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M36 tank destroyer battle of the bulge

A M36 tank destroyer in action during the Battle of the Bulge, December 1944.

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When encountering German heavy armor, the Americans wanted to rely on speed, maneuverability and most of all firepower. This doctrine has allowed them to apply effective safe-distance ambushes and a range of hit-and-run tactics, while strictly prohibiting chasing or charging enemy tanks. The Tank Destroyer Force was tasked with carrying out missions against The German Blitzkrieg tactics, and to that end, a number of armored combat vehicles were designed – various in caliber weapons, armor, and speed. The M36 Jackson was among the heavier designs that fell into the tank destroyer category, and its combat history tells the story of a successful mixture of firepower and maneuverability that helped bring the terrible panzer unit of the Nazi Army to defeat. Despite the fact that most tank destroyers of the era used weapons that were attached to the hull, the American series all included turrets that provided more options in battle but also gave a higher silhouette, making it easier to spot. The M36 was based on an older design labeled the M10 Gun Motor Carriage, whose chassis and drivetrain were developed from the legendary Sherman.Fitted with a 90mm M3 gun, it was one of america's most powerful tank destroyers of the war, powerful enough to serve in several other post-World War II conflicts and remain on active duty well into the late 20th century. Although speed was considered an advantage by American tank destroyers, the M36 was still too heavy to reach the incredible speed of its little brother, the M18 Hellcat.It first saw action in October 1944, in Europe, where it quickly won the sympathy of its servicemen as it was one of the few Allied tanks capable of knocking down the enemy's heavy armor from a great distance. However, the massive firepower of the 90mm gun had its drawbacks. Crewmen complained about his massive muzzle explosion obscuring their vision and reducing the speed of the fire during the first month of fighting. Fortunately, the double muzzle was installed in November 1944 on all available units. Two extraordinary kills were documented during his first year of service - the first was made by Corporal Anthony Pinto, who destroyed a panther tank from a distance of 4,200 yards and the second was credited to Lt. Alfred Rose, who also scored a kill against the Panther from an incredible distance of 4,600 yards, which was also the maximum range of his telescopic view. M36 in Julich, Germany 24 December 1944M36 Germany 1945M36 of 347.771. Tank Destroyer Battalion, Krefeld March 3, 1945M36 in Ardenne, 19459th Army soldier under auspices atop the M36 Jackson - Germany's 19459th Infantry Division stopped inside the ruins of Duren during Operation Garnet on 23 February 19452nd Armored Division M36 in Lipperode, Germany 2,1945 A column of M36M36 destroyers crosses the Rhine on an engineering bridge on 24 September 1945. M36 and M4 Third Armored Division, Houffalize, Belgium, Battle of the Bulge, January 1945M36 Tank Destroyers in NW Europe during World War II.1 90mm Gun Motor Carriage M36 JacksonM36 destroyer crew with German swastika flagJacksons ready to be shipped to their unitsM36 35th Infantry Division 654 Tank Destroyer Battalion 1944M36 702nd Tank Destroyer Battalion Roer River 1944M36 and Third Division units move to the front in hail in Augsburg , Germany April 1945M36 Jackson and Maginot Line Pillbox 776th Tank Destroyer Battalion Hotviller France 1944M36 Jackson Ardennes OffensiveM36 Jackson on the streets of Metz November 21, 1944M36 Jackson Tank Destroyer 1944M36 Jackson Third Army, January 1945 LuxembourgM36 Jackson tank destroyer coming off assembly line at Grand Blac Michigan tank race Fisher Body Division General Motors 1944M36 Sluggor Tank Destroyer Tested at Aberdeen 1945M36B1 Tank Destroyer 1945 M10 tank-destroyer in action near St. Lo in June 1944 SEBASTIEN ROBLINDuring 1940 , the U.S. military has developed a special weapon against the tanks of the German Wehrmacht. Most of these vehicles had the fuselage of the Sherman tank and a tower with a long barrel cannon. But don't dare call them tanks. They were tank destroyers. After the war, the U.S. military concluded tank destroyers were a waste of time. Official history excoriated program failure. But a look at historical records shows that the destroyer of tanks actually did its job well. The tank-destroyer force was the army's answer to the wild achievements of German armor in Poland and France in the 1939 and 1940s. Panzer's division would focus more than a hundred tanks on a narrow front, overwhelming local anti-tank weapons to defend troops and rolling deep into enemy lines. In 1941, the army concluded that it needed mobile anti-refuel units to capture and defeat German armored units. Towed anti-tank weapons took too long to deploy on the roads and it was difficult to gauge where the enemy would focus on the attack. Instead, self-propeming anti-fuel battalions would wait behind friendly lines. When German armor inevitably pierced infantry, battalions would deploy to bulk ambush advancing tank columns. The army had no intention of specializing its own tanks in defense against enemy panzers. The new armor branch wanted to focus on the same kind of daring armored attacks the Germans were famous for. The Army tested the concept at the War Games in Louisiana in September 1941. Tank-destroyers played very well against the tanks - perhaps because, as the armor branch argued, the empire's rules were unfairly tilted in their favor. Tanks could only discharge anti-tank units by crossing them and not by direct fire. With the support of the Army Chief of Training Doctrine Lieutenant General Leslie McNair, tank-destroyers became their own branch in the army, just as armor and artillery already were. The tank-destroyer center began training units in Fort Hood, Texas. Fifty-three battalion of 842 men each initially mobilized, with plans to grow the force to 220 battalion. Each battalion had 36 tank-destroyers divided into three companies, as well as reconnaissance company jeeps and armored scout cars to help ferrets out of the disposition of enemy armor so that battalions could move into position. The exploration company also had an engineering squad to deal with obstacles and lay mines. The first tank-destroyer unit did with haste improvised vehicles. The M6 was essentially an outdated 37-millimeter anti-tank gun mounted on a three-quarter-ton truck. The M3 Gun Motor Carriage, or GMC, was overloaded with the M3 halftrack - a vehicle with wheels at the front and tracks at the back - toing a French 75-millimeter howax on top. Both types were lightly armored and lacked towers. Destroyed tank-destroyer M3 in El Guettar Although some M3 GMCs withstood the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, tank-destroyer battalions first saw action in the North African desert since 1942. The most important involvement was built by the M3s of their 601 . 1943.Deployed in defense of the 1st Infantry Division just behind the crest of Keddab ridge, the 601's 31 gun-laden halftracks moved forward and potted off shots at the Panzers as they rolled down Highway 15 then scooted back and found new firing positions. They were reinforced only by artillery and minefields prepared by their engineers. Two companies out of 899. Panzers advanced to the 100 meters from 601st 601st lost 21 of their M3s and 899. lost seven of their new M10 vehicles. Heavy casualties were not dragged the tanker destroyers to Allied commanders. Gen. George Patton said the tank-destroyers proved unsuccessful. In fact, the Battle of El Guettar marked the only occasion in which American tank-destroyers were used in a manner determined - deployed as an entire battalion to stop a German armored breakthrough centered on a narrow front. The German army remained largely on the defensive in the second half of World War II, and failed to achieve armored breakthroughs such as those in Poland, France and Russia. As a result, the U.S. military scaled back the number of tank-destroyer battalions to 106. Fifty-two deployed to European theaters and 10 to the Pacific.Another problem was that the tank-destroyer doctrine assumed moving into trap positions after German tanks had already overrun infantry defenses. In practice, no one Pass the infantry to such a fate, so tank-destroyers deployed closer to the front line for the defense forward. The M10 Wolverine at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. Raymond Veydt photoA first proper tank-destroyer was the M10 Wolverine, which featured the fuselage of the M4 Sherman tank and a new five-cargon turret. General Motors and Ford produced 6,400 M10s.The Wolverine mounted a long-barrel high-speed 76-millimeter gun thought to have good armor-piercing performance. However, it had less effective high-explosive shells for use against enemy infantry - at least compared to the 75-millimeter shells fired by Sherman tanks. Of course, tank-destroyer units carried more armor-piercing shells than high explosive shells, while the opposite was true in tank units. Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia all fielded tank-destroyer vehicles as well. Some were simply anti-tank weapons mounted on lightly-armored chassis such as the Marder and Su-76, while others were heavily-armored enormity with huge weapons such as the Jagdpanther and JSU-152. No one had towers. These were considered expensive luxunes unnecessary for a defensive anti-tank role. The American doctrine imagined a more active role, i.e. towers. However, the M10's hand-crank turret was so slow it took 80 seconds to complete the spin. While the Sherman tanks had three machine guns, the M10 had only one pintle-mounted .50-caliber machine gun that could only be fired if the commander exposed himself through the tower. Movie star Audie Murphy won the Medal of Honor when he repelled a German attack near Colmar, France using a machine gun burning Wolverine.The M10's biggest deficit lay in armor protection. Wolverine had an open-top turret, meaning the crew was exposed to shrapnel and small-arms fire from above. His armor was also thinner overall than Sherman's was. These shortcomings had their reasons. Even the heavier armor on the Sherman could be reliably penetrated by the long 75-millimeter weapons of the standard German Panzer IV tank, let alone the more powerful weapons on the German panther and tiger tanks. Therefore, the lower protection of Wolverine made little difference against these vehicles. This did leave the M10 more vulnerable than Sherman to lighter anti-tank weapons, but these were no longer very common. Similarly, the M10's open top gave the crew a better chance of spotting enemy tanks first - usually a factor determining the winner's armor engagement. This would rarely be a weakness if only battle tanks. Of course, it would be a problem involving enemy infantry and artillery, but that was supposed to be Sherman's job. The M10 fully replaced the M3 GMC until 1943, but its excellent weapon proved less of a panacea than the army had hoped. The Sherman tank's short 75-millimeter weapon was unable to penetrate the front armor of german Tiger and Panther tanks, which accounted for roughly half of the Wehrmacht force's tank by 1944.The Wolverine is a 76-millimeter weapon could - but experience in combat showed that it failed to penetrate the front armor of German heavy tanks in the range of more than 400 meters. A problem known as a break-gap meant that the tip of the 76-millimeter shell deformed when it hit a face-hardened armor board over long distances, causing it to explode before penetrating. The tank-destroyer's inability to take out the best enemy tanks has boosted the branch's generally negative reputation. In the Italian campaign, which began in 1943, German armor was rarely met in large numbers, and M10s were often asked to provide fire support for the infantry. They were even used as indirect artillery. Though firing lighter shells, the tank-destroyer battalion had twice as many gun tubes as the 105-millimeter artillery battalion did, and longer range. Instead of holding tank-destroyers in corps reserves, it has become standard practice for commanders to join a tank-destroyer battalion in the front-line infantry division. Rather than fighting as uniform battalions, companies or platoons of tank-destroyers would separate themselves to provide direct support to infantry and combined weapons task forces. For each anti-tank round of fired tanker destroyers, they fired 11 highly explosive rounds. Doctrineaire officers complained that the M10s, vehicles in most respects similar to a tank, were employed as if they were tanks. Gen. Omar Bradley suggested that the military should instead use heavy towed anti-tank weapons that could be more effectively concealed in dense terrain. As a result, half of the battalion converted to towed, 76-millimeter M5 weapons similar in force to the M10's own weapons. They complemented the companies with lighter 57-millimeter weapons integrated into each infantous regiment. As tank-destroyers were dragged increasingly into infantry support tasks that exposed them to artillery and infantry fire, their crews piled sandbags on top of them in order to detonate Panzerfaust anti-tank missiles. Other field-modifications included additional machine guns and even armored panels covering tank-destroyers' vulnerable open peaks. The arrival of new Sherman tanks in 1944 sporting its own 76-millimeter weapons further blurred the gap between tank-destroyers and tanks. There were now Sherman tanks just as effective in tank-hunting. The M5 weapon in actionTank-destroyers fought in two major engagements in Normandy in addition to many minor skirmishes. On July 11, 1944, three panzer battalions of the Panzer Lehr Division, backed by mechanized infantry, launched a counterattack to relieve pressure from the Allies on the city of Saint Lo. Two wings of the attack came across a scattered M10 platoon of 799. In a series of sharp engagements in claustrophobic poison corridors in rural Normandy, the Panzer Lehr division lost 30 Panther tanks. Three weeks later, the Four Panzer Division attempted to pinch out the Allied breakout Normandy in mortain counter-offensives. Panzers encountered 823 towed guns. In a thick morning fog opening engagement, the 823rd was forced to fire at snout flashes of equally blind Panther tanks. Failed to pull back roated weapons, 823. The self-preparedest battalions of the tanker destroyer rushed to the rescue. U.S. forces held Mortain and the German military in northern France collapsed into complete retreat. New tungsten-core, high-speed, armor-piercing munitions began arriving at the 76-millimeter weapon in September 1944. New rounds could reliably break through German armor within reach. Each Wolverine received only a few rounds of rare ammunition, but that at least gave them a chance to penetrate the German heavyweights. Eleven tank-destroyer battalions have been identified as colored units. They were occupied by African-American enlisted men and mostly white officers. Third platoon 614. Charles Thomas, then a captain who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1945 His commander, Lieutenant Charles Thomas, stayed to drive the fight even after his M20 scout car was knocked out and his legs were raked with machine gunfire. He was awarded the Distinguished Cross, which was upgraded to the Medal of Honour in 1997. On the contrary, 827. M10s and M18s also saw events in the Pacific, serving mainly at Kwajalein Atoll, Peleliu, philippines and Okinawa. Faced with only limited enemy armor, they specialize in destroying Japanese pillboxes, although some apparently took tanks at the Battle of Saipan.More than 1600 M10s would also serve in the Royal Artillery anti-tank regiments of the British Army. Nearly two-thirds were eventually given additional armor plates and up-shot with a superb 17-pound anti-tank gun, and were known as the M10C Achilles. The 17-pound - also 76 millimeters of caliber - was a reliable Tiger- and Panther-killer. British doctrine treated Achilles as a fast-deployed defensive weapon and not an active tank hunter. Achilles has freed himself well. In a battle near Buron, France, they knocked out 13 Panther IV and Panther tanks for the loss of four of their numbers. They were often escorted by heavily armoured Churchill tanks, which did not have sufficient anti-tank firepower. About 200 Wolverines served in the Free French Army, where they were well-liked. Famously, the French M10 Sirocco fired over the two-kilometre-long Champs-Élysées boulevard in Paris from near the Arc de Triomphe to knock out the Panther tank at place de la Concorde.Even the Soviet Union operated 52 M10s got through Lend Lease. They served in two battalion that saw action in Belarus.French civilians knocked out the French M10 at place de la Concorde in Paris in 1944In 1944, two other tank-destroyer types entered service. Buick designed the M18 Hellcat for pure speed. Lightweight and powered by the plane's radial engine, it could approach at 50 miles per hour at a time when tanks rarely exceeded 35 miles per hour. However, it had only an inch of armor and was armed with a 76-millimeter M1 gun that was slightly more effective than the M10. Several units in Italy refused to upgrade to the M18 - armor was more important than speed in cramped mountainous terrain. But the M18 has been popular in the hard-charging Patton 3rd Army.While speed is useful for getting armored vehicles where they are needed, bills vary whether or not the M18 has many advantages on a tactical level. An Army study concluded that it was unimportant in tactical combat. Other sources maintain hellcat speed enabled when using hit-and-run tactics. M18 Hellcat of 824. U.S. Army photoThe M36 Jackson - or Sluggor - on the other hand, had the fuselage of the M10 with additional armor and eventually upgraded the armor to heavy 90-millimeter weapons. Not only were the heavy shells effectively Tiger- and Panther-killers on long ranges , they one set off the Panther near four kilometers away - but they were significantly more effective against infantry.2324 were converted to end the war from various M10 and M4A3 hull vehicles. The new tank destroyers were well liberated in the fight. At the Battle of Arracourt, two Hellcats squared - eight in total - made 704. When the 113th Battalion of The Panther Tanks of the 113th Battalion of the Panther was 113, it was the first time that the Battal On the Siegfried Line, the M36s excelled at knocking out fortifications and helped beat back tiger tanks that decimated the Shermans from the 9th. U.S. Army photo The Battle of the Bulge, a massive German counterabration in the frozen ardennes forest, was a swan song by American tank-destroyers. The Hellcats of 705. M36 Jacksons of 814. The tow battalions of the destroyer did not fare so well. Several battalion had to abandon their weapons in the face of the German advance. Others were stuck in mud and snow. While the M10s of 644. comb, drawn weapons from 801. Of the 119 tank destroyers lost at the Battle of the Bulge, 86 were towed weapons. Meanwhile, tank-destroyers claimed 306 enemy tanks. In January 1945, it was decided to re-convert the towed units into self-propelled battalions. By the end of the war, the writing was on the wall for a tank-destroyer - especially when the first of the first M-26 Pershing tanks armed with the same 90-millimeter weapons as the M36 began to see action in early 1945.Tank-destroyers were pretty much just tanks with lower armor and better weapons. Contrary to doctrine, commanders in the field asked them to perform most of the same tasks as conventional tanks. Why invest in a whole separate branch of the army and different classes of vehicles when you could just give tanks the same weapon? Just three months after the end of The Second World War, the army disbanded a branch of a tank destroyer. While the U.S. military did develop several other specialized anti-tank vehicles, such as the M56 OMS, the Army Doctrine would continue to assert the best way out of the tank's other tank. World War II wasn't quite the end of the line for American tank destroyers. The M36 Jackson and its 90-millimeter weapon were hasty called back for use in the Korean War five years later against North Korean T-34/85 tanks. Surviving tanker destroyers have been sold all over the world. M10s and M18s saw action with the nationalist army in the Chinese Civil War. Wolverines cropped up in the Arab-Israeli conflict and Pakistani M36s battled Indian tanks in 1965. Croatia and Serbia used M36s and M18s in the Yugoslav civil war in the early to mid-1990s. Yugoslavia even deployed M36s as bait against NATO airstrikes during the kosovo war. Upgraded M18s remain on Venezuelan service to this day. The shortcomings of American tanker destroyers are clear. They were intended to combat in a specific context that largely failed to materialize. They had less protection from armor. With the exception of the M36, they were not reliably able to dry out the scariest enemy tanks. Postwar army historians round flogging them for these shortcomings. Yet here's the funny thing. Operational records show that the tanker destroyers were indeed shaken. Active, self-propellant tank-destroyer battalions were judged to have killed 34 tanks each on average, and about half as many guns and pillboxes. Some units, such as the 601st, reported more than 100 enemy tanks destroyed. This led to an average kill ratio of two or three enemy tanks destroyed for each tank-destroyer lost. The ultra-lightly armored M18, with its non-exclusive weapon, had the best ratio of kills to losses for any type of vehicle in the military! Why? Ultimately, it may have come down to how tank-destroyers were employed, even if it wasn't the way the army strategists intended. While Sherman tank units have sometimes embarked on risky attacks and unsupported rapid tank destroyers are usually deployed to support combined weapons. Weapons. forces with the infant. This cooperation with friendly forces meant that they showed exactly where they needed to be, first they saw the enemy and got out of the first shot. And the first shot usually determines the outcome of armored engagement in World War II, regardless of the quality of the vehicles involved. Tank-destroyers also taught the army to over-specialize. There was no need for multiple classes of tanks that were strong in one respect and weak in another. The post-war concept of the main battle tank has taken this idea to the fullest. As such, the U.S. tank destroyer branch represents one of the most quaint successes in U.S. military history. History.

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