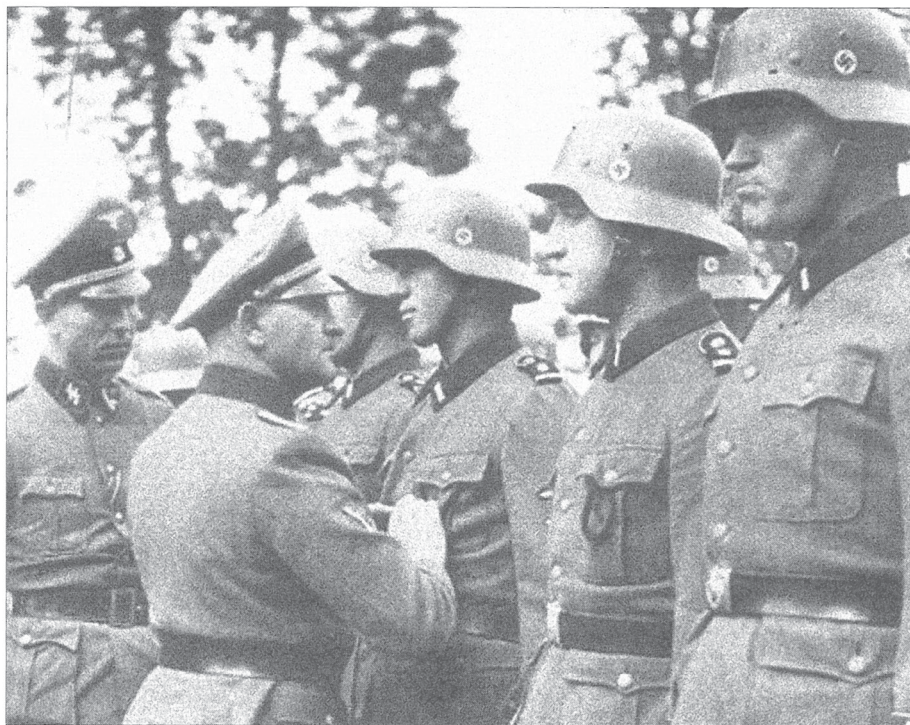




An abandoned Sherman Tank of the British 7th Armoured Division with a *Kubelwagen* of the 12th SS Panzer Division parked next to it. In the period after D-Day the Germans were able to defeat the 7th Armoured Division's attempt to re-create its deep advances of 1940.



General Bernard Law Montgomery. The British and Canadian planning and execution for D-Day was "Monty's" to an extent rare in the Second World War.





*Above right:* Lieutenant-General Guy Grenville Simonds, commander Canadian II Corps.

*Above left:* Simonds' innovation for Operation Totalize—the "Kangaroo"—an M7 Priest self-propelled gun transformed into an armored personnel carrier.

*Left:* Josef "Sepp" Dietrich, commander of I SS Panzer Corps, inspects some of his men.





*Above:* Patton drove his Third Army into Germany before the leaves had fallen. Tanks of the 6th Armored Division are shown crossing a small tributary of the Rhine near Koblenz.

*Above left:* Canadian tanks and infantry in the hard fighting for Falaise on 12 August 1944.

*Left:* A knocked-out Sherman tank during the fighting in the Ardennes, 1944



*Above:* SS Panzergrenadiers in action. The unexpected presence of the 9th and 10th SS Panzer Divisions in the vicinity of Arnhem was a potential disaster for the lightly equipped British 1st Airborne Division. (U.S. Army)

*Above right:* The replacement road bridge over the Lower Rhine at Arnhem. In 1974 it was named after Brigadier-General John Hackett, the commander of the British 4th Para Brigade.

*Right:* The American "Brains Trust": Generals Bradley, Eisenhower and Patton in the bomb-damaged streets of Bastogne.





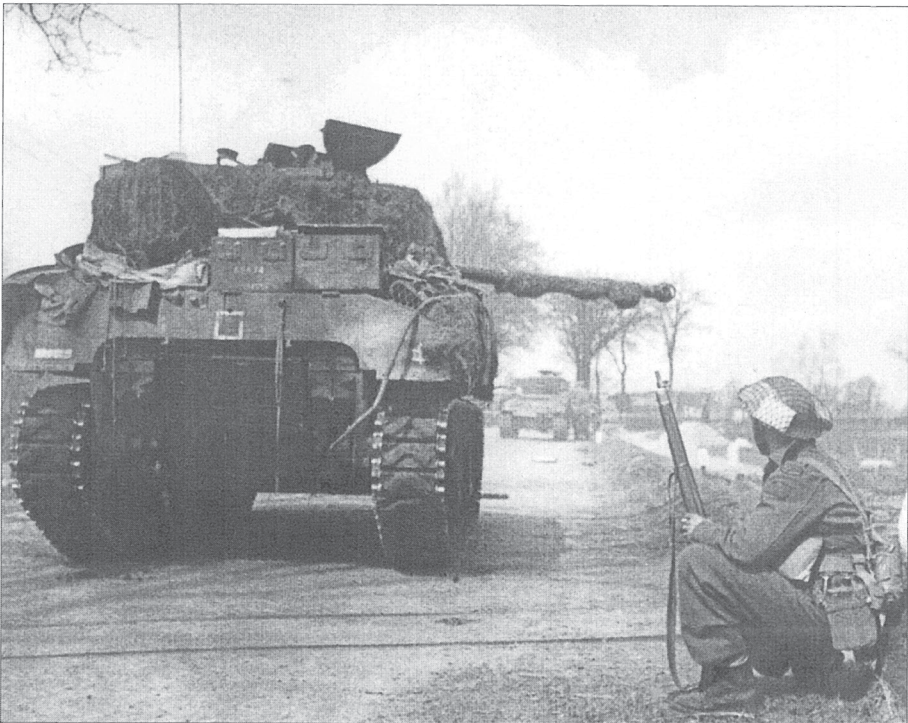


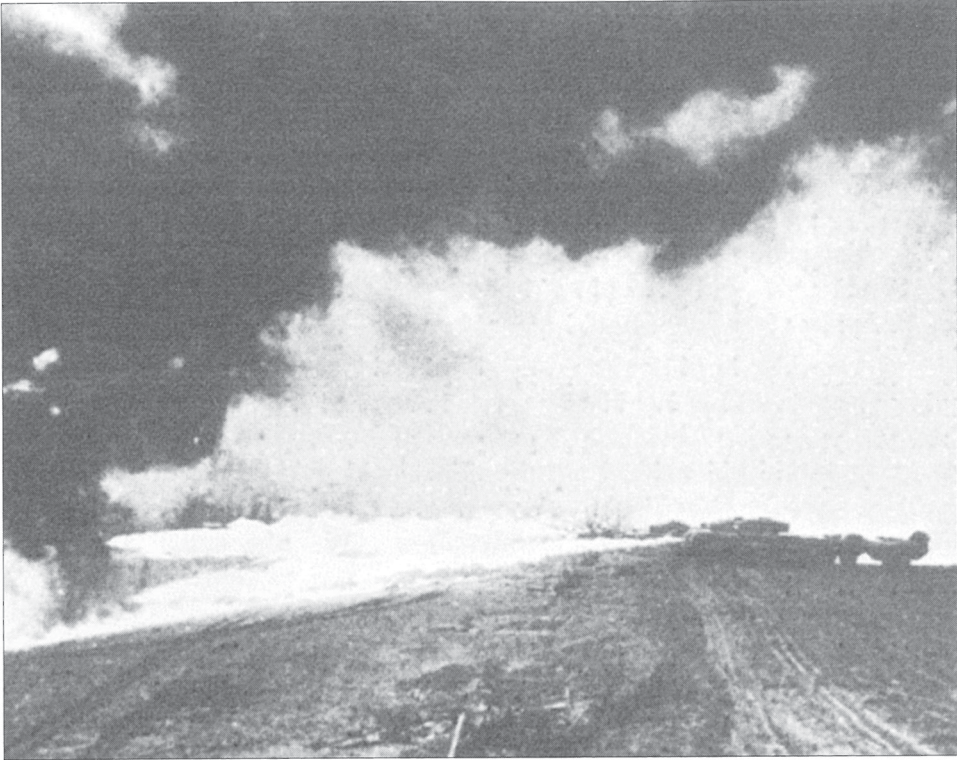


*Above:* A confused sequence of orders left the 101st Airborne Division's acting commander, Brigadier General Anthony McAuliffe, unaware that his men were due in Bastogne, not Werbomont. (U.S. Army)

*Above left:* Men of the 101st's 327th Glider Infantry Regiment set up a machine-gun position after the retreat from Bastogne. (U.S. Army)

*Left:* Troopers of the 101st retreat from Mande St Etienne after the failed attempt to relieve Bastogne. (U.S. Army)





*Above:* Canadian infantry take a well-earned break outside Namur.

*Above left:* Officers of the *Sixth SS Panzer Army* on the road to Malmédy. Despite the fearsome and well-deserved reputation of the SS, it was the *German Army's Fifth Panzer Army* that would come closest to success. (*U.S. Army*)

*Left:* Canadian Sherman Firefly tanks of 4th Armoured Brigade in the counterattack that stopped the German attempt to seize Namur.



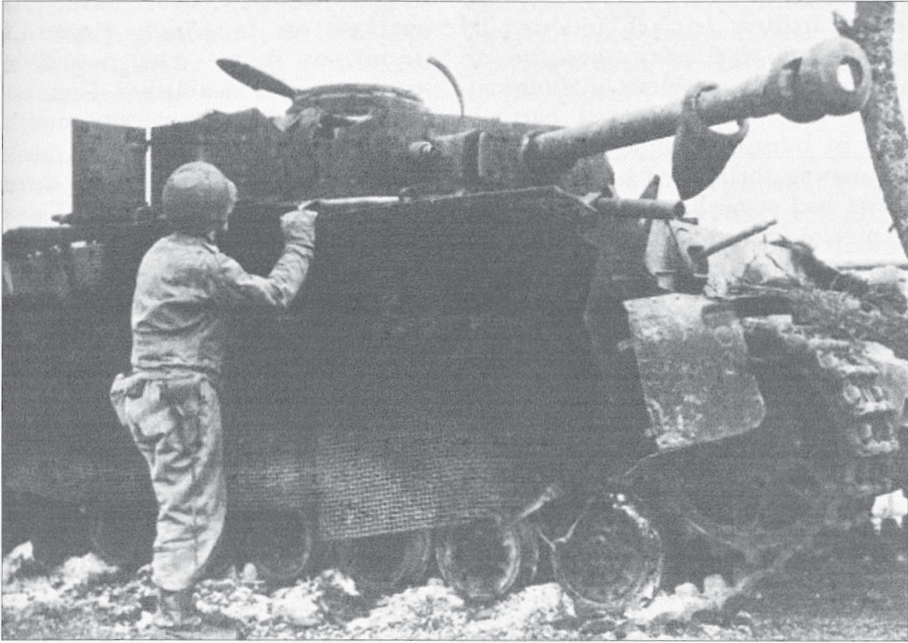
*Main picture: British Sherman Firefly, armed with a high-velocity 76mm gun, on the Meuse. (U.S. Army)*

*Left: (L to R) Maj Gen Collins, Field Marshal Montgomery and Maj Gen Ridgway worked together well to defeat the German offensive in the Ardennes. (U.S. Army)*

*Below: U.S. tank destroyer moves up in support of the 82nd Airborne Division during the *Herbstnebel* campaign of December 1944.*



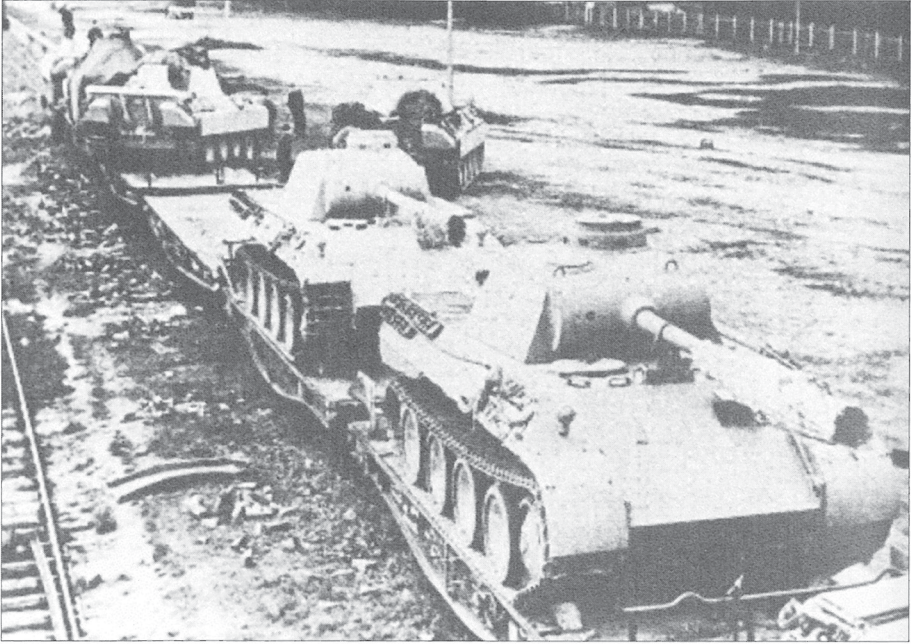




A knocked-out German Mark IV tank destroyed in the battle of Luxembourg City.  
(U.S. Army)



American paratroops finish off a Tiger II tank with bazooka fire as other U.S. troops watch from a road embankment in the village of La Glière, during the *Herbstnebel* campaign. Note the destroyed Panther tank behind the American soldiers.



Panther tanks arriving by rail to reinforce *Seventh Army* in its bid to stop George Patton.  
(U.S. Army)



*General der Panzertruppen* Erhard Raus, one of the finest Panzer commanders of the *German Army*.



General George Patton. After the Ardennes disaster he was made overall Allied Ground Forces commander. (U.S. Army)



(From left) Vice-President Henry Wallace, President Franklin Roosevelt, and Senator Harry Truman in the 1944 presidential campaign.



Some of the German troops who won the Battle of the Ardennes, setting off political convulsions in London and Washington. (U.S. Army)