

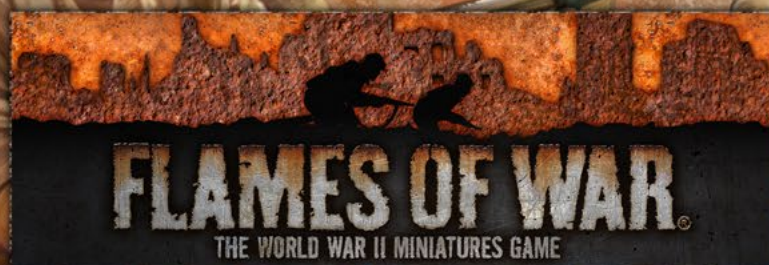
NORTH AFRICA

MID-WAR FORCES



BRITISH AND CANADIAN FORCES IN OPERATION HUSKY

THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY, JULY 1943



INVASION OF SICILY, JULY-AUGUST 1943



THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN OPERATION HUSKY

The invasion of Sicily, codenamed Operation Husky, remains one of the largest amphibious operations in history. For the British Eighth Army, fresh from its triumphs in North Africa, Sicily represented a transition from desert warfare to the grueling, "vertical" combat of mountainous Europe. Between 10 July and 17 August 1943, General Sir Bernard Montgomery's veterans acted as the eastern "spear" of the Allied assault, tasked with the most direct—and arguably most difficult—route to victory.

THE PLAN AND THE LANDINGS (10–12 JULY)

Under the overall command of General Harold Alexander's 15th Army Group, the Eighth Army was assigned the south-eastern sector of Sicily. Montgomery's force consisted of two main bodies: XIII Corps (5th and 50th Divisions) and XXX Corps (51st Highland, 1st Canadian, and 231st Brigade).

The landings on the morning of 10 July were preceded by a night of chaos. High winds scattered British paratroopers of the 1st Airborne Division, many of whom were dropped into the sea. Despite this, the seaborne landings were a resounding success. The Italian "Coastal Divisions," demoralized and poorly equipped, offered sporadic resistance. By the end of the first day, the Eighth Army had established a firm grip on the Pachino peninsula. By 12 July, the 5th Division had captured the vital port of Syracuse, ensuring that supplies could flow directly into the bridgehead.

THE DRIVE FOR THE PORTS AND THE "PRIMOSOLE" CRISIS

Montgomery's strategic intent was clear: strike north along the coast, seize the ports of Augusta and Catania, and race for Messina. If the Eighth Army could reach Messina quickly, they would "cork the bottle," trapping the Axis forces on the island.

However, the German high command had no intention of a quick collapse. They rushed the elite Hermann Göring Panzer Division and the 1st Fallschirmjäger Division to the eastern sector. The terrain favoured the defender; the narrow coastal plain was dominated by the massive bulk of Mount Etna, which provided the Germans with perfect observation posts for their artillery.

The struggle for the Primosole Bridge (13–16 July) became a microcosm of the campaign. British paratroopers seized the bridge spanning the Simeto River, but were forced to hold it against ferocious German counter-attacks. When the Eighth Army's armour finally arrived to relieve them, the battle turned into a bloody stalemate. While the bridge was eventually taken, the delay allowed the Germans to solidify their defenses on the Catania Plain.

THE SLOGGING MATCH ON THE ETNA LINE (20 JULY – 5 AUGUST)

By mid-July, the rapid "dash" had turned into a "slog." The Eighth Army found itself pinned down in the heat of the Sicilian summer, facing a double enemy: the German 29th Panzergrenadier Division and the deadly Malaria-carrying mosquitoes of the Simeto marshes.

During this period, Montgomery made a controversial decision. Finding the coastal route to Catania blocked, he began to swing his "left hook" (the XXX Corps and the Canadians) further inland toward Enna and Adrano. This move encroached upon the boundaries originally set for General George S. Patton's US Seventh Army.

While Patton's forces enjoyed a spectacular "race" through the western part of the island against lighter Italian resistance, the Eighth Army was locked in a war of attrition. Every hill, vineyard, and stone village became a fortress. The Battle of Agira, fought by the 1st Canadian Division, and the struggle for Centuripe by the 78th Division, were masterclasses in mountain warfare, but they were costly and slow.



THE FALL OF CATANIA AND THE PURSUIT

The pressure eventually became too much for the Axis. By 5 August, the threat of being outflanked by the American advance from the west and the steady pressure from the Eighth Army forced the Germans to abandon Catania.

British troops entered the city to find it heavily booby-trapped but largely empty of combat troops. The focus now shifted to the "Etna Line," a series of defensive positions carved into the side of the Etna volcano. The Eighth Army pushed north, navigating narrow roads that had been blown into the sea by retreating German engineers. Every bridge was destroyed, and every defile was mined.

THE RACE TO MESSINA AND THE CONCLUSION (11–17 AUGUST)

The final week of the campaign was a pursuit. The German commander, General Hans-Valentin Hube, executed a brilliant withdrawal (*Operation Lehrgang*). He used a series of five successive "delaying lines" to hold back the Allies while he ferried his best troops across the Strait of Messina to the Italian mainland.

The British Eighth Army, working its way up the coast road (Via Valeria), faced a nightmare of demolitions and mines. On 16 August, the 50th Division was still battling through the outskirts of the final mountain passes. On the morning of 17 August, patrols from the British 5th Division finally entered Messina—only to find that Patton's Americans had arrived just a few hours earlier, having approached from the north coast.

LEGACY

The Eighth Army's performance in Operation Husky was a display of professional competence and dogged endurance. They had:

1. Eliminated the Italian Sixth Army as a fighting force.
2. Pinned down the most elite German units on the island, allowing the Americans the manoeuvre room to sweep the west.
3. Perfected amphibious logistics that would later be vital for D-Day.

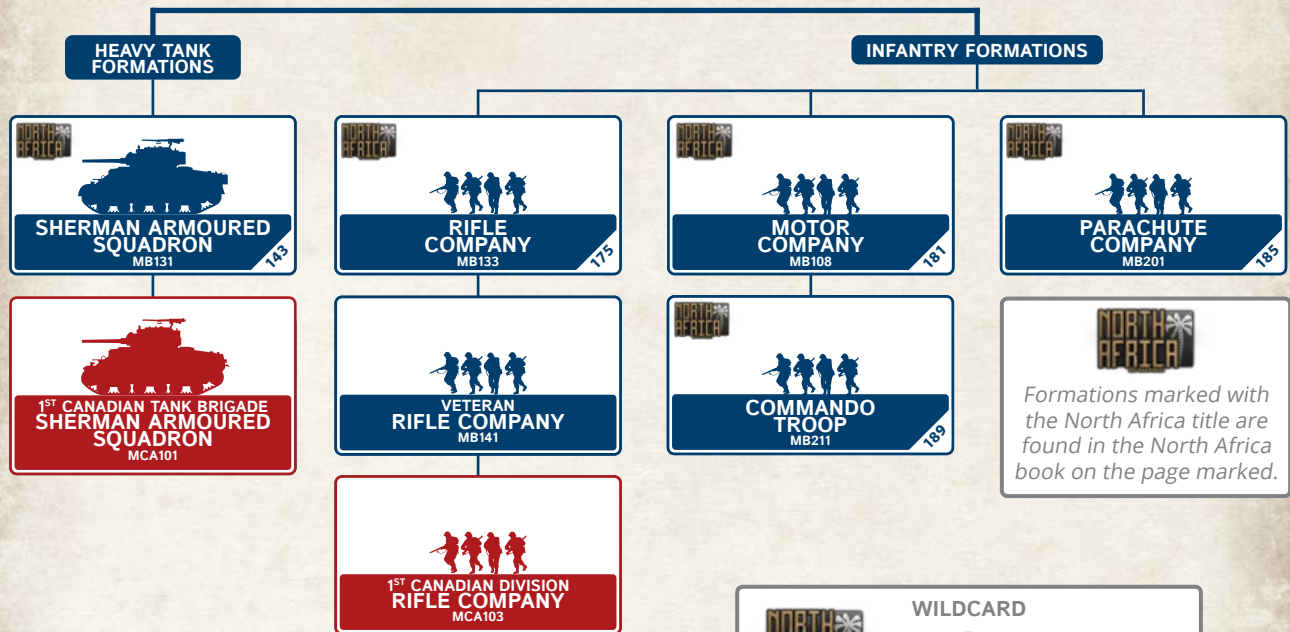
However, the campaign also highlighted the limitations of Montgomery's methodical approach in mountainous terrain. The failure to cut off the German retreat across the Straits meant that the Eighth Army would have to face many of the same veteran German divisions again on the Italian mainland just weeks later.

Ultimately, the 38-day campaign was a victory. The Eighth Army had secured the Mediterranean sea lanes and toppled Mussolini's government, but the cost—over 9,000 casualties—served as a sobering preview of the difficult Italian Campaign yet to come.



SICILY EIGHTH ARMY FORCE

Your Force must contain at least one British or Canadian Formation, and may contain as many Formations as you like. You can take British Formations from three sources: Formations in this Booklet, Formations in the North Africa book, and Formations from British Armoured Fist Command Cards.



BRITISH SUPPORT UNITS

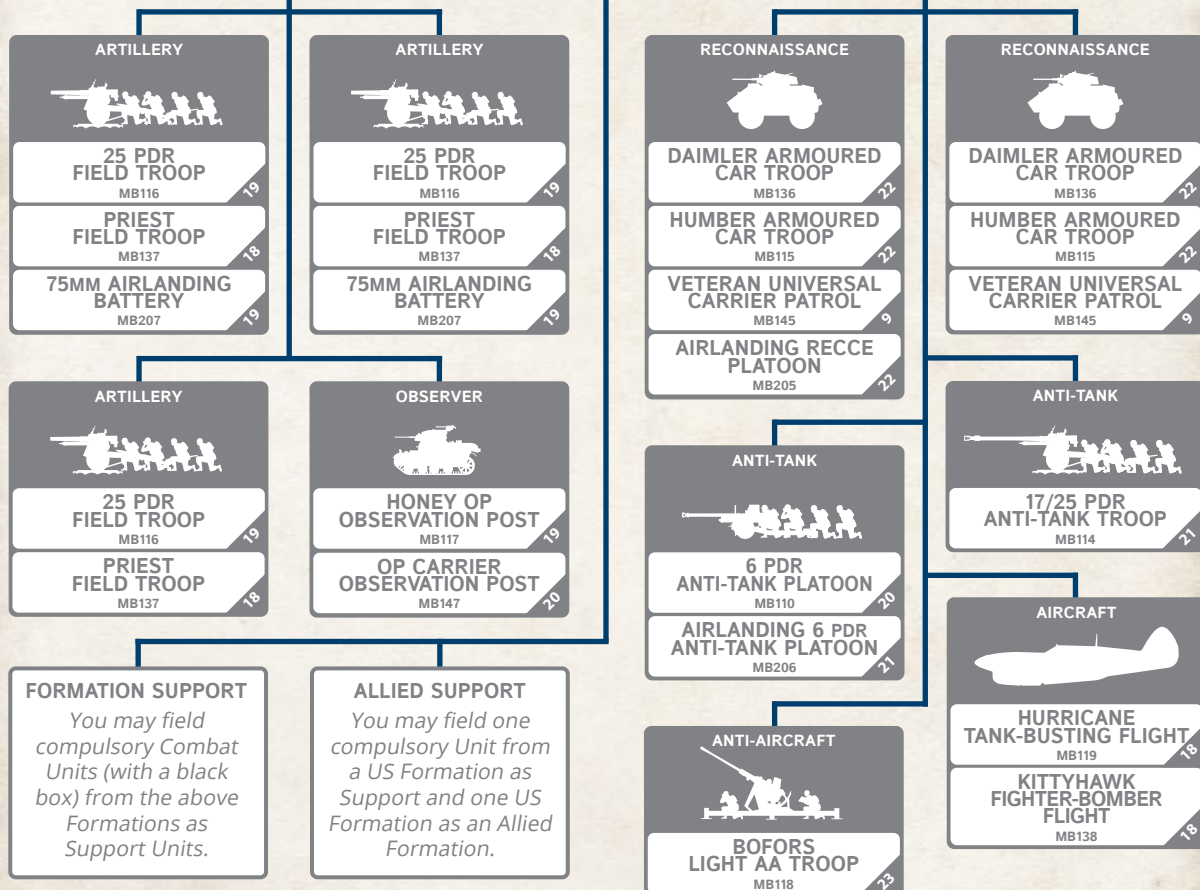
You may field one Support Unit from each box.



WILDCARD



Your Force may include up to one of each British Wildcard available in North Africa.



Canadians are part of the British command structure and do not use the Allies rules. They are a full part of a British Force.

BRITISH SPECIAL RULES

The following special rules are characteristic of British forces, reflecting their own style of equipment, tactics, and approach to battle.

CANADIAN FORCES

The Canadians have taken their experience from 1940 and 1942 and have prepared well for Operation Husky and the fighting in Italy.

DETERMINED

The Canadians have maintained their enviable reputation as aggressive assault troops.

Troops that are Determined have a better Rally or Remount rating.

EIGHTH ARMY

The British Army is battered after years of hard fighting, but are refreshed after their victory in North Africa.

TANKS

FIGHT ANOTHER DAY

The Eighth Army has been pushed back and forth across the deserts of North Africa more times than they care to count. They still have the stomach for a hard fight, but if the casualties get too high, they will withdraw until they can restart the fight from a more favourable position.

Troops that Fight Another Day have a worse Last Stand rating.

ARTILLERY

MIKE TARGET

The Royal Artillery have learned the value of concentrating their artillery fire. A 'Mike target' order calls for the fire of a full regiment of artillery, with 24 guns.

When a Spotting Team successfully Ranges In an Artillery Unit with Mike Target, they may immediately roll to Range In another Artillery Unit. If successful, the second Artillery Unit is treated as Ranging In on the same attempt as the first.

INFANTRY

BULLDOG

British infantry are extremely tenacious. They don't like to quit a fight once their blood is up, and once they have fought to capture ground, they won't willingly give it up.

Troops with Bulldog have a better Counterattack rating.

NIGHT ATTACK

The desert lacked natural cover, so British infantry developed techniques for attacking under cover of darkness. This took a lot of planning, so was only useful when the enemy was defending fixed positions.

If a Force with Night Attack is the attacker in a mission where the defender has Minefields, the player may attack at night. If they do so, Night Fighting rules (see page 113 of the rulebook) are in effect at the start of the game.

British Units from Formations with Night Attack can move freely from the start of the game. Friendly Units from other Formations or Support may not move out of their Deployment Area until morning breaks.



50TH (NORTHUMBRIAN) INFANTRY DIVISION

The 50th (Northumbrian) Infantry Division was an infantry division of the British Army that saw distinguished service in the World War II. Pre-war, the division was part of the Territorial Army (TA) and the two Ts in the divisional insignia represent the two main rivers of its recruitment area, namely the rivers Tyne, and Tees in the northeast of England. The division served in almost all of the major engagements of the European War from 1940 until late 1944 and also served with distinction in North Africa, the Mediterranean and Middle East from mid-1941 to 1943.

By the time the men of the 50th Division landed in Sicily on 10 July 1944 they tough, hardened fighters well-versed in the rigors of war. The division landed on a one brigade front (151st Brigade) south of Cap Murro Di Porco with the 5th Division to their right (north). High winds scattered both seaborne and airborne landings, but the 50th Division was able to concentrate and make their advance.

The landing of the 69th Brigade later in the day was also disrupted, 168th Brigade was scheduled to land on D+3. Over the next few days the division lost most of its motor transport, bombed by the Luftwaffe while still on board ship.

Forced to march on foot, the division was allocated a minor inland road north and urged forward by their commander, Major-General Kirkman. During their advance they encountered German Battlegroup Schmalz and the Italian Napoli Division. On 13 July contact was established with the 51st (Highland) Division at Palazzolo.

PRIMOSOLE BRIDGE

Operation Fustian was intended to swiftly capture the bridges along the coast of the Catanian plain by coup de main using No. 3 Commando and the 1st Parachute Brigade of the 1st Airborne Division, they would then be relieved by troops of the 50th Division. On the night of 13–14 July the British Commandos seized the bridge of Ponti di Malati North of Lentini, and the British paratroopers dropped around Primisole bridge, a key bridge on the Sicilian coast south of Catania. High winds and lack of landing craft frustrated swift troop concentration in both cases, with only 30 out of 125 planes dropping on the Drop Zone at Primisole. Early on 14 July, the 69th Brigade fought the Germans and Italians around Lentini, allowing the 151st Brigade, supported by tanks of the 44th Royal Tank Regiment, to make a 25-mile forced march to the bridge. The few paratroopers on the bridge were forced off it by lack of ammunition and newly dispatched German paratroopers of the 3rd Parachute Regiment, only two hours before 9th Battalion D.L.I. arrived.

Attacking in the early hours of 15 July, the battalion was forced back over the river after fierce hand-to-hand fighting in densely planted vineyards, with the supporting tanks being engaged by heavy anti-tank guns. An attack by the 8th Battalion D.L.I. was delayed, allowing them to learn of a ford upstream of the bridge from one of the paratroopers.

Before dawn on 16 July two companies of the battalion achieved surprise and established themselves across the Catania road some 200 yards north of the bridge, but in doing so lost all their means to summon the rest of the battalion. Communication was restored only when a War Office observer riding a bicycle crossed the bridge to 'observe' the battle and was dispatched back by the C.O. to bring the rest of the battalion forward. The arrival of the remaining two companies started a fierce battle in the vineyard, and during the day the battalion fought off a number of counter-attacks, but was slowly pushed back.

Early on 17 July, supported by division and XIII Corps artillery, the 6th and 9th D.L.I. crossed the river in the face of machine-gun fire and gradually established themselves on the northern bank of the river. By dawn the bridgehead was firmly established and the arrival across the bridge of Sherman tanks from the 3rd County of London Yeomanry on the northern bank brought about the German surrender. The battle had cost the 151st Brigade over 500 killed, wounded and missing, but around 300 Germans were dead and 155 had been made prisoner.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SICILY CAMPAIGN

While the 69th Brigade mopped up around Lentini, the 151st Brigade rested south of the bridge, and the inexperienced 168th Brigade was sent into its first battle at Catania airfield on the night of 17/18 July. They faced veteran German paratroopers of the 4th Parachute Regiment and Kampfgruppe Schmalz dug-in in woods and an anti-tank ditch. Almost everything went wrong, reconnaissance was faulty, surprise was lost, the advance was caught by enfilade fire and some units were caught by their own artillery fire. The brigade was forced to withdraw. Directed by enemy observers in these positions, long range artillery destroyed the Primisole bridge but left two bailey bridges intact. The 50th Division remained in these positions for the next two weeks.

On 4 August the Germans withdrew from the Catania airfield, and on 5 August the 6th and 9th D.L.I. entered Catania. The remainder of the advance was through territory ideal for ambush, with terraced vineyards and high stone walls resulting in high casualties.

Fighting on 17 August with the fall of Messina, the division was rested and absorbed reinforcements. On 10 October the 168th Brigade returned to the 56th Division, then involved in the early stages of the Italian Campaign, and was permanently replaced by the previously independent 231st Brigade, which had also fought in Sicily.

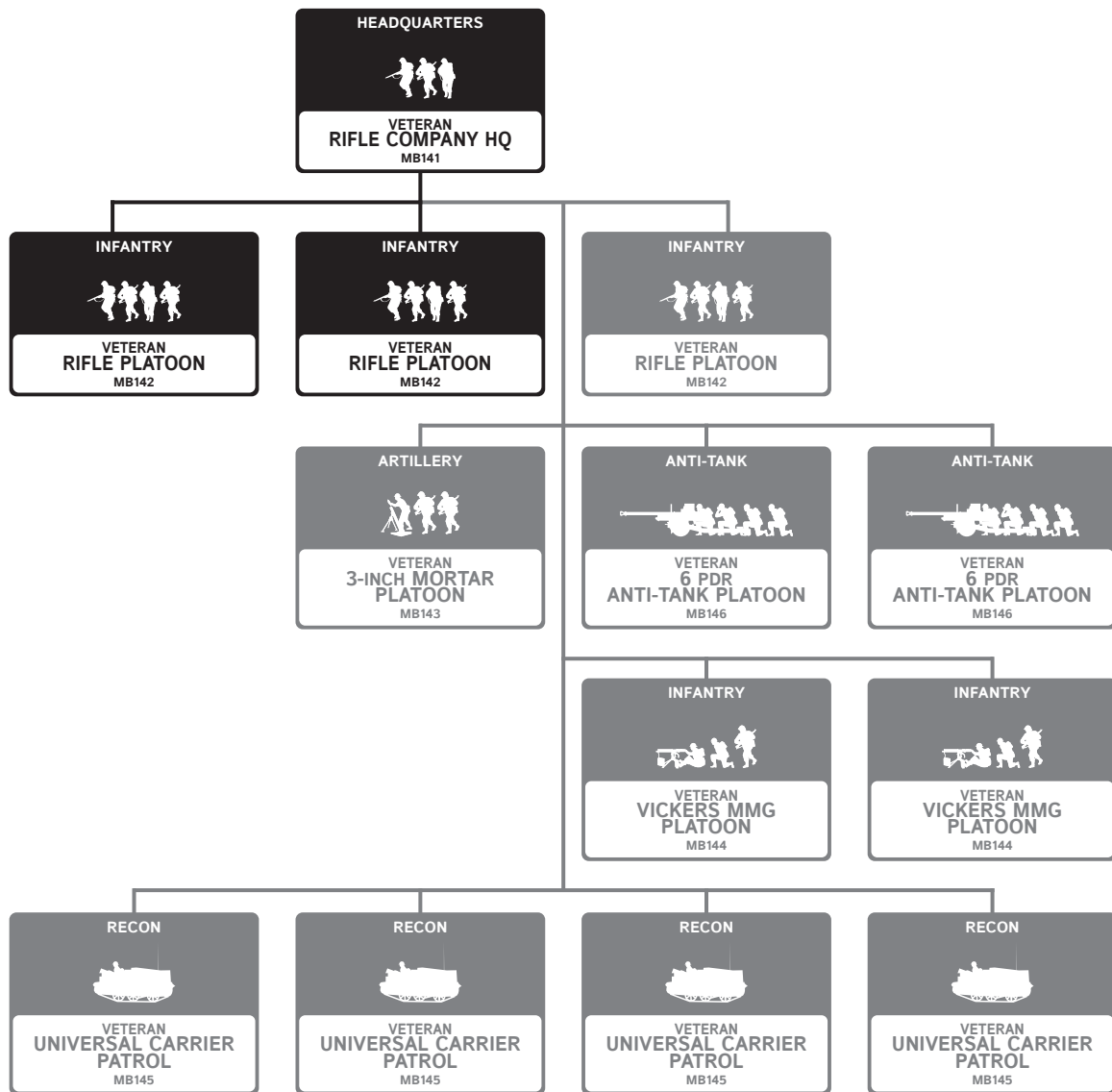
During the Operation Husky, the 50th Division had lost 426 killed, 1132 wounded and 545 missing. It had taken almost 9000 prisoners, mostly Italian, and had earned 68 bravery awards.



VETERAN RIFLE COMPANY

INFANTRY FORMATION

You must field the Formation HQ and one Combat Unit from each black box.
You may also field one Combat Unit from each grey box.



You may field a Combat Unit from a black box as a Support Unit for your Force.

50TH (NORTHUMBRIAN) INFANTRY DIVISION IN OPERATION HUSKY

69TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

- 5th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment
- 6th Battalion, Green Howards
- 7th Battalion, Green Howards

151ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

- 6th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry
- 8th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry

9th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry

168TH (2ND LONDON) BRIGADE (ATTACHED FROM 56TH INFANTRY DIVISION)

- 1st Battalion, London Irish Rifles
- 1st Battalion, London Scottish
- 10th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment

VETERAN RIFLE COMPANY HQ



2x SMLE rifle team

2 POINTS

The rifle companies are the heart and soul of a rifle battalion. They are the ones who must clamber out of their fox holes, fix bayonets, and assault the enemy defences. They are the ones who must endure artillery bombardments, then be ready to repulse enemy attacks.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog
Counterattack 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+

• INFANTRY FORMATION •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+
Infantry

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20cm	8"/20cm	12"/30cm	12"/30cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
SMLE rifle team	16"/40cm	1	1	2	6	Slow Firing

VETERAN RIFLE PLATOON



7x Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team
1x Boys anti-tank rifle
1x 2-inch mortar

12 POINTS

5x Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team
1x Boys anti-tank rifle
1x 2-inch mortar

9 POINTS

The Unit Leader is one of the Bren Gun & SMLE rifle teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 203).

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog
Counterattack 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+

• INFANTRY UNIT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+
Infantry

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20cm	8"/20cm	12"/30cm	12"/30cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team	16"/40cm	2	1	2	6	
Boys anti-tank rifle	20"/50cm	1	1	4	5+	Assault 4+, Slow Firing
2-inch mortar	16"/40cm	1	1	2	4+	Assault 4+, Overhead Fire, Slow Firing, Smoke

The riflemen of the British Army have a reputation for making deadly use of their bayonets to take the fight to the enemy, then refusing to give up their gains when counterattacked.

Their long exposure to the rigours of desert warfare has toughened them, and taught them

how to fight and win. Their tactics aren't subtle, they prefer to attack behind a heavy artillery barrage supported by infantry tanks, but they are effective.

VETERAN 3-INCH MORTAR PLATOON



6x 3-inch mortar
4x 3-inch mortar
2x 3-inch mortar

10 POINTS

7 POINTS

4 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Heavy Weapon
Assault 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+
Infantry

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
6"/15cm	8"/20cm	8"/20cm	8"/20cm	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
3-inch mortar	32"/80cm			ARTILLERY	1	4+ Smoke Bombardment

The 3-inch mortars of the battalion's mortar platoon give them immediate artillery support. The mortars are excellent for softening up the enemy before an assault and for knocking out enemy machine-gun nests.

VETERAN VICKERS MMG PLATOON



4x Vickers MMG team

5 POINTS

2x Vickers MMG team

2 POINTS

The divisional machine-gun battalion provided specialist support to the rifle companies as needed. The Vickers medium machine-guns pin the enemy down while the rifle platoons manoeuvre for the knock-out blow. On the defensive, no enemy infantry can approach the Vickers without weathering a storm of lead.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog
Counterattack 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Heavy Weapon
Assault 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
 3+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Vickers MMG team	24"/60CM	6	2		2	6	
Firing Bombardment	48"/120CM			ARTILLERY	1	6	

VETERAN 6 PDR ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 6 pdr gun

10 POINTS

3x 6 pdr gun

8 POINTS

2x 6 pdr gun

5 POINTS

The Quick-Firing 6-pounder is a 57mm anti-tank gun which made its combat debut in the Gazala battles in May and June 1942. Dug-in and firing at point blank range, these guns are deadly to enemy tanks.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Gun
Assault 4+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
 3+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
2"/5CM	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	5+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
6 pdr gun	28"/70CM	2	1		9	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

VETERAN UNIVERSAL CARRIER PATROL



3x Universal Carriers (MG)

3 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Arm any or all Universal Carriers with a Boys AT rifle for +1 point for the Unit.

The versatile Universal Carrier is commonly called a Bren Gun Carrier, which was the first variant developed, even though it has since evolved into a more general-purpose vehicle. Its usual jobs are scouting No Man's Land to reconnoitre enemy positions and protecting the company's flanks as a mobile reserve.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Scout
Counterattack 6
Scout
Last Stand 5+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Scout
Assault 4+

• TANK UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT 1
SIDE & REAR 0
TOP 0



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	14"/35CM	20"/50CM	24"/60CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Carrier (MG)	16"/40CM	3	3		2	6	Forward Firing
OPTIONAL Carrier (Boys AT rifle)	20"/50CM	1	1		4	5+	Forward Firing, Slow Firing

1ST CANADIAN TANK BRIGADE



The 1st Canadian Tank Brigade was formed on 4 February 1941 with the Ontario Regiment and The Three Rivers Regiment. In March, The Calgary Regiment was added to the brigade.

The personnel of the brigade moved to the United Kingdom in the summer of 1941 began training with the new Churchill tank on the Salisbury Plain Training Area. Following this the Calgary Regiment participated in the Dieppe raid in 1942.

While the British Army retained the Churchill in independent tank brigades throughout the war, the Canadians did not follow suit, and at the start of March 1943, the Churchills were exchanged by units of the 1st Brigade for Ram tanks as a prelude to re-equipping with the M4 Sherman tank. The entire brigade then moved to the Mediterranean.

SICILY

The Three Rivers Regiment was first to go into action, fighting in support of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division during Operation Husky, the Allied invasion of Sicily. They also supported the British independent 231st Infantry Brigade. The remainder of the brigade (including its headquarters, The Ontario Regiment, and The Calgary Regiment) sailed on follow-up convoys, arriving in Sicily from 13 to 17 July 1943 and were then attached to the British XIII Corps in Sicily.

The bulk of the brigade (less The Three Rivers Regiment) went into Eighth Army reserve under the command of the British 7th Armoured Division. The brigade remained in the area of Cassibile, nine miles southwest of Syracuse. On 21 July the brigade began to move to the Scordia area, covering a gap in the line between two corps of the Eighth Army along the Dittaino River. The brigade was made ready to fight off a German armoured counterattack which never occurred. The Ontario Regiment went forward at the end of July to assist

the British 5th Division in defending the western flank of XIII Corps. This left only the The Calgary Regiment and the brigade headquarters and support elements remaining at Scordia in reserve.

The Ontario Regiment supported units of the British 13th Infantry Brigade in operations across the Dittaino River, and in further offensive operations. All three regiments were reunited at Scordia by 11 August, and for the first time since leaving Britain the three units were concentrated together.

The casualty lists for the three tank regiments reflect the different operational roles which each had been called upon to undertake. The Calgaries had only eight wounded in Sicily; the Ontarios one killed and 13 wounded; while the Three Rivers Regiment, which was in almost continual action throughout the campaign, lost 21 killed and 62 wounded.

ARMoured BRIGADE- SOUTHERN ITALY

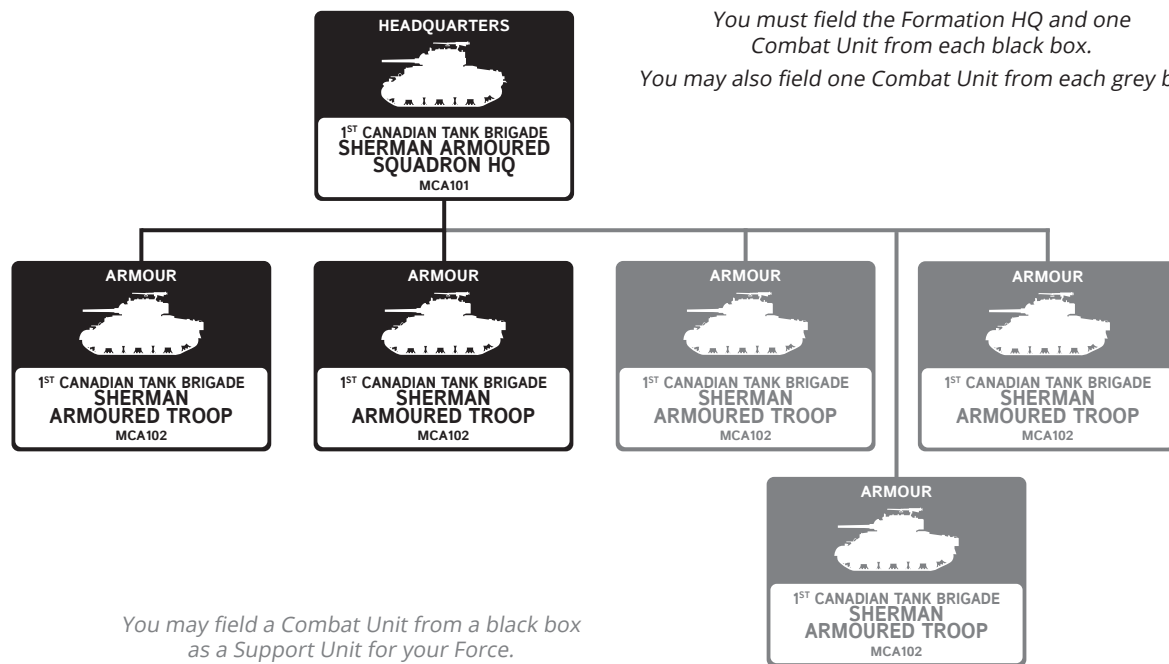
In late August 1943, the brigade was redesignated 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade, and the Tank Regiments were redesignated Armoured Regiments.

The formation landed in southern Italy in September 1943 and its tanks supported Canadian infantry at Potenza, Termoli and Ortona. The first major tank on tank encounters came at Termoli in early October where the Three Rivers, in support of the British 78th Infantry Division, exchanged six of its Shermans for an equal number of Panzer IV tanks of 16. *Panzerdivision*. The Three Rivers were also prominent during the battle for Ortona, in particular "C" Squadron, which deployed its vehicles directly in the ruined city.

Losses were heavy, and throughout the fighting in southern Italy the three regiments each averaged 35 tanks, in effect operating at half strength.

1ST CANADIAN TANK BRIGADE SHERMAN ARMoured SQUADRON

HEAVY TANK FORMATION



1ST CANADIAN TANK BRIGADE SHERMAN ARMoured SQUADRON HQ

- 3x Sherman (75mm) 29 POINTS**
2x Sherman (75mm) 19 POINTS
1x Sherman (75mm) 10 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Determined Remount 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT 6
SIDE & REAR 4
TOP 1

With previous experience in Operation Jubilee (the raid on Dieppe) in the Churchill tank, and a long training period in the United Kingdom, the Canadian tankers of the 1st Canadian Tank Brigade are more than ready to take the battle to the Axis in Sicily.

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	14"/35CM	18"/45CM	20"/50CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Sherman (75mm)	28"/70CM	2	1	10	3+	Smoke
Sherman (MGs)	16"/40CM	4	4	2	6	

1ST CANADIAN TANK BRIGADE SHERMAN ARMoured TROOP

- 3x Sherman (75mm) 29 POINTS**
2x Sherman (75mm) 19 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Determined Remount 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT 6
SIDE & REAR 4
TOP 1

Unlike other British and Commonwealth Sherman units in the Mediterranean, the armoured regiments of the 1st Canadian Tank Brigade use the Sherman V (M4A4), a mark the British would later use extensively in Western Europe, rather than the more common in theatre Sherman II (M4A1) or III (M4A2).

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	14"/35CM	18"/45CM	20"/50CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Sherman (75mm)	28"/70CM	2	1	10	3+	Smoke
Sherman (MGs)	16"/40CM	4	4	2	6	

1ST CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION

The 1st Canadian Division was mobilised in September 1939. The division, under the command of Major General Andrew McNaughton, left Halifax in two heavily escorted convoys. The first departed on 10 December 1939, three months after the declaration of war, and the second departed on 22 December, with additional troops reaching England in February 1940.

All elements of the division were far from completely equipped on mobilization: of the artillery and machine guns on hand, most were obsolete, and the troops lacked steel helmets. Only gradually did a full complement of more modern weapons, equipment, and transport begin reaching the division in 1940.

In the wake of the the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) from Dunkirk in May 1940, the 1st Canadian Division was ordered to France the following month. Among the infantry units that landed at Brest were The Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR), The 48th Highlanders of Canada and The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, all part of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade. These were in France until 16 June 1940, after the French capital of Paris had fallen to German forces, and returned Britain almost immediately after.

The division returned to England for the defence of Great Britain against an expected German invasion. Soon afterwards, Major General McNaughton was promoted to command of the British VII Corps (later designated the Canadian Corps). In January 1943, the division was redesignated 1st Canadian Infantry Division.

The division transferred to the Mediterranean theatre in June 1943 where the division, now under the command of Major General Guy Simonds after Major General Harry Salmon (who had taken command in September 1942) was killed in an air crash, took part in Operation Husky, code name for the Allied assault landing on Sicily on 10 July 1943.

The division took its place on the left flank of General Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army for the Sicily landings. The amphibious attack against Pachino peninsula was an unqualified success. The defenders were surprised and overrun with very few Allied casualties, and so began a controversial 38-day campaign.

Continuing over the rocky terrain, they had their first fight with the Germans at Grammichele on 15 July. Three days later they captured Valguarnera. Both were rear-guard actions by a withdrawing enemy, and the first real tests came on the 20 July at Assoro and Leonforte. At the former, the 1st Brigade launched a surprise attack at night against an ancient Norman stronghold on the summit of a lofty peak. They seized and held their place in the face of fierce counter attacks, the records for the 15th Panzergrenadier Division afterwards revealing generous tributes to the fieldcraft of the Canadians. Leonforte was an equally difficult situation, but was captured by the 2nd Brigade after a bitter fight. Three days of fighting cost the division 275 casualties.

The advance then turned the east towards Adrano, at the base of Mount Etna. In their path stood Agira, an imposing hill-town, and in the neighbouring hills the enemy put up a stubborn resistance. Both the 1st and 2nd Brigades were heavily engaged during the last week of July. The operations were effectively supported by Canadian tanks and by the divisional artillery, reinforced by units of the British Royal Artillery. General Simonds also had temporarily under his command the 231st British Infantry Brigade (the Malta Brigade), which threatened German communications from the south. After a bitter struggle Agira was captured on 28 July.

Between Agira and Adrano the Hermann Göring Division made a stand at Regalbuto, using tanks as pillboxes in the debris of the town. While part of the 1st Division loosened the enemy's grip on this town, the 3rd Brigade, temporarily under the command of the British 78th Infantry Division, assisted in fighting in the Dittaino Valley.

American encircling operations in the western and northern parts of the island, combined with steady British pressure north of the Catania Plain, forced the enemy out of the defences based on Etna, and the campaign ended when the Allies entered Messina on 16/17 August. The 1st Division had performed all of its allotted tasks and had acquired valuable battle experience at a total cost of 2155 casualties. The measure of the achievement was contained in General Montgomery's statement: "I now consider you one of my veteran divisions."

Immediately after the conquest of Sicily, the division transferred to the British XIII Corps. Serving alongside the British 5th Infantry Division (which had also fought in Operation Husky), then landed in Calabria as part of Operation Baytown on the Italian mainland and fought its way up the Italian peninsula, advancing to the eastern side of the boot (the "heel"), before withdrawing from the front lines where it fought an occasional rearguard action.

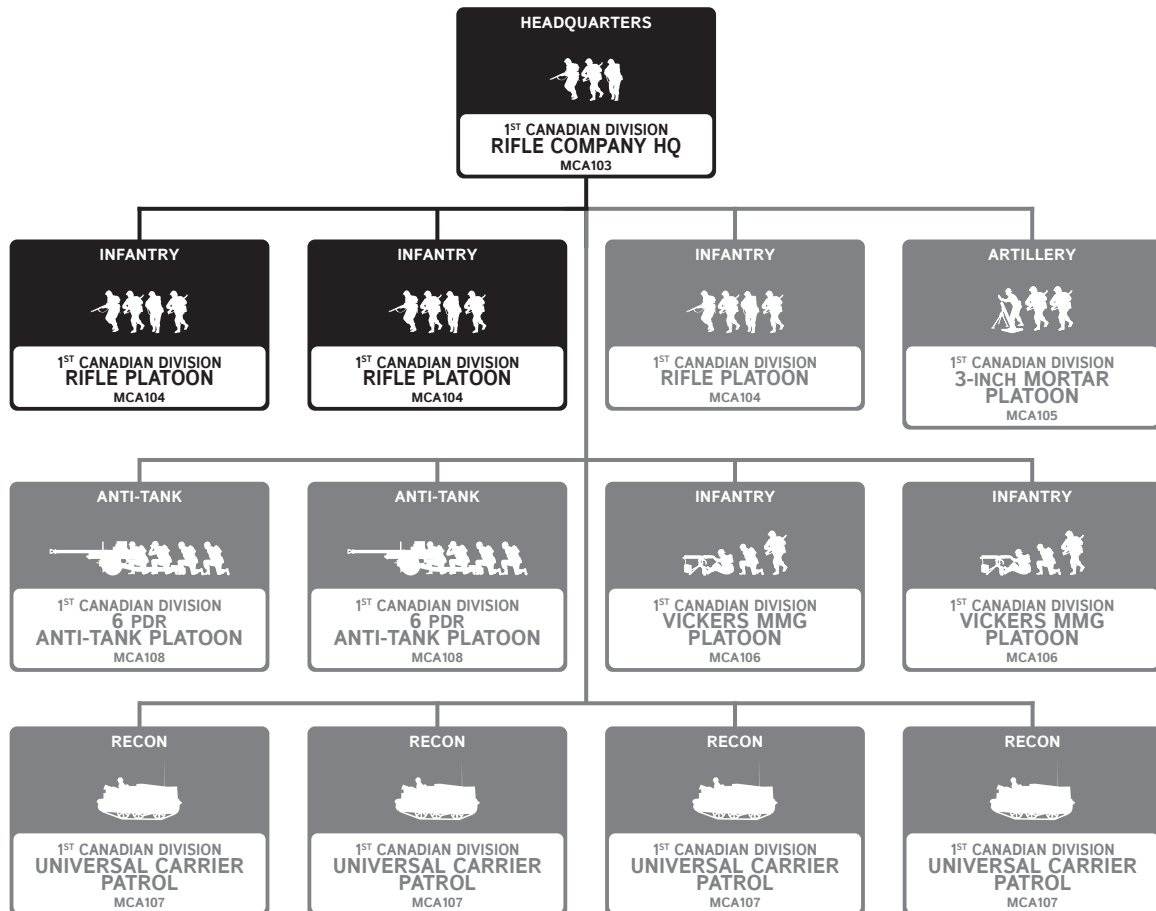
The division was put back into the front lines to participate in the Moro River Campaign. The division, now under Major General Chris Vokes, supported by tanks of the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade, took part in the Battle of Ortona, fighting against German Fallschirmjäger of the 1st Parachute Division over the Christmas of 1943. Both sides suffered heavy losses in the fight for the town, which one reporter called a "miniature Stalingrad", based on the ferocity of the street fighting and the heavy losses on both sides, with the Canadians suffering 650 casualties, mainly in the 3rd Brigade. By 27 December 1943, what remained of Ortona, after days of shelling and aerial bombardment, was in Canadian hands. After Ortona, the division was rested before many months of static warfare ensued.



1ST CANADIAN DIVISION RIFLE COMPANY

INFANTRY FORMATION

You must field the Formation HQ and one Combat Unit from each black box.
You may also field one Combat Unit from each grey box.



You may field a Combat Unit from a black box as a Support Unit for your Force.

1ST CANADIAN DIVISION RIFLE COMPANY HQ



2x SMLE rifle team

2 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog
Counterattack 3+
Determined
Rally 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+

• INFANTRY FORMATION • NIGHT ATTACK •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+
SAVE
Infantry 3+

The rifle companies are the heart and soul of a rifle battalion. They are the ones who must clamber out of their fox holes, fix bayonets, and assault the enemy defences. They are the ones who must endure artillery bombardments, then be ready to repulse enemy attacks.

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
SMLE rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	Slow Firing

NIGHT ATTACKS

PREPARED ATTACK: Attacking across open desert in broad daylight is a risky proposition. Attacking at night allows the riflemen to cross the open ground before coming under effective fire. If the enemy defensive position is protected by minefields, your rifle companies can choose to attack at night. Shooting at night is less deadly (see page 113 of the rulebook), so they suffer fewer casualties as they close with the enemy and assault.

CONSOLIDATE AT DAWN: One problem with attacking at night is that tanks and other supporting troops aren't trained to operate at night, so must wait until dawn before they can advance and assist the riflemen. If the objective has been taken, they will help the riflemen fight off counterattacks and consolidate their position. If not, an attack by armour can help get the advance moving again, using combined arms to finish the job.

1ST CANADIAN DIVISION RIFLE PLATOON



7x Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team
1x Boys anti-tank rifle
1x 2-inch mortar

12 POINTS

5x Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team
1x Boys anti-tank rifle
1x 2-inch mortar

9 POINTS

The Unit Leader is one of the Bren Gun & SMLE rifle teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 23).

The rifleman is well-equipped with an excellent rifle, the reliable Bren light machine-gun, and Boys anti-tank rifles for knocking out tanks.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog
Counterattack 3+
Determined
Rally 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+

• INFANTRY UNIT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
Infantry 3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
Bren Gun & SMLE rifle team	16"/40CM	2	1	2	6	
Boys anti-tank rifle	20"/50CM	1	1	4	5+	Assault 4+, Slow Firing
Light Mortar team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	4+	Assault 4+, Overhead Fire, Slow Firing, Smoke



1ST CANADIAN DIVISION 3-INCH MORTAR PLATOON



6x 3-inch mortar
4x 3-inch mortar
2x 3-inch mortar

10 POINTS

7 POINTS

4 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Determined
Rally 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Heavy Weapon
Assault 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
Infantry 3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
6"/15CM	8"/20CM	8"/20CM	8"/20CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
3-inch mortar	32"/80CM		ARTILLERY	1	4+	Smoke Bombardment

The 3-inch mortars of the battalion's mortar platoon give them immediate artillery support. The mortars are excellent for softening up the enemy before an assault and for knocking out enemy machine-gun nests.



1ST CANADIAN DIVISION 6 PDR ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 6 pdr gun	14 POINTS
3x 6 pdr gun	11 POINTS
2x 6 pdr gun	7 POINTS

The Quick-Firing 6-pounder is a 57mm anti-tank gun which made its combat debut in the Gazala battles in May and June 1942. Dug-in and firing at point blank range, these guns are deadly to enemy tanks.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Determined Rally 3+
SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Gun Assault 4+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+
SAVE
Gun 3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
2"/5CM	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	5+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
6 pdr gun	28"/70CM	2	1	9	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

1ST CANADIAN DIVISION VICKERS MMG PLATOON



4x Vickers MMG team	5 POINTS
2x Vickers MMG team	2 POINTS

The divisional machine-gun battalion provided specialist support to the rifle companies as needed. The Vickers medium machine-guns pin the enemy down while the rifle platoons manoeuvre for the knock-out blow. On the defensive, no enemy infantry can approach the Vickers without weathering a storm of lead.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Bulldog Counterattack 3+
Determined Rally 3+
SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Heavy Weapon Assault 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+
SAVE
Infantry 3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH		ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM		12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Vickers MMG team	24"/60CM	6	2	2	6	
Firing Bombardment	48"/120CM	ARTILLERY		1	6	

1ST CANADIAN DIVISION UNIVERSAL CARRIER PATROL



3x Universal Carriers	3 POINTS
-----------------------	-----------------

OPTIONS

- Arm any or all Universal Carriers with a Boys AT rifle for +1 point for the Unit.

The versatile Universal Carrier is commonly called a Bren Gun Carrier, which was the first variant developed, even though it has since evolved into a more general-purpose vehicle. Its usual jobs are scouting No Man's Land to reconnoitre enemy positions and protecting the company's flanks as a mobile reserve.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Scout Counterattack 6
Scout Last Stand 5+
SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Scout Assault 4+

• TANK UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+
ARMOUR
FRONT 1
SIDE & REAR 0
TOP 0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH		ROAD DASH	CROSS	
10"/25CM	14"/35CM	20"/50CM		24"/60CM	4+	
WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
Carrier (MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	Forward Firing
OPTIONAL Carrier (Boys AT rifle)	20"/50CM	1	1	4	5+	Forward Firing, Slow Firing

SUPPORT UNITS

PRIEST FIELD TROOP



4x Priest (105mm)
2x Priest (105mm)

20 POINTS
10 POINTS

The American M7 self-propelled 105mm howitzer gained the nickname 'Priest' in British service from the pulpit-like machine-gun mounting. Built on the chassis of the Grant tank, the Priest gave the armoured divisions a mobile artillery piece able to keep up with its tanks during cross-country moves.

MOTIVATION
FEARLESS 3+
SP Gun
Counterattack 5+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
SP Gun
Assault 5+

• TANK UNIT • MIKE TARGET •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT 3
SIDE & REAR 1
TOP 0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	12"/30CM	18"/45CM	20"/50CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Priest (105mm)	72"/180CM	ARTILLERY		3+	Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	24"/60CM	1	1	9	Brutal, Forward Firing, Slow Firing, Smoke
Priest (.50 cal MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+ Self-defence AA

25 PDR FIELD TROOP



4x 25 pdr gun
2x 25 pdr gun

14 POINTS
7 POINTS

The versatile Quick-Firing 25-pounder entered service just before the war began, and remains the main British field gun and howitzer throughout the desert war.

Its main ammunition is an 11.5kg (25lb) 87.6mm high-explosive shell, with solid armour-piercing rounds also available.

MOTIVATION
FEARLESS 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Gun
Assault 4+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •
• LARGE GUN • MIKE TARGET •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
-	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
25 pdr gun	80"/200CM	ARTILLERY		3	4+ Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	24"/60CM	2	1	9	3+ Smoke

75MM AIRLANDING BATTERY



4x 75mm pack howitzer
2x 75mm pack howitzer

10 POINTS
5 POINTS

In order to make sure airborne forces have ready access to artillery support, the airlanding light artillery regiment accompanies them, landing with its American 75mm pack howitzers in Horsa gliders.

MOTIVATION
FEARLESS 3+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Gun
Assault 5+

• GUN UNIT • MIKE TARGET •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	8"/20CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
75mm pack howitzer	64"/160CM	ARTILLERY		2	4+ Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	20"/50CM	2	1	6	3+ Forward Firing, Smoke



HONEY OP OBSERVATION POST



1x Honey OP

2 POINTS

You must field:

- Priest Field Troop (MB137) or
- 25 pdr Field Troop (MB116)

before you can field a Honey OP.

The 25 pdrs can accurately send shells 12km (7.5 miles) but they are blind without a forward observation post to direct the bombardment. To keep up with the armoured units, the FOO (Forward Observation Officer) and his team have their own tank.

MOTIVATION	
CONFIDENT	4+
Scout	6
Last Stand	5+
Observer	5+
Counterattack	5+

SKILL	
VETERAN	3+

• TANK UNIT • INDEPENDENT •
• OBSERVER • • SCOUT •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

ARMOUR	
FRONT	3
SIDE & REAR	2
TOP	1

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	16"/40CM	24"/60CM	28"/70CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF		ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
		HALTED	MOVING			
Honey OP (37mm)	24"/60CM	1	1	7	4+	No HE
Honey OP (MGs)	16"/40CM	5	5	2	6	Self-defence AA

OP CARRIER OBSERVATION POST



1x OP Carrier

1 POINT

You must field:

- Priest Field Troop (MB137) or
- 25 pdr Field Troop (MB116)

before you can field a OP Carrier.

The OP carrier was used by Battery Commanders and subalterns to spot targets and coordinate artillery fire for artillery regiments. It was a modified Universal Carrier, typically equipped with extra radios to communicate with artillery batteries. The vehicle carried a crew of four: a driver, an observer, an observation post assistant,

MOTIVATION	
CONFIDENT	4+
Scout	6
Counterattack	5+
Last Stand	5+

SKILL	
VETERAN	3+
Scout	4+
Assault	4+

• TANK UNIT • INDEPENDENT • OBSERVER • SCOUT •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

ARMOUR	
FRONT	1
SIDE & REAR	0
TOP	0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	14"/35CM	20"/50CM	24"/60CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
Universal Carrier (MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	Forward Firing

and a signaller. The OP carrier enabled the observer and his assistants to call in precise, fire-for-effect, or emergency artillery barrages.

6 PDR ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 6 pdr gun

12 POINTS

3x 6 pdr gun

9 POINTS

2x 6 pdr gun

6 POINTS

The Quick-Firing 6-pounder is a 57mm anti-tank gun which made its combat debut in the Gazala battles in May and June 1942. Dug-in and firing at point blank range, these guns are deadly to enemy tanks.

MOTIVATION	
FEARLESS	3+

SKILL	
VETERAN	3+
Gun	4+
Assault	4+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

SAVE	
Gun	3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
2"/5CM	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	4"/10CM	5+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
6 pdr gun	28"/70CM	2	1	9	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

AIRLANDING 6 PDR ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 6 pdr gun
2x 6 pdr gun

14 POINTS
7 POINTS

Airborne companies by their very nature are lightly armed. Jerry's panzers have the ability to make a meal of the toughest troops, so the paras need anti-tank assets with them on the ground and in action immediately. This is where the 6 pdr-armed airlanding anti-tank platoon comes to the fore.

During the Sicily landings, only the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment's anti-tank platoon fought in its planned role.

MOTIVATION
FEARLESS 3+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Gun Assault 5+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
Gun 3+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
2"/5CM	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	5+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
6 pdr gun	28"/70CM	2		1	9	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

17/25 PDR ANTI-TANK TROOP



4x 17/25 pdr gun
3x 17/25 pdr gun
2x 17/25 pdr gun

16 POINTS
12 POINTS
8 POINTS

In the ongoing race between tank armour and anti-tank guns, even the 6 pdr would not be powerful enough for long. The answer was the huge 17-pounder. The barrel was ready by May 1942, but the carriage still needed work, so in an effort to rush the gun into service to deal with the arrival of heavy German panzers like the Tiger, a temporary hybrid solution was created by mounting the gun on a 25 pdr carriage.

MOTIVATION
FEARLESS 3+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Gun Assault 4+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD • LARGE GUN •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
Gun 4+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
-	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
17/25 pdr gun	36"/90CM	2		1	12	3+	Forward Firing, No HE

The resulting 17/25-pounder, codenamed the 'Pheasant', first saw action at the Battle of Medenine in March 1943.

DAIMLER ARMoured CAR TROOP



2x Daimler (2 pdr)
1x Dingo

3 POINTS

Armoured cars played a similar role to the light cavalry regiments of old, roaming far ahead of the tanks, observing enemy dispositions and reporting their movements. In pursuits, they led the chase, harassing the retreating enemy and ambushing fleeing convoys.

The Daimler armoured car was the latest model to be fielded by the British in the desert. Armed with the same 2 pdr anti-tank gun as the cruiser tanks, the Daimler was more than capable of dealing with enemy armoured cars.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

Scout Counterattack 6
Scout Last Stand 5+

SKILL
VETERAN 3+
Scout Assault 4+

• TANK UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT 1
SIDE & REAR 1
TOP 0



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	10"/25CM	14"/35CM	36"/90CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Daimler (2 pdr)	24"/60CM	2		1	7	4+	No HE, Overworked
Daimler & Dingo (MG)	16"/40CM	3		3	2	6	

The little Dingo scout cars that operate with them led the advance, poking their noses into potential trouble spots and ambushes, covered by the guns of the bigger armoured cars concealed and waiting behind.

HUMBER ARMoured CAR TROOP



3x Humber (15mm)

3 POINTS

The Humber was one of the most successful British armoured car designs. The latest Humber III model had a big, three-man turret, making it an excellent reconnaissance vehicle as the loader relieves the commander of the radio operation as well as feeding the main gun. This allowed its big 15mm BESA heavy machine-gun to operate at full effect, ripping apart enemy armoured cars.

MOTIVATION	
CONFIDENT	4+
Scout Counterattack	6
Scout Last Stand	5+

SKILL	
VETERAN	3+
Scout Assault	4+

• TANK UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

ARMOUR	
FRONT	1
SIDE & REAR	1
TOP	0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	10"/25CM	14"/35CM	32"/80CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Humber (15mm)	20"/50CM	3	2	5	5+	
Humber (MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	

AIRLANDING RECCE PLATOON



7x Bren Gun team

13 POINTS

5x Bren Gun team

9 POINTS

3x Bren Gun team

6 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Add a PIAT anti-tank team for +2 points.

The Unit Leader is one of the Bren Gun & SMLE rifle teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 15).

MOTIVATION	
FEARLESS	3+
Scout Last Stand	4+

SKILL	
TRAINED	4+
Deadly Assault	3+

• INFANTRY UNIT • SCOUT • SPEARHEAD •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

SAVE	
Infantry	3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	12"/30CM	12"/30CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Bren Gun team	16"/40CM	3	2	2	6	
PIAT anti-tank team	8"/20CM	1	1	10	5+	Assault 4+, Slow Firing



BOFORS LIGHT AA TROOP



6x Bofors 40mm AA gun

8 POINTS

3x Bofors 40mm AA gun

4 POINTS

The open desert offers precious little cover from the Stuka dive-bombers of the Luftwaffe. The quick-firing Bofors guns can be relied on to drive away the harassing Axis aircraft before they have a chance to do too much harm.

MOTIVATION	
CONFIDENT	4+

SKILL	
VETERAN	3+
Gun Assault	4+

• GUN UNIT • LARGE GUN •



IS HIT ON	
CAREFUL	4+

SAVE	
Gun	4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
-	2"/5CM	4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Bofors 40mm AA gun	24"/60CM	3	2	7	4+	Dedicated AA

HURRICANE TANK-BUSTING FLIGHT



2x Hurricane

9 POINTS

Based on the Royal Air Force's most numerous single-seat fighter, the Hawker Hurricane IID tank buster is nicknamed the 'Flying Can Opener'. A Vickers S gun beneath each wing fires 40mm armour-piercing ammunition, with machine-guns firing tracer rounds to aid with sighting, making them accurate and deadly.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• AIRCRAFT UNIT •



IS HIT ON
AIRCRAFT 5+

SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
		UNLIMITED		AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Hurricane (Vickers S gun)	8"/20CM	-	2	7	4+	

KITTYHAWK FIGHTER-BOMBER FLIGHT



2x Kittyhawk

7 POINTS

In British service, the lend-lease American P-40 fighter was known as the 'Kittyhawk'. The Desert Air Force used their Kittyhawks as effective fighter-bombers, diving on their targets, dropping 500 lb bombs with deadly precision. Should the opportunity present itself, their six .50 cal machine-guns were deadly when strafing troops caught in the open.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• AIRCRAFT UNIT •



IS HIT ON
AIRCRAFT 5+

SAVE
3+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
		UNLIMITED		AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
500 lb bombs	6"/15CM	ARTILLERY		3	2+	Bombs
.50 cal MGs	8"/20CM	-	3	5	5+	

OPERATION HUSKY: BRITISH PRODUCT GUIDE

NAME

CODE

Rifle Platoon	BR733 (Tropical) or BBX53 (Battledress)
3-inch Mortar Platoon	BR734 (Tropical) or BR729 (Battledress)
MMG Platoon	BR754 (Tropical) or BR728 (Battledress)
6pdr Anti-tank Platoon	BBX38 (Tropical) or BBX51 (Battledress)
Universal Carrier Patrol	BBX35 (Tropical) or BBX55 (Battledress)
25pdr Field Troop	BBX33 (Tropical) or BBX63 (Battledress)
17/25pdr Anti-Tank Troop	BBX41 (Tropical)
Bofors Light AA Troop	BBX36 (Tropical) or BBX74 (Battledress)
Honey Armoured Troop	BBX32
Sherman Armoured Troop	BBX42 or UBX55
Priest Field Troop	BBX45 or BBX64
Daimler Armoured Car Troop	BBX47 or BBX61
Humber Armoured Car Troop	BBX34
Parachute Company	BBX49
Airborne 6pdr Anti-tank Platoon	BBX51
Airborne 75mm Light Troop	BBX50