

PART I - OPERATIONS1. CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE(a) Navy - Nil(b) Army -

The 1st Canadian Corps, after breaking through the 'Hitler Line' and taking Frosinone and Ferentino at the beginning of June, pushed ahead along Highway 6 until June 4th. At that time it went into Eighth Army reserve and was subsequently withdrawn for rest and refitting to the area of Dragone-Salvatore-Piedmonte-Sangelo (roughly forty miles northeast of Naples.) It remained inactive for the remainder of the month.

This advance by the 1st Canadian Corps had been carried out with the 25th British Tank Brigade under command. On June 5th the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade came under command of 10th British Corps and supported the advance to Subiaco with distinction. This Brigade was subsequently reported in operation north of Rome under the 13th Corps.

On June 4th a party of 150 Canadians and Americans of the 1st Special Service Force was the first to enter Rome.

(c) Air Force -

No. 417 (Fighter) Squadron, equipped with Spitfire Mark VIII, formerly located at Venafro Airfield, Italy, carried out 202 sorties including battle area patrols for the Eighth Army and bomber escort. This Squadron operated for a short time from Littorio-Rome Airfield, but in mid-June, it moved to a Fabric Landing Ground, established as an advanced base.

2. UNITED KINGDOM AND INVASION AREA(a) Navy -(1) European Area -

R.C.N. participation in the invasion operation involved 106 ships and approximately 10,000 personnel. 16 Canadian Minesweepers were allocated to flotillas which cleared channels for the first assault forces and early convoys. H.M.C. 'Prince Henry' and 'Prince David' and thirty L.C.I. (L)'s carried assault forces bound for 'Juno' Beach, the objective of Canadian army troops. In close support, were the two Canadian Fleet Destroyers 'Algonquin' and 'Sioux' who detached upon reaching the lowering area to serve with a bombardment force

...../2