

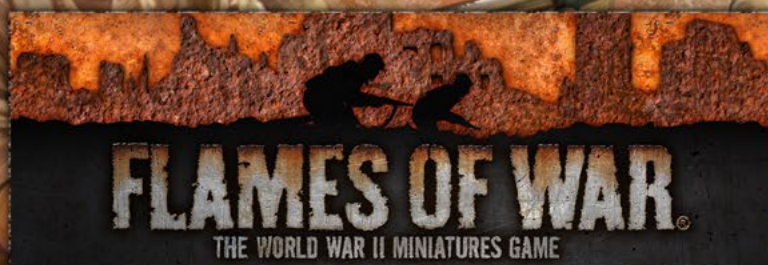
NORTH AFRICA

MID-WAR FORCES



US FORCES IN OPERATION HUSKY

THE ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY, JULY 1943



US FORCES IN SICILY

OPERATION HUSKY - THE LIBERATION OF SICILY

The combined forces of the American Seventh Army, under General Patton, and the British Eighth Army, under General Montgomery, invaded the island of Sicily on 10 July 1943 with both amphibious and airborne landings at the Gulf of Gela and north of Syracuse.

Allied intelligence estimated that the island was defended by approximately 230,000 troops, the majority of which were drawn mostly from weak Italian formations and two German divisions which had been reconstituted after being destroyed earlier in North Africa. Against this, the Allies planned to land 180,000 American and British troops.

The original plan envisioned a strong Eighth Army advance northward along the coast to Messina with the American Seventh Army in a supporting role on their left flank. German response to the invasion caused the British advance to sputter and allowed the American Seventh Army to move west to Palermo before turning back towards Messina with a number of amphibious landings along the north coast of Sicily, and arriving first at the target.

The defending German forces succeeded in evacuating most of their troops but were unable to prevent the Allied capture of the island. The invasion marked the first Allied joint operation of the war. Though many hard lessons were learned, valuable experience in coalition warfare, amphibious landings, and airborne drops was gained in the invasion of Sicily that would prove critical throughout the Allied war effort to defeat Germany.

On 17 August 1943 US troops finally entered Messina at the northern tip of Sicily; it proved a hollow final victory at the end of a tough campaign. Over 100,000 Axis troops had escaped across the Straits of Messina in the few days before the final capture of the city.

Under the pressure of the Allied invasion of Sicily the Italian King overthrew Mussolini's government and a new Italian government was formed.

On 3 September the new Italian government signed an armistice with the Allies, though it was not announced until 8 September. This allowed the landings at Salerno and Taranto to take place while Germano-Italian relations were still in a state of flux.

82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION IN SICILY AND AT SALERNO

April 1943 saw the division travel to North Africa to carry out combat jumps and glider assaults during the invasion of Sicily on 9th July 1943 and again on mainland Italy during the Salerno landings on 13 September 1943.

The 82nd Airborne Division was assigned to drop behind the defences at Gela and Scoglitti in Sicily. The Seventh Army's beach-front stretched over 50 kilometers (30 mi). The 82nd Airborne force consisted largely of Colonel James M. Gavin's 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment (expanded into the 505th Parachute Regimental Combat Team (RCT)

with the addition of the 3rd Battalion of the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, along with the 456th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion, Company 'B' of the 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion and other supporting units). They were making their first combat drop. The 505th (RCT) was then heavily engaged in defensive, desperate fighting in the early part of the campaign (at Biazza Ridge) as they help secure the US beachhead.

On 11 July, Patton ordered his reserve parachute troops from the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment (minus the 3rd Battalion already deployed in Sicily, attached to the 505th) under Colonel Reuben Tucker to drop and reinforce the centre. In addition, going along with the 504th would be the 376th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion, Company 'C' of the 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion and other supporting units. They were intended to drop east of Ponte Olivo, about eight kilometres (5 mi) inland from Gela, to block routes to the 1st Infantry Division's bridgehead at Gela. However, things did not go as planned with Allied naval vessel firing on the paratroopers transport aircraft, shooting down some of the friendly aircraft, and forcing paratroopers to jump far from their intended drop zones. Thirty-seven aircraft were damaged, while eight returned to base without dropping their parachutists. The paratroopers suffered 229 casualties to 'friendly fire', including 81 dead. Among those killed was Brigadier General Charles L. Keerans, Jr., the 82nd Airborne's assistant divisional commander, who was along with the 504th as an unofficial observer. This disaster led to the cancellation of a follow up landing by the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment.

After being relieved from defending the Gela beachhead, elements of the 82nd Airborne spearheaded the drive north-westward across Sicily toward Palermo, often using captured vehicles to maintain speed. The 82nd Airborne was then organised under Major General Geoffrey Keyes' Provisional Corps (along with the 2nd Armored Division) to secure the northern flank and advance on the city.

The 82nd Airborne Division then took part in the securing the Palermo, being among the troops welcomed by cheering civilians lining the streets.

The swift, albeit costly, operation allowed the division to gain experience that was immediately applied to the invasion of mainland Italy. After taking part in the Salerno operations in September 1943, the division was withdrawn from Italy to be sent to England for the Normandy landings, but left behind the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment in Italy.

RANGERS IN OPERATION HUSKY

The Rangers initially landed on Sicily as assault troops. On 10 July, the 1st and 4th Ranger battalions, led by Darby and Major Murray, assaulted the city of Gela. The goal was to capture the town and its coastal batteries.

The rangers fought for two days and were battling tanks with thermite grenades and a single 37mm gun in the streets of the town. Ranger units also captured the fortress town of Butera and the harbour of Porto Empedocle, taking over

700 prisoners. Through the rest of the Sicily campaign, the Rangers assisted by guarding the flank of the advance against German counter-attacks.

Again, the Rangers were highly lauded for their combat abilities. They had taken several key towns and saw to the capture of hundreds of German soldiers. They managed to complete a wide variety of objectives all without a considerable loss of life. From this point on, Rangers would see action in key battles throughout the world as their level of combat ability and efficiency became known.

3RD INFANTRY DIVISION IN SICILY

On 10 July 1943, the division (with the Moroccan Goumier 4th Tabor attached) made amphibious assault landing on the Italian island of Sicily (Operation Husky), at Licata, a town on the beach, with Torre di Gaffi and Mollarella to the west, and, to the east, Falconara.

During the invasion, a platoon of soldiers from the 30th Infantry Regiment, accompanied by Chips (the division dog), moved inland into the Sicilian countryside when they got ambushed by Italian mortar and machine-gun fire. Cut off from the rest of the regiment by Italian troops and the field telephone line cut from the bombardment, the platoon fought hard until Chips, ordered by his handler Pvt. John P. Rowell, ran back to HQ with a phone line to restore communication while dodging enemy fire. Chips ran back through enemy fire as he returned to his handler and the platoon received word that reinforcements were on their way.

Meanwhile, another Italian machine-gun team made their way around the rear of the platoon and opened fire. The platoon leader sent a lone American soldier to take out the enemy machine-gun nest. But when he was pinned down, Chips broke free from his handler and ran toward the machine-gun position, jumped in and attacked the Italian crew. Pvt. Rowell and the other soldier ran to help Chips and the gunners were forced to surrender. Chips sustained a scalp wound and gunpowder burns from the explosions, but survived to fight on until discharged in 1945.

After the initial landings and advance, the 3rd Infantry Division, under the Seventh Army, fought its way into Palermo before elements of the 2nd Armored Division could get there, in the process marching 90 miles in three days. It raced on to capture Messina on 17 August 1943, thus ending the brief Sicilian campaign, where the division had a short rest to absorb replacements. During the campaign, the 3rd Division gained a reputation as one of the best divisions in the Seventh Army.

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SICILY

On 1 August 1943, the 9th Infantry Division 'Old Reliable' landed at Palermo harbour, Sicily after waiting in North Africa in reserve. The invasion of the Italian island propelled the division to Troina where its invasion was completed by

other units. The 9th Division returned to reserve, and then left North Africa for England on 8 November 1943.

45TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN SICILY

The 45th Division sailed for the Mediterranean in June 1943. By the time the 45th Division landed in North Africa on 22 June 1943, the Allies had largely secured the African theater. As a result, the division was not sent into combat upon arrival and instead commenced training at Arzew, French Morocco, in preparation for the invasion of Sicily.

The 45th Infantry Division was assigned to Lieutenant General Omar Bradley's II Corps, part of the US Seventh Army under Lieutenant General George S. Patton, for the operation.

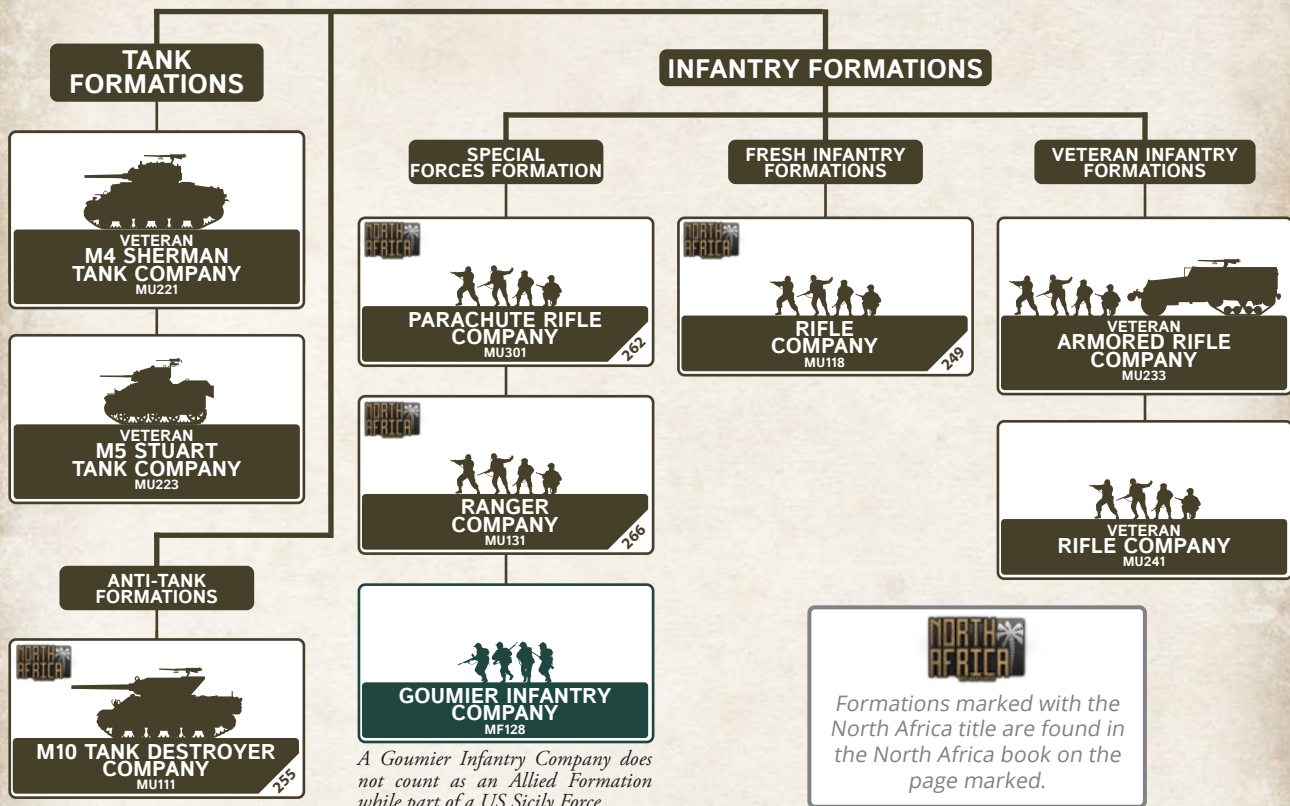
The division was subsequently assigned a lead role in the amphibious assault on Sicily, coming ashore on 10 July. Landing near Scoglitti, the southernmost US objective on the island, the division advanced north on the US force's eastern flank. After initially encountering resistance from armour of the Hermann Göring Division, the division advanced, supported by paratroopers of the 505th Parachute Regimental Combat Team, part of the 82nd Airborne Division, who landed inland on 11 July. The paratroopers, conducting their first combat jump of the war after six weeks of training in Tunisia, then set up to protect the 45th's flank against German counterattack, but without weapons to counter heavy armour, the paratroopers had to rely on support from the 2nd Armoured Division to repulse the German Tiger I tanks they encountered.

As the 45th Division advanced towards its main objective to capture the airfields at Biscari, and Comiso, with German forces pushed ahead of them. For most of the first two weeks while the division moved slowly north, it encountered only light resistance from Italian forces fighting delaying actions. However, Italian and German forces resisted fiercely at Motta Hill on 26 July, and for four days the 45th Division was held up.

Following this, the 45th Division was allocated to drive towards Messina, being ordered by the Seventh Army commander to cover the distance as quickly as possible. The 45th Division spent a few days in that city, but on 1 August, the division was withdrawn from the front line for rest and rear-guard patrol duty. They were then assigned to Major General Ernest J. Dawley's VI Corps, part of the US Fifth Army, under Lieutenant General Mark Clark, in preparation for the invasion of mainland Italy.

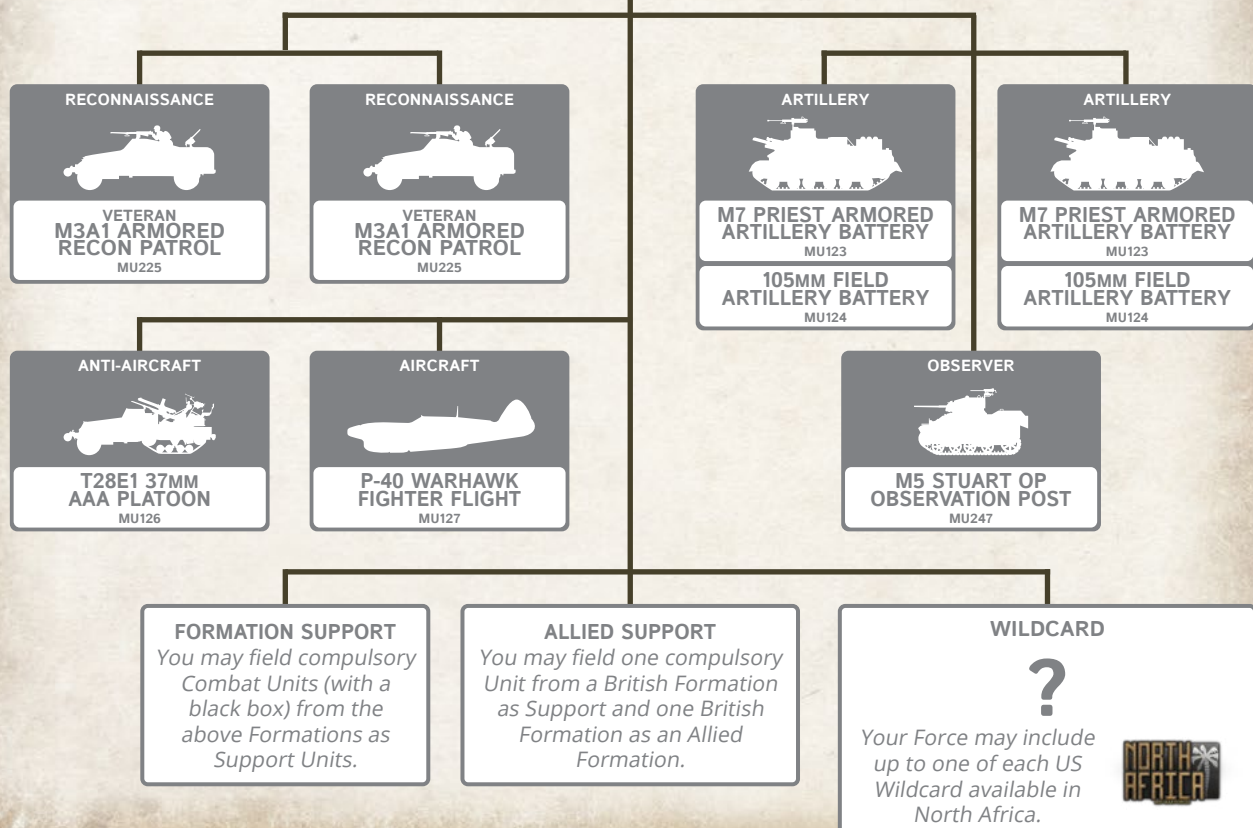
US SICILY FORCE

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



SUPPORT UNITS

You may field one Support Unit from each box.



AMERICAN SPECIAL RULES

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

US SEVENTH ARMY

The US Army in Sicily are experienced after fighting the armies of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in North Africa.

TANKS

SECONDARY WEAPON

The M3 Lee Medium tank has both a hull-mounted gun and a secondary turret. While both can be fired at the same time, the tank's commander can only assist the gunner of the main gun to find targets, leaving the turret gunner to his own devices.

A Tank may fire its Secondary Weapon at ROF 1 at the same time as its main gun. If they do this, the Secondary Weapon suffers a +1 penalty to hit. Each weapon may fire at a different target.

STABILISER

The main gun mounts of US tanks are fitted with gyrostabilisers, which keep the gun level while the tank is moving. While this clever mechanism lets the gunner fire faster and more accurately, shooting on the move is nevertheless still difficult.

Instead of having a reduced Moving ROF, weapons with Stabiliser suffer a +1 penalty to hit if the Tank Moved in the Movement Step.

TANK DESTROYERS

SEEK, STRIKE, AND DESTROY

At the core of Tank Destroyer doctrine is the practice of ambushing enemy tank attacks from concealed positions, hitting them hard and fast with devastating effect, then retreating to safety before the enemy can retaliate.

A Unit with Seek, Strike, and Destroy may attempt a Shoot and Scoot Movement Order after succeeding in a Blitz Move Movement Order earlier in the same turn.

INFANTRY

DETERMINED

What the 'dogfaces' of the United States infantry lack in experience, they make up for in enthusiasm and fighting spirit. Enemy fire won't keep their heads down for long.

Determined troops have a better Rally rating.

MG TRANSPORT

Machine-gunners don't just sit idle while riding in their half-tracks into battle. They mount their weapons on the vehicle's armoured sides and blaze away as it carries them forward.

M1917 HMG or M1919 LMG Teams may fire while Mounted as a Passenger in an M3 Half-track, using the Optional Passenger MG weapons line. When the Team Dismounts from the transport, it takes its machine-gun with it.

OBSERVER

No other army has the communications resources of a US force. Plentiful radios let every officer request and direct quick and accurate artillery fire.

The Unit Leader of a Unit with Observer can spot for any friendly Artillery Unit.

UNIT TRANSPORT

Half-tracks are a part of the platoon in every way. The troops live out of their transports and guard them against enemy attack.

The Unit Leader of the Transport Attachment must end the Movement Step within 6"/15cm of the Unit Leader of its Passenger Unit while on table. If it cannot do this, then the Transport Attachment must be Sent to the Rear.

ARTILLERY

TIME ON TARGET

US Army artillery have developed sophisticated fire-control techniques, and are able to quickly calculate trajectories and flight times for each shell with tremendous accuracy. With every shell landing at the same time without warning, the enemy has no time to react.

If an Artillery Unit with Time on Target ranges in on the first attempt, any Infantry or Gun Teams hit by the Bombardment must re-roll successful Saves.

M4 SHERMANS IN SICILY

2ND ARMORED DIVISION

The 2nd Armored Division, under Major General Hugh Joseph Gaffey, sailing from Oran, was to be a floating reserve for the landings of Operation Husky. They were to be fed into combat as required. The tanks of the 67th Armored Regiment (Combat Command B) who supported various infantry units in the defence of the US beachhead at Gela.

Combat Command A (66th Armored Regiment), as part of Task Force JOSS, was attached to the 3rd Infantry Division and employed in support of that division in the initial phases of the assault on the beaches at Licata and the establishment of the bridgehead there.

On 15 July, Patton reorganised his command into two corps by creating a new Provisional Corps headquarters, commanded by his deputy army commander, Major General Geoffrey Keyes consisting of the 2nd Armored (united again from 18 July after operating as two combat commands), 3rd Infantry, and 82nd Airborne Divisions. This corps was on the left of the advance, with the II Corps on the right. By 17 July, Provisional Corps had captured Porto Empedocle and Agrigento.

From 21 July the 2nd Armored Division's 66th and 67th Armored Regiments were involved in the drive on Palermo, the Sicilian city in west of the island.

753RD TANK BATTALION

During the 39-day campaign on Sicily, the 753rd Tank Battalion never fought as an entire tank battalion. Tanks were deployed as companies, platoons and sections in support of the 45th Infantry Division's 157th, 179th and 180th Infantry Regiments. The unit also supported the 1st Infantry Division's 16th, 18th and 26th Infantry, the 3rd Infantry Division's 7th and 30th Infantry, elements of the 82nd Airborne Division, and a task force formed around the 70th Tank Battalion. At times, the battalion was under the operational control of the US II Corps.

On 10 July 1943, Company C of the 753rd landed on Blue Beach near Santa Croce Camerina, east of Gela. Company C supported the 157th Infantry against Italian armour in heavy action, seizing Comiso and the airport. On 11 July the remainder of the battalion landed on Blue Beach. Company B of the 753rd supported the 82nd Airborne Division attacking the Vittoria area and repelled a heavy enemy counterattack late on 11 July.

On 12 and 13 July, Company B of the 753rd supported the 180th Infantry during very heavy fighting for the airport at Biscari. From 13 to 16 July, Company A of the 753rd supported the 179th Infantry in attacks against Caltagirone.

From 16 to 22 July, Company A of the 753rd, attached to the 70th Tank Battalion, supported the 6th, 18th and 26th Infantry of the 1st Infantry Division in securing the crossroads at Enna, then went northeast to Alimena, Bompieto, and Petralia.

COMBAT COMMANDS

Combat Commands were combined-arms battle groups in US armored divisions. They grouped tanks, armoured infantry, and armoured artillery into tactical groups within the division, without regard to which regiment the battalions originated from. The main advantage of this organisation was flexibility. Unlike British brigades, which kept the same fixed subunits, Combat Commands were tailored to specific missions.

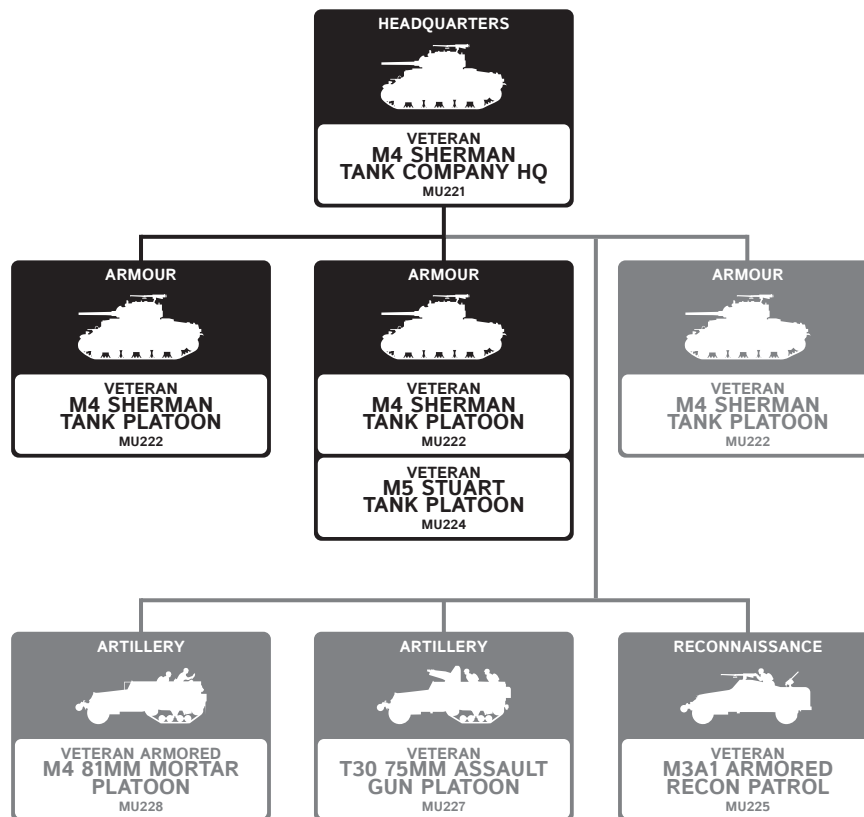




VETERAN M4 SHERMAN TANK COMPANY

TANK 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.



VETERAN M4 SHERMAN TANK COMPANY HQ



2x M4 Sherman (75mm)

19 POINTS

1x M4 Sherman (75mm)

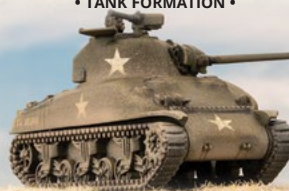
9 POINTS

The M4 Medium Tank—best known by the nickname ‘Sherman’ given to it by the British—is the most famous American tank, operated in large numbers by the US and their allies across all theatres. Over the course of the war there will be numerous variants, changing the engine and suspension, adding more armour and bigger guns, but all with the same tall, solid shape.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• TANK FORMATION •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT **6**
SIDE & REAR **4**
TOP **1**

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
M4 Sherman (75mm)	28"/70CM	2	2	10	3+	Smoke, Stabiliser
M4 Sherman (.50 cal AA MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Self-defence AA
M4 Sherman (MGs)	16"/40CM	2	2	2	6	

VETERAN M4 SHERMAN TANK PLATOON



5x M4 Sherman (75mm)

46 POINTS

4x M4 Sherman (75mm)

37 POINTS

3x M4 Sherman (75mm)

28 POINTS

The M4A1 model, recognisable by its distinctive rounded single-piece cast upper hull, is the first Sherman variant to enter combat with the US armored forces. Most of the initial production run of the original M4 variant, with its sharp-sided welded upper hull, were supplied to the British through the Lend-Lease programme.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• TANK UNIT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT **6**
SIDE & REAR **4**
TOP **1**

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
M4 Sherman (75mm)	28"/70CM	2	2	10	3+	Smoke, Stabiliser
M4 Sherman (.50 cal AA MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Self-defence AA
M4 Sherman (MGs)	16"/40CM	2	2	2	6	

VETERAN T30 75MM ASSAULT GUN PLATOON



3x T30 (75mm)

5 POINTS

2x T30 (75mm)

4 POINTS

The T30 HMC (Howitzer Motor Carriage) is a simple but effective weapon, consisting of an M1 75mm Pack Howitzer mounted on an M3 Half-track. Because it was only intended as a temporary design, it has never been given an official weapon designation. The T30 can be found in the armored battalions' and armored rifle battalions' assault gun platoons, as well as the infantry regiments' cannon company. Assault guns are very versatile.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SP Gun
Counterattack **6**

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

SP Gun
Assault **6**

• TANK UNIT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT **1**
SIDE & REAR **0**
TOP **0**

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	10"/25CM	16"/40CM	32"/80CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
T30 (75mm)	64"/160CM	ARTILLERY		2	4+	Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	20"/50CM	2	1	6	3+	Forward Firing, Smoke
T30 (.50 cal AA MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Self-defence AA

As well as direct fire support and long-range artillery, they can also be useful for anti-tank fire, but only as a last resort.



VETERAN M3A1 ARMORED RECON PATROL



2x M3A1 armored car
1x Jeep (MG) (MU226)
1x Jeep (60mm) (MU226)

5 POINTS

Each Armored Recon Platoon has two patrols of four vehicles each. The US Army likes its reconnaissance units to pack a punch. The M3A1 carries three machine-guns—one .50-calibre (12.7mm) and two .30 calibre (7.62 mm)—mounted on a sliding rail around the top of the passenger compartment. Before it speeds back to report on enemy positions, it is more than capable of mowing down any enemy infantry caught in the open.

Along with the Scout Cars, each Armored Recon Patrol includes two of the famous general-purpose light utilities vehicles known as the Jeep. Officially named the Truck, ¼-ton 4x4, Command Reconnaissance, the Willys Jeep is capable of carrying men and light loads almost anywhere. Its four-wheel drive allows it to climb mountain passes and traverse deep mud, sand or snow, while its 100km/h (60mph) top speed makes it even better on roads.

One Jeep is fitted with a .30-calibre machine-gun, while the other carries a 60mm mortar.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 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
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	14"/35CM	36"/90CM	5+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M3A1 (.50 cal AA MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Self-defence AA
M3A1 (MGs)	16"/40CM	2	2	2	6	



VETERAN JEEP



MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

Scout
Last Stand 5+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• UNARMoured TANK • SCOUT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
Tank 4+

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
12"/30CM	12"/30CM	20"/50CM	48"/120CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
Jeep (MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	Self-defence AA
Jeep (60mm mortar)	32"/80CM	ARTILLERY		1	4+	

VETERAN ARMORED M4 81MM MORTAR PLATOON



3x M4 (81mm mortar)

4 POINTS

The M4 MMC (Mortar Motor Carriage) carries an 81mm Mortar in a specially modified half-track, with a reinforced floor that allows the weapon to fire from inside the vehicle. This means they're always on hand to give indirect fire support the instant it is needed.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SP Gun
Counterattack 6

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

SP Gun
Assault 6

• TANK UNIT •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT **1**
SIDE & REAR **0**
TOP **0**

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	10"/25CM	16"/40CM	32"/80CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M4 (81mm)	40"/100CM	ARTILLERY		1	4+	Rear Firing, Smoke Bombardment
M4 (.30 cal AA MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	Self-defence AA

70TH TANK BATTALION

70TH TANK BATTALION

The US independent tank battalions were self contained, armoured units that would be attached to infantry divisions when the need arose. This allowed the armoured divisions to remain intact while the smaller independent tank battalions would often be separated into company sized units attached to an infantry regiment.

The 70th Tank Battalion was the first to be formed in July 1940. When war was declared, the 70th was one of the few trained tank units available for combat. Since the unit was stationed on the East Coast, military planners expected to assign missions to the 70th in the European/North African Theatres. The first mission of the 70th was to accompany an amphibious force to capture Martinique, an island in the West Indies ruled by the Vichy French. Company A was detached and accompanied the 1st Infantry Division and 1st Marine Raider Battalion on the mission. The Vichy French capitulated, and the Allies occupied Martinique.

The next significant deployment of the 70th was during the invasion of North Africa -Operation Torch. The 70th came ashore with the 9th Infantry Division and experienced combat for the first time. After surrender of the Vichy French forces, the 70th was ordered to train the free French Army on the use of the new M5 light tank. Early battles in North Africa were rough for the 70th. Infantry commanders were not trained in the use of tanks and often used them recklessly and inefficiently, sometimes as bait and sometimes as sacrificial lambs. Realising this intolerable condition, several 70th company commanders insisted on being in on attack planning. This resulted in a quick education of infantry commanders on tank warfare, a sense of cooperation between infantry and armour, and rapport between infantry and tankers. Cooperation on assaults was effective and lead to many battles won for the Allies.



OPERATION HUSKY

Military planners decided on Sicily as the next target, and assigned the battle hardened 70th Tank Battalion to support the 1st Infantry Division. At the time, the 70th was still fielding M5A1 light tanks as their main equipment.

The battalion came ashore piecemeal starting on 10 July 1943, with men and equipment offloading separately. Although the first men came ashore in the assault wave, their tanks did not arrive

until D+4. They fought for the first time as a battalion and used the lessons learned in North Africa to fight their light tanks effectively against much heavier German armour. In one encounter, several German Panzer IV tanks in column traveling down a road to counterattack the invasion force around Gela. This was the first time that the whole battalion was together as a unit under the command of Lt. Col. Welborn. 70th Tank Battalion, deployed on high ground, popped over ridges, shot down on the light top armor of the Panzer IV then disappeared before the German gunners could lay a sight on the M5 light tanks. Nine Panzer IV were knocked out and the remaining retreated.

Company C was detached from 1st Infantry Division on 17 July and attached to the 45th Infantry Division for the remainder of the Sicilian campaign. In exchange, the 1st Infantry Division received a company of M4 Shermans from the 753rd Tank Battalion. Due to the poor terrain for tank operations, the 70th was pulled out of the line on 27 July and Company C rejoined the battalion on 31 July, although the battle for the island lasted until 17 August. The battalion began to receive new tanks to replace ones lost in combat and continued training for the next campaign, and naturally assumed they would be part of the Italian mainland invasion force. However, the battalion loaded aboard the SS Monterey on 11 November 1943, bound for England.

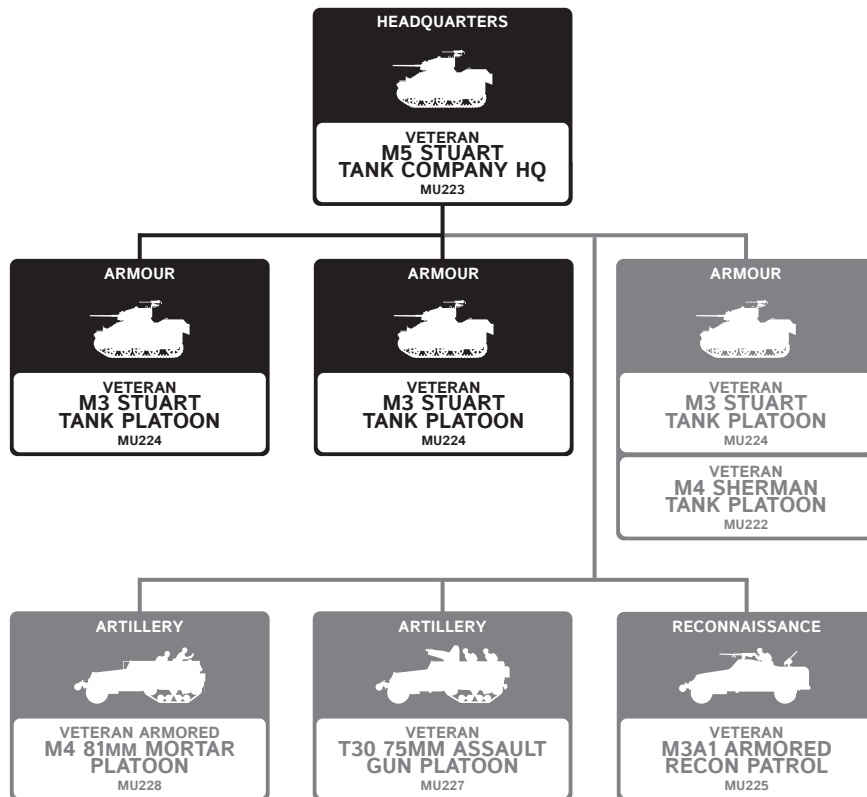




VETERAN M5 STUART TANK COMPANY

TANK 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.



VETERAN M5 STUART TANK COMPANY HQ



2x M5 Stuart (37mm)

5 POINTS

The M5 Stuart made its debut in the invasion of Casablanca in French North Africa. By 1943, at the time of the invasion of Sicily, the M5A1 was becoming the standard light tank of the American armoured divisions.

MOTIVATION

CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL

TRAINED 4+

• TANK FORMATION •



IS HIT ON

AGGRESSIVE 3+

ARMOUR

FRONT		4
SIDE & REAR		3
TOP		1

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
12"/30CM	14"/35CM	24"/60CM	28"/70CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M5 Stuart (37mm)	24"/60CM	2	2	7	4+	Stabiliser
M5 Stuart (MGs)	16"/40CM	5	5	2	6	Self-defence AA

M5 STUART

FEATURES

LIGHT & FAST: The M5 Stuart tank is half the weight of an M4 Sherman, giving it an impressive 36mph (58km/h) road speed, compared to the M4 Sherman's 24mph (39km/h). This speed boost will keep the crews charging hard and fast, avoiding enemy fire along the way.

FIGHT CLEVER: Don't try and punch above your weight with these tanks. Instead, fight dirty. Find a weakness in the enemy line, like unsupported infantry and exploit it, snatch thinly held objectives, and bowl over vulnerable gun teams.

RULES

STABILISER: Like its heavier cousins, the M5 Stuart is fitted with a gyrostabiliser mechanism to keep its 37mm gun level while the tank is in motion, allowing the gunner to fire more quickly on the move.

SELF-DEFENCE AA: The M5 Stuart has three useful .30-cal machine-guns: one mounted alongside the 37mm gun to assist with aiming, one in the hull at the radio operator's position, and one in an anti-aircraft pintle mount on the turret roof to fend off enemy aircraft.

VETERAN M5 STUART TANK PLATOON



5x M5 Stuart (37mm)

12 POINTS

4x M5 Stuart (37mm)

9 POINTS

3x M5 Stuart (37mm)

7 POINTS

The M5A1 Stuart light tank was used by the 70th Tank Battalion (Light) in support of the 1st Infantry Division during Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily.

MOTIVATION

CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL

TRAINED 4+

• TANK UNIT •



IS HIT ON

AGGRESSIVE 3+

ARMOUR

FRONT		4
SIDE & REAR		3
TOP		1

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
12"/30CM	14"/35CM	24"/60CM	28"/70CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M5 Stuart (37mm)	24"/60CM	2	2	7	4+	Stabiliser
M5 Stuart (MGs)	16"/40CM	5	5	2	6	Self-defence AA



41ST ARMORED INFANTRY

The 41st Armored Infantry Regiment was part of the Western Task Force of Operation Torch, which landed at Casablanca in French Morocco on 8 November 1942. Later it was an active participant in the invasion of Sicily (10 July to 17 August 1943). With its parent 2nd Armored Division 'Hell on Wheels' the 41st would later play an integral role in the arduous Normandy Campaign, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Western Allied invasion of Germany.

During Operation Husky the 41st Regiment was split between the division's combat commands, with the 1st Battalion staying with the main elements of the division with Combat Command B (CCB) alongside the 67th Armored Regiment and the 78th and 92nd Armored Field Artillery Battalions. The remainder of the regiment was with Task Force JOSS (General Truscott) under the 2nd Armored Division's Combat Command A (CCA) along with the 66th Armored Regiment and the 14th Armored Field Artillery Battalion.

COMBAT COMMAND A

Once landed and secure at Gela, CCA was ready for action by 11 July. General Truscott called his senior commanders together on the evening of 10 July and issued his orders for the next day's operation. The 7th Infantry was to thrust

westward to take Palma di Montechiaro and the high ground just beyond; the 15th Infantry was to continue north along Highway 123 to seize Campobello; General Rose's CCA, operating between these two combat teams, was to seize Naro, then assemble on the high ground to the north and east and prepare for further action.

General Rose's CCA moved against Naro, with a reconnaissance company forming a screen and the 3rd Battalion, 41st Armored Infantry, reinforced by a company of medium tanks as the advance guard, the combat command proceeded slowly along the narrow, secondary roads and trails northwest of Licata. The terrain was difficult, the roads were poor, but the only opposition came from snipers, scattered long-range machine-gun fire, and a strafing attack by two German aircraft. For the first time in a procedure that would become standard, the armored infantrymen mounted the tanks and rode the last few miles.

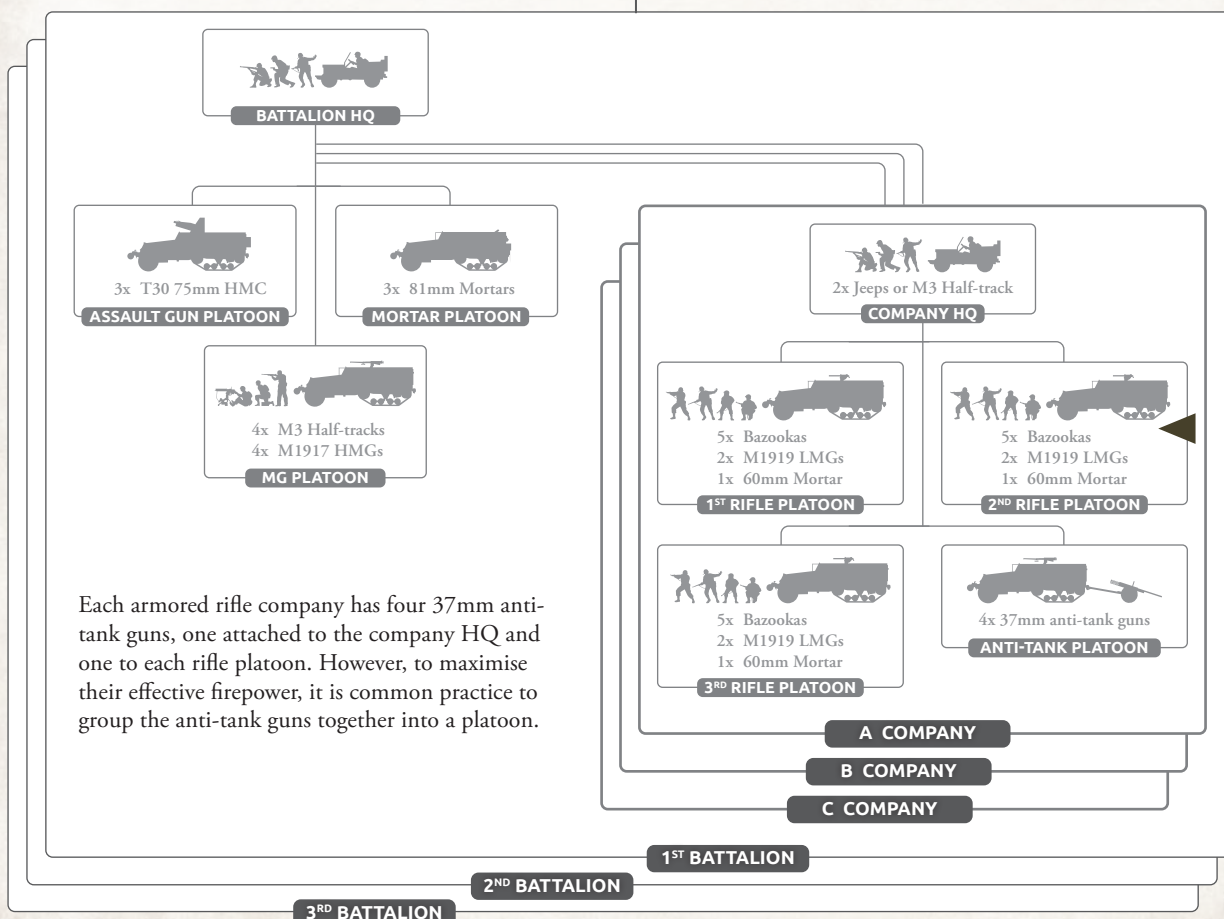
Just outside Naro, a civilian volunteered the information that the town was unoccupied and the population friendly. Unwilling to take any chances on this rather nebulous bit of information, Col. Sidney R. Hinds, the 41st Armored Infantry commander, placed the civilian and his small son on the hood of his half-track and led the column into



41ST ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT

2ND ARMORED DIVISION, JULY 1943

REGIMENT HQ



Each armored rifle company has four 37mm anti-tank guns, one attached to the company HQ and one to each rifle platoon. However, to maximise their effective firepower, it is common practice to group the anti-tank guns together into a platoon.

town while small tank-infantry teams cleared the flanks and secured the exits. The civilian was right. By mid-morning of 11 July, CCA was in possession of Naro.

Continuing toward Canicattì, six miles north, a company of tanks was briefly delayed by an attack delivered by friendly P-38 aircraft, which, fortunately, caused no damage to men or equipment. Two miles northeast of Naro, on the approaches to a pass between two hills, the company ran into stiff resistance. An Italian infantry battalion had moved up from Agrigento that morning, and despite repeated Allied air attacks, had reached the pass minutes before the American tanks arrived. Halting and deploying, the tankers called for infantry support. The battalion of armored infantrymen under Lt. Col. Marshall L. Crawley, Jr., came forward, and an attack at 1600 made slow progress against hard-fighting Italians. With the approach of darkness, the Italians withdrew. By nightfall, the Americans were in possession of the pass and were four miles short of Canicattì.

On the morning of 11 July, the Italian XII Corps had ordered Generale di Brigata Ottorino Schreiber, commander of the 207th Coastal Division, to go to Canicattì and assume command of a counterattack aimed at retaking Licata. Schreiber was to take over all the Italian and German forces already at Canicattì and those who would arrive during the day.

General Schreiber's counterattack, scheduled to jump off at 1330, never started, his battle groups having been mauled or were engaged in defensive actions. The threat to his right flank posed by the advance of CCA into Naro prompted General Schreiber to withdraw to Casa San Silvestro.

On 12 July, General Truscott ordered CCA to take Canicattì. Preceded by a five-minute bombardment by the two supporting armoured field artillery battalions, CCA began their attack at 1330, through the pass and down the road toward the southern outskirts of Canicattì. A tank-infantry team (with infantry riding the tanks) leading the advance was still some distance from the town when observers saw a white flag flying over one of the buildings. Colonel Hinds and another officer jumped into a jeep and drove toward town to accept the surrender. Hardly had Hinds started forward when enemy artillery fire from high ground north of Canicattì began to pattern the road. At that moment, Hind noted that the white flag was actually a Red Cross flag on top of a hospital. By then white sheets, towels, and other sign of surrender began to appear. Taking no more chances, Hinds deployed his force on both sides of the road and called in the supporting artillery.

The 14th and 62nd Armored Field Artillery Battalions obliged. For thirty minutes the two artillery units methodically worked over the town from end to end, shifting their fires periodically to batter the German positions in the hill north of town. As the last artillery rounds were being fired, a company of tanks roared down the road and into town. There was no opposition. Canicattì was secured at 1500.

Scarcely pausing, the company of tanks drove out the northern exit from town and ran into German *Kampfgruppe* Fullriede's main battle position. After expending all its

ammunition and losing one tank, the company pulled back to town to await reinforcements. A tank-infantry team swung to the right and secured the eastern edge of a ridge line a mile north of town. Though the Germans fought stubbornly, they were driven off the ridge line by 2000. By darkness, CCA had Canicattì, but *Kampfgruppe* Fullriede held the bulk of the hill mass northwest of the town.

The enemy was in poor shape. American counterbattery fire had destroyed most of the supporting Italian artillery. The German battalion holding the ridge line had been severely mauled. Other small German detachments east of Canicattì—on the road to Delia and Sommatino—suffered heavy losses from American tank-infantry teams that overran their positions. Deeming his forces too small to hold longer, Colonel Fullriede, with General Schreiber's approval, pulled back that evening to a new line along the railroad running from Serradifalco to San Cataldo.

UNIFIED 2ND ARMORED DIVISION

On 15th July the CCA was withdrawn from the Task Force JOSS and reunited with the rest of the 2nd Armored Division where it became the Seventh Army's reserve. The US forces in Sicily reorganised and formed a provisional corps under General Keyes (the Seventh Army's deputy commander). The 2nd Armored Division was to be prepared to exploit any offensive operation toward the north coast, operating principally in the Provisional Corps zone.

By 20 July US forces were closing in on Palermo in western Sicily and the 2nd Armoured Division was once more committed to battle. General Gaffey's 2nd Armored Division, was ordered assemble, which stretched over an area of more than twenty-five miles between Ribera and Agrigento. At the same time, Keyes turned Ridgway's 82nd Airborne Division north to cover the armoured division's assembly along the Belice River line on the east. From this assembly area, the 2nd Armored Division was to thrust to the northeast to take Palermo.

As events developed, there was to be no concentrated, powerful assault on Palermo. Both the 3rd Division and the 2nd Armored Division by the evening of 22 July were in position to launch such an assault. But the city's defenders and the civilian population had had quite enough of the war and were willing to give up without a fight.

After the capture of Palermo, only the now isolated ports of western Sicily remained to be mopped up. Early on 23 July, Keyes instructed General Ridgway to shift the 82nd Airborne Division from the Belice River line, move behind the 2nd Armored Division, and seize Trapani and the extreme western tip of the island. Colonel White's CCB, 2nd Armored Division, was to take care of the port cities along the north coast east of that line, a move accomplished the same day.

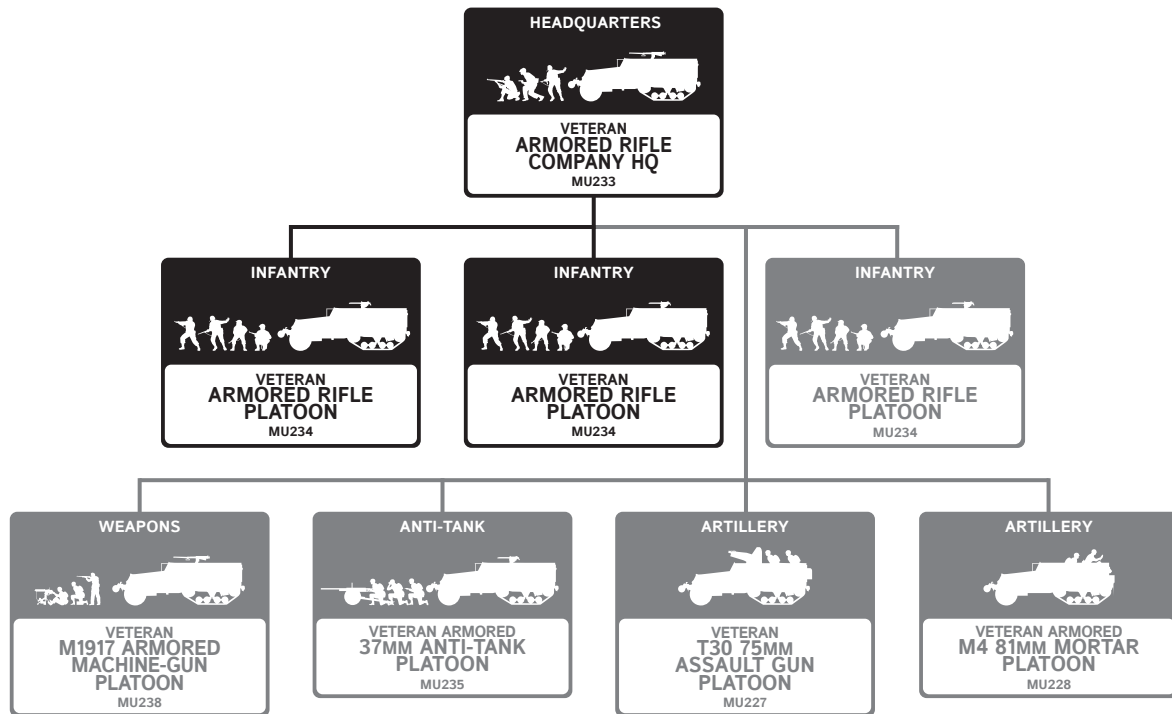
For the rest of its existence until 20 August, the Provisional Corps would concentrate on garrisoning and administering western Sicily. For the 2nd Armored Division the fighting in Sicily was over.



VETERAN ARMORED 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.



VETERAN ARMORED RIFLE COMPANY HQ



2x M1 Carbine team

1x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

4 POINTS

2x M1 Carbine team

2x Jeep (MG) (MU226)

4 POINTS

There is never enough infantry in the Armored Divisions to go around, so support from armored infantry companies is always in high demand.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• INFANTRY FORMATION •



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	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M1 Carbine team	12"/30CM	1	1	1	6	

VETERAN ARMORED RIFLE PLATOON



6x M1 Garand rifle team

5x M1 Bazooka team

2x M1919 LMG

1x 60mm mortar

1x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

4x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.30 cal MG) (MU237)

22 POINTS

4x M1 Garand rifle team

4x M1 Bazooka team

2x M1919 LMG

1x 60mm mortar

1x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

3x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.30 cal MG) (MU237)

19 POINTS

The Unit Leader is one of the M1 Garand teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 279).

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • OBSERVER •



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	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M1 Garand rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	
M1 Bazooka team	8"/20CM	1	1	10	5+	Assault 5+, Slow Firing
M1919 LMG team	16"/40CM	5	2	2	6	Assault 5+, Heavy Weapon
60mm mortar	32"/80CM	ARTILLERY		1	4+	Assault 5+, Heavy Weapon

Armoured rifle platoons have more weaponry available to them than any other infantry in the world, with semi-automatic rifles, .30-calibre light machine-guns, bazookas and a 60mm mortar. With this much firepower and mobility, the platoon is amply equipped for both offensive and defensive operations. On the attack the riflemen assault while the covering fire of the half-tracks' machine-guns keep the enemies' heads down. In defence, their light machine-guns and mortar allow them to dominate the terrain around them.

VETERAN M3 HALF-TRACK



Transport Attachment to:

Veteran

Armored Rifle Company HQ (MU233),
or Veteran Armored Rifle Platoon (MU234),
or Armored Veteran

M1917 Machine-gun Platoon (MU238),
or Veteran Armored 37mm Anti-tank
Platoon (MU235)

MOTIVATION
RELUCTANT 5+

Transport
Counterattack 6
Transport
Remount 6

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

Transport
Assault 6

• TANK ATTACHMENT • MG TRANSPORT •
• PASSENGERS 3 • TRACTOR • UNIT TRANSPORT •



IS HIT ON

CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR

FRONT		1
SIDE & REAR		0
TOP		0

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	10"/25CM	18"/45CM	32"/80CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M3 (.50 cal MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+	Self-defence AA
M3 (.30 cal MG)	16"/40CM	3	3	2	6	Self-defence AA
OPTIONAL Passenger MG	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	

Even though the 'blitz doughs' have nicknamed it the 'purple heart box', the M3 Half-track is a versatile and resilient machine. Its body offers all-around protection, including an armoured shutter over the radiator and a bulletproof windscreen.

The pedestal mount lets the .30-calibre machine-gun—or a .50-cal for the platoon leader's vehicle—fire in any direction.



VETERAN ARMORED M1917 MACHINE-GUN PLATOON



4x M1917 HMG
2x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

6 POINTS

4x M1917 HMG

5 POINTS

While riding in their M3 Half-track, the crew of the M1917 heavy machine-gun can fire their weapon from inside the vehicle while on the move.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Heavy Weapon
Assault 5+

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •



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	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI- TANK	FIRE- POWER	NOTES
M1917 HMG team	24"/60cm	6	2	2	6	

VETERAN ARMORED 37MM ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 37mm gun
4x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

11 POINTS

4x 37mm gun

8 POINTS

3x 37mm gun
3x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

8 POINTS

3x 37mm gun

6 POINTS

2x 37mm gun
2x Veteran M3 Half-track
(.50 cal MG) (MU237)

6 POINTS

2x 37mm gun

5 POINTS

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Gun
Assault 5+

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •



IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+
Gun

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
37mm anti-tank gun	24"/60cm	2	1	7	4+	Forward Firing

Towed behind their M3 Half-tracks, the guns can keep pace with the armored rifles, always close at hand to add their firepower to an attack or bolster the defensive line when enemy tanks come to call.



THE BIG RED ONE

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION IN SICILY

A brutal 19-day advance through mountainous Sicilian country-side ended with the capture of Troina, breaking the back of German resistance and opening the Allied road to Messina and the straits beyond. In 37 days of fighting the Division took 18 towns and captured 5935 prisoners at a cost of 1738 casualties.

The 1st Infantry Division, after a brief respite and refitting after fighting in North Africa, embarked from Algiers on 15 July 1943 for Sicily.

Thirteen Italian and German divisions defended the island. The Allies planned to take Sicily before launching the main assault against the Italian mainland.

The 1st Infantry Division would play a leading role in 'Operation Husky,' the Allied Invasion of Sicily. The Division stormed ashore at Gela on 10 July, and quickly overpowered the preliminary Italian defences. A few hours later the division came face-to-face with the panzers from the *Hermann Göring Panzerdivision*, which was attacking down the Gela Road in an effort to drive the Americans back to the sea.

With the help of naval gun fire, its own artillery, and their Canadian allies, the 1st Infantry Division fought their way over the island's hills, often encountering stiff resistance from the Axis defenders, but slowly driving the enemy back.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION AT TROINA

On 2 August, Allen (Commander of the 1st Infantry Division), keeping the 1st Division in the fight, sent the 26th Infantry Regiment north of the town and the 16th Infantry across the virtually trackless, hilly terrain to the south. The town of Troina was an ideal defensive position for the 15th Panzer Division. The highest town in Sicily, it sat atop a 3600-foot mountain.

The 26th Infantry's (under the command of Col. John Bowen) fighting was fairly typical of the action around Troina. The 26th Infantry's assignment was to outflank Troina by seizing Monte Basilio two miles north of town.

From here, the regiment would be positioned to cut the Axis line of retreat. Bowen moved his soldiers forward on 2 August supported by the firepower of six battalions of howitzers. Despite this heavy bombardment, German artillery fire and difficult terrain limited the regiment's advance to half a mile.



The next morning, one of the regiment's battalions lost its bearings in the hilly terrain and wandered around ineffectually for the remainder of the day. A second battalion reached Monte Basilio with relatively little difficulty, only to be pounded by Axis artillery fire directed from the surrounding hills.

129. *Panzer Grenadier-Regiment* (15. *Panzer Grenadierdivision*) launched a major effort to retake the mountain that afternoon, but the 26th Infantry's riflemen and machine-gunners, supported by the artillerymen in the rear, repulsed the attackers.

For the next two days Axis artillery and small arms fire kept the men on Monte Basilio pinned down.

Determined to hold Troina for as long as possible, the Germans reacted strongly to the threat the 26th Infantry posed to their line of communications.

Axis pressure practically cut off the men on Monte Basilio from the rest of the 1st Division, and attempts to resupply them by plane were only partially successful.

By 5 August food and ammunition stores were low, and casualties had greatly depleted the regiment, with one company mustering only seventeen men effective for duty.

It was at this point that the German infantry attacked again, touching off another round of furious fighting. During the battle, Private James W. Reese moved his mortar squad to a position from which he could effectively take the advancing German infantry under fire.

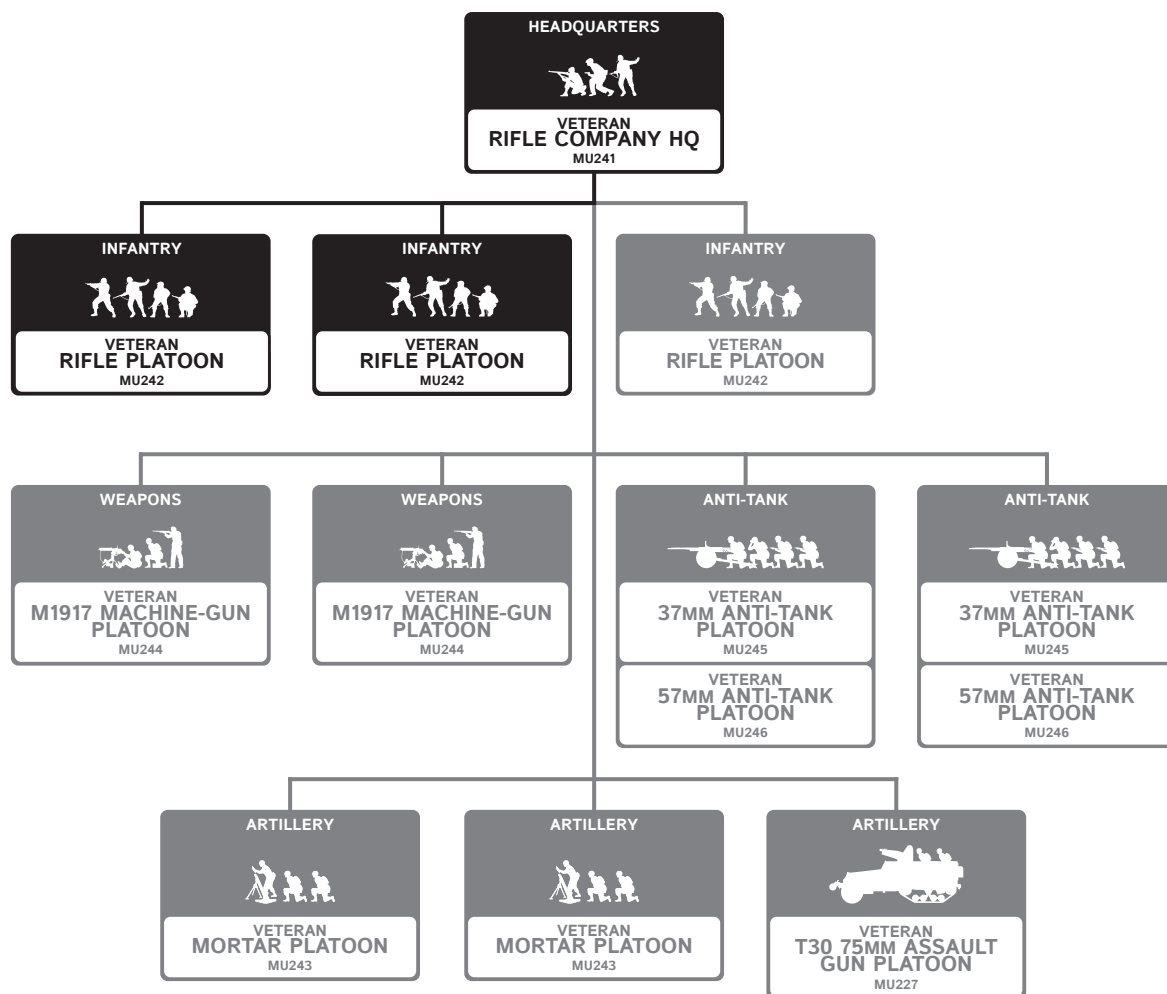
The squad maintained a steady fire on the attackers until it began to run out of ammunition. With only three mortar rounds left, Reese ordered his crew to the rear while he advanced to a new position and knocked out a German machine gun with the last rounds. He then shouldered a rifle and continued to engage the enemy until killed by a barrage of hostile fire.

The 26th Infantry successfully held its position and Reese was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. The Germans evacuated Troina later that night. Hard pressed by American forces all along the Troina sector and unable to dislodge the 26th Infantry Regiment from its position threatening his line of retreat, German General Hube withdrew the badly damaged 15. *Panzer Grenadierdivision* toward Randazzo. As the US 9th Infantry Division took up the pursuit, the 1st Infantry Division retired for a well-deserved rest.



VETERAN RIFLE COMPANY

INFANTRY FORMATION



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

VETERAN RIFLE COMPANY HQ



2x M1 Carbine team

3 POINTS

Even in this modern, mechanised war, the infantry remain the backbone of the army—they don't win battles on their own, but no war is won without them. The US 'doughboys' are not yet battle-hardened, but they are no slouches. Their lack of experience is partly overcome by their long and rigorous training.

MOTIVATION

CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL

TRAINED 4+

• INFANTRY FORMATION •



IS HIT ON

CAREFUL 4+

SAVE

3+

Infantry

TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH		ROAD DASH	CROSS	
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	14"/35CM		16"/40CM	AUTO	
WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M1 Carbine team	12"/30CM	1	1	1	6	

VETERAN RIFLE PLATOON



10x M1 Garand rifle team

1x M1 Bazooka team

12 POINTS

7x M1 Garand rifle team

1x M1 Bazooka team

10 POINTS

OPTIONS

Add one M1919 LMG for +1 point.

The Unit Leader is one of the M1 Garand teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 279).

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• INFANTRY UNIT • OBSERVER •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
8"/20CM	8"/20CM	14"/35CM	16"/40CM	AUTO

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M1 Garand rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	
M1 Bazooka team	8"/20CM	1	1	10	5+	Assault 5+, Slow Firing
OPTIONAL M1919 LMG team	16"/40CM	5	2	2	6	Assault 5+, Heavy Weapon

VETERAN MORTAR PLATOON



6x 81mm mortar

8 POINTS

3x 81mm mortar

5 POINTS

3x 60mm mortar

3 POINTS

Mortars fire in a high arc, dropping a high-explosive bomb down onto the enemy's positions. Rifle Companies can call on the support of two types of mortar—three 60mm mortars from their own Weapons Platoon, as well as another six 81mm mortars from the Battalion's Weapons Company.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Heavy Weapon Assault **5+**

• INFANTRY UNIT • HEAVY WEAPON •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

SAVE
3+



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

WEAPON	RANGE	HALTED	ROF MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
81mm mortar	40"/100CM		ARTILLERY	1	4+	Smoke Bombardment
60mm mortar	32"/80CM		ARTILLERY	1	4+	

VETERAN M1917 MACHINE-GUN PLATOON



4x M1917 HMG

5 POINTS

In addition to the three Rifle Companies, the Battalion includes a Weapons Company consisting of two HMG platoons and a mortar platoon. The HMG platoons are the core of the Battalion's defensive firepower. The M1917 heavy machine-guns have the range and rate of fire to stop enemy infantry attacks cold.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Heavy Weapon Assault **5+**

• 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
M1917 HMG team	24"/60CM	6	2	2	6	

M1917 MACHINE-GUN FEATURES

HIGH RATE OF FIRE: Unlike its lighter sibling the M1919, the Browning M1917 HMG has a water-filled cooling jacket around the barrel, allowing it to conduct sustained fire without danger of overheating.

HEAVY WEAPON: With its heavy tripod and water tank, the M1917 weighs over 45kg (100lbs). It is designed for defence, not to charge into assaults alongside the infantry.

VETERAN 37MM ANTI-TANK PLATOON



4x 37mm anti-tank gun **8 POINTS**
2x 37mm anti-tank gun **5 POINTS**

The M3 37mm gun is the US Army's first dedicated anti-tank gun. Its small armour-piercing round is not much of a threat to the tough front armour of the German panzers, but it can still be deadly from the side, especially at close range. The Battalion's anti-tank platoon was originally part of the Weapons Company, but it is now attached to the HQ Company.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
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
4"/10CM	4"/10CM	6"/15CM	8"/20CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
37mm anti-tank gun	24"/60CM	2	1	7	4+	Forward Firing

VETERAN 57MM ANTI-TANK PLATOON



3x 57mm anti-tank gun **9 POINTS**
2x 57mm anti-tank gun **6 POINTS**

The M1 57mm anti-tank gun was adopted into the US Army in the Spring of 1943 to give the anti-tank units better anti-armour penetration over the light M3 37mm anti-tank gun. It was a heavier, but more powerful gun, that was essentially a US production copy of the British 6 pdr gun. The US 57mm gun's longer L50 barrel gave them an improved muzzle velocity over their L43 British cousins (the 6pdr).

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
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	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
57mm anti-tank gun	28"/70CM	2	1	10	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

It saw its first combat during the Sicily campaign. Initially the troops didn't like it because of its viscous recoil and heavy weight, but soon learned to appreciate its superior anti-tank capabilities.

ADDITIONAL UNIT FOR A US RIFLE COMPANY 57MM ANTI-TANK PLATOON



3x 57mm anti-tank gun **7 POINTS**
2x 57mm anti-tank gun **5 POINTS**

You may field a 57mm Anti-tank Platoon (MU128) in a Rifle Company (see page 249 of North Africa) fielded in a US Sicily Force instead of a 37mm Anti-tank Platoon (MU122).

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+
Determined Rally 3+
SKILL
GREEN 5+
Gun Assault 6

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •

IS HIT ON
AGGRESSIVE 3+
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
57mm anti-tank gun	28"/70CM	2	1	10	4+	Forward Firing, No HE

The US M1 57mm anti-tank gun, a license-produced variant of the British 6 pdr, saw its first major US action during the Sicily campaign (Operation Husky) in July 1943. It provided essential, manoeuvrable anti-tank support for infantry against German and Italian armour.

The US M1 57mm anti-tank gun was adopted in the spring 1943 (production had begun in early 1942). It was introduced to replace the inadequate M3 37mm anti-tank gun after North African combat experience showed a need for better armour penetration.

According to the infantry division's Table of Organisation and Equipment of 15 July 1943, the defence platoon in the division's headquarters company had three M1 57mm guns, each of the three infantry regiments' anti-tank companies included nine guns (three platoons of three) and each battalion had a platoon of three guns, giving a total of 57 M1 57mm anti-tank guns per division.

MOROCCAN GOUMIERS

The tales of the Arabian Nights create a vision of a dark desert warrior dressed in flowing robes and a turban. In the cool desert night, he silently infiltrates across the front lines and slits his enemy's throat while he slept. This appropriately describes the ruthless Goumier warriors of Morocco. Fierce tribesmen from the mountains, they led Free French assaults from North Africa to Germany. So fierce were these warriors that other Allied soldiers avoided them and only elite German units with equal ferocity were able to match them.

GOUMIERS

Deep in the rugged Atlas Mountains of Morocco lies the homeland of the Goums. A moon-like landscape that proved quite impenetrable to French colonial troops. Only the native Goums, bred in tribal violence, adept in the insurmountable mountains, and fervent in their Muslim beliefs, proved capable of policing those who called this intractable region their home.

Short, dark-skinned, and bearded, a Goum warrior is lean, wiry, and indifferent to the elements. Their keen eyesight made them good marksmen and their koumia, a short curved knife, was vicious in close combat. They wore their traditional black, brown, and white striped djellaba (a long, loose-fitting outer robe) and a turban with a small ponytail protruding so Allah could lift them to heaven when their task was complete.

GENERAL GUILLAUME

A special breed of French officer was required to harness the Goumiers as a useful military force. Each officer had to earn the loyalty and trust of the individual Goumier warriors, and to do that he had to understand their culture and channel their ferocity.

One such officer was Augustin-Leon Guillaume, a veteran of the colonial wars of the 1920s. Guillaume's name would become synonymous with the Goums. A graduate of the St. Cyr military academy, he spent World War I in a German prisoner of war camp. After his release he was posted to Morocco where he spent two years with the 5th and 12th Goum before returning to France to attend the French War College. Returning to Morocco in 1928, he rose to the rank of Colonel and supervised the growth of the French Goumier forces to 51 company-sized units, called Goums.

The French defeat in 1940 and the establishment of the pro-German Vichy government left Guillaume shattered.

He plotted his revanche (revenge) to redeem the honour of the French army. The Vichy French army was limited to 120,000 but authorities listed the Goums as police to get around the restriction. For the next few months, Guillaume set about growing, training, and equipping his Goumiers in the rugged Atlas Mountains of Morocco, away from the prying eyes of German and Italian bureaucrats.

Tunisia

When the Americans landed in North Africa, Guillaume endeared himself to General Patton who was intrigued with the hard-charging fighting abilities of the Goums. Guillaume's *1er Groupe de Supplétifs Marocains* (1st Group of Moroccan Auxiliaries) fought in support of Free French and American units in the Dorsale Mountains of Tunisia.

Following the Tunisian campaign, Guillaume's Goums re-equipped with US weapons, landed in Sicily and supported the US 1st and 3rd Infantry Divisions. Their mountain expertise was instrumental in Patton's advance towards Palermo and then again across the mountains of central Sicily towards Messina.

There was almost a division of Goumiers, organised into rifle platoons, company groups, battalions (called Tabors) and ultimately three regiment-sized Tabor groups. These tough Moroccan mountain tribesmen had a fearsome reputation. One Tabor group of Goumiers, *2e Groupement de Tabors Marocains*, also took part in the liberation of Corsica in September and October 1943.

SICILY (OPERATION HUSKY)

On 14 July 1943, the 4th Tabor of Moroccan Goumiers (part of the Free French Forces) landed at Licata consisting of fifty-eight Frenchmen and 678 Goumiers with 117 horses and 126 mules. The unit was initially attached to Patton's US Seventh Army. On 27 July 1943, the Goumiers of the 4th Tabor were attached to the US 1st Infantry Division and were recorded in the 26th Infantry Regiment's combat reports about their remarkable courage.

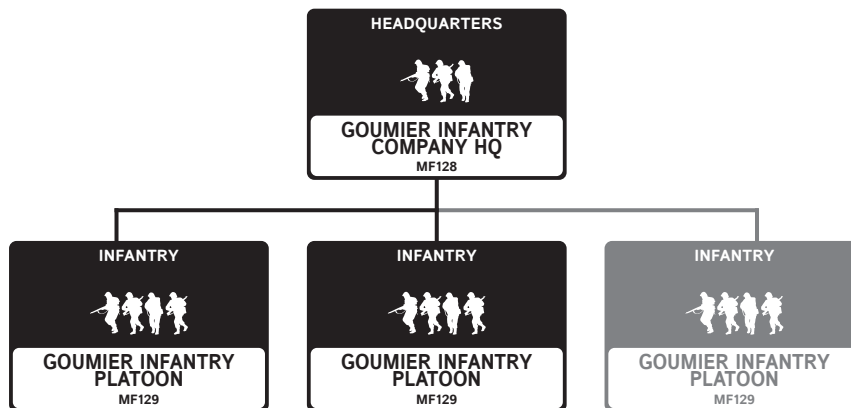
They took positions in the mountains to protect the flanks of three US divisions in succession where they fought their way across the most difficult terrain on the island, taking heavy fire from Italian automatic weapons and German artillery. In one instance of friendly fire, RAF Spitfires strafed them relentlessly. In spite of all the punishment, they advanced along the ridge lines day after day with determination, steadily flushing out the enemy with their bayonets and taking many severely frightened prisoners who had heard horror stories about the ferocious Goumiers. Many Italian soldiers surrendered en masse, while the Germans began staging major withdrawals from known areas where the Goumiers were advancing through. Sicily was the first time that the Goumiers had fought on soil outside of Africa, but it was not the last.



GOUMIER INFANTRY 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 another Formation.



FRENCH GOUMIERS SPECIAL RULES

FREE FRENCH

The Free French are rebuilding after the defeat in 1940. They are made up of troops who escaped with the British, Colonial forces, and volunteers..

INFANTRY

DEADLY

The Goumiers and other Colonial troops are recruited from the native tribes of Algeria, Morocco, Chad and Senegal to protect and maintain French control of their colonies. While they may not be au fait with the latest military methods, they are renowned for their ferocity and prowess in personal combat.

The Goumiers are Armed with their kourmia, a short curved knife, and were vicious in hand to hand fighting.

Deadly troops have a better Assault rating.

MOUNTAINEERS

The Goumiers called the mountains of North Africa home and were at ease in travelling through seemingly impassable terrain.

Teams from a Mountaineers Unit that starts their Movement Step adjacent to a cliff or mountain side (or another similar terrain feature) roll a Skill Test. If successful, the team may move using Terrain Dash across the terrain.

SCOUT

The Goumiers were experts at silently crossing the most barren terrain to surprise their prey before they could react.

Scouts are Gone to Ground unless they Shoot or Assault. This means that if they are Concealed, the enemy will suffer an additional +1 penalty to hit them (page 56 of the rulebook).

GOUMIER INFANTRY COMPANY HQ



2x Berthier rifle team

2 POINTS

Goumiers of a *Goum* (a company of *Goumiers*) are hard, savage, and fearless tribal warriors drawn from the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Only the most capable and courageous French officers have what it takes to lead *Goumiers* in combat.

MOTIVATION

FEARLESS 3+

• INFANTRY FORMATION • MOUNTAINEERS • SCOUT •

IS HIT ON

AGGRESSIVE 3+

SKILL

TRAINED 4+

Deadly Assault 2+

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
Berthier rifle team	16"/40CM	1	1	2	6	Slow Firing

GOUMIER INFANTRY PLATOON



10x Berthier rifle team

10 POINTS

7x Berthier rifle team

7 POINTS

OPTIONS

- Add a M1919 LMG team for +1 point, M1917 HMG team for +1 point, or 60mm mortar team for +2 points.

The Unit Leader is one of the Berthier rifle teams, and is mounted on a small base (see page 76).

MOTIVATION

FEARLESS 3+

• INFANTRY UNIT • MOUNTAINEERS • SCOUT •

IS HIT ON

AGGRESSIVE 3+

SKILL

TRAINED 4+

Deadly Assault 2+

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
Berthier rifle team	16"/40CM	2	1	2	6	Slow Firing
M1917 HMG team	24"/60CM	6	2	2	6	Assault 3+, Heavy Weapon
M1919 LMG TEAM	16"/40CM	5	2	2	6	Assault 3+
60mm mortar	24"/60CM	2	1	1	4+	Assault 3+, Heavy Weapon, Overhead Fire

Goumier platoons are the cutting edge of the French army. They are armed with the same old weapons as the *Tirailleurs*, Berthier rifles, but they also have their knives.

Stalking through the hills in the dead of night, they strike fear into the hearts of the Germans and Italians. *Goumiers* move silently through rough terrain and close rapidly with their enemies.

The *Goumiers* are commanded by French officers, but these must be exceptional men, to keep control of the wild North Africans, and at the same time lead them in the French manner.

No *Goumier* wishes to be out of the fight regardless of whether they are carrying a light or heavy gun or even a mortar.



SUPPORT UNITS

P-40 WARHAWK FIGHTER FLIGHT



2x P-40 Warhawk

6 POINTS

The Curtiss P-40 is the US Army Air Forces' main fighter-bomber in the North African theatre. It may not be the USAAF's best fighter—its dogfighting capabilities are outmatched by the Luftwaffe's best fighters—but it is well suited to the ground-attack role, posing a serious threat to both armoured and soft-skinned targets.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
GREEN 5+

• 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+	Bomb
.50 cal MGs	8"/20CM	-	3	5	5+	

T28E1 37MM AAA PLATOON



4x T28E1 (37mm & .50 cal)

6 POINTS

2x T28E1 (37mm & .50 cal)

3 POINTS

The T28E1 CGMC (Combination Gun Motor Carriage) is an experimental design to give the armored divisions mobile anti-aircraft support. It features a 37mm M1 anti-aircraft gun and two Browning .50-calibre machine guns, on a rotating platform, mounted on an M3 half-track chassis. As well as giving armored units their own self-propelled anti-aircraft artillery (AAA or triple-A), the T28E1 can also provide additional infantry support, mowing down soft ground targets.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
GREEN 5+

• UNARMoured TANK UNIT •

IS HIT ON
AGGRESSIVE 3+

SAVE
4+



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
10"/25CM	10"/25CM	16"/40CM	32"/80CM	4+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
T28E1 (37mm & .50 cal)	20"/50CM	4	2	5	4+	Dedicated AA

M5 STUART OP OBSERVATION POST



1x M5 Stuart OP

2 POINTS

You must field:

- an M7 Priest Armored Artillery Battery (MU123) or
- 105mm Field Artillery Battery (MU124)

before you can field an M5 Stuart OP.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

Scout
Last Stand 6
Observer
Counterattack 5+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+

• TANK UNIT • INDEPENDENT • OBSERVER •
• SCOUT •

IS HIT ON
CAREFUL 4+

ARMOUR
FRONT **4**
SIDE & REAR **3**
TOP **1**



TACTICAL	TERRAIN DASH	CROSS COUNTRY DASH	ROAD DASH	CROSS
12"/30CM	14"/35CM	24"/60CM	28"/70CM	3+

WEAPON	RANGE	ROF HALTED	MOVING	ANTI-TANK	FIRE-POWER	NOTES
M5A1 Stuart (37mm)	24"/60CM	1	1	7	4+	
M5A1 Stuart (MGs)	16"/40CM	5	5	2	6	Self-defence AA

The devastating firepower of the artillery is severely limited without a forward observation post to direct their long-range bombardments.

105MM FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY



4x 105mm howitzer

10 POINTS

2x 105mm howitzer

5 POINTS

The M2 105mm Howitzer is the US Army's standard division-level howitzer. The divisional artillery of the 1st Infantry Division includes four artillery battalions, each with three four-gun batteries—a total of 48 powerful guns.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
Gun Assault 6

• GUN UNIT • GUN SHIELD •
• LARGE GUN • TIME ON TARGET •

IS HIT ON
AGGRESSIVE 3+

SAVE
4+
Gun



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
105mm howitzer	72"/180CM	ARTILLERY	3	3+	Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	24"/60CM		9	2+	Brutal, Forward Firing, Slow Firing, Smoke

M7 PRIEST ARTILLERY BATTERY



6x M7 Priest (105mm)

22 POINTS

3x M7 Priest (105mm)

11 POINTS

While towed artillery is fine for the infantry divisions, an armored force requires a good self-propelled artillery piece which can keep up with the tanks as they advance. The British gave the M7 105mm Howitzer Motor Carriage the nickname 'Priest' because of the pulpit-like appearance of its machine-gun mounting ring.

MOTIVATION
CONFIDENT 4+

SP Gun Counterattack 6

SKILL
TRAINED 4+
SP Gun Assault 6

• TANK UNIT • TIME ON TARGET •

IS HIT ON
AGGRESSIVE 3+

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
M7 Priest (105mm)	72"/180CM	ARTILLERY	3	3+	Forward Firing, Smoke Bombardment
or Direct Fire	24"/60CM		9	2+	Brutal, Forward Firing, Slow Firing, Smoke
M7 Priest (.50 cal MG)	20"/50CM	3	2	4	5+ Self-defence AA

M7 PRIEST FEATURES

ARMoured PROTECTION: The M7 Priest shares all of the attributes of the towed 105mm howitzer, plus a couple of bonus strengths. Its armoured superstructure protects the crew from shrapnel and small-arms fire, but with its open top, they would be wise to avoid close assaults.

MOBILITY: Based on the M3 Lee chassis, the M7 Priest is fully tracked, enabling it to go wherever the tanks go.

SELF-DEFENCE AA: The pulpit-like appearance of mounting ring for the anti-aircraft .50-cal machine-gun is what inspired the British to nickname the M7 105mm Howitzer Motor Carriage the 'Priest'.



OPERATION HUSKY: AMERICAN PRODUCT GUIDE

NAME	CODE
M4 Sherman Tank Platoon	UBX55 or UBX69
M5 Stuart Tank Platoon	UBX56 or UBX70
T30 75mm Assault Gun Platoon	UBX63
Armored Recon Patrol	UBX59
Armoured 81mm Mortar Platoon	UBX78 or UBX62
Armoured Rifle Company HQ	UBX74
Armoured Rifle Platoon	UBX51 or UBX75
Rifle Company	UBX58 or UBX68
M1917 Machine-gun Platoon	US704 or US805
Mortar Platoon	US785 or US804
37mm Anti-tank Gun Platoon	US788
57mm Anti-Tank Platoon	UBX81
T28E1 37mm AAA Platoon	UBX61 or UBX87
105mm Field Artillery Battery	UBX60 or UBX77
M7 Priest Artillery Battery	UBX54 or UBX73
P-40 Warhawk Fighter Flight	UBX52
Goum HQ and Weapons Teams	FR801
Goumier Platoon	FR802