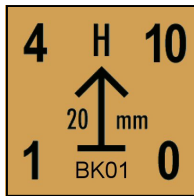
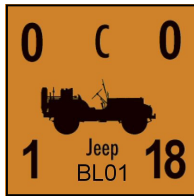


British Battle of the Bulge Supplemental Counters



One of the standard British anti-aircraft guns at the beginning of the war was the 20 mm gun. Considered obsolete in the later part of the war because of its light caliber, it found a home in the parachute infantry because of its light weight construction which allowed it to be easily towed by jeep or manhandled around if no motor transport was available. This counter represents the Hispano-Suize, the Oerlikon, or the Polsten gun, all of which have similar characteristics.



The U.S. built jeep was lend-leased to the British in large numbers and used for everything. It was usually not a prime mover except in the airborne divisions where it towed light artillery and could be landed in gliders or dropped by parachute. The British parachute infantry used the jeep to pull anti-tank guns up to 6 pdr, 75 mm pack howitzers, and light AA guns up to 40 mm.



British infantry battalions contained a platoon or two of carriers armed primarily with machine guns. These units seemed to be used as a bit of mechanized fire support for the infantry when needed and perhaps as a recon element as well. I have created a separate counter for these because they are dedicated weapon platforms and should not be available for transport duties.



The U.S. built M-10 was also taken into British service where it was called "Wolverine". This vehicle served on the Western Front in British tank-destroyer regiments from D-Day until the end of the war. It was gradually replaced by British "home-grown" designs such as Archer, Challenger, or Achilles.