

## 1: M howitzer - Wikipedia

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The men in the front is equipped with a Finnish Suomi with a round drum, the men behind is ready to throw a German Stielhandgranate. In March Hitler summoned the leaders of the Slovak populist party to Berlin and told them that unless they broke away from Czechoslovakia, he would allow the Hungarians to invade their country. Slovakia declared itself independent on the next day, 14 March Slovak Army Slovakia was allowed to maintain its own army 6 divisions , and inherited the Czechoslovakian equipment stored within its borders. Since the Slovak officers were all ex-Czechoslovakian army too, the new force bore a strong resemblance to that highly professional body, though the units had to be re-organised from scratch. It helped the Germans in their attack on Poland, and two divisions the 1st and 3rd occupied territory which the Slovaks claimed was theirs. The total strength of the Slovak commitment in July was 40, men and 1, officers. The crew wear Czech overalls. Change of position of Slovak artillery on the Eastern Front. Sergeant of the Slovak Army in with the special helmet markings of the Mobile Division. During August it was decided to send the infantry divisions back to Slovakia and to form a 10, strong Mobile Division and a 6, strong Security Division. These were placed under German operational control, though the administration remained wholly Slovak. The Mobile Division was well thought of by the Germans and was used by them in a front-line role. The Slovak units fighting on the Eastern Front suffered heavy casualties and in were whitdrawn to carry out security duties. Morale slumped, and both divisions began to lose men through desertion. In they were put into reserve, disarmed and converted into Construction Brigades. Meanwhile, the Slovaks had organised two new divisions 1st and 2nd Infantry to defend the Carpathians. A third was forming in central Slovakia when the Partisan movement initiated a rising in late August The Slovak army used mainly Czechoslovakian equipment, though the Germans supplied some mortars and anti-tank, field and AA guns. The Slovak policy was one of rapid rotation between the Home Army and the divisions in Russia, and they even went so far as to discharge conscripts when their period of service was over throughout the war.

## 2: Allied Armour of World War Two - Ian V. Hogg - Google Books

*This highly readable account follows Allied armored vehicles through their most intense period of development. Fully illustrated with archival photography, the well-researched account provides design and production histories, performance capabilities, and battlefield records for a range of tanks, self-propelled guns, armored cars, and specialized weapons built in Great Britain, France, Russia.*

Barrel length was It was combined with breech , recoil system and carriage from the mm Howitzer M2. The breech was of horizontal sliding type, manual; the recoil system hydro-pneumatic. The carriage was of split trail type, equipped with a single equilibrator spring beneath the breech and wheels with pneumatic tires. Despite the performance advantages, it turned out that no branch of the US Army wanted the new gun. The Infantry considered it too large and heavy. The other possible user, the Tank Destroyer Center, preferred more mobile self-propelled weapons. Finally, pressure from the head of Army Ground Forces, Gen. A towed TD battalion possessed 36 pieces, in three companies of The organization from 1 September authorized M39 Armored Utility Vehicle instead, but these only reached the frontline in spring Most often, a complete battalion was attached to an infantry division. In some cases, towed TD battalions were attached to armored or airborne divisions; sometimes, companies of the same battalion were given to different divisions; and sometimes a single division had several TD battalions - including a mix between towed and self-propelled - at once. Capitol , during the Presidential Inauguration In October , the first towed battalion - the th , - arrived in Italy. The rd Tank Destroyer Battalion, attached to the 30th Infantry Division , played a key role in the successful defence of Saint Barthelemy , destroying fourteen tanks and a number of other vehicles, though at the price of losing eleven of its guns. As a result of the aforementioned shortcomings, commanders and troops generally preferred an alternative in form of self-propelled tank destroyers, which offered better mobility and also better protection for their crews. In this battle, towed tank destroyers fought much less successfully and suffered much higher losses than the self-propelled ones. A report from the aforementioned rd Tank Destroyer Battalion said that "tank destroyer guns were one by one flanked by enemy tanks and personnel driven from guns by small arms and machine gun fire". Taking the recent combat experience into account, on 11 January , the War Department confirmed a request to convert the towed TD battalions to the self-propelled form. Today, the M5 is utilized by the US Army for ceremonial purposes. The ballistic characteristics of the gun were also essentially the same as the 76 mm gun M1 , which fired the same projectiles with different cartridge case. The table below lists ammunition available for the three guns. It is possible that some types e.

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SA Calsow consisted of a headquarters, two pioneer companies and a 37mm gun Sturmkanone battery. The unit was to use heavy shields and body armor as protection in attacks. However, SA Calsow was never employed in its intended role. Instead it was sent into the line in France as emergency reinforcements during heavy Allied attacks. By June, the unit had already lost half its men. Major Calsow was relieved for this, against his protests that it was not his fault that the unit was not used as intended. The Assault Detachment was reinforced with a machine gun platoon and flamethrower platoon. The old infantry support guns had been shown to be too difficult to move across the battlefield, and a new model was developed based on captured Russian. The only item of armor kept was the Stahlhelm, a new model of steel helmet. It later became the standard in all German units by the end of the war, and was used throughout World War II. These tactics were tested the first time in October in a successful assault on a French position in the Vosges Mountains. Around this time the Assault Detachment also changed some of its equipment to better fit its new requirements. Lighter footwear was issued, and uniforms were reinforced with leather patches on knees and elbows to protect them when crawling. Special bags designed to carry grenades replaced the old belts and ammunition pouches, and the standard Gewehr 98 rifle was replaced with the lighter Karabiner 98a previously used by cavalrymen. While continuing to train other units, the Assault Detachment also participated in many small trench raids and attacks with limited objectives. Stormtroops from the SA were in the first wave, leading some units into the French trenches, attacking seconds after the barrage had lifted. This generally worked very well, even though it worked much better against the first trenchline than against the less well-known enemy rear-area. Around this time it was expanded from two to four pioneer companies. Hutier suggested an alternative approach, combining some previous and some new attacks in a complex strategy [14] A short artillery bombardment, featuring heavy shells mixed with numerous poison gas projectiles, to neutralize the enemy front lines, and not try to destroy them. They would avoid combat whenever possible, infiltrate the Allied defenses at previously identified weak points, and destroy or capture enemy headquarters and artillery strongpoints. Next, infantry battalions with extra light machine guns, mortars and flamethrowers, would attack on narrow fronts against any Allied strongpoints the shock troops missed. Mortars and field guns would be in place to fire as needed to accelerate the breakthrough. In the last stage of the assault, regular infantry would mop up any remaining Allied resistance. The new assault method had men rushing forward in small groups using whatever cover was available and laying down suppressive fire for other groups in the same unit as they moved forward. Instead, junior leaders could exercise initiative on the spot. Any enemy strong points which had not been overrun by stormtroopers could be attacked by the second echelon troops following the stormtroopers. In addition, he ordered each infantry division in the Yildirim Army Group and in the Fourth Army to establish assault detachments consisting of the best officers, NCOs, and men from the best units in the division. These soldiers were required to be 27 years or younger, intelligent, healthy and strong and their assault units were given a one month assault course, better rations, and a badge embroidered with a hand grenade. The divisional assault detachments later matured into assault battalions. This allowed them to take units out of the line for retraining as storm troopers. On 21 March, Germany launched Operation Michael, a major offensive, using the new tactics. Four successive German offensives followed and for the first time in four years the stalemate of trench warfare was broken. However, the German advance failed to achieve the complete breakthrough necessary for a decisive result and in July the Allies began their Hundred Days Offensive. The initial attack was against the British section of the front which was the most strongly held. The assault detachment of the 23rd Infantry Division was composed of one infantry company about 100 men, one engineer pioneer platoon one officer, four NCOs and thirty men, and seven light machine gun teams. The officers assigned to the assault detachments were hand-picked from within the division by the division staff. The assault detachment was given a four-week course in German-style stormtrooper tactics, to which the

division sent an additional officer and five NCOs. Eventually the assault detachment was expanded into an assault battalion, giving the 23rd Infantry Division additional combat capability. Waite and Male Fantasies of Klaus Theweleit , some of the psychological and social aspects of the Stormtrooper experience found their way into the Weimar republic paramilitary groups such as the Freikorps , which were largely made up of WWI veterans. For example, the formal barrier between officer and staff was largely broken down and replaced by a fierce loyalty. To cope with the new situation many Austro-Hungarian regiments spontaneously formed infantry squads called Jagdkommandos. Austro-Hungarian High army command Armeoberkommando, AOK realised the need for special forces and decided to draw on German experience. Starting in Septemberâ€”October about officers and NCOs were trained in German training area in Beuville near village Doncourt to be the main cadre of the newly raised Austro-Hungarian army assault battalions. The former Jagdkommandos were incorporated into these battalions. First large scale deployment of these units during the Tenth Battle of the Isonzo Mayâ€”June had mixed results and resulted in organizational changes. During the Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo Octoberâ€”November the troops proved their efficiency in trench warfare.

4: Ian V Hogg: used books, rare books and new books (page 4) @ [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Author(s): Ian V. Hogg Military. Share Allied Armour of World War Two tells the story of the development of the tank through its most intense period. Ian V Hogg describes the developments in each of the allied countries in this highly readable account.*

World War 2 Weapons Russian self-propelled rocket launcher The 75mm gun was used to maximum proficiency as a field gun when mounted on a tank. The 75mm also had the capability of firing "shot" against German infantry. World War 2 Weapons U. The German scientists had previously produced the V1 which was known as a "flying bomb". The V1 launch sites were scattered in France and were overrun by advancing Allied forces in Now other bases for launch tests were hurriedly constructed to accommodate the scientists and engineers. The production of the V2 now hyphenated as V-2 was now a priority for Hitler. Test launches had begun in with liquid oxygen as the fuel. The V2 product was second generation. In September , the first non test launch from Holland against London hit that city leaving high casualties. It traveled at miles per hour and could not be intercepted. Over 3, of the V2 ballistic missiles accounted for casualties of over 6, dead and wounded. Some claims are as much as 9, victims. We noted above that the heavy Browning Automatic BAR , primarily aimed at land based targets, was effective against low flying planes. The German 88 mm was also primarily an anti-tank weapon, but excellent performing as an anti-aircraft gun. Nevertheless, all the combatants utilized heavier weapons as well with a greater ceiling range. The Bofar "AA" gun was designed by a Swedish inventor in The Chrysler Corporation was the principle manufacturer that produced this highly effective weapon at a modest cost. The rate of fire for this 40mm gun was shells per minute. It was equally proficient on land and on the high seas with a ceiling of 23, feet and level range of 12, feet. As with almost all of the big guns used in batteries, firing was directed by a central control. Also referred to as a "2 Pounder" referring to the weight of its projectile. World War 2 Weapons If there was a star in the artillery firmament, the U. The German 88 would tie for first place with its anti- tank, anti- aircraft, anti -personnel capability. Although the British The Japanese could make no such claim. Their anti-tank gun was so ineffective that their solution was a jerry-built land mine from torpedoes. Because of its size, mobility was accomplished by mounting the gun on a tractor base that could reach a speed of 35 MPH. The gun was operated in a battery of four and fire directed under a central control. Its projectile could reach an altitude of 30, feet. In , a redesignthe Mof its breech increased its rounds per minute to It added a remarkable new feature. Its blast could illuminate the sky and replaced the need for searchlights to spot and follow enemy planes. This versatile gun could be lowered for horizontal firing and effectively was used against Wehrmacht infantry. Its rate of fire exceeded most other artillery pieces. Range was limited by the 30 second fuze time to explode over enemy infantry concentrations. The German 88mm proved to be a scourge against allied pilots, and deadly on the ground in the battle of the Battle of the Bulge Christmas It also was a target of American fire in that cauldron of the Ardennes Forest. Can you visualize yourself in a Sherman tank, or a U. August the U. Army began its Po Valley offensive in Italy. The Sherman tanks with powerful 75mm guns were slowed by many river crossings, bad weather and road traffic. The German 88 batteries opened fire. If a picture is worth a thousand words, what is the value of a good video? World War 2 Weapons Tanks In world War 1, German military placed little emphasis on an armored vehicle operating on caterpillar type tracks panzer. The British had been the first country to introduce a tank on the battlefield. Their French ally was not far behind. The Germans found ways to disguise their efforts to build a fighting force of panzer divisions. As they began the war, their Panzer I and II models were battle ready. September 1, , Germany invaded Poland spearheaded by 3, tanks. On May 10, , they invaded Belgium which brought France and Britain into the defense of that country and formerly declared war on September 3, The first tank battle in history occurred on May 14 on Belgian territory. From the Allies view point, the French had delayed German advances. The photo below shows Germans inspecting captured French tanks. The high profile of the tank would be a problem that the military designers sought to lower in future designs. World War 2 Weapons The Germans began their war with about tanks, but used only three of the ten panzer divisions in their lightning strike blitzkrieg intended to target France and gain control of the

English Channel ports. Their military planners had two pathways. One was to butt heads with the heavily fortified French Maginot line to the south as anticipated by France, or to cross the supposed impenetrable Ardennes Forest. Arrayed against the panzers, were the combined tank forces of Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland. Their combined forces were about 2 times the size of the German divisions and fielded better built tanks. There was one German design that tipped the scale in its favor. Each of their tanks were equipped with a radio, and all of the tanks were subject to central control much like big gun artillery systems. The Germans chose the forest route and did run into delays caused by their own traffic. Nevertheless, the strike through the least point of resistance against the French line appeared to be the future for panzer attacks. A French pilot reported that the panzers advanced like water, "and almost at the point where it meets no resistance". The French had tanks that were positioned at the wrong place and time to meet the panzers in open battle. A bit more than one month later, the French surrendered in Paris June 22. Both armies had mounted 37mm guns, but the Germans noted the inadequacy of the 37mm which could not pierce enemy armor and converted to a 55mm long gun. The German light tank right was eight foot high and weighed 24 tons. Its shell was high explosive armor piercing up to 77mm effective at short range. There were several upgraded designs and all told, about 6, were manufactured. This series of German tanks were among the 37 different types of panzers manufactured. They were extremely innovative with captured tanks using parts and pieces to rebuild their own designs. The escaping French left their share of tanks on the road to Dunkirk beaches in June. This behemoth weighed 45 tons, 22 feet long, and had multiple turrets each with. In addition, the crew of 5 manned 3 to 4 machine guns. As the invasion began, there were KV-1 on line. There would be several evolutions with upgrades including torsion bar suspension system. One of the reasons why Germans could advance no further than the Caucus region in. The alternative was another monster sized T that was a mechanical failure. Losses resulted more from breakdowns than battle. This vehicle was extensively used in the battle for Moscow October. It was often abandoned and seized as pictured below. Outwardly, with similar dual turrets, but required a crew of 7. A German infantryman supporting the armor recalled the moment he viewed the new tank: It was so big that the ground was practically shaking when it was 3 kilometers away. Not even the Russians had one like it. But there was a thunderstorm the ground went soggy and that was the end of Ferdinand". The Americans began the war with a surplus of Stuart light tanks. All told they would field over 1 dozen types of tanks. The year before, the British were using the Stuart lend lease tanks in North African deserts. Reports from that source established the inadequacy of the tank when armies were converting to medium sized armored tanks with heavier armor and larger cannon. The reports were reinforced in when Americans in these same tanks faced the Afrika Korps Operation Torch. Ultimately they were retired from the European theater, but did well in the Pacific theater at Guadalcanal, Tarawa and Saipan. Stuart 1 and the little beefier Stuart 5 were less than 15 feet long, and some of the Stuart 5 models carried a 75mm guns. Its size lent to a 36 MPH rate. Its range was 70 miles. About 50, of Sherman series were built. Many went to Britain and about 8, to Russia under lend lease. This M4 medium tank ran on a Ford 8 cylinder liquid cooled HP engine.

*Terry Gander. Crowood Press. | eBay! Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.*

The brutal trench warfare that was so important during World War I gave way to new methods of fighting, including large-scale artillery barrages, advanced air combat, and oceans littered with massive fleets battling it out for naval supremacy. There are plenty of reasons why the Allies prevailed over the Axis powers—here are just 11 of them.

### B Flying Fortress

When Boeing first began manufacturing its so-called Flying Fortress, the B, on a large scale, the massive plane featured nine machine guns and could carry pounds of explosives. Its capacity for destruction only grew as the war dragged on; later B models were equipped with more than During the war, the Bs were aided by gun turrets across their frames, providing fire support so they could drop their payloads of bombs in both the European and Pacific theaters. Around , tons of bombs were dropped on Nazi Germany by Bs during the course of the war. Though the planes were large and heavily armored, they had a top speed of over miles per hour, which was deceptively fast for something that size at the time. The military emphasized speed and efficiency while designing the tanks, which critics point out came at the expense of indestructibility. Other modifications were added throughout the war, most famously the "Donald Duck" model used by the British that allowed the tank to float to shore during the Normandy landings.

### Mk2 Fragmentation Grenade

The standard issue U. Not only was it simple to use, but its unique casing would break into a thousand pieces of fiery shrapnel upon exploding. The grenade was lethal within a foot blast radius, but it could wound anyone unlucky enough to be caught in a yard radius. It had a fuse time of Radio Proximity Fuze Before the invention of the radio proximity fuze —now known as the VT fuze—shooting down an enemy aircraft was wasteful and impractical. With the radio proximity fuze, that all changed. Instead of having to make direct contact with a fast moving target, a rocket or torpedo armed with a proximity fuze would use a radio signal to detonate whenever it detected a craft was nearby. The resulting explosion would besiege an enemy craft in flak and debris without having to be directly on target. This drastically cut down on the waste and exhausting effort of contact and timed fuzes.

### M2 Browning

With the ability to punch through the hull of a ship and bring down enemy aircraft, the M2 Browning. Almost 2 million M2s were produced for the troops, and with good reason: They were among the most versatile weapons available, arming soldiers on land, in the air, and on the water.

### M1 Garand

Patton, the M1 Garand was the first self-loading rifle to become standard issue for the United States. Used in every branch of the military during World War II, this semi-automatic rifle gave Americans the ability to fire off eight rounds without having to deal with a clumsy bolt-action reload design. This helped American troops improve their aim and efficiency during combat, which would prove to be an invaluable advantage over the Axis powers. However, this submachine gun gained its respectability back on the battlefields of World War II. With a round capacity and a firing rate of rpm, the Thompson proved to be effective, lightweight , and easy for troops to use. In , the Union Cutlery Company proposed a new combat knife design for the United State Marines, which was accepted and soon became standard issue for everyone in the Corps. With a better grip for close combat situations, and a sturdy 7-inch blade , the knife— which came to be known as the KA-BAR—eventually became the standard for every military branch. It also served as an all-around tool for opening up ammunition crates and cutting through other obstacles.

### M Howitzer

rose to prominence not because of what one could do on its own, but what a line of these artillery pieces could do when concentrating their firepower. They provided support for ground troops on foot and in vehicles, and with a range of nearly seven miles [ PDF ], the M proved to be a vital weapon for long-range attacks.

### The Bazooka

Cited by President Dwight Eisenhower as one of the keys to the Allied victory, the bazooka was a vital tool for troops going up against fortifications and tanks across Germany and the Pacific. Despite its ability to punch a hole in enemy armor, the bazooka was most effective when it was strategically fired at certain weak points of a tank, rather than used for head-on assaults. A standard bazooka had a firing range of about feet and was lightweight and easy to mass produce. During the course of the war, there were nearly half a million bazookas produced for combat. The two bombs killed an estimated , people—many immediately,

but thousands of more later on due to radiation exposure. Work on the bombs began in the U. Despite the horrifying effects of the bombs, the United States justified their use by arguing that, however brutal, they would bring about a swift end to the conflict and actually save more lives in the long run. Although other countries have produced and tested their own nuclear arsenals in the decades since, the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the last time a nuclear weapon was used in combat.

## 6: Allied Armour of World War Two by Ian V. Hogg | Page & Blackmore Booksellers

*World War 2 Weapons The French turned over to the German victors about tanks including the well designed French Renault R Both armies had mounted 37mm guns, but the Germans noted the inadequacy of the 37mm which could not pierce enemy armor and converted to a 55mm long gun.*

The division was formed in from the cadre belonging to the Littorio Infantry Division that fought in the Spanish Civil War. It was a reserve unit during the Battle of France. The division then took part in the successful Invasion of Yugoslavia. The next day we reformed and got ready, it was Sunday. Shells were coming over by the dozen and Jerry was closing in on us, so as soon as it was dark we made our mad dash to freedom and at a dear cost. Hell was let loose, he knew we were coming out. We broke the way through. Trucks were burning, men were killed and wounded and screaming for help, we could not stop as tracer bullets were flying through us and tanks were knocking hell out our trucks. The Panzerarmee was probing for a weakness, but found none. By this time the Trento Division had lost half its infantry and most of its artillery, the th Light Afrika Division had lost two battalions and although the 15th Panzer and Littorio Divisions had held off the Allied armour, this had proved costly and most units were under strength. He ordered a counterattack against Point 29, using the 15th Panzer and tanks and Bersaglieri [6] from the Littorio. According to Rommel, this attack was successful, with the 23rd Bersaglieri Battalion under Major Titta Cavalleri recapturing part of what he calls Hill Attacks were now launched on Hill 28 by elements of the 15th Panzer Division, the Littorio and a Bersaglieri Battalion, supported by the concentrated fire of all the local artillery and A. In the evening part of the Bersaglieri Battalion succeeded in occupying the eastern and western edges of the hill. During the day, Rommel ordered the 21st Panzer and part of the Ariete to move north and reinforce the 15th Panzer Division and the Littorio. The 21st Panzer and the Ariete made slow progress, and were caught out in the open and attacked from the air. On 28 October, part of the British rd Brigade, which had been ordered to recover lost positions, was overrun by Panzers and tanks and Bersaglieri from the Littorio, and several hundred British soldiers were captured. During the night of 28 June, groups of the Indian 10th Division tried a breakout of the Mersa Matruh positions at the head of Wadi Nagamish, but they were driven back by the Littorio Armored Division. The Autobiography, Jon E. A little while later, the tanks of 9th Armoured Brigade arrived, immediately attacking the enemy positions along the Rahman track He bailed out with his turret crew, until the armour plate became too hot to touch, desperately struggled to free the jammed hatches of his driver and co-driver, to no avail. Aware that the Italian gunners were shooting at his gunner and operator with small arms, he emptied his revolver at them. At this point Lieutenant Charles Dorman, one of his troop leaders, seeing what was happening, attacked the Italians from a flank and wiped them out. The rest of the regiment had now come up and become heavily engaged in a series of personal close-quarter duels with the numerous gun positions During this phase of the action the regiment accounted for fifteen anti-tank guns, four field guns and five tanks, but by it had itself been reduced to seven tanks while only four of its officers remained alive and unwounded. The consequences were predictable and destructive.

**7: World War 2 Tanks ()**

*Get this from a library! Allied armour of World War Two. [Ian V Hogg].*

Army Ordnance in February At that time the U. Army still favored the 37mm Gun M3 and production was planned solely for lend lease. However since there was sufficient lathe capacity the longer barrel could be produced from the start. The M1A2 introduced the British practice of free traverse, i. A more stable carriage was developed but not introduced. About one-third of production was delivered to the UK. Like the British Army, the U. American shell designs and production lagged behind the introduction of the gun once it was accepted for service and so at first only AP shot was available. The HE shell was not available until after the Normandy landings and UK stocks were procured to cover its absence. Service history A 6-pounder anti-tank gun and its crew in action in the Western Desert, November British service Edit A gun of 86th Anti-Tank Regiment prepares to fire during a practice shoot at the Royal Artillery ranges, September The 6-pounders and the U. The Far East theatres had lower priority and different organization, reflecting lower tank threat. The gun was also employed by Commonwealth forces, in formations similar to the British ones. A High Explosive shell was produced so that the gun could be used against unarmoured targets as well. The 6-pounder first saw action in May at Gazala. It made an immediate impact on the battlefield as it was able to penetrate any enemy tank then in service. However, over the next year the Germans introduced much heavier designs into service, notably the Tiger I and Panther. The standard 6-pounder shot was ineffective against the front armour at any range, but proved effective on the less well-armoured sides and rear armour. It was the 6-pounder gun that accounted for the first Tiger disabled in North Africa; its projectile jammed the Tiger I turret. The first tank to go into action armed with the 6 pounder gun, was the Mark III version of the Churchill tank, in the disastrous Dieppe Raid of August It was a 6 pounder armed Churchill which was the first western tank to knock out a Tiger I in tank vs tank combat in April In the Royal Artillery regiments, the 6-pounders were joined by the pounders starting in , but in infantry units the gun remained the sole AT gun in service until , when it was finally declared obsolete and replaced by the pounder in the British Army of the Rhine BAOR. The gun was mounted on a hydraulic-powered mount and fitted with the Molins power loading system, permitting a six-round burst at one round per second. The guns were all the early short-barrel 43 calibre type, and fired exclusively HE ammunition, at much lower muzzle velocities than for AP, because of the use of flashless propellant for night operations. The Molins autoloader was also deployed for a short time on some Royal Air Force Mosquito planes, which were referred to as the " Tsetse " the tsetse fly has a much more powerful bite than the mosquito. It was fully automatic, with a rate of fire of about 55 rounds per minute, with an ammunition supply of 21 rounds. It was replaced by the more versatile but less accurate 3-inch Rocket Projectile when it became available in In spring , following the experience of the North African Campaign , the Infantry branch of the U. Introduction was made in the face of objections by the US Army Infantry Board which believed it too heavy. The Ordnance Board on the other hand felt a more powerful weapon should be introduced; Airborne and Cavalry rejected it. By mid the M1 was the standard antitank gun of the U. Because of the unexpected adoption for service, the only ammunition type in production in the U. This limited the efficiency of the gun in the infantry support role. Canister round production did not start until early and was also in limited use. Nevertheless, the 82nd and the st airborne divisions were re-equipped with British-manufactured 6 pounders on the narrow carriage Mk III designed for glider use - 24 in AA battalion, and 9 in glider infantry regiment - for the Normandy airdrops. However few tanks were encountered and they were mostly used for support which made the shortage of HE shell more significant. Towed anti-tank guns were less effective in the hedgerow terrain where mobility suffered but when the Germans went on the offensive in August they were effective in defence with infantry. Towards the end of the war, towed anti-tank units were out of favour due to their lack of mobility compared to self-propelled guns and the 57mm was used by infantry battalions. However with few tanks to contend with some units that would have been equipped with the 57mm were instead deployed as rifle companies or only with the Bazooka. Other operators Edit In addition to being used by the U. The Israel Defense Forces employed the 6-pounder in s in brigade -level

anti-tank battalions and battalion-level anti-tank platoons the latter formations were disbanded in . By late , Israel Defense Forces possessed pieces and more were purchased from the Netherlands in , too late to enter service before the Suez Crisis. Some of those are described as "mm guns, nearly identical to the 6-pounders and firing the same ammunition", which apparently makes them U. The Irish Army acquired six 6 pounder anti-tank guns in the late s. Modern day use Edit The U. The gun is also reportedly still in active military use with some South American countries and, in coastal defense emplacements, outlying island garrisons of the Republic of China Army.

### 8: QF inch gun - Wikipedia

*The guns remained in service after World War II and in 11 guns were installed in Gibraltar. [21] [22] Late in World War II, seven guns were mounted in Australia and three in New Guinea, in enclosed single-gun anti-aircraft/coast defence turrets.*

### 9: ALLIED INFANTRY WEAPONS OF WORLD WAR TWO. | eBay

*Hey there Allied WW2 weapons lovers, there is a very interesting story that might interest you. A little while ago a guy named Michael Kosche messaged me about spreading the word about his film Unser Kind (our child).*

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