352

06/00/44

Slapton Sands, England

Devon, England

Caption reads: Amphibious landing operations at Slapton Sands, Devon, England in preparation for the invasion of Europe. Image actually shows portion of artificial harbor labeled A30 being pulled by a tug boat. British troops walking upon it.

Source: US Army

71-405-1

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

German surrender at Cherbourg, France. Major General Manton S. Eddy (possibly Major General Ira T. Wyche) between two German staff officers, presumably outside VII Corps headquarters, following the surrender of German General Karl W. von Schlieben, Commanding General German 709th Division, and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, of the Port of Cherbourg, to General Eddy.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-405-2

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

Possibly Brigadier General Jay W. Mackelvie with two German officers, German General Karl W. von Schlieben, Commanding General German 709th Division and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, of the Port of Cherbourg (not verified), presumably outside VII Corps headquarters where they were interrogated by General J. Lawton Collins.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-405-3

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

German officers at VII Corps headquarters following their surrender to General Manton S. Eddy. German General Karl W. Schlieben, Commanding General German 709th Division, and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke (partially seen).

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-405-4

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

Interrogation of German commanders took place shortly after their capture by the 39th Infantry. In this photograph General von Schlieben (center) is shown answering questions of General Collins (right) through a VII Corps Order of the Battle Section interpreter (back to camera).

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-406-1

06/30/44

Cherbourg, France

Liberation ceremonies at Cherbourg, France, showing VII Corps color guard.

J.J. Walsh Collection

71-406-2

06/30/44

Cherbourg, France

Elevated view of the city and harbor of Cherbourg possibly taken from Fort DuRoule perched on its 450 foot cliff. J. J. Walsh Collection

71-406-3

06/30/44

Cherbourg, France

Generals J. Lawton Collins and Omar Bradley (left). No further information.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-406-4

06/30/44

Cherbourg, France

Liberation of Cherbourg by Allied troops. Shows US military vehicles entering Cherbourg.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-1

06/22/44

06/23/44

Octeville, France

German pillbox damaged by Allied forces during invasion of Normandy coast.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-2

06/22/44

06/23/44

Cherbourg, France

Street scene Cherbourg: dead German soldier lying in street in front of a cafe; German sign on wall reads "LUFTSCHUTZRAUM/ABRI/UNTERITDISEHES/GERVIEB/?/?".

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-3

06/22/44

06/23/44

Cherbourg, France

Street scene Cherbourg: Soldiers of the 9th Infantry Division taking German prisoners amid the ruins.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-4

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

General Manton S. Eddy inside 9th Infantry Division headquarters with captured German officer, possibly General Karl W. von Schlieben, Commanding General German 709th Division.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-5

06/26/44

Cherbourg, France

General Manton S. Eddy outside with captured German officer, possibly General Karl W. von Schlieben, Commanding General German 709th Division. American flag flies on top of building in background.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-407-6

06/22/44

06/23/44

Cherbourg, France

Allied troops, US tank on road outside of Cherbourg. Sign states that road cleared of mines to this point.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-1

06/22/44

06/23/44

Valognes, France

Allied forces clear the debris from the city of Valognes; shows crane amid debris.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-2

06/22/44

06/23/44

Valognes, France

Allied forces clear the debris from the streets of Valognes with a bull dozer.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-3

06/22/44

06/23/44

Valognes, France

Damaged heavy artillery pillbox near Valognes.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-4

06/22/44

06/23/44

Valognes, France

Street scene of liberated city of Valognes.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-5

06/22/44

06/23/44

Valognes, France

Allied soldiers and local citizens watch as a swastika is removed from the entrance to a building in

Valognes.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-408-6  
06/22/44  
06/23/44  
Valognes, France  
Street scene following the liberation of Valognes showing US troops entering and local citizens.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-409-1  
06/30/44  
Monteburg, France  
Area children with unidentified troops and tanks in what appears to be the village square. Bombed out buildings in background, tank crew next to their tanks.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-409-2  
06/30/44  
Monteburg, France  
Local citizens in horse drawn cart, area children on road in front of ruins.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-409-3  
06/30/44  
Monteburg, France  
Local citizens climbing through debris, collecting belongings.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-410  
07/20/44  
France  
Conference at General Omar Bradley's headquarters, joined by Generals Leonard Gerow and J. Lawton Collins. Eisenhower presented Bradley, Gerow, and Collins with Oak Leaf Clusters to their Distinguished Service Medals.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-411  
07/05/44  
Cherbourg, France  
Damage done to German coastal guns by Allied air bombardment in Cherbourg.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-412-1--13  
07/08/44  
Cherbourg, France  
Aerial views of the coastline and defenses in and around Cherbourg, showing damage done by the Allied shelling and bombardment.  
J. J. Walsh Collection

71-433-1

07/16/44

France

General Raymond O. Barton, 4th Infantry Division, receives Silver Star from General J. Lawton Collins. Other members of the 4th Infantry Division seen in background, along with an Army band. Good view of the 4th Infantry Division shoulder patch.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-433-2

07/16/44

France

General Raymond O. Barton, 4th Infantry Division, receives Silver Star (seen on Barton's uniform) from General J. Lawton Collins. Other members of the 4th Infantry Division seen in background. Good view of the 4th Infantry Division shoulder patch.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-433-3

07/16/44

France

Generals Courtney H. Hodges, J. Lawton Collins, and Raymond O. Barton, following presentation of Silver Star to Barton.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-1

06/23/44

France

US troops receiving communion in a Catholic service in an unidentified location. Appears to be in a field by a hedgerow, which may be in France.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-2

06/23/44

England

Photograph of two Allied service men assisting a German prisoner of war off a troop carrier at an unidentified port in England.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-3

06/23/44

France

Photograph of German prisoners of war running with Allied soldiers through field surrounded by hedgerows. Possibly near the town of St. Mere Eglise.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-4

06/23/44

France

Photograph of Allied troops fighting among a hedge row, possibly near the town of St. Mere Eglise.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-5

06/23/44

France

Allied troops entering the town of St. Mere Eglise.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-441-6

06/23/44

France

Photograph of disabled German Panzer tank in farm field near hedgerow, possibly in area near the town of St. Mere Eglise.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-444-1

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Negative only. American officers, l to r: Williston B. Palmer (VII Corps Artillery), flag, Raymond O. Barton (4th Infantry Division), Matthew Ridgeway (82nd Airborne Division), Manton S. Eddy (9th Division), Maxwell D. Taylor (101st Airborne Division), General J. Lawton Collins front center, others not identified, attend liberation ceremonies in Cherbourg. The Mayor of the City, Paul Renaud, holds a flag made from a parachute.

J. J. Walsh Collection

Source: US Army (same as photo 65-344-7)

71-444-2

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Negative only. Positive identification not possible, similar to 71-444-1. Possible identification: Williston B. Palmer (VII Corps Artillery), flag, Raymond O. Barton (4th Infantry Division), Matthew Ridgeway (82nd Airborne Division), Manton S. Eddy (9th Division), Maxwell D. Taylor (101st Airborne Division), General J. Lawton Collins at microphone, attend liberation ceremonies in Cherbourg. The Mayor of the City, Paul Renaud, stands to General Collins' right.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-444-3

Cherbourg, France

06/27/44

Negative only. J. Lawton Collins at situation map located in his office at VII Corps headquarters in Cherbourg.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-444-4

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Negative only. Positive identification not possible. J. Lawton Collins in his office at VII Corps headquarters, Cherbourg. Looking at situation map with other officers, possibly some of those listed in 71-444-1.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-444-5

06/27/44

Cherbourg, France

Negative only. Positive identification not possible. J. Lawton Collins in his office at VII Corps headquarters, Cherbourg. Looking at a situation map with other officers, possibly some of those listed in 71-444-1.

J. J. Walsh Collection

71-447

06/30/44

Cotentin, France

Brix, France

Photograph taken by Harry C. Butcher, Naval Aide attached to SHAEF, showing an American GI standing in the opening of the facility used for launching V2 rockets.

J. J. Walsh Collection

Source: Harry C. Butcher, Public Domain

71-540

06/00/44

Normandy, France

One of a series of pictures taken when Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander, Expeditionary Force, flying his flag on the HMS Kelvin, visited the assault area with Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Supreme Commander Expeditionary Forces and met Rear Admiral Sir Philip Vian and Rear Admiral A. G. Talbot. This picture shows Ramsay and Tedder in "duck" watching Allied planes going overhead.

Source: British Official Photo/British Information Services

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-542

08/31/44

London, England

Eisenhower gives a press conference at the Minister of Information in London. It was an official accounting of Allied victories in Europe.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-1

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Panoramic of activity along a portion of Omaha Beach, Navy vessels, Allied troops, military equipment and vehicles.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-2

06/00/44

Brix, France

Panoramic of construction of a captured V2 rocket launch site near Brix, France.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-3

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Gare Maritime" typed on photograph. Damage to port railroad facility due to Allied bombing, unidentified location, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-4

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Near entrance Channel Port de Commerce" typed on photograph. Shows German port defenses, photograph view across bay, showing sunken vessels in harbor, buildings on far horizon, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-5

06/00/44

Normandy France

Cherbourg, France

"Avant Port de Commerce - Ducks and LSTs" typed on photograph. Photograph shows damage to port facilities, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-6

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Gare Martime" typed on photograph. Shows unidentified naval personnel taking photograph of area. German port defenses along port railroad facility, sunken vessel in harbor, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-7

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Dry Dock No-1 Bassin Napoleon III and Torpedo Workshop" typed on photograph. Damaged sustained by the facility at Cherbourg due to Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-8

06/00/44

Normandy, France

"Fort Doomed - Surrender Flag" typed on photograph.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-9

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France



"Bassin A Flot" typed on photograph. Photo shows damage sustained to area by Allied shelling, and German port defenses, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-10

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Entrance Channel Avant Port de Commerce" typed on photograph. Photo shows vessels in harbor, damaged buildings across harbor, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-11

06/00/44

Normandy, France "Landing strip Omaha Beach" typed on photograph. Photograph shows air strip with two planes (cargo), jeeps, tents, airborne dirigibles can be seen.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-12

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Quai de France" typed on photograph. Damage done to port railroad facility as a result of Allied shelling, probably Cherbourg.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-13

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. Damage sustained in Cherbourg port area caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-14

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Slip No. 1 Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. Photograph shows damage to in Cherbourg port area caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-15

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Slip No. 2 Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. Photograph shows damage in Cherbourg port area caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-16

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Slip No. 3 Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. Photograph shows damage to Cherbourg port area caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-17

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Slip - Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. Photograph shows damage caused to Cherbourg port area by Allied Shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-18

06/00/44

Normandy, France

"Grande Rade - Fort Central" typed on photograph.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-19

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Torpedo Workshop - Internal Fires and Explosions" typed on photograph. Photograph shows factory area, little damage seen.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-20

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Undamaged Crane Near Inner Fortifications" typed on photograph.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-21

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Dry Dock No. 5 Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. View shows damaged caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-22

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Dry Dock No. 6 Bassin Napoleon III typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-23

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Bassin" typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-24

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Bassin" typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-25

06/00/44

Normandy, France Cherbourg, France

"Dry Dock Lock" typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-26

06/00/44

Normandy, France Cherbourg, France

"Dry Dock Lock" typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-27

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Port Side E-Boat Shelter Bassin Napoleon III" typed on photograph. View shows Allied soldier surveying damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-28

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Damaged Aft View of E-Boat Shelter" typed on photograph. View shows Allied soldier (possibly an airman) viewing damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-29

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Damaged Aft View of E-Boat Shelter" typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-30

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Damaged Aft View of E-boat Shelter typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-31

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Damaged Aft View of E-boat Shelter" typed on photograph. View shows Allied personnel, Army and Navy, looking at damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-32

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Workshop typed on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-588-33

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

"Large Vessel sunk in parse Transatlantique" written on photograph. View shows damage caused by Allied shelling.

Harry C. Butcher Collection

71-720-1

06/00/44

England

Military vehicles and Allied troops lined up, appears that they are waiting to disembark for invasion of France.

71-720-2

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of Navy convoy, transports loaded with military vehicles, possibly en route to invasion of Northern France.

71-720-3

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of Navy convoy, dirigibles fill the sky above the ships. Possibly convoy en route to coast of France for invasion.

71-720-4

06/00/44

England

Photograph of Allied troops loading onto LST's.

71-720-5

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of Allied troops working on landing ramp portion of Mulberry harbor.

Source: US Army

71-720-6

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of portion of Mulberry harbor.

Source: US Navy

71-722

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Printed version of D-Day broadcast delivered by Dwight D. Eisenhower to the people of Western Europe and the citizens of France, announcing the Allied invasion of Northern France.

71-723-1

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor.

71-723-2

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor (Phoenix type D).

71-723-3

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor (Baker folding dolphin).

71-723-4

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor (Pier head link with spud pontoon and telescopic end span).

71-723-5

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor (Pier link with shore ramp float).

71-723-6

Drawing of ship towing a portion of Mulberry harbor (Pier link).

71-723-7

Line drawing of German beachhead defenses, gun emplacement.

71-995-1

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Two soldiers of the 16th Infantry Regiment string a lifeline from the northern coast of France to a wrecked landing craft to guide other soldiers through the heavy surf to the beachhead, at Omaha Beach.

71-995-2

06/06/44

Normandy, France

Men of the 3rd Battalion 16th Infantry who made the supreme sacrifice in their attempt to storm the beach at Colville Sur Mer.

71-995-3

06/06/44

Normandy, France

From Coast Guard landing barges hitting the French Coast with the first waves of invaders, 1st Division fighting men wade ashore under heavy machine gun fire from Nazi beach nests. This dramatic D-Day picture, taken from a landing barge by a Coast Guard Combat photographer, shows the soldiers waist deep as they spring forward to the attack. The landing barges will disgorge their loads and dash back to their Coast Guard assault transport for more fighters. This shuttle under the hail of enemy fire continued through D-Day.

Source: US Coast Guard

75-52-1

06/06/44

Normandy, France

A German lies dead outside a pillbox on Utah Beach, Les Dunes de Medallion, France.

Source: US Army

75-52-2

06/06/44

Normandy, France

German troops and laborers working under Hitler's orders are rounded up by two American soldiers, one of whom carries on despite an injury to his neck and jaw. the soldier in the center apparently is taking no chances as he holds his bayoneted rifle at the ready. Omaha Beach, France

Source: US Army

75-52-3

06/06/44

Normandy, France

German prisoners rest in a barb wired enclosure after being interrogated by American soldiers on Utah Beach, Les Dunes de Medallion, France.

Source: US Army

75-53-1

06/06/44

Normandy, France

American assault troops of the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division carrying full equipment including a machine gun, move along a cliff on Omaha Beach, Colville Sur Mer, France. Vast quantities of equipment, brought ashore from landing craft, lay at the base of the cliff.  
Source: US Army

75-53-2

06/06/44

Normandy, France

A wrecked Allied glider which crash landed in an orchard in France, during the early stages of the invasion of Europe.  
Source: US Army

75-53-3

06/06/44

Hissville, France

Allied glider that crash landed during the early stages of the invasion of France near Hissville.  
Source: US Army

75-54

06/08/44

Normandy, France

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commanding the Allied Ground Forces, climbs a Jacobs's ladder, from a launch to a warship, to confer with General Montgomery, somewhere off the coast of Northern France.  
Source: US Army

75-55-1

06/08/44

Normandy, France

Troops of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade wade through the surf to the northern coast of France, at Fox Green, Omaha Beach. They are part of the ever increasing number of men bolstering the forces which made the initial landings on the beachhead.  
Source: US Army

75-55-2

06/08/44

Normandy, France

"Yanks everywhere" as can be seen from one of the captured hilltops on the coast of France, Red Beach.  
Source: US Army

75-56

06/08/44

Normandy, France

A mass of crossed underwater obstacles piled on a beach, at Les Dunes De Madeleine, after they have been removed from the surf by combat engineers making the initial assault on Europe. This, and other type obstacles had to be met and dealt with as the invading American Army swept on in their crusade of liberation.  
Source: US Army

75-57

06/10/44

Normandy, France

A platoon of Black troops surround a farm house as they prepare to eliminate a German sniper holding up an advance, on Omaha Beach, near Vierville Sur Mer, France.

Source: US Army

75-58

06/12/44

Normandy, France

Newly landed US Forces move along Utah Beach at Les Dunes de Madeleine, on their way to the front where they will reinforce troops facing the enemy.

Source: US Army

07/12/44

Brief from WAR YEARS Chronology: Portsmouth Advanced Command Post. Accompanied on cross channel trip aboard the USS Thompson by Generals Marshall, Arnold, and Kuter, Admiral King, and Colonel C. McCarthy. Party anchors off Omaha Beach, and is met by Admiral Hall in a submarine chaser into which party disembarks. Enters artificial harbor and disembarks into duck to go ashore. Met by Admiral Hall and General Bradley and taken to Bradley's headquarters for lunch. Also there are Generals J. Lawton Collins, Corlett, Quesada, Deane, Hoge, and Admiral Don T. Moon, USN. Afternoon trip by the coast road to Grandcamp and Isigny. Proceeds to Utah Beach in PT boat, and is met by General Wharton. Evening return to Portsmouth aboard USS Thompson. Met by Admiral Charles Little (Commander in Chief, Portsmouth).

75-59-1

06/12/44

Normandy, France

American Army and Navy chiefs pay their first visit to French soil to witness the progress of battle on the beachheads to France. In the group are General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, US Army, Admiral Ernest King, US Navy, and General Henry "Hap" Arnold, Commanding General US Army Air Force. Group has disembarked from submarine chaser into duck to go ashore.

Source: US Army

75-59-2

06/12/44

Normandy, France

General Henry "Hap" Arnold and Lt. General Omar Bradley walk along French beachhead appearing cheerful over what they have seen in their tour of inspection of American progress in France. Far left, Major General Laurence S. Kuter, Arnold's staff assistant in the field of air war plans and combat operations; far right, Major General William M. Hoge, the 5th and 6th Engineer Special Brigades groups were under his command when they landed on Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

75-59-3

06/12/44

Normandy, France



American Army and Navy chiefs pay their first visit to French soil to witness the progress of battle on the beachheads of France. In the group are (left to right) Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Source: US Army

75-60

06/16/44

Normandy, France

Army vehicles proceed to Omaha Beach from the causeway of a floating dock (Mulberry). The dock was erected by US Navy Seabees and lies off the beach in France, facilitating the unloading of equipment needed to carry on the offensive.

Source: US Army

75-61-1

06/21/44

Normandy, France

A beachhead bridge (Mulberry) damaged during the storm of June 19, 1944 at Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

75-61-2

06/21/44

A twisted beachhead bridge (Mulberry) that juts out into the channel from Omaha Beach after it was damaged during a storm on June 19, 1944.

Source: US Army

75-62-1

06/23/44

Normandy, France

American soldiers expedite the transportation of material at the shore end of one of two

projects, Mulberry and Gooseberry, vast landing platforms extending 1000 yards into the channel from Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

75-62-2

06/23/44

Normandy, France

These improvised landing platforms (Mulberry) extending 1000 yards into the channel from Omaha Beach will be used to receive vast quantities of material from landing craft for transfer to the continent.

Source: US Army

75-63-1

06/28/44

Normandy, France

LSTs unload at low tide at one time on Omaha Beach. The beach was pretty well established at this time. New roads were put in and the only danger from the enemy was slight air attacks at night. Some of the wreckage from D-Day still lies on the beach as you can see. The string of ships sunk off shore on the left was sunk purposely to make a breakwater. The sinking of those ships was Operation Gooseberry. The building of the floating docks running from the beach was Operation

Mulberry. The barrage balloons in the air are attached to the LSTs. The LSTs are unloading on the East sector of Omaha Beach. The LST at the left is approximately at Easy Red; the next few are at Easy White, and the remaining LSTs are at Easy Blue. The Dog sector of Omaha Beach is on the left. The Easy sector of the beach was operated by the 5th Engineer Special Brigade of the US First Army. Colonel Gallat commanded the 5th ESB and later Colonel Bridges took over.

Source: US Army

75-63-2

06/28/44

Normandy, France

LSTs unload at low tide at one time on Omaha Beach. The beach was pretty well established at this time. New roads were put in and the only danger from the enemy was slight air attacks at night. Some of the wreckage from D-Day still lies on the beach as you can see. The string of ships sunk off shore on the left was sunk purposely to make a breakwater. The sinking of those ships was Operation Gooseberry. The building of the floating docks running from the beach was Operation Mulberry. The barrage balloons in the air are attached to the LSTs. The LSTs are unloading on the East sector of Omaha Beach. The LST at the left is approximately at Easy Red; the next few are at Easy White, and the remaining LSTs are at Easy Blue. The Dog sector of Omaha Beach is on the left. The Easy sector of the beach was operated by the 5th Engineer Special Brigade of the US First Army. Colonel Gallat commanded the 5th ESB and later Colonel Bridges took over.

Source: US Army

75-64

08/04/44

French civilians place crosses at the graves of American soldiers in a cemetery on Omaha Beach.

Source: US Army

75-180-2

06/00/44

John Eisenhower with DDE in Normandy. No further information available.

Source: unknown

76-44-1016

07/05/44

Vire, France

Mark IV tank knocked out by Corps artillery near Vire, France. The turret was blown completely off and over stone wall. The tank was hit by two shells.

Courtney H. Hodges Collection

Source: US Army

76-44-1017

06/25/44

Valognes, France

A jeep fords a stream running through a main street in Valognes, France, as clean up crews start the mammoth job of giving the place some semblance of a town again.

Courtney H. Hodges Collection

Source: US Army

76-44-1018

07/16/44

France

Generals Courtney H. Hodges, J. Lawton Collins and Raymond O. Barton. Collins had just presented the Silver Star to Barton. (negative 71-493-3)

Courtney H. Hodges Collection

Source: US Army

76-44-1019

07/31/44

Roncey, France

Along this road which leads to Roncey, France, lies the scattered residue of a German Convoy. Tanks and vehicles which were crushed as the American forces pushed through to the town.

Courtney H. Hodges Collection

Source: US Army

The following photographs are from the collection of William W. Outerbridge. Outerbridge served as the commanding officer of the navy destroyer, USS O'Brien 1943-45. With a few exceptions, the photographs were not identified. The USS O'Brien participated in the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, 1944 to assist the 9th and 79th Divisions capture of the port. The USS O'Brien took a direct hit, ten killed and twelve wounded. Cherbourg was penetrated on June 26, 1944. Operation Dragoon, the final assault was launched against the coast of Southern France on August 15, 1944. The USS Augusta participated in this battle

76-46-869

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Navy personnel aboard unidentified ship, possibly the USS O'Brien.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-870

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of unidentified ship, possibly part of the cross channel convoy.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-871

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of unidentified ship, possibly part of the cross channel convoy.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-872

06/00/44

Normandy, France England

Photograph of unidentified ships docked at unidentified port, possibly England prior to cross channel invasion (appears to be no damage to dock area facilities).

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-873

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken through smoke stacks of unidentified ship (possibly the USS O'Brien) of an unidentified port, possibly in England prior to the cross channel invasion (appears to be no damage to dock area).

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-874

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of unidentified coastal area taken from an airplane.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-875

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of unidentified coastal area showing waves, Navy ships on the horizon.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-876

06/00/44

Normandy, France

Photograph of unidentified ship, possibly the USS O'Brien.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-877

06/00/44

England

Photograph of unidentified ship, in an unidentified port, possibly England (no damage seen).

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-878

06/00/44

England

Photograph of unidentified ship, in an unidentified port, possibly England (no damage seen).

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-879

06/00/44

England

Unidentified ship in unidentified port.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-880

06/00/44

England

Aerial photograph of unidentified ships, lined up in an unidentified port, possibly England just before the invasion.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-881--882  
USS AARON WARD  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-883--884  
USS ARTIC  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-885  
USS AUGUSTA  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-886  
USS BUCHANAN  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-887  
USS CALIFORNIA  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-888  
USS CUMMINGS  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-889  
06/00/44  
Photograph of unidentified port.  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-890--891  
06/25/44  
Cherbourg, France  
Destroyer firing at Cherbourg, British mine layer just ahead of destroyer.  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-892  
06/00/44  
06/25/44  
08/15/44  
Normandy, France  
Photograph taken (possibly from the USS O'Brien) of unidentified ship which sustained damage, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.  
William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-893  
06/00/44  
06/25/44  
08/15/44  
Normandy, France

Photograph taken (possibly from the USS O'Brien) of unidentified ship which sustained damage, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-894

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-895

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-896

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-897

06/00/44 06/25/44 08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-898

06/00/44 06/25/44 08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-899

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-900

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-901

06/00/44

06/25/44

08/15/44

Normandy, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of the USS Augusta as it was hit by German artillery fire, possibly during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, or Operation Dragoon August 15.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-902

06/25/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of a destroyer as it was hit by German artillery fire during the battle of Cherbourg.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-903

06/25/44

Normandy, France

Cherbourg, France

Photograph taken from the USS O'Brien of a destroyer as it was hit by German artillery fire during the battle of Cherbourg.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-904

Normandy, France

06/25/44

08/15/44

Photograph taken, possibly some members of the crew of the USS O'Brien during the Normandy invasion, either during the shelling of Cherbourg June 25, 1944 or Operation Dragoon, August 15.

76-46-906

Unidentified ship, army staff car, army truck can be seen on top deck. Ship is of the destroyer tender class. No further information. Another ship can be seen on the horizon.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-927

06/00/44

Cherbourg, France

K. G. Robinson, Commanding Officer of the USS O'Brien, aboard the USS O'Brien off the coast of France.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-928

06/28/44

Cherbourg, France

William W. Outerbridge surveying damage to the USS O'Brien.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-929--943

06/28/44

Cherbourg, France

USS O'Brien after sustaining damage during the bombardment at Cherbourg, France.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-944

06/25/44

08/15/44

Cherbourg, France

Photograph of a ship firing its guns towards the Normandy coast. Photograph probably taken from the USS O'Brien during the shelling of Cherbourg or Operation Dragoon.

William W. Outerbridge Collection

76-46-945

06/25/44

08/15/44

Cherbourg, France

Photograph of a ship which is on fire. Photograph probably taken from the deck of the USS O'Brien during the shelling of Cherbourg or Operation Dragoon.

William W. Outerbridge Collection



This filmography is a select list of motion picture film in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library's Audiovisual Collection relating to the Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944. The film accession number is located at the beginning of each entry. This number must be used to request the film.

**EL-MP16-32 Newsreel: A LONDONER NOW**

**June 1945**

**Copyright: Pathe News/Associated British Pathe, Ltd.**

**1 reel 200' 10 minutes Sound B&W**

Eisenhower with Air Chief Marshal Arthur Tedder in parade through the streets of London to Guild Hall. Eisenhower is presented the Sword of Honor and the Freedom of the City by Lord Mayor of London. Eisenhower speaks at Guild Hall. The parade continues through the streets of London. Eisenhower addresses the people of London, with Winston Churchill on the speakers stand. Also included are clips of D-Day beaches one year after, a memorial.

**EL-MP16-43 Newsreel: PRE-PRESIDENTIAL COMPOSITE**

**1943-1946**

**Copyright: see individual descriptions**

**1 reel 1800' 40 minutes partial Sound B&W**

**Eisenhower visits Royal Canadian Air Force**, no date, England

**Copyright: Canadian Paramount News 35' sound**

Eisenhower makes pre-invasion visit to RCAF somewhere in England accompanied by Trafford Leigh-Mallory.

**Decoration Ceremony, November 4, 1944**, France

**Copyright: unknown possibly US Army 170' silent**

Eisenhower presents Legion of Merit to Air Chief Marshalls Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Arthur Harris, and Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

**Post D-Day Visit, no date, France**

**Copyright: unknown possibly US Army 35' silent**

Eisenhower with Arthur Tedder, Bernard Montgomery, Omar Bradley, William H. Simpson somewhere in France after D-Day. They are shown in front of building walking down a street and entering a building.

**Ike Wishes Happy Christmas to All**, December 1944

**Copyright: British Paramount News 200' sound**

Eisenhower with Telek in front of jeep speaking to one soldier, one sailor, and one airman from American, British, Canadian, and French Armed Forces. Eisenhower congratulates them for their accomplishments and thanks them for their efforts. Allows them to say a word to family back home.

**Invasion Commander in Chief Gives Interview**, December 7, 1943

**Copyright: Canadian Army Newsreel, Issue #24 90' sound**

Background on Eisenhower's new appointment as Commander in Chief. Eisenhower speaks briefly on the accomplishments of the Allied cause.

**Now We Bring You A Message Direct From General Eisenhower**, May 8, 1944

**Copyright: unknown possible US Army 65' sound**

Eisenhower puts in his pitch for Americans to buy bonds during the 5th War Loan Drive.

**General Ike Comes Home**, June 12-18, 1945

London, England Paris, France Washington, DC Abilene, Kansas

**Copyright: Paramount News** 275' sound

Brief introduction includes shots of Abilene, Ida Eisenhower, and Dwight Eisenhower with Franklin D. Roosevelt. June 12: Eisenhower arrives in London; receives "Freedom of the City"; view of Arthur Tedder and DDE riding in carriage; they arrive at Guild Hall where DDE is to speak and are greeted by Winston Churchill. June 13: Paris, scenes of parade and presentation of Cross of Liberation to DDE by Charles de Gaulle; June 18: Washington, DC DDE arrives at National Airport and is greeted by Mamie; scenes of parade to Capitol where Eisenhower addresses Congress; scenes of White House where Harry Truman presents Distinguished Service Medal to Eisenhower.

**Big Town's Big Day: New York Welcomes General Ike**, June 19, 1945

**Copyright: Paramount News** 225' sound

Eisenhower arrives La Guardia Field, parade through Central Park to City Hall where he speaks. Mayor La Guardia confers honorary citizenship on DDE. Another parade to the polo grounds. Eisenhower speaks at banquet that night, reminds people of the war in the Pacific.

**Kansas Farm Boy Comes Home**, June 21-22, 1945

**Copyright: Paramount News** 450' sound

June 21: Eisenhower arrives in Kansas City by airplane (Sunflower); met by Ida Eisenhower; parade scenes; June 22: leaves by train for Abilene; parade in Abilene; speaks at Eisenhower Park.

**Canadian Trip, Ottawa, Toronto**, January 9-12, 1946

**Copyright: unknown** 475' partial sound

January 9: Eisenhower arrives by train; greeted by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie-King; reviews troops; scenes of Parliament. January 11: places wreath at WWI monuments; meets with unidentified Canadian general. January 10: speech before Canadian Club (sound). January 12: Eisenhower arrives in Toronto; speech upon acceptance of honorary degrees from Toronto University (sound).

**Ike: General Eisenhower On Far East Tour**, May 9-10, 1946

**Copyright: RKO-Pathe News** 70' sound

May 9: Eisenhower arrives Nanking, China; greeted by George Marshall and Chiang Kai-shek. May 10: arrives in Japan; greeted by Douglas MacArthur; tours Japanese Islands with General Robert Eichelberger.

**Brazil: Rio Roars Welcome to General Eisenhower**, August 4, 1946

**Copyright: RKO-Pathe News** 35' sound

Eisenhower arrives in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and receives Chief of State welcome; attends races.

**Brazil: Cadets Stage Show for General Ike**, August 6, 1947

**Copyright: RKO-Pathe News** 35' sound

Eisenhower visits army base and military academy, receives Grand Cross of Military Merit.

**General Ike "At Home" In Scotland**, October 1-8, 1946

**Copyright: Paramount News 75'** sound

October 1: arrives at Culzean Castle; October 3: arrives Edinburgh, honored as Free Man of the City of Edinburgh. October 5: visits Royal Family at Balmoral Castle. Also included: King George VI of Great Britain 1937-52; Elizabeth, consort of George VI, Margaret, princess of great Britain; Elizabeth II.

**EL-MP16-57 WORLD WAR II COMPOSITE**

**England Normandy, France**

**June 5, 7, 1944 June 26--July 4, 1944**

**Copyright: US Army**

**1 reel 400' 10 minutes Silent B&W**

1944: Allied Chiefs of Staff, England, Eisenhower, Bernard Montgomery, and Arthur Tedder, and others shown in front of map of Europe.

June 5, 1944: Eisenhower with the 101st Airborne Division, prior to embarkation for Normandy invasion, D-Day.

June 7, 1944: H-Hour plus 30 hours, Normandy, France. Shots of ships at sea off the Normandy beaches, Eisenhower aboard the HMS Apollo; shots of beaches and unloading exercises; shots of Montgomery being helped off a ship; Omar Bradley in a landing craft.

June 26--July 4, 1944: Eisenhower visits: US Army 35th Division, 2nd Division, 1st Division, VII Corps, 79th Division.

**EL-MP16-80 GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**

**circa 1951**

**Copyright: unknown**

**1 reel 400' 9 minutes Sound B&W**

Centers on Eisenhower's road toward being the commander of SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe); commander of NATO. Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaks of the meeting of Brussels and of choosing Eisenhower as commander. Film attempts to show Eisenhower as the man, not so much as the soldier. Shows Eisenhower with grandson, David, and other members of the family: Milton, Earl, Katharine Morgan Eisenhower (earl's daughter), Earl Eisenhower Jr., Kathryn Snider Eisenhower (Earl's wife); homestead at Denison, Texas; attended West Point graduating in 1915; Eisenhower with King George VI of England, also honored by Winston Churchill; France; Brussels, Belgium; New York; Brazil; retires from active duty in 1948 to become President of Columbia University; from here to commander of NATO; also clips of D-Day and the peace talks at Rheims, France.

**EL-MP16-81 NEWSREEL: ASSUMPTION OF NATO COMMAND COMPOSITE**

**1951**

**Copyright: Twentieth Century Fox Movietone**

**1 reel 400' 10 minutes Sound B&W**

**"Eisenhower Set for Europe Post"** Eisenhower speaks on the mission of NATO, dedicated to peace, tranquility and security. 45 seconds

**"Eisenhower Flies to Post in Europe"** Sendoff from Washington Airport by Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and President Harry S. Truman. 63 seconds

**"Eisenhower Tours Europe Capitals"** Meets with French President Auriol, Paris. Goes to Brussels, Belgium. 33 seconds

**"General Ike Welds Europe Defense"** Meets with press of London, speaks of freedom. Meets again with General Bernard Montgomery. Goes to Rome, Italy. 75 seconds

**"Eisenhower Ends North Atlantic Tour"** Lands at West Point, New York, Steward Field. Family reunion. 19 seconds

**"Report on Europe"** Eisenhower tells Congress of his military tour, speech on NATO objectives, asks for equipment. 68 seconds

**"Eisenhower Gives Views on Europe and US Draft"** Speech assures the Nation they are secure. Favors the draft at 18 years of age instead of 19. Feels there is less interference. 79 seconds

**"Eisenhower Sails to European Post"** Expresses desire to be back home to stay soon. Ship from New York City. 42 seconds

**"Eisenhower Puts North Atlantic Pact in Work"** Signs first general order in Paris. Speech on NATO's intent. 53 seconds

**"General Eisenhower Unifies Europe Against Reds"** Watches combined French, English and American forces in maneuvers in the British zone of Germany. 21 seconds

**"Eisenhower in West Germany"** Views air show at airbase near Munich, Germany. 30 seconds

**"General Ike Inspects Italian Troops"** Visits Alpine Ski Troops, made honorary member of the regiment. 52 seconds

**"Eisenhower Visits Normandy on 7th D-Day Anniversary"** St. Mere Eglise, first city to be liberated after landings; visits Omaha Beach. 68 seconds

**EL-MP16-94 IKE SPECIAL--AN ALBUM OF AN AMERICAN  
1902--1953**

**Copyright: Warner Brothers Pathe News**

**1 reel 1600' 45 minutes Sound B&W**

This film is a biographical sketch of Eisenhower's military career through the 1953 presidential inauguration. Some scenes are of Eisenhower's family and personal life. The major portion of footage concerns Eisenhower's military career.

Eisenhower as assistant to Chief Military Advisor in the Philippines, **General Douglas MacArthur**, 1933.

**Louisiana maneuvers**, Eisenhower then Chief of Staff for the Third Army, 1941.

Eisenhower in Tunisia, **North Africa**, 1943.

Eisenhower in London, **Supreme Allied Commander conference** (Bernard Montgomery, Arthur Tedder, Omar Bradley, Thomas Ramsey, Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Walter Beddell Smith, Carl Spaatz), 1944

**D-Day** coverage--Eisenhower accompanied by Admiral Bertram Ramsay and Commander Harry Butcher sees General Omar Bradley off Omaha Beach; stops along the HMS Hilary off British beaches to see Bernard Montgomery, June 7, 1944.

### **Liberation of Paris.**

**German surrender**, War Room of the SHAEF headquarters, Rheims, France; Alfred Jodl, Hans Georg von Friedeburg, Maj. Gen. Francois Sevez, Walter Bedell Smith, Frederick Edgeworth Morgan, Harold Roe Bull, Maj. Fredrick W. Oxenius (aide to Jodl) May 7, 1945.

Eisenhower proclaims victory in Europe, Tedder is seated with him.

**Allied Control Commission**, meeting in Berlin between representatives of the Allied countries, Eisenhower, Montgomery, Georgi Zhukov, others.

Eisenhower in Paris with **Charles de Gaulle**.

In London, England, where he becomes an honorary citizen, addresses the crowd assembled outside Mansion House, just a short excerpt from the speech, then **Winston Churchill** speaks, June 12, 1945.

**Washington welcomes Eisenhower**. Truman presents Eisenhower with his second oak leaf cluster (Distinguished Service Cross). Mamie is present, June 19, 1945.

**New York welcoming** festivities honoring Eisenhower. Speeches by Eisenhower and Mayor Firella La Guardia. Eisenhower's speech following the banquet concerning the war in the Pacific, June 19, 1945.

**Kansas City, Kansas** with Ida, Milton, Arthur, Edgar, and Earl Eisenhower.

1945 **Chief of Staff** acceptance speech.

1946 Eisenhower's inspection tour of **Japan**. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur tour ancient shrines (Toyogo shrine). Eisenhower then goes to **China** to visit with Chaing Kai-shek.

**Balmoral Castle, Scotland**, John, Eisenhower, Mamie visit the Royal family, King George IV, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret. Also a visit to Culzean Castle, October 1946.

**Washington Benefit Golf Tournament**, prize an autographed Eisenhower jacket. Signed by various celebrities.

1947 press interview on Eisenhower's **political ambitions**, **Mamie's bangs**, Eisenhower goes fishing; starts writing his memoirs.

Acceptance speech of the presidency of **Columbia University**.

Swearing in of Omar **Bradley as Chief of Staff**.

David, Barbara, John, DDE, April 8, 1949, US Military Academy Hospital, West Point, New York.

**Retirement ceremonies** presented by the Third Infantry Regiment at Ft. Myer, Virginia  
Eisenhower presents **Drew Pearson** with the Father's Day Award of 1948. The inauguration ceremonies at **Columbia University** as Eisenhower is installed as president. No speeches; Those present: Omar Bradley, Milton Eisenhower, Edgar Eisenhower, John and Barbara Eisenhower, Mamie.

Eisenhower recalled to service by Secretary of Defense **James Forrestal** to become military advisor and temporary chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

1950 excerpts of speeches concerning the **Korean War**.

Eisenhower exchanges conversation with President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson before leaving to command the **NATO** forces in Europe.

In Europe Eisenhower meets with various heads of state before reporting on the degree of success that can be obtained by such an organization as NATO. France, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece. Paris is designated as the first headquarters of the NATO organization.

**I Like Ike memorabilia**, the campaign for the 1952 Republican presidential nomination; the 1952 Presidential campaign; Eisenhower requests to be relieved of his office in the Army; New York American Legion speech; campaigning in Minnesota; New York City on election day, 1952. Eisenhower and **John Foster Dulles** visit the **United Nations** headquarters in New York. Presidential transition period.  
Winston Churchill's visit to the United States.  
1953 inaugural ceremonies, **Eisenhower's inaugural prayer**.

**EL-MP16-137 THE BIG PICTURE: THE EISENHOWER STORY**  
**Copyright: US Army Pictorial Center**  
**1 reel 1100' 28 minutes Sound B&W**

Film story of Eisenhower from birth in Denison, Texas to the assumption of the presidency. Is narrated by Raymond Massey. Starts with a hero's welcome in Abilene, Kansas. Shows news film of the D-Day invasion. Uses murals in the entrance of the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene as the basis for the story. Tells of his birth in Denison; his high school days; West Point; 1916 marriage to Mamie; early military career; film of the 1942 invasion of North Africa; 1943 invasion of Sicily, Italy; 1944 invasion of Normandy; shots of liberated Paris; Battle of the Bulge; May 7, 1945 Rheims, France and the German surrender; Victory celebrations through European capitals; speaks of victory and praises the GI; February 7, 1948 retires from active military duty to become president of Columbia University; 1950 assumes NATO command; painting.

**EL-MP16-203 CAMPAIGN: MADISON SQUARE GARDEN RALLY**  
**New York, NY**  
**October 1956**  
**Copyright: Republican National Committee**  
**4 reels 2550' 63 minutes Sound B&W**

**Reel 1:** John Roosevelt introduces Eisenhower and Mamie. The crowd sings "We Like Ike". Eisenhower asks the crowd to support Jacob Javits and Prescott Bush. He speaks on the following subjects: civil rights, conservation, employment, the Interstate Highway System, Atoms For Peace, Open Skies, disarmament, nuclear weapons, and women's rights.

**Reel 2: "Mister American"** the following subjects are shown: in opening statements text reads "Eisenhower The Man From Abilene"; Eisenhower's return to Abilene, Denison, Texas; Eisenhower fishing; Eisenhower with Mamie, John, Barbara, and David Eisenhower; Eisenhower in Paris with Charles de Gaulle; Eisenhower in London with Winston Churchill; D-Day; Eisenhower at Columbia University; NATO; SHAEF; Korea.

**Reel 3:** Following opening scenes of the initial campaign rally at Madison Square Garden the film shows clips from Eisenhower's career. These include Eisenhower at SHAEF headquarters in Paris, France; Eisenhower with Bernard Montgomery, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill; Eisenhower with soldiers; films of the Normandy invasion; V-E Day; Eisenhower entering Paris with Charles de Gaulle; Eisenhower in London and New York.

**Reel 4:** same as three

**EL-MP16-210 CAMPAIGN: IKE BANDWAGON GETS ROLLING**  
**New York, New York**

**February 8, 1952**

**Copyright: Movietone/20th Century Fox**

**Donor: Republican National Committee**

**1 reel 150' 4:10 minutes Sound B&W**

Following opening scenes of the rally at Madison Square Garden, the film shows clips from Eisenhower's career. These include Eisenhower at SHAEF headquarters, Paris, France; Eisenhower with Bernard Montgomery, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill; Eisenhower with soldiers; film of Normandy invasion; VE Day; Eisenhower entering Paris with Charles de Gaulle; Eisenhower victory celebrations London, England, New York, New York.

**EL-MP16-228 NEWSREEL: NEWS PARADE OF THE YEAR**

**Paris, France Aachen, Germany Brussels, Belgium**

**Holland Rome, Italy Moscow, USSR Marianas Islands**

**Philippines London, England New York, New York Kansas**

**1944 1945**

**Copyright: Castle Films**

**2 reels 1000' 27 minutes Sound B&W**

**Reel 1:** Allies liberate France; General George S. Patton's Third Army; Nazi prisoners of war; Eisenhower at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris; siege and capture of Aachen; liberation of Brussels; Canadian-British forces in Holland; Pop Pius blesses Allied soldiers at the Vatican; Russian forces in Germany; Nazi POWs in Moscow; US Marines in Marianas Islands, Pacific Ocean, against the Japanese forces; Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines; Franklin D. Roosevelt re-elected to presidency. (reel 1 similar to EL-MP16-446 which is silent, 350')

**Reel 2:** (sound track distorted): London welcomes Eisenhower; Eisenhower's homecoming ceremonies in New York, Kansas, following the end of the war in Europe.

**EL-MP16-231 THE BIG PICTURE: EISENHOWER THE SOLDIER**

**Abilene, Kansas West Point, New York Europe**

**@1958**

**Copyright: US Army**

**1 reel 1100' 30 minutes Sound B&W**

Walter Matthau with the introduction; with Raymond Massey. The chronological sketch of Eisenhower's life as a civilian and military personage is one of the more detailed presentations due to the abundance of war footage used throughout the war period.

Abilene, Kansas: scenes of the town as it was in the 1950's; Brethren In Christ Church; Interior views of the Eisenhower museum and Boyhood Home; also exterior views of the Belle Springs Creamery where Eisenhower worked and the Abilene Union Pacific Railroad Depot.

Military career: Eisenhower is shown with General Walter Kreuger during the 1941 Louisiana maneuvers; Eisenhower partaking in the North African invasion encompassing Algiers, Casablanca, Bizerte, Tunis; General Omar Bradley heads the 1st US Army, the Allied invasion of Sicily; the surrender of Italy; the coinciding invasion of Italy; General Mark Clark; President Franklin D. Roosevelt visits the Allied troops in Italy; training soldiers for the invasion of Normandy; the

liberation of Paris; General George Patton; Aachen, Belgium; the Battle of the Bulge; Reagan Bridge crossing; NAZI POWs; the surrender of the Germans at Rheims, France. Army retirement ceremonies at For Myer, Virginia, presented by the Third Infantry Regiment, February 7, 1948. Eisenhower accepts position as President of Columbia University; Eisenhower granted indefinite leave of absence from Columbia to serve as commander of NATO forces in Europe. December 19, 1950. Turned over the command of the Allied Forces in Europe to General Matthew Ridgeway, May 30, 1952.

**EL-MP16-242 JOHN EISENHOWER GRADUATES**

**West Point, New York**

**June 6, 1944**

**Copyright: unknown**

**1 reel 100' 2 1/2 minutes**

**EL-MP16-333 D-DAY PLUS 20 YEARS: EISENHOWER RETURNS TO NORMANDY**

**June 5, 1964**

**Copyright: CBS**

**2 reels 3000' 82 minutes Sound B&W**

Walter Cronkite interviews Eisenhower for segment of CBS Reports, broadcast June 5, 1964. Begins with conversation at Southwick House (SHAEF Forward Headquarters) in the War Room. They discuss the strategy and tactics of the Normandy invasion. From there they drive to the Royal Naval Yard, Portsmouth, England and depart to the Normandy beaches. They visit Pointe duos, Omaha Beach, and St. E. Mere Eglise, and discuss the operations there. Eisenhower talks of invasion logistics and the construction and operation of the artificial harbors (Mulberry, Gooseberry, etc.) Eisenhower comments on the British landings and their maneuvers before Caen, and American maneuvers in the hedgerow country, and the Falaise Gap. Ends in St. Lorant Cemetery.

**EL-MP16-368 WINSTON CHURCHILL--THE VALIANT YEARS**

**circa 1961**

**Copyright: Filmways/Warner Brothers/LeVien International Productions,LTD/ABC**

**6 reels 6300' 173 minutes Sound B&W**

A televised production in six parts, based on Churchill's writings. Narrated by Gary Merrill, Churchill's words spoken by Richard Burton.

Reel 1: DUNKIRK Excellent footage of the initial battles on the Western front and the evacuation.

Reel 2: SAND AND SNOW Discusses North Africa and the Eastern front 1942-43. Casablanca Conference with commentary by Kaye Summersby.

Reel 3: THE DIE IS CAST Shows Allied and German preparations for invasion of Europe. Excellent footage of Mulberry and Eisenhower's Cadillac. Commentary by Lord Mountbatten and J. M. Stagg (meteorologist).

Reel 4: TYING THE KNOT Action of February through March 1945; capture of the Reagan Bridge, and Siegfried Line; death of Franklin D. Roosevelt; political dealings with the Russians.



Reel 5: GOTTERDAMMERUNG Final collapse of Nazi Germany. Commentary by Walter Bedell Smith.

Reel 6: GOODBYE MR. CHURCHILL Post-war problems; Potsdam Conference; conservative defeat in 1945 British election.

**EL-MP16-372      BIOGRAPHY: DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**

**1962**

**Produced by: David L. Wolper Production/Official Films, Inc.**

**Copyright: CBS**

**1 reel 900' 25 minutes    Sound    B&W**

39th edition of CBS biography series. Follows Eisenhower from birth to 1962. There are some simplifications of facts and condensation of events. Does contain unique WWII film footage. Narrated by Mike Wallace.

**EL-MP16-375      A TIME FOR TRIBUTE**

**Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**

**circa 1966**

**Produced by: Brandt Enos Associates, Inc.**

**Copyright: possibly Republican National Committee**

**1 reel 800' 20 minutes    Sound    B&W**

A tribute to Eisenhower narrated by actor, Jimmy Stewart. Various segments concern Eisenhower's life from his birth in Denison, Texas, to elderly statesman. There is some discussion between the two men as Stewart visits Eisenhower at the Gettysburg farm. This discussion gives some insight into Eisenhower's reasoning behind major decisions made during his lifetime as military and political leader.

Short excerpts cover the following: Denison, Texas; Abilene, Kansas; West Point, New York, United States Military Academy; Douglas MacArthur and Eisenhower's tour in the Philippines; the war in Europe; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; North Africa; England, Bernard Montgomery, Arthur Tedder, Winston Churchill; D-Day, Normandy landing; German surrender at Rheims, France, Alfred Jodl; Guild Hall speech, London, England; US homecoming; appointed Chief of Staff; Ft. Myer, Virginia retirement ceremonies; Columbia University President; NATO; Republican National Convention; Korean visit; first televised cabinet meeting; United Nations speech, Atoms for Peace, December 8, 1953; Nikita Khrushchev, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, visits to US; Eisenhower White House with John F. Kennedy en route to 1961 inauguration; Eisenhower's active retirement. Those pictured: Mamie, John, David, Susan, Mary and Elivera Doud.

**EL-MP16-391      CRUSADE IN EUROPE**

**1922--1945 produced @1949**

**Copyright: unrestricted**

**10 reels 13,600'    Sound    B&W**

REEL 1

**PRELUDE TO WAR**

The surrender at Rheims, France ended the major phase of the greatest military struggle in the history of man. Film dissolves from surrender ceremony to Hitler during his early years of power, covers the rise of Nazism through the Munich conference to the attack on Poland, England's declaration of war, the fall of France, Dunkirk, and the German air blitz on England in the historic Battle of Britain.

### **AMERICA'S UNPREPAREDNESS**

In 1940, the US finally became sufficiently concerned about the state of her military forces to institute the first peacetime draft in American history. Film covers the various steps in the transformation of civilian draftees into soldiers and illustrates the sorry state of our 1941 Army with its wooden guns and trucks marked "tank". It ends with Americans at a football game on Sunday December 7, 1941, dissolving into the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and President Roosevelt's address to Congress recommending a declaration of war.

### **AMERICA GOES TO WAR**

With the US now actively at war with Germany and Japan, America went about the gigantic job of converting from a peacetime to a wartime basis. From President Roosevelt's speech on the conduct of the war, the film investigates the problem of which one of our two principal enemies must be dealt with first. Churchill's visit to Washington, December, 1941, to confer with President Roosevelt also pictured. With the decision to concentrate on defeating Germany first, thousands of American troops were sent to England, to prepare to meet the Nazis on the battlefield. A U-boat attack on an Allied transport is included (the sequence of the actual attack from the U-boat is captured enemy film). Appointed head of the European Theater of Operations, General Eisenhower arrives in England in mid-1942 to begin planning for the gigantic job of storming the Nazi Fortress of Europe.

### **REEL 2**

### **PLATFORM FOR INVASION**

General Eisenhower's first job was to collect a working team, to assist him in the job of defeating the Nazis. American troops in England were being prepared psychologically, as well as physically for their first experience in battle. The big problem for the Allied governments was where to attack the Nazi enemy first. The decision to strike first at North Africa was followed quickly by the organization and departure from America and England of the mightiest invasion armada in history, up to that date. The film concludes with a consideration of the territory which Allied forces would soon be invading, and a look at the North African French people, who might well resist the Allied landings. Before the troops stormed the North African beaches, General Eisenhower moved his headquarters to Gibraltar, where he watched part of the invasion fleet sail by on its way to the assault.

### **AFRICA: OUR FIRST OFFENSIVE**

Three parts of the invasion fleet (from America and England) proceed across the Atlantic to their destinations along the coast of North Africa--Algiers, Oran and Casablanca. On board are American GIs and British Tommies, most of who will be going into battle for the first time. Behind this giant invasion armada stands America's industrial production. The film flashes back briefly to General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army's Service of Supply and explores American war industry. Returning to the invasion convoys, the film outlines the strategy of the three-pronged assault, and follows the troops ashore at each place. The beachheads are quickly secured, and the battle against the Nazis is begun.

## **THE CAMPAIGN**

The French political situation in North Africa greatly complicated the Allied progress of the war against the Nazis. The influence of Marshal Petain, Vichy French leader, was still dominant in North Africa, and General Giraud, on whom the Allies were counting to swing public opinion, was virtually ignored. The Allies' deal with Vichyite Admiral Darlan, in command of all French fighting forces in North Africa which confused and irritated many Americans and Britons, is explained. Later, while General Eisenhower was visiting the forward areas to which our troops had progressed in their drive eastward toward the Nazis, Admiral Darlan was assassinated in Algiers, and the General returned for his funeral. The British First Army continued without letup its attack. The attempt to reach Tunis before the Nazis could bring sizeable reinforcements across the Mediterranean was thwarted, mostly because of the bad weather. The Allied attack was temporarily stalled in the North African mud. General Eisenhower decided to postpone the attack against the Nazi positions in Tunisia. At Casablanca, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt met in a historic meeting which also served to bring together General Giraud, Darlan's successor in North Africa, and General Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French. At the meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Casablanca, the "unconditional surrender" demanded of Nazi Germany was announced.

## **REEL 3**

### **ROMMEL ROUTED**

While the Allied attack against the enemy in North Africa was held up by the impossible weather, General Sir Harold Alexander became Deputy Commander of the Allied Forces, under General Eisenhower. During January the Allies completed preparations for the final assault aimed at driving the Nazis from North Africa. But the enemy attacked in force at Gafsa and Faid, and advanced as far as Kasserine Pass, where the Allies suffered a major defeat. The German drive was finally stopped near the now famous pass, and the Allies once again seized the offensive. The Americans of the Second Corps finally joined forces with the British Eighth Army, which had been fighting the Nazis in the desert for many months, and the Allies presented a single, overpowering fighting force against the enemy's weakening positions. American GIs took Hill 609, the last enemy stronghold of any proportions, and the Allies finally swept into Tunis. General Eisenhower reviewed the victory parade, then departed for Malta, to begin planning for Operation Husky, the capture of Sicily.

### **OPERATION HUSKY**

The Casablanca Conference had directed that the next campaign should be in Sicily. The invasion platform was North Africa, and Allied air forces undertook the steady bombing of Pantelleria and Gozo, islands lying between North Africa and Sicily. Both islands were captured with ease, and an air strip built and put into operation on Gozo. Just before the scheduled invasion of Sicily, the weather grew worse, but the landings were made successfully, in spite of heavy seas. The enemy had expected an Allied landing at the western end of the island, where he had massed his strength; consequently, the landing on the southeastern shore was relatively easy. But once landed, the Allies shortly met a determined Nazi counterattack. Moving with characteristic speed, General Patton's Seventh Army crossed the island and seized Palermo only twelve days after the landings. The British Eighth Army moved up the east coast, and advanced to positions in front of Mt. Etna, heavily defended by Nazis. In one of the most fiercely fought smaller engagements of the war, American GIs won the battle of Troina, preparing the way for the ultimate capture of the entire island at Messina, separated from the continent of Europe by only a narrow strait.

## **ASSAULT ON ITALY**

General Montgomery slipped two divisions of his British Eighth Army across Messina Straits and the invasion of the European continent was an accomplished fact. Soon afterward, the American Fifth Army, under General Clark, landed at Salerno. On the same day, the Italian surrender to the Allies was announced. Four days later, the Nazis, under Field Marshal Kesselring, counter attacked in force. The US Fifth withstood the German assault successfully, and a few days later joined forces with Montgomery's men coming up the toe and shin of the Italian boot. On October 1, 1943, the Allies took Naples which the Germans left devastated. The Allies quickly went to work on supervising the reconstruction of the city, and soon had the harbor facilities in operating condition. The film concludes with the Cairo Conference, followed by a sequence of General Eisenhower conferring with President Roosevelt in Sicily about the post-war occupation of Germany.

## **REEL 4**

### **RISE AND FALL OF A DICTATOR**

This film is a consideration of the political overtones which were involved in Italy's participation in the war. Following Marshal Badoglio's appointment to succeed Mussolini, the film flashes back to the beginnings of Fascist rule in Italy, the Fascist march on Rome in 1922, and the succession of small wars won by the Duce's troops. As the war progressed, Hitler and Mussolini, co-conspirators, met more often at their rendezvous at the Brenner Pass in the Alps to map their strategy. Just as France was about to succumb to Germany, Italy declared war on France, and won another hollow victory after a pointless campaign in the mountains between France and Italy. Flashing back to Mussolini's overthrow, as the Allies advanced in Sicily, the film concludes with enemy films of Mussolini's escape from his Italian captors in his mountain prison and arrival in Germany, where he was warmly greeted by Hitler; scenes of the digging out of the bodies of Italians killed by the Nazis in the Ardeatine Caves; and the public demonstration against the corpse of Mussolini in Milan.

### **THE GI: HERO OF THE WAR**

The Italian campaign was termed by most GIs as the toughest campaign in the European Theater. A GI now in a veterans' hospital reminisces, over scenes of the Italian campaign, on the elements which made it such a tough campaign. Eisenhower discusses the psychology of the fighting men, the problem of morale, the loneliness of the battlefield, the qualities of the trained American soldier, the urgent need for periods of rest from battle, and the aid to morale of visits of commanding officers. The GI corporal recalls the scenes which stand out most vividly in his mind--the day the first beer was issued in Italy, listening to Command Performance between periods in the front lines, and always the more discouraging aspects of the Italian campaign--the Nazi mines, trench foot, the patrols in enemy held territory, and the endless pounding by Nazi artillery.

### **VICTORY IN ITALY**

The film opens with Eisenhower's tour of the Italian front before Christmas, 1943, and documents the difficulty of keeping passage open across rivers such as the Volturno. Eisenhower then left for Tunisia, to complete plans for a flanking invasion at Anzio, on the Italian coast north of the Allied front. The American Sixth Corps landed at Anzio on January 22, 1944 and clung to their beachhead under one of the heaviest Nazi counterattacks of the war. The installment concludes with Eisenhower in England, as Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, at work on the monumental job of planning the long awaited invasion across the channel--Operation Overlord.

## REEL 5

### **PREPARATION FOR INVASION**

Eisenhower starts intensive planning for the great cross channel invasion of the Nazi fortress of Europe. Film highlights the importance, to German war production, of the Ruhr area, shows via captured enemy film, the Germans strengthening their defenses along the French Coast. In England, thousands of troops and large quantities of equipment vital to the success of the assault arrived, as the time for the invasion drew near. After a postponement of one day because of very bad weather, the airborne troops took off and the invasion fleet shoved off, and the greatest moment in World War II was only hours away.

### **D-DAY**

June 6, 1944 and the great cross channel invasion is finally a reality. Film includes scenes of the assault landings against German resistance, the heavy casualties on several of the beaches, and the beginnings of the phase of the European war known as the Battle of the Beachhead. On D-Day plus one, Eisenhower and Admiral Ramsay inspect the beaches from a ship offshore.

### **BEACHHEAD AND BREAKTHROUGH**

Artificial harbors, known as "Mulberries" were put into place and used in the overwhelming task of unloading the supplies necessary for the first stages of our campaign against the Nazis in France. General Eisenhower, Admiral King, General Arnold, and members of their staffs visited the beaches during the first week following the assault landing. At this point, the Germans began to bombard England with their V-1 rocket bombs, and they rushed experiments on their larger V-2s. A hurricane hit the invasion beaches and caused great damage to Allied ships and equipment. The Allies fought their way to the valuable port of Cherbourg, which finally fell after a strong Nazi defending action. To the east, the Allies broke out of St. Lo and swept south. The Nazis counterattacked in force at Mortain.

## REEL 6

### **LIBERATION OF PARIS**

The German counter attack against the Allied position at Mortain was repulsed with the help of RAF rocket firing Typhoons. The Allies then pushed forward on two fronts to form a giant pincers, with the Canadian First Army on the north, and the US Third Army on the south. The German stand against the northern force was made at Falaise, while on the south Patton's Third Army stormed through Argentan. After a major battle near Falaise, the Canadian First Army pushed south through Falaise, and closed the gap, joining forces with Patton's Third Army near Chambois. More than 100,000 German troops were caught in the Falaise pocket. Another Allied force cleaned out the Brittany peninsula, after some hard fighting. Meanwhile, the Allies drew close to Paris. The film shows the French capital under Nazi occupation, including the activities of the French underground. With the Allies less than a hundred kilometers from Paris, the French Forces of the interior struck in Paris, starting a revolt which lasted through the first days of Allied occupation. First entry into Paris was made by General LeClerc's French Second Division. The American Fourth Division was later brought in to help subdue the frenzied, last ditch Nazi defense. The Germans finally surrendered, after several days of sniping, but with the arrival of General de Gaulle a new outburst of shooting from the rooftops began, this time by French collaborationist and Vichy militiamen.

The following day, Eisenhower and General Bradley visited Paris, but left hastily when they were mobbed by the enthusiastic French populace. The film concludes with the march of American troops through Paris on their way to the front.

### **PURSUIT**

The invasion of southern France opens the film, which documents the Allied campaign up the Rhine Valley and the swift advance of Patton's Third Army. Highlighted is the capture of German troops, the Allied thrusts against and in pursuit of the enemy all along the front, the massive airborne operation in the Northern sector, the battle in the Hurtgen Forest and the Allied advance to the western fringes of the famed Siegfried Line.

### **THE BATTLE OF SUPPLY**

The forward movement of our forces into Germany was greatly retarded by our inadequate lines of communication. To sustain and intensify the mighty Allied military offensive required uninterrupted supply of ammunition and continuous delivery of the engines of war. Film documents the outstanding job performed by the Army's Services of Supply, against serious obstacles. The laying of "Pluto" lines, flexible pipe along the floor of the channel and across the western part of the European continent up to the front is pictured in this film. More than 120 million gallons of gasoline flowed through these lines. Another vital supply operation was the work of the Red Ball Express, a truck delivery route which covered 700 miles, from the western European port cities to the fronts. One of the principal ports, necessary to the success of the job of the Supply Service, was Antwerp, seized by the Allies in September, 1944. Before the port could be used by the Allies, the approaches to the Scheldt Estuary had to be captured. Film records the battle for Walcheren Island. This installment also includes a sequence on the Nazi use of the V-1 rockets and their preparatory work on the V-2 rockets.

### **REEL 7**

### **THE AIR WAR**

This film records the story of our air offensive against the Nazis, after the RAF had successfully warded off the Luftwaffe's all out attack on England, in the Battle of Britain. The first low level Allied bombing of an important enemy target, the raid on Ploesti, in August 1943, is pictured in this installment. Round the clock bombing with RAF operating at night and AAF in the daytime. A typical strategic bombing mission against a major Nazi war installation is also included. This sequence, a raid on Anklam in October 1943, follows the course of the mission from the selection of the objective, through the briefing, tuning up through the various phases of the flight to the target and return, concluding with the usual careful assessments of losses and results accomplished. Film stresses the vital part in the victory in Europe played by the Allied Air Forces.

### **THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE**

As the winter of 1944-45 approached, the Germans secretly massed their forces for a surprise attack in great strength against the Allied lines in the Ardennes Forest. The subsequent Battle of the Bulge, a blow of staggering proportions, is shown in films taken by both the Allies and the Nazis, on opposite sides of the battle line. After a month of the stiffest fighting since D-Day, the Nazis were finally driven back to their original positions. Casualties were extremely heavy. The Allies were now embarked on their final drive into the heart of the enemy's homeland.

## **CROSSING THE RHINE**

With the Germans pushed back to their original positions, which they held before the Battle of the Bulge, the Allies concentrated on clearing out all Nazi troops west of the Rhine. This difficult assignment was carried out by three Allied Army groups, under the command of Field Marshal Montgomery and Generals Bradley and Devers. The film moves briefly to the Nazis' eastern front, where the Russians drove them back 300 miles in 60 days. The Allied attack to the west progressed rapidly, and the crossing of the Rhine was soon made at a number of points. The Ludendorff Bridge across the Rhine at Reagen was captured intact by American soldiers. The first tread way bridge across the Rhine, a 330 yard span, was completed by American engineers in ten and a quarter hours.

To the north, the crossing by Montgomery's forces was preceded by an airborne landing, one of the most successful of all such operations carried out throughout the war. A firm foothold was established on the east bank of the river. Film ends with Prime Minister Churchill making the crossing and scrambling up the eastern bank. The stage was now set for the final drive against the cornered Nazis.

## **REEL 8**

### **OVERRUNNING GERMANY**

The western Allies and the Russians were forcing the Nazis into a hopeless position in central Germany. Film documents the Allied broadcasts to the German people, advising them to surrender, the double envelopment of the vital Ruhr area by the western Allies, and the final phase of the battle for Europe. Eisenhower is pictured during his first visit to a Nazi horror camp.

With the Allies and the Russians drawing within range of each other, both forces had to use extreme caution to keep from firing into the other's lines. Russian liaison officers served with the Western Allied force, to keep the Soviet commanders informed of the progress of British and American front line troops. On April 25, Russian and American units met at the Elbe, the first step in the final dissolution of the German nation. Film concludes with scenes of the savage battle for Berlin, with the Russians seizing the city from the last, stubborn Nazi defenders, followed by the Nazi surrenders at Caserta, Luneberg Heath and Rheims.

### **VICTORY'S AFTERMATH**

This installment concerns the lessons we learned from the war--military, diplomatic, and psychological. The first lesson the General mentions is proof that war can be waged effectively by a coalition of nations. Other subjects examined by Eisenhower in this film are the role of the soldier as the fundamental agent in military success, the growing influence of air power in warfare, the transformation of the face of war by the invention of new, deadlier weapons (with a brief flashback to the most critical experiment of all--the dropping of the bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico), and concluding with a consideration of the possibility of insuring peace by the maintenance of real and respectable strength--morally, economically, and militarily.

### **AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

The demanding problem of administration of captured cities and towns had to be met as soon as the GIs had done their job. This important task fell to American Military Government Officers. Film opens with AMG men taking over from the troops as soon as Cologne was won. Their job included such varied duties as disinfecting the population to screening them for pro-Nazis. President

Truman's speech in Berlin at the time of the Potsdam Conference is included--a speech in which he voiced his hopes for the future peace of the world and the part the US would play in it. The conference itself--featuring the meeting of the top government leaders of the three principal powers: the US, Great Britain, and Russia--is also pictured. Film continues with the splitting of Germany into four parts at an Allied control Council conference, and the Council's job of de-Nazification the country and co-coordinated activities in the four zones. A flashback sequence on the concentration camps is included, and the installment concludes with the Nuremberg Trials and sentencing of the top Nazi war criminals.

#### REEL 9

#### **RUSSIA**

This chapter deals with Eisenhower's trip to Russia and his estimate of the Russians as a post-World War II power. Pictorially, the film's highlights include the Nazi surrender in Berlin to the Russians, the Yalta Conference with Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin conferring, Eisenhower and Marshal Zhukov meeting in Berlin when the four-power rule of Germany first went into effect, plus a sequence of the Red Army in action during the war, and the Russian people at work in the ruins of their devastated cities. This installment ends with General Eisenhower in Moscow, standing alongside Stalin and the members of the Politburo, on Lenin's tomb, reviewing a gigantic demonstration in Red Square.

#### REEL 10

#### **REVIEW**

This final installment is a review of the entire series. High spots included deal with the rise of Nazism, concluding with the burning of London; President Roosevelt's declaration of war and the first joint Allied campaign--in North Africa; the campaign onto the European continent, across Sicily to Italy; the planning and execution of the mighty invasion of the coast of France; D-Day; the Liberation of Paris; the Battle of the Bulge; Crossing of the Rhine; and meeting with the Russians at the Elbe. Eisenhower concludes with a speech made at the surrender of the Nazis at Rhiems on May 7, 1945.

#### **EL-MP16-400      INVASION OF NORMANDY, FRANCE BY ALLIED FORCES**

**June 6, 7, 8, 9, 1944**

**Copyright: US Army**

**1 reel   1200'   35 minutes   Sound   B&W**

This is a compilation of Naval, Air Force, and Army Signal Corps material of the action from D-Day through D-Day plus 3. Allied soldiers prior to embarking for the invasion; troops reading Eisenhower's Order of the Day (narrated); various invasion operations; USS Corey sinking; gliders, German beach defenses; West Wall; German prisoners of war; Eisenhower off the coast of France inspecting Allied progress.

#### **EL-MP16-406      THE LONGEST DAY**

**1962**

**Copyright: Twentieth Century Fox**

**5 reels   6500'   179 minutes   Sound   B&W**



Cornelius Ryan's story of D-Day. Produced by Darryl F. Zannuck. Directed by Bernard Wicki, Andrew Marton, and Ken Annakin. Starring: Eddie Albert, Arletty, Jean Louis Barrault, Richard Beymer, Hans Christian Blech, Bouriul, Richard Burton, Wolfgang Buttner, Red Buttons, Pauline Carton, Sean Connery, Ray Danton, Irina Demick, Fred Dur, Fabian, Mel Ferrer, Henry Fonda, Steve Forrest, Gert Frobe, Leo Genn, John Gregson, Paul Hartman, Peter Helm, Werner Heinz, Donald Houston, Jeff Hunter, Karl John, Curt Jergens, Alexander Knox, Fernard Leddox, Christian Marquand, Dewey Martin, Roddy McDowall, Michael Medwin, Sal Mineo, Robert Mitchum, Kenneth More, Richard Munch, Edmund O'Brien, Leslie Phillips, Wolfgang Preiss, Ron Randall, Madeleine Renaud, Georges Riviere, Norman Rossington, Robert Ryan, Tommy Sands, George Segal, Jean Servais, Rod Steiger, Richard Todd, Tom Tyron, Peter Van Eyck, Robert Wagner, Richard Wattis, Stuart Whitman, George Wilson, John Wayne.

**EL-MP16-417      A HARBOUR GOES TO FRANCE**

**1944**

**Copyright: Ministry of Information, Great Britain**

**1 reel   500'   14 minutes   Sound   B&W**

Narrative on the design, construction and operation of Mulberry, the artificial harbor used during the Normandy invasion, June 1944.

**EL-MP16-442      NEWSREEL: ROME FALLS TO ALLIES/INVASION OF FORTRESS EUROPE**

**France   Rome, Italy**

**June 6, 1944**

**Copyright: Castle Films**

**1 reel   350'   9 minutes   Silent   B&W**

Newsreel footage of Allied operations in Italy, with General Mark Clark and on D-Day.

**EL-MP16-446      NEWSREEL: NEWS PARADE 1944**

**Copyright: Castle Films**

**1 reel   350'   9 minutes   Silent   B&W**

Newsreel footage under the following titles: "Allies Liberate France"; "General Eisenhower at Arc de Triomphe"; "Brussels Liberated"; "Canadians-British Drive Into Holland"; "Pope Pius Blesses Allied Soldiers at Vatican"; "Soviet Army Blast Way to Germany"; "US Marines crush Japs in Marianas"; "MacArthur Back in Philippines"; "Britain Fights Robot Bomb Menace"; "Roosevelt Defeats Dewey--Wins 4th Term".

**EL-MP16-448      NEWSREEL: NEWS PARADE**

**1944**

**Copyright: Castle Films**

**1 reel   350'   9 minutes   Silent   B&W**

"Yanks Capture Guam"; "Paris Liberated" August 23, 1944; combat footage of French partisans fighting in the streets of Paris. Treatment of collaborationist and German prisoners, and general celebrations. Also sniper fire at Notre Dame Cathedral during visit by Charles de Gaulle.

**EL-MP16-489 THE COMMANDERS: GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D.  
EISENHOWER**

**@1972**

**Copyright: British Broadcasting Company**

**1 reel 2200' 60 minutes Sound B&W Color**

Documentary traces Eisenhower's career from his birth to the end of World War II. Abilene, Kansas and boyhood covered well but skims over early military career. Majority of the film concerns WWII with emphasis on North Africa and D-Day. Commentary supplied by several of Eisenhower's former staff and associates: Milton Eisenhower, Kenneth Strong, James Gault, Harry Butcher, Alfred Gruenther, Thor M. Smith, Francis de Guingand. Written by Stephen E. Ambrose; directed by Patricia Meehan.