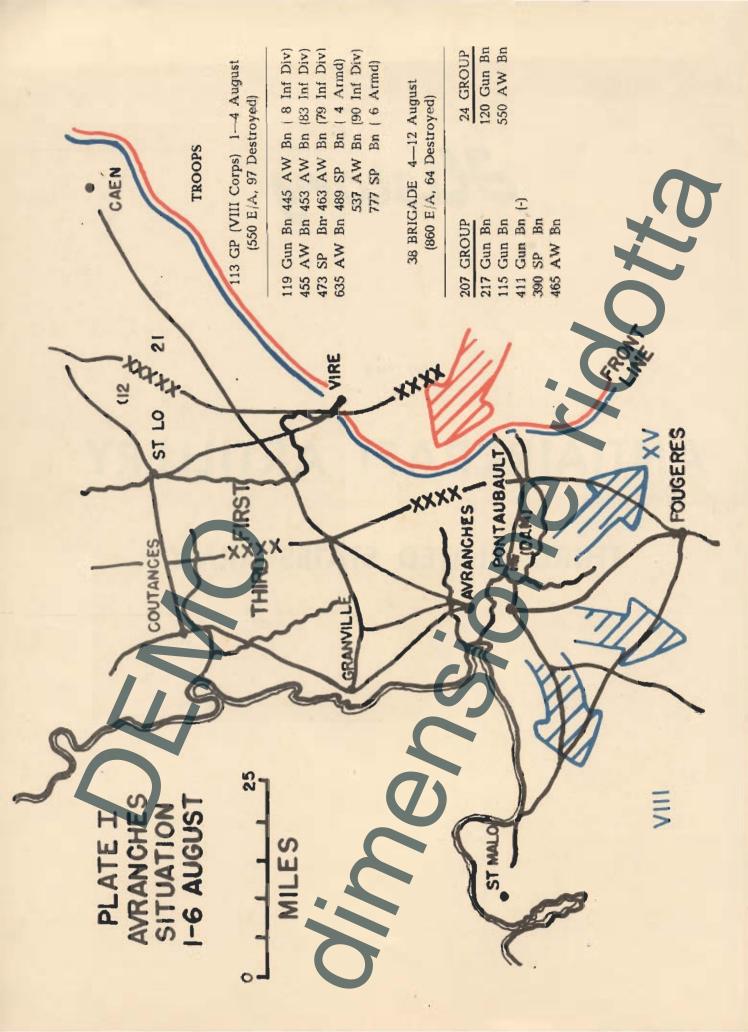
History

OF THE

## ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY



## PART A

## CAMPAIGN OF FRANCE

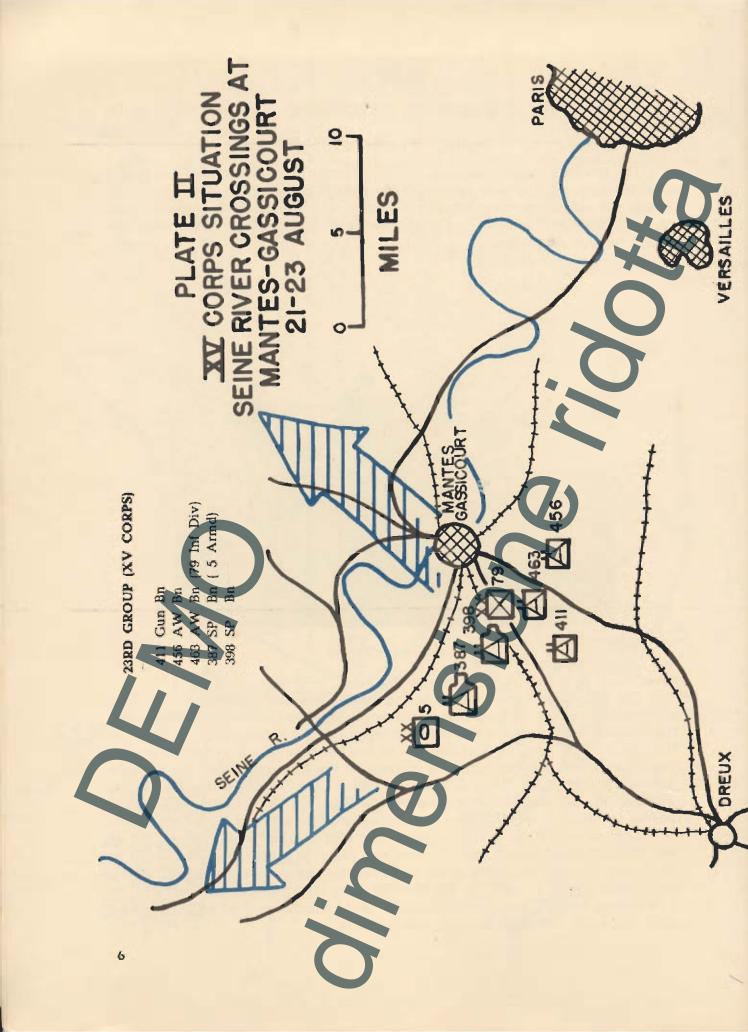
## 1 August - 24 September 1944

1. The Third US Army became operational at noon, 1 August 1944. At that time a major breakthrough had been accomplished on the Normandy front. The VIII Corps, initially the only Corps operational in the Army, was driving south along the west side of the Cotentin Peninsula, and headed by the 4th and 6th Armored Divisions, was passing through Avranches.



Somewhere in France

2. The VIII Corps Antiaircraft, including the AA attached to divisions, was given as its first major task the protection of the vitally important bottleneck at Avranches. The protection of Avranches had actually begun the day before, 31 July, when the 777th SP Bn (6th Armored Division) placed two batteries on the Avranches-Pontaubault bridges, and was protecting the passage of the Division. When the Division cleared, the 113th AAA Group (VIII Corps) relieved the 777th by Corps AA. In the two days, Aug 1-2, the 777th shot down 18 E/A. The 113th AAA Group was, in turn, relieved by the 38th AAA Brigade on 4 August, with the 24th and 207th Groups, and by the end of air activity 12 August, more than 1400 E/A had been engaged, and at least 160 shot down, but not once was any vital bridge or other installation seriously hit. It was the first major enemy air strike on the continent, and remained as the most intense enemy air effort in the Third US Army until the Ardennes campaign. It is interesting to note that a great majority of the attacks were at night, aided by bright moonlight and clear weather. (See plate I)



3. After most of the troops had passed through the Avranches bottleneck GAF activity declined rapidly, as the Luftwaffe moved their bases to the rear. The VIII Corps, after passing through, cut west and southwest, and overran the Brittany peninsula. The XV Corps followed the VIII Corps through Avranches, 4 August, drove southeast to Le Mans, and then swung sharply northeast towards Argentan and Dreux forming the southern arm of the pincers closing the Falaise gap. The XX Corps followed on 7 August; drove to the Loire River, then headed east, covering the Third Army south flank. On 15 August the XX Corps turned northeast and headed for Chartres, turning over the south flank to the XII Corps, which had become operational in the meantime and had received the 4th Armored from the VIII Corps. On 15 August the XV Corps also started a new push from Dreux, crossed the Seine River, and was north of Paris on 24 August, when the Corps was transferred to the First US Army. It was during the bridgehead operations at the Seine that the Luftwaffe struck a second time.



4. The AA action at the Seine, while of a shorter duration, was, in some respects, more intense and spectacular than at Avranches. Here the GAF made most of their attacks by day, aided by a low ceiling that grounded Allied aircraft at their distant bases. In the three days of most activity, 21—23 August, more than 250 aircraft attacked the bridges and motorized columns, and at least 63 were shot down, with a peak of 24 on the second day. No significant damage was caused at any defended area. The 456th AW Bn shot down 23, and the 411th Gun Bn claimed 25, for the two days, 21—22 August. (See plate II)

5. The VIII Corps, in Brittany, less the 4th and 6th Armored Divisions which joined the XII Corps, was transferred to the Ninth US Army, 5 September, leaving only the

