















The Battle of El Guettar, Tunisia, 1943

- Like most WWII battles, the Battle of El Guettar is not just one encounter on a particular day, but an extended operation taking place over days or weeks.
- It was a part of a more significant operation, which itself took place within a larger campaign.
- Like many such battles, it was fought by forces equal in many ways. As such, it was desperate and bloody.
- The battle is notable for the insights it gives into the new, untested American Corps Commander, Major General George S. Patton.
- It also includes a classic US Army Ranger mission.

The Allied Dilemmas

- As senior Allied Commander in North Africa, General Dwight Eisenhower was faced with strategic, tactical, personality and political dilemmas.
- Strategic: Axis Amy Group Africa had contracted to strong defensive positions from Bizerte and Tunis in the north along the Eastern Dorsal of the Atlas Mountains to the Mareth Line in the south. What should the primary objective be?
 - 1. Capture Tunis (and Bizerte) and behead the Axis.
 - 2. Press up from the south and roll the Axis up.
 - 3. Strike through the centre to Sfax and split the Axis.
 - 4. Destroy Axis forces throughout Tunisia.

The Allied Dilemmas

- Tactical: how should the Allied forces be organised, allocated, and prioritised?
 - Anderson's First Army was poised to attack Tunis, but not for the first time.
 - How can the French be deployed appropriately?
 - Montgomery's 8th Army was still delayed at the Mareth Line as at late March 1943.
 - Could the US II Corps overcome the stain of the disasters at Sidi Bou Zid and the Kasserine Pass? How would Patton, appointed 9 March, work out?
 - Oh, yes! What is G2 on the Germans and Italians?

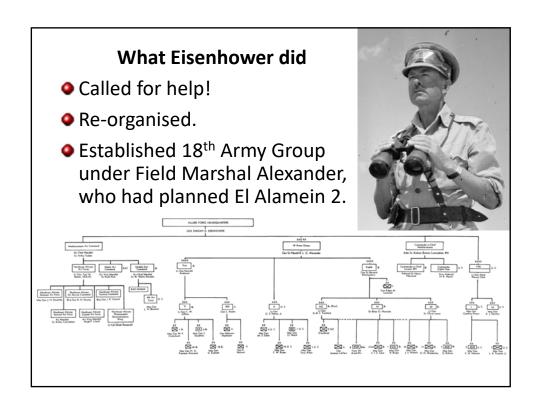
The Allied Dilemmas

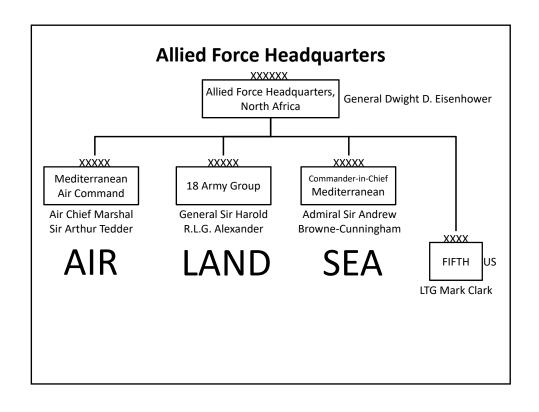
- Personality: how did so many egos rise to command?
 - LTG Anderson British First Army was okay but was being assertive about resource shortfalls.
 - Gen Giraud insisted on overall field command, and the French refused to work under British control.
 - Montgomery was, well, Montgomery.
 - Patton, appointed 9 March, champing at the bit, was full of plans and piss and vinegar. He was locked and loaded and ready to roll, whipping his men into shape, enforcing dress regulations (incl. helmets and neckties), and enforcing discipline.
 - These, of course, are but a few on the top end.

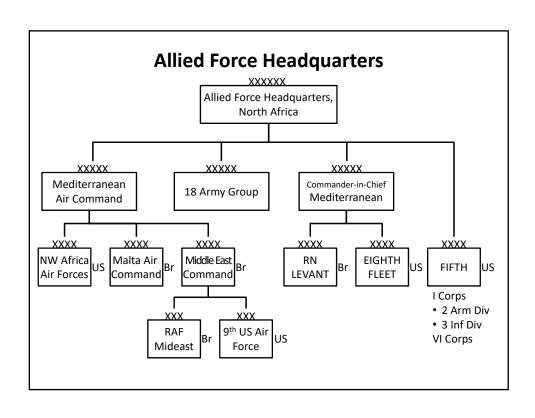
The Allied Dilemmas

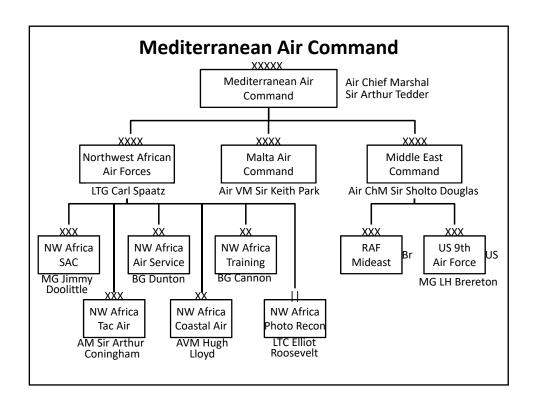
- Political: how best can cats be herded?
 - The British wanted overall command, with British 1st and 8th Armies having conflicting requirements as well as "claims on the throne."
 - General Giraud insisted on overall battlefield command as tactical commander-in-chief.
 - To complicate matters, the French refused to work under British control, but would be under US.
 - As Supreme Allied Commander, North Africa, Ike was a planner not a combat commander, and tended to defer to those with combat experience, but was really a servant of the *real* politicians.

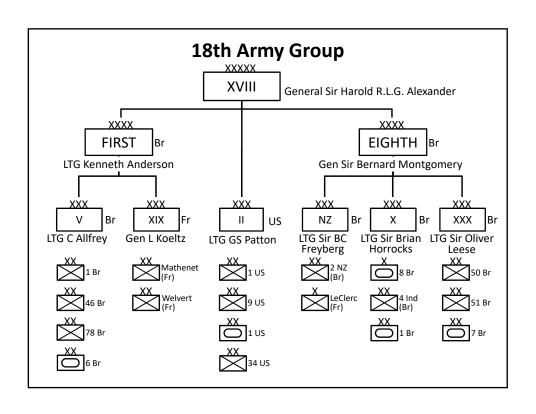












Sweeping attitudinal changes

- Changes in command.
- Discipline.
- Tactics.
 - Adopt more flexible artillery tactics, allowing all batteries within range of a target to respond to a single call for fire.
 - Keep large units massed rather than breaking them up into smaller, unsupported elements.
 - Improve close air support (although satisfactory levels not reached until later in the war).

About the 131st Armored Division Centauro

"Artillery and aircraft may harass but cannot dislodge him. Only bullets and bayonets of rival riflemen can do that. This was well illustrated in the Ousseltia Valley campaign in January when tanks and artillery laid down one of the finest barrages of the campaign but couldn't rout Italians dug in like moles in the hills bordering the road to Kairouan. The artillery was beautiful to see but they couldn't do the job alone. Finally American infantry swarmed up the hills at night and flushed the Italians out in droves with hand grenades and the pointed persuasion of their bayonets."

Harold V. Boyle, an Irish war correspondent, on the Italian troops.

