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FLAMES OF WAR
THE WORLD WAR II MINIATURES GAME
Hungarian Infantry Forces in 1944

After their experience on the Don River in the winter of 1942/43 the Hungarians instituted a number of changes to their infantry forces in 1943. The first of these reforms was known as the Szabolcs I plan and was updated in early 1944 to the Szabolcs II plan. The new infantry divisions were based around three 3-battalion infantry regiments (the forces on the Don were two regiment light divisions). They were upgraded with heavier artillery, replacing the old 80mm field guns with 100mm howitzers and reinforced by 149mm howitzers. An effort was made to obtain heavier anti-tank weapons such as the 75mm PaK40 from the Germans and each infantry regiment was issued with nine of these. Another lesson learned from the Germans was the need for the infantry to have their own armour and the Assault Artillery was formed with the intention to have a battalion of Zrínyi assault howitzers available to each infantry division.

As war continued to push closer the Hungarian border, provisions were made for mobilising more forces in the form of Reserve or Replacement divisions. These were formed along the same organisation as the first line divisions, but usually had less artillery available, with just three instead of four battalions, and no assault artillery battalion.

The other infantry forces the Hungarian had at hand for home defence were the various border troops. These included the Border Guard, Border Police, Mountain Border Police and the traditional border levy of the Székler Command. The Border Police were part of the Ministry of the Interior and their roles included customs and excise, and immigration control, but in times of war they could be mobilised to defend the border. The Mountain Border Police were mobilised in times of war to provide the two Hungarian Mountain Brigades and new Border Guard units were raised to replace them. The Border Guard came under the Army and also patrolled the borders in peacetime, but they also provided fortress companies for the guarding of strategic passes and fought if Hungary was invaded.

The Székler Command has it roots in the traditions of the Austro-Hungarian empire, which had a tradition of keeping irregular light border troops to harass any invading enemy (usually the Ottoman Turks). The Székely are the ethnic Hungarian people of Transylvania. During World War II their responsibility was the Székel Corner, the part of Hungary known as Northern Transylvania that jutted out over the Romanian controlled territory of the rest of Transylvania. Because of the way Transylvania was divided in 1940 the border had no natural features on which to anchor the border defence and defence in this sector became a difficult prospect. It had only been linked by rail to the rest of Hungary in 1942. The Székler Command was made up of a mix civilian Border Police, army Border Guard and local militias whose responsibilities included the defence of any passes and roads navigable by enemy tanks in the Carpathian Mountains. Because of its isolated position the Székel Corner was supplied with ammunition and provisions for four weeks fighting in case it was cut-off, as well as food stockpiles for the civilian population.

**Fighting for the Székel Corner**

The Romanians changed sides after their defeat by the Soviets in the battles for Iaşi and Chişinău in August 1944 and the threat of invasion became an imminent reality. As early as 10
With the collapse of the Romanians on the Iaşi/Chişinău front Army Group South Ukraine had effectively lost five corps and 18 divisions while they retreated through hostile territory towards Hungary and the western Ukraine. The front opened up rapidly and Soviet mechanised and cavalry forces poured through Romania heading for the Carpathian mountain passes to Transylvania. This left only Hungarian troops to secure their border with Romania. Despite their defeat at the hands of the Soviets, the Romanians still had substantial forces in the field, and while they went about re-assembling the Third and Fourth Armies, they had many training and reserve units of the First Army re-assembling the Third and Fourth Armies, they had many training and reserve units of the First Army watching the Romanian border in Transylvania in case the Hungarians decided to strike.

The first Romanian probe into Hungarian territory occurred on 25 August, west of the Moras (Mures) River, when a battle group of Romanian infantry crossed the border in the Keleman (Călimani) Mountains on the northwestern edge of the Székél Corner and clashed with the 23rd Border Guard Battalion and 67th Border Guard Group’s Border Guard Battalion and 67th Border Guard Group’s Border Guard Battalion defending the area between Kászonújfalu (Caşinu Nou) and the Ojtózi (Ozsdola) − Berecki (Bereck) − Lemhény (Lemnia) − Torja (Túria) − Kászonújfalu (Caşinu Nou) line. The 24th Border Guard Battalion and local Gendarmes (rural police).

A day later more serious fighting broke out when elements of the Soviet 7th Guards and the 23rd Tank Corps crossed the border into the Úz and Csobányos valleys and north from the Ciuc Mountains, bringing the fighting proper to Hungarian soil for the first time in the war. On 27 August fighting occurred at Ojtózi, on 28 August at Gyimesi and in the Tatros Valley, all in the Eastern Carpathian Mountains.

Some German units had arrived to join the fighting, with Kampfgruppe Abraham and Kampfgruppe Fessner joining the defence. However it became clear that the Hungarian border forces were not going to be enough to hold back the might of the Red Army. Hungarian units had begun mobilising in central Hungary with the Second Army mobilising as further troops were sent to aid the IX Corps fighting in Transylvania. The VII Corps headquarters was detached from the First Army, which was fighting on the border with the Ukraine, and given command of the 25th Infantry Division, 20th Infantry Division and the 2nd Armoured Division, all veteran units who had been fighting in the Ukraine since April. The Second Army was further boosted by troops quickly raised as part of the field replacement army, including the 2nd Field Replacement Division.

Retreating German units increasingly joined the fighting and the 4th Gebirgsdivision was transferred from the north to join the defence of Transylvania. With only border troops immediately available the Germans played an important role in the fighting around the Baróti Mountains, at Nyárád and holding the Maros (Mures) River and Szászrégent (Reghin) and at Marosludas (Luduș) up until the beginning of October 1944.

The Ojtózi Pass held for several days, but was lost when the 24th Border Guard Battalion was forced out the southeast corner of the front line, but with the aid of German units they were able to halt the advance until 9 September along the Ojtózi (Ozsdola) − Berecki (Bereck) − Lemhény (Lemnia) − Torja (Túria) − Kászonújfalu (Caşinu Nou) line. The 24th Border Guard Battalion and 67th Border Guard Group’s determined defence played an important role. During these battles there were outstanding displays of fighting by the Hungarian border troops.

Among these should be mentioned the exploits at Ojtózi Farm by the 24th Battalion’s 1st Fortress Company. The Germans and Hungarians, after a short but fierce battle, were pushed out of the southern exit of the Pass into the widening Ojtózi Valley, where the Hungarian 24th Battalion’s 1st Fortress Company’s position was built near the village of Sőmüző (Poiana Sărată). Sőmüző was the first village within the Kingdom of Hungary to be occupied by Soviet troops in 1944. During the fighting around the village, most of the buildings were destroyed and many civilians lost their lives. Company commander Lieutenant Sándor Megery, deputy company commander Lieutenant Ferenc Kovács, and the platoon commander at Ojtózi Pass reserve Ensign János Vácz, were all awarded the Hungarian Cross of Merit with Swords and Ribbons. At no other time during the war had three Hungarian officers from the same company received an honour for the same action.

In another outstanding action reserve Ensign Ferenc Mező commanded the machine-gun company of the 24th Border Guard Battalion defending the area between Kászonjakabfalva, the 1,051 metre Nyir peak, and the village of Katrosa on 3 September. During the day his positions repelled several Soviet infantry and cavalry attacks. Mező took command of the last machine-gun after his crew had been lost, and, already wounded himself, he beat back several more Soviet infantry assaults. With nothing but resolute determination he held his position with hand-to-hand fighting all around him. He died fighting off Soviet infantry, unwilling to retreat. He was posthumously awarded the Officers Gold Medal for Bravery, the 17th officer to be so awarded during the war.
All along the Transylvanian border similar fighting occurred at the Úz, Csobányos and Tatros valleys. The Hungarians held a line through the Csíki Mountains in desperate fighting by various battle groups through 12 to 14 September. The bulk of the defence was taken up by the 23rd, 32nd and 34th Székely Border Guard battalions, the fortress companies of the Székely Border Guard battalions, and the German 'Fessner' battle group. Troops began to arrive in Northwest-Hungary in the form of the 3rd, 16th and 22nd Reserve Infantry regiments.

The Soviet 50th Guard Rifle Corps, of the 40th Army, sent patrols into Hungary on 3 September to the north and south of the Békás (Bicas) pass. They headed north to the heights at Point 1502 to increase pressure on the hard-pressed Hungarians. If the Soviets were able to take possession of this commanding elevation, they planned to then take the Békás and Tölgyesi passes and at the same time the 1078 meters high pass at Balázsnyakát where the road between Gyergyószentmiklós (Bicazu Ardelean) and Gyergyótölgyés (Tulgheş) crossed. The positions of the 1st Székely Mountain Border Battalion were supported by the 21st Mountain Battery with four guns. Also in the area was the 21st Border Guards Battalion, which also had a four-tube mortar platoon and two German mortars and a German field artillery battery. The key figure in the defence was the commander of the 21st Mountain Battery, Lieutenant Vilmos Brambring. The Battery became key to the defence with good positions that allowed it to fire on the Soviet assembly areas before their attack. This soon bore fruit, as the four Hungarian mountain guns, along with the German battery, were able to lay down a curtain of fire covering the front line in the immediate foreground of the Tölgyesi pass and essentially close down the Soviet attack.

Meanwhile, the areas beyond the Tölgyesi Pass action was also reinforced by the IX Corps. As a consequence a battalion of the 2nd Field Replacement Division was sent to Gyergyószentmiklós and arrived around midnight at the train station.

The Kelemen Mountains in the east of Northern Transylvania had not yet been threatened, but on 1 September, the Beszterce 22nd Border Guard Battalion and two battalions of the Kosnánál Székely Border Guards crossed the border by rail into Vatra Dornei. There, the Germans formed a bridge-head, based around an important manganese ore mine.

However, all was not well with the Székely border guards. The Székely Guard was set up in 1942 and organised along the lines of the traditional Habsburg system. These formations were made up of local men, anywhere from teenagers to men in their late middle age, and could include up to three generations of one family. Training and equipment was poor and their fighting spirit was low. On 20 August 1944 the Székely border guard battalions entered the fighting. They suffered from mass desertions during the first days of fighting, as the men of the battalions first thoughts were to protect their families from the invading armies. The phenomenon came as a bitter surprise to both the Hungarian and German command, because the Székely had a reputation for their fighting spirit during World War I, but in little more than twenty years it had vanished.

Having done all that they could to hold Northern Transylvania, on 7 September the Hungarians and Germans began to evacuate the area. Any plans for the capture the passes of the Carpathians before the Soviets could had proved utterly illusory. The German Sixth and Eighth Armies, and Hungarian Second Army, under the headquarters of German Army Group South Ukraine, withdrew in several phases due to the space limitations. As a result, by roughly mid-September a new defensive position was establishment on the Moras River. The superior firepower of German mobile battle groups was used to cover the withdrawal of the marching infantry columns of shattered Hungarian frontier units. From 16 September arriving battalions in good order were redeployed along the Kelemen and Görgényi mountains and at the Ratosnyai Gorge on Maros River. During this period the Germans took operational command of all the Hungarian units of the IX Corps and Székely Border command, for both tactical and political reasons.

On 12 October 1944 in the area of Ratosnya (Răstolţa) – Beszterce (Bistriţa) – Dés (Dej) – Szászrégen (Reghin) bordering Northern Bukovina more heavy fighting took place. The Székely 27th Light Division was redirected to halt the Soviet advance, but they could do little to stop the Soviet mechanized and armoured force. All the lightly equipped division could do was delay them.
The Battle for Torda

In late August 1944 the Hungarian command decided to make a push towards the Southern Carpathian Mountains to seize the passes before the Red Army could move through them. They faced the Romanian First Army, which was made up of a mix of units still rebuilding after the campaign in the Crimea and training units. The Romanians soon added the reforming Fourth Army to the troops gathering in Transylvania. The campaign was to be entirely conducted by Hungarian troops with the Germans still withdrawing from Romania or committed to fighting further north.

The Hungarian Second Army, under General Lajos Veress, was mobilised for the task with the IX and II Corps. While the IX Corps was to hold Northern Transylvania, it was up to the II Corps to push south. Initially the II Corps had just the 7th and 9th Field Replacement Divisions, but more experienced troops were transferred from the north to take part and the 2nd Armoured Division and 25th Infantry Division arrived in early September. The attack was finally launched at dawn on 5 September 1944. By this stage the Hungarian command had given up on their initial plan to push to the Southern Carpathian passes and instead simply wanted to establish a more defensible line along the Maros River. Veress decided to straighten out the salient between Marosvásárhely (Targu Mures) and Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca).

Meanwhile Soviet units of the Second Ukrainian Front moved through Vulcan Pass in the Southern Carpathians and captured Brassó (Brașov) and Nagyszeben (Sibiu). The Soviets then intended to capture Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), and expected little resistance. The Romanians had also been building up their force in the area and had assembled some 11 divisions, though not all of them were up to full strength.

During the first five days of the attack the 9th Field Replacement Division had advanced along the Kolozsvár-Tordá main road. To their right units of 7th Field Replacement Division move down the road from Magyarlóna (Luna de Sus) to Borrév (Buru) on the Aranyos (Arieş) River. On the left flank in the area of Vasasszengortótház (Sucutard) the 2nd Armoured Division's attack moved towards Nagysármás (Sărmașu) and surprised the Romanian border guards, who either retreated or surrendered. The only Romanian resistance encountered was from the outposts of the 20th Infantry Training Division, but their resistance was weak, and the Romanians soon broke off.

Battle of Tordá
13 to 22 September 1944
By the evening of 5 September the 9th Field Replacement Division had taken Tordá and the 3rd Tank Regiment of the 2nd Armoured Division reached Marosludas (Ludus). On the 7th Field Replacement Division’s line there was little or no resistance and they took Borrev without a fight. The first battalions of the veteran 25th Infantry Division also joined the attack at Nagyvárad (Oradea).

On 6 September the German reconnaissance troops observed Soviet tanks in the area of Nagyszeben (Sibiu). General Veress did not halt his troops, he considered a defeat of the Romanians as good for the soldiers’ morale. The armoured troops attacking on the left flank reached Dicsőszentmárton (Târnăveni) on 7 September, in the centre 9th Field Replacement Division troops took Marosújvár (Ocna Mureş) and Felvinc (Unirea), and the 7th Field Replacement Division stood before Nagyenyed (Aiud). The appearance of Soviets and General Rozin’s Romanian Armoured Division halted Hungarian attacks on 9 September and the Hungarian troops on the Aranyos - Maros line withdrew back to where defence would be made easier by the terrain, especially at Tordá and Aranyosegerbegy (Viişoara). This line, which was already held by three battalions of the 25th Infantry Division, was particularly good for defence with the Maros River running in front of it. It was also protected by north bank of the river valley, which was flanked by steep hills slopes 60 to 80 metres high.

The Hungarian attack had taken the Soviet command by surprise and they decided to reinforce with area with more troops as well as launching an attack of their own towards Tordá in cooperation with the Romanian Fourth Army. The Hungarians were able to hold this line against attacks by the Romanian Fourth and Soviet 27th Armies for the next few days. The 25th Infantry Division had started taking up positions on 12 September, first taking up defensive positions at the river crossing points before Tordá and Aranyosegerbegy. Of the division’s nine battalion only three were immediately available to fight at Tordá, four others were deployed with the 7th and 9th Field Replacement Divisions in rearguard actions while two more were still on route to the front by train and expected to arrive on 13 September. Another battalion arrived by foot from the rear the same day.

On 13 September the Soviet 5th Guards Tank Corps appeared behind the retreating Hungarian troops near Alsószentmihály (Mihai Viteazu) west of Tordá, causing some panic. An ad hoc defensive battle developed in the evening and into the next day, with Colonel Géza Bőszörményi, commander of the 25th Infantry Regiment, holding off the Soviet thrust with III Battalion/25th Infantry Regiment, 59th Pioneer Battalion and the 25th Heavy Anti-tank Company. By the next day the Hungarians had knocked out seven Soviet tanks.

In the afternoon the Romanian 20th Infantry Training Division arrived in the area of Aranyospolyán (Poiana) lying east of the city and began to attack through the Szent János valley in the direction of Sósfürdő (the salt baths). The area was only held by I Battalion/1st Infantry Regiment. After heavy fighting, in which the battalion’s commander was killed, the enemy pushed into the east of Tordá. The situation was finally restored with a counterattack by I Battalion/25th Infantry Regiment.

The Soviet 6th Guards Tank Army was not only attacking the left of the city on 13 and 14 September, but was also attempting to out flank to the west of the city. By then the 25th Infantry Division had deployed to the right of the 2nd Mountain Reserve Brigade, and they were able to halt the Soviet attack launched towards Tordátúr (Tureni). However, they were only able to stave off the attack at great loss. They deployed a weak battalion at the most critical points in small German style blocking groups with high firepower and anti-tank support. Thus, the encirclement of the city was stopped.

The motorised 75mm anti-tank guns (PaK40) of the 25th Assault Artillery Battalion’s 1st Battery, under Captain Vilmos Vértes, also played an important role in halting the Soviet armour. The previous two days, while under very heavy mortar and artillery fire, the battery knocked out three tanks, a rocket launcher, and a few other weapons, and seven more Soviets tanks were immobilised. The next day while fighting off an infantry assault on his gun’s positions Captain Vértes was killed. He was later awarded Officer’s Gold Medal for Bravery.

On 15 September the Soviet High Command directed Marshal Malinovsky to advance on the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) – Beszterce (Bistriţa) line, crush the Hungarian and
German forces in Transylvania, and then attack in north-easterly direction and unite in the Carpathian Mountains with the Fourth Ukrainian Front. The operation’s ultimate aim was to outflank the German Sixth, Eight and Hungarian Second Armies, in short to destroy the entirety of German Army Group South Ukraine. The Battle of Tordá quickly evolved in an effort to prevent this. It would prove to be one of the war's most successful operations for the Royal Hungarian Army.

On 15 September the Soviets launched the first big attack on Tordá. This was again in the direction of Sósfürdő (the salt baths), but only after a massive artillery preparation. At the same time, an overwhelming attack was launched against the 26th Infantry Regiment's bridgehead at Aranyosegerbegy. The 25th Infantry Division commander Major-General László Hollósy-Kuthy, a brave man with a reputation as a tough nut, requested support from the II Corps when it became clear that the weight of the enemy attack was north through Sósfürdő in the direction Tordá. The attack proved too powerful for the 26th Infantry Regiment to hold the eastern edge of Tordá. However, they managed to slow the attack before withdrawing.

With the situation becoming critical the 2nd Armoured Division counterattacked. The division, positioned northeast of the city, launched a counterattack to the south. However, the enemy proved stubborn and the attack stalled against strong resistance. The Soviets and Romanians were able to hold the plateau stretching to the east of the Tordá bridgehead.

On 16 September the 2nd Armoured Division and the 25th Infantry Division made preparations for their next counterattack, aimed south between Sósfürdő and Point 367 to eliminate the enemy bridgehead. The following day, the counterattack was launched by the 25th Infantry Regiment supported by a battle group of the 2nd Armoured Division. They were hit by incredibly heavy enemy artillery and rocket fire, and their progress was halted before they could reach their targets.

Another Hungarian attack began at 1100 hours on 19 September after a strong and coordinated artillery preparation. The 25th Infantry Regiment and supporting 10th Assault Artillery Battalion captured the northern river embankment, but the 2nd Armoured Division’s 6th Motorised Infantry Battalion was blocked before Point 367. Together they could not eliminate the Soviet bridgehead. The enemy's extremely tough resistance was characterised by one particularly Red Army infantry battalion of 300 men of the Soviet 4th Guards Rifle Division that was encircled, but kept fighting. At the end of the battle 200 men lay where they had fought and died. During the day the capable Colonel Geza Boszorményi died heroically at the head of his troops on the eastern edge of the Tordá cemetery, just a few hundred yards from the tomb of his parents, when he was hit by rocket fire. However, the tenacious defence of the Soviet Guardsmen had halted the Hungarian thrust and the Red Army still held the bridgehead.

The next few days passed relatively quietly as both sides took stock of the situation. However, heavy artillery fire continued to be exchanged between both sides. At 0800 hours on 22 September hostilities continued anew. After unprecedented heavy artillery preparation, in the narrow space between Sósfürdő and the Szent János Valley, the Soviet 180th Rifle Division began an attack, with support from 5th Guards Tank Corps' motorised rifleman and 30 to 40 T-34 tanks. At the same time east of the railway line the Soviet 4th Guards Rifle Division attacked with three regiments. On the 4th Guards Rifle Division's eastern flank the Romanian 7th Infantry Division advanced. The attack first struck along the riverbank northwards, hitting the 2nd Armoured Division, before the full force of the attack hit the Sósfürdő and Szalonnás area against the 25th Infantry Division.

The thrust towards Sósfürdő encountered the 10th Assault Artillery Battalion’s 1st Battery with six Zrínyi II assault howitzers under the command of Ensign János Bozóki. Bozóki's battery knocked out 18 T-34 tanks during the day's fighting.
preventing the encirclement of Tordá. Later in the day Bozoki returned to the front line to rescue seriously wounded comrades and recover damaged assault howitzers. He was awarded the Officers’ Gold Medal for Bravery.

However, the Soviets also attacked the Tordá bridgehead from the west where the 1st Infantry Regiment and 2nd Reserve Mountain Brigade defended the front line. At 1200 hours to the south the 25th Infantry Division front was virtually split in two, the gap was only closed by the 3rd Motorized Infantry Regiment’s counterattack with supporting armour. In Egerbegyi and the northeastern sector of the city the defence firmly held, but could not hold the key high ground at Point 429. The 1 Battalion/25th Infantry Regiment played a major role in the fighting, during which Major László Siprák also won the Officers’ Gold Bravery Medal for his leadership. He was almost always at the head of his troops with his rifle in hand. However, it became clear to the defenders that it was impossible to hold the city on their own against the overwhelming numbers the Soviets and Romanians could throw at them.

On 23 September, at Vaskapu (Iron Gate) and Sósfar in the east-northeast of the city, the German 23. Panzerdivision arrived with two panzergrenadier regiments and about 65 tanks. The German Panzertruppen attacked at dawn. This powerful counterattack was on a wide front, but narrowed when it hit Point 367 where a Soviet bridgehead remained. During the battle the Germans destroyed five Soviet tanks, a self-propelled gun, and 37 anti-tank guns. The panzergrenadiers took 35% losses. The situation was more severe in the west, where the Soviet 18th Guard Mechanised Brigade’s tanks reached Komjátszeg and the Tordá-Kolozsvár road. The situation was stabilised with the deployment of the German troops in the western sector.

The next few days remained stable around Tordá, with no heavy attacks by the Soviets. However, the Soviet 18th Guards Mechanised Brigade, Romanian mountain troops and infantry continue to jointly probe in the northwest to encircle the Komjátszeg and Tordátúr area. The Soviets moved their focus from the west of Tordá on 2 October to the southeast in front of Aranyosegerbegy. They attacked the German-Hungarian line, but four Soviet rifle divisions were halted south of Tordá.

On 4 October repeated Soviet attacks from the west pushed the front line back east of the Tordá-Kolozsvár road. To the east of Tordá the Soviet-Romanian penetration was further exploited by tank forces, so that by the end of the day Tordá had been almost encircled. To prevent the full encirclement a counterattack was needed, so the Hungarian defensive line commander, General Veress, left just a small holding group on the southern edge of Tordá, and moved the bulk of his troops to the north of the city, withdrawing the defensive line. With this move Hungarian and German troops had effectively abandoned Tordá.

From 13 September the Hungarian Second Army together with German troops had obstructed attempts by 11 Soviet and Romanian infantry divisions, a Soviet Guards Tank Corps and a Guards Mechanised Corps to breakthrough towards Kolozsvár.
HUNGARIAN SPECIAL RULES

HÚSZÁR

Descended from Magyar horsemen, Hungary has a strong cavalry tradition. Hungarian knights often stood alone against the Ottoman Turks as the defenders of Europe and during the 17th to 19th Centuries they supplied the Habsburg Empire’s elite light cavalry. Hungarian mobile troops are famed for their aggression and wide sweeping movements.

Hungarian platoons that are Húszár Platoons are indicated under those platoons.

Any Húszár Platoon with a Command team may attempt a Húszár move at the start of the Shooting Step instead of shooting. If a platoon attempts to make a Húszár move, it may not shoot even if it fails to make a Húszár move.

Roll a Skill test for each platoon:
- If the test is successful, the platoon may move another 4"/10cm,
- Otherwise the platoon cannot move this step.

All normal rules apply for this movement. Platoons cannot make Húszár moves if they are Pinned Down or have moved At the Double. Bogged Down or Bailed vehicles cannot make Húszár moves.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING STORM

The Hungarians have learnt harsh lessons on the Don front during the winter of 1942/43, so now when they prepare for defence they prepare well.

Hungarian platoons may re-roll failed Skill Tests to Dig In.
You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.

Your Company must be either a Puskás Század (marked \( \bullet \)) or a Veteran Puskás Század (marked \( \star \)). Whichever company you choose, you may only choose platoons and options marked with your company symbol or no symbol.

**German Platoons in your force are Allies and follow the Allies rules on page 70 of the rulebook.**
The bulk of the Hungarian Army, or Honvéd (pronounced hon-veed), was made up of the infantry of the Puskás Század (Rifle Company, pronounced poosh-kash sahr-zod). During the mass mobilisation of 1944 the small number of veteran divisions who had been fighting in the Ukraine during the early part of the year were joined by newly mobilised regular, reserve and replacement units.

The Hungarians have built up their infantry forces rapidly as the threat of Soviet invasion loomed. Divisions have been raised from reservists and new recruits. Training is adequate, but they have little combat experience. However, they will fight hard to protect their homeland. A Puskás Század is rated as Confident Trained.

The 16th, 24th, and 25th Infantry Divisions all served with the Hungarian First Army during the battles for Galicia in 1944. During this period they gained valuable experience they were able to put to good use during the battles for Transylvania and the Tisza River. A Veteran Puskás Század is rated as Confident Veteran.

During 1943 and 1944 the Hungarians had also been re-forming their organisation and arming their troops with more modern heavy weapons such as German 75mm anti-tank guns, 120mm mortars and German Panzerfaust and Panzerschreck anti-tank weapons. They even began manufacturing their own version of the Panzerschreck anti-tank rocket launcher.

Hungarian riflemen are either armed with Steyr-Mannlicher M95/31, an unusual bolt action rifle with a unique straight pull action, or the more conventional German K98 Mauser rifle. Their heavy firepower was supplied by Solothurn M31 light machine-guns or German supplied MG-42 machine-guns.
The Hungarians use the same machine-gun they did during WWI, the Schwarzlose 7/31M.

A Puskás Machine-gun Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Puskás Platoons.

The Hungarian field their own version of the German PaK36 gun that has been modified to take the same 40mm round as their Bofors anti-aircraft gun. This gives the guns slightly better anti-tank performance. They can also be fitted with the Hungarian version of the muzzle fired Stielgranate anti-tank grenade.
One of the lessons the Hungarians learnt from their fighting on the Don River in 1942 and 1943 was the need to have heavier anti-tank weapons to deal with Soviet tanks like the T-34 and KV-1. They were able to obtain 7.5cm PaK40 guns from the Germans, which they designated the 75mm 40M.

This excellent weapon allowed the Hungarian anti-tank troops to deal with most of the tanks that the Soviets threw at them.

During the fighting on the Don in 1942 the Hungarian were able to capture a number of 120mm Soviet mortars. The Hungarians were impressed with this weapon and similar mortars used by the Germans. They soon began to make their own, giving their infantry added heavy support in the front line.

A Scout Platoon is a Reconnaissance Platoon.
You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.
Hungarian Reconnaissance Battalion

**Felderítő Század**

The **Felderítő Század** (scout company, pronounced feld-er-ech-tah sahr-zod) are the troops of the infantry division's reconnaissance battalion. Their roles include scouting enemy positions and securing the path of the advance for the division. The battalion was also issued armoured cars for longer range reconnaissance.

**Motivation and Skill**

The Hungarian reconnaissance companies of the infantry divisions have been expanded to contain armoured cars as well as their original bicycle mounted infantry scouts. A Felderítő Század is rated as **Confident Trained**.

**Headquarters**

**Felderítő Század HQ**

- **Company HQ**
  - 35 points

**Options**

- Replace the Command Rifle teams with Command Páncélvadász SMG teams for +10 points per team or Command Panzerfaust SMG teams for +15 points per team.
- Add Panzerschreck teams for +20 points per team.

**Combat Platoons**

**Felderítő Platoon**

- **HQ Section** with:
  - 3 Scout Squads: 145 points
  - 2 Scout Squads: 105 points

**Options**

- Replace the Command Rifle/MG team with a Command Páncélvadász SMG team for +5 points or with a Command Panzerfaust SMG team for +10 points.
- Add Light Mortar teams for +20 points per team.

A Felderítő Platoon in armed with rifles and machine-guns. In addition they can also be equipped with 50mm light mortars that can be used for additional support to cover their withdrawal once they have finished their scouting mission.
**Felderítő Machine-Gun Platoon**

**HQ Section with:**
- 3 Machine-gun Sections 75 points

A Felderítő Század is also supported by machine-guns to help deal with enemy posts encountered during their reconnaissance.

*A Felderítő Machine-gun Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Felderítő Platoons.*

**Felderítő Mortar Platoon**

**HQ Section with:**
- 2 Mortar Sections 90 points
- 1 Mortar Section 50 points

**Option**
- Replace all 81mm 36/39M mortars with 120mm 43M mortars towed by horse-drawn limbers for +20 points per Mortar section.

Mortars provide smoke for concealing the withdrawing scouts once they have located the enemy.

**Huszár Platoon**

**HQ Section with:**
- 3 Huszár Squads 220 points
- 2 Huszár Squads 155 points

**Options**
- Replace the Command Rifle/MG team with a Command Páncélvadász SMG team for +5 points or with a Command Panzerfaust SMG team for +10 points.
- Add Light Mortar teams for +30 points per team.

The advantages of the mounted *Huszár* (Hussar, pronounced hoo-sahr) become obvious on the Russian Front. Speed is their major asset, especially on the counterattack, where the enemy is not set for defence and the surprise of a cavalry force appearing on the flank can send even the steadiest company into disarray.

*The elite Huszár light cavalry of Hungarians has a long and proud history. A Huszár Platoon is rated CONFIDENT VETERAN.*

*A Huszár Platoon is a Huszár and Reconnaissance Platoon.*
With the role of long range reconnaissance in the armoured divisions being taken up by the Toldi light tank, the Csaba (pronounced chah-bah) armoured car became available to the infantry divisions. The Csaba is an excellent armoured car, it was even considered by the British for purchase before the war broke out.

In the hands of the infantry reconnaissance troops its mobility is used to scout ahead of the division, checking its line of advance and patrolling the flanks.

An Armoured Car Platoon is a Huzsár and Reconnaissance Platoon.
Utász Század
PIONEER COMPANY

(INFANTRY COMPANY)

You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.

Your Company must be either a Utász Század (marked 🗼️) or a Veteran Utász Század (marked 🗼️). Whichever company you choose, you may only choose platoons and options marked with your company symbol or no symbol.
The Hungarians have excellent engineering troops. The men of the Utász Század (sapper or pioneer Company, pronounced oo-tahs sahr-zod) were involved in fighting throughout the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

During the battle for Budapest several engineer battalions were heavily engaged in the fighting and proved to be some of the best troops fighting in the pocket.

Each infantry division has an engineering battalion. They provide immediate support to the infantry when obstacles, minefields and barricades need to be dealt with. In a pinch, they can also knock out the enemy armour. Each company has a pair of machine-guns for support, covering the sappers while they carry out their various tasks.

The men of the Utász Platoon are armed with rifles and machine-guns as well as specialist engineering equipment from simple picks and shovels to mines, satchel charges and flame-throwers.

You may replace up to two Pioneer Rifle/MG teams with Flame-thrower teams at the start of the game before deployment.
You must field one platoon from each box shaded black and may field one platoon from each box shaded grey.

**GUARDING THE FRONTIER**

The Border Guards hold the vital strategic mountain valleys, passes and roads against enemy invaders.

*A Határvadász Század Always Defends* (see page 257 of the rulebook).
**Motivation and Skill**

The Border Police and Guards normally patrolled Hungary’s borders and their roles included customs and excise, and immigration control, but in times of war they were mobilised to defend the border. A Határvadász Század is rated as **Confident Trained**.

---

**Headquarters**

**Határvadász Század HQ**

**Headquarters**

Company HQ 25 points

**Options**

- Replace the Command Rifle teams with Command Páncélvadász SMG teams for +10 points per team.
- Add 20mm 36M Anti-tank Rifle team for +10 points.

The Border Guard were Hungary’s first line of defence if invaded. Their primary role was to hold the strategic passes over the mountains in Transylvania.

---

**Combat Platoons**

**Határvadász Platoon**

**Platoon**

HQ Section with:

- 3 Határvadász Squads 160 points
- 2 Határvadász Squads 110 points

**Option**

- Replace the Command Rifle/MG team with a Command Páncélvadász SMG team for +5 points.

The Határvadász (border guards, pronounced ho-tar vo-dahs) were equipped much like any other Hungarian rifleman. However, the fortress companies were often issued with flame-throwers to help in the defence of border passes and valleys.

You may replace up to one Rifle/MG team with a Flame-thrower team at the start of the game before deployment.
Határvadász Weapons Platoon

**Platoon**
HQ Section with:
- 1 Machine-gun Section

**Options**
- Add Anti-tank Rifle Section for +20 points.
- Add Light Mortar Section for +15 points.

The border troops were equipped with a variety of heavy weapons, including the 7/31M machine-gun, the 20mm 36M Solothurn ant-tank rifle and a limited number of 50mm light mortars.

*A Határvadász Weapons Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Határvadász Platoons.*

Határvadász Machine-gun Platoon

**Platoon**
HQ Section with:
- 3 Machine-gun Sections

Machine-guns become vital when troops are defending narrow passes and mountain valleys.

*A Határvadász Machine-gun Platoon may make Combat Attachments to Határvadász Platoons.*

Határvadász Mortar Platoon

**Platoon**
HQ Section with:
- 2 Mortar Sections
- 1 Mortar Section

Light indirect fire weapons like mortars are ideal for moving around the hills and mountains of Hungary’s mountainous Transylvanian border regions. They are able to pour fire on compressed infantry forces as the enemy try to storm the pass defences.

*WEAPONS PLATOONS*
Each border guard battalion usually had two anti-tank platoons equipped with German designed 37mm 36M (3.7cm PaK36) guns. These light guns could be easily moved about the border passes where they could be located for flanking shots to take out unsuspecting enemy vehicles.

The Székely (pronounced see-kay) Guard was set up in 1942 and organised along the lines of the traditional Habsburg system. These formations were made up of local men, anywhere from teenagers to men in their late middle age and could include up to three generations of one family. Training and equipment was poor and their fighting spirit was low. On 20 August 1944 the Székely border guard battalions entered the fighting. The Székely border guards suffered from mass desertions during the first days of fighting, as the men of the battalions first thoughts were to the protection of their families from the invading armies. The phenomenon came as a bitter surprise to both the Hungarian and German command, because the Székely had such a reputation for their fighting spirit during World War I.
During the battles for Hungary in 1944 and 1945 the newly formed assault gun forces of the Hungarian Artillery provided armoured support for infantry divisions fighting to hold back the red tide.

**Rohamágyús Platoon**

3 Zrínyi II 225 points

- Add Schürzen to any or all Zrínyi II assault guns for +5 points per vehicle.

3 StuG G 285 points

5 Hetzer 425 points

4 Hetzer 340 points

3 Hetzer 255 points

The assault artillery are the elite of the artillery arm. A Rohamágyús Platoon is rated **CONFIDENT VETERAN**.

**Armoured Platoon**

5 Turán I 290 points

4 Turán I 230 points

3 Turán I 170 points

3 Turán II 170 points

4 Panzer IV H 360 points

3 Panzer IV H 270 points

3 Panther A 550 points

2 Panther A 365 points

The tankers of the 2nd Armoured Division are a well-trained and experienced elite. An Armoured Platoon is rated **CONFIDENT VETERAN**.
ARTILLERY BATTERY

PLATOON
HQ Section with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Howitzer Type</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 100mm 14M</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 100mm 14M</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 149mm 14/31M</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 149mm 14/31M</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPTIONS
- Add horse-drawn wagon and limbers for +5 points for the battery.
- Replace horse-drawn wagon and limbers with 3-ton trucks for 149mm 14/31M howitzers for +5 points for the platoon.

The artillery of the infantry divisions has undergone changes since 1943. The infantry's artillery fights with 100mm 14M Skoda howitzers as the standard weapons instead of the now retired 80mm gun. The medium batteries are now armed with 149mm 14/31M howitzers.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY BATTERY

PLATOON
HQ Section with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Howitzer Type</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 75mm 15M howitzers</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 75mm 15M howitzers</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPTION
- Add Pack Mules at no cost.

Some border guard battalions were supported by mountain artillery batteries armed with light Skoda model 1915 pack howitzers.

Infantry teams, Man-packed Gun teams and Gun teams carried by Pack Mule teams are Mountaineers.

Gun teams carried by Pack Mule teams move as Man-packed. Pack Mule teams don’t have to be modelled.

The border guard artillery are well-trained, but inexperienced in combat. A Mountain Battery is rated CONFIDENT TRAINED.
Anti-Aircraft Platoon

**Platoon**
HQ Section with:

- 2 Anti-aircraft Sections 55 points 70 points

**Option**
- Add 3-ton trucks for +5 points for the platoon.

The standard anti-aircraft weapon of all Hungarian divisions is the Swedish designed 40mm Bofors gun. This modern and very effective anti-aircraft weapon is ideal for protecting your troops from roaming Allied ground-attack aircraft.

The Bofors gun’s excellent rate-of-fire also makes it an effective weapon against ground targets.

Heavy Anti-Aircraft Platoon

**Platoon**
HQ Section with:

- 2 80mm 29/38M guns 75 points

**Options**
- Model 80mm 29/38M gun with eight or more crew and increase their ROF to 3 for +10 points per gun.
- Add 3-ton trucks for +5 points for the platoon.

Hungarian heavy anti-aircraft fire was provided by the men manning the 80mm 29/38M guns. These Bofors-designed guns also made good anti-tank weapons when desperation called for it.

Air Support

**Sporadic Air Support**

- Ju 87D Stuka 100 points
- Ju 87G Stuka 100 points

The Royal Hungarian Air Force used the German-built Ju 87 dive-bomber for ground-attack to support the army in the field. The 102nd Dive Bomber Group operated under the German 4. Luftwaffe Luftflotte.
German Support

Motivation and Skill

During the fighting in Hungary and Transylvania the Hungarian infantry formations were sometime supported by German troops. The Germans are rated Confident Veteran, and are Allied Platoons.

German Panzergrenadier Platoon

Platoon
HQ Section with:
- 3 Panzergrenadier Squads 185 points
- 2 Panzergrenadier Squads 135 points

Options
- Replace Command MG team with a Command Panzerknacker SMG team for +5 points or with a Command Panzerfaust SMG team for +10 points.
- Remove Kfz 15 field car and replace Kfz 70 trucks with 3-ton trucks at no cost.

Throughout the battles for Hungary and Transylvania the Germans fought alongside the Hungarians. During the fighting for the passes mobile German battle groups would join the Hungarian defenders as they arrived from the hostile territory of Romania.

German Grenadier Platoon

Platoon
HQ Section with:
- 3 Grenadier Squads 155 points
- 2 Grenadier Squads 110 points

Option
- Replace Command Rifle/MG team with a Command Panzerknacker SMG team for +5 points or with a Command Panzerfaust SMG team for +10 points.

The humble German grenadier fought alongside the Hungarians throughout 1944 and 1945. They provided support in Transylvania, on the Tisza River, and during the fighting around Budapest and into the final battles in Austria.
When available German artillery often supported Hungarian operations, such as those of the Border Guards in September 1944.

**Hungarian Equipment Recognition Guide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hungarian Name</th>
<th>Foreign Name</th>
<th>Original Nationality</th>
<th>Model to Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zrínyi II</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>HU100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StuG G</td>
<td>StuG G</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>GE123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetzer</td>
<td>Jagdpanzer 38(t) Hetzer</td>
<td>German/Czech</td>
<td>GE102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csaba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>HU300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40mm 36M gun</td>
<td>40mm Bofors gun</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>US541 or BR540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80mm 29/38M gun</td>
<td>80mm Bofors Model 1929 gun</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>HBX02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40mm 40M gun</td>
<td>Modified 3.7cm PaK36 gun</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>GE501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100mm M14 howitzer</td>
<td>100mm M1914 Skoda howitzer</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>IT580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149mm M14/35 howitzer</td>
<td>149mm M1914 Skoda howitzer</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>HBX02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botond truck</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
<td>HU420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-ton truck</td>
<td>ZIS-5, Opel Blitz</td>
<td>Soviet, German</td>
<td>SU422, GE431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Order Catalogue**

Remember the Hungarians appear in the Special Order Catalogue where you can get the HSO101 Hungarian Artillery Group. Also available are the GSO189 German heads for converting Soviet Cossacks (SSO142) or Romanian Cavalry (RO708) into Huszáris.
## Arsenal

### TANK TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>ROF</th>
<th>Armour Side</th>
<th>Anti-tank</th>
<th>Top Firepower</th>
<th>Equipment and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSAULT GUNS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zrínyi II</td>
<td>105mm 43M gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>24'760m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>AA MG, Protected ammo.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>StuG III G</td>
<td>7.5cm StuK40 gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>32'780m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hull mounted.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetzer</td>
<td>7.5cm PaK39 gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>32'780m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hull mounted.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TANKS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turán I</td>
<td>40mm 41M gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>24'760m</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Co-ax MG, Hull MG, Protected ammo.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turán II</td>
<td>75mm 41M gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>24'760m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Co-ax MG, Hull MG, Protected ammo.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panzer IV H</td>
<td>7.5cm KwK40 gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>32'780m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Co-ax MG, Hull MG, Schürzen.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Panther A</td>
<td>7.5cm KwK42 gun</td>
<td>Standard Tank</td>
<td>32'780m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Co-ax MG, Hull MG, Wide tracks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARMOURED CARS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csaba</td>
<td>20mm 36M anti-tank rifle</td>
<td>Wheeled</td>
<td>16'740m</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Co-ax MG.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE MACHINE-GUNS</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle MG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16'740m</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ROF</td>
<td>1 if other weapons fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GUN TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>ROF</th>
<th>Anti-tank</th>
<th>Firepower</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/31M HMG</td>
<td>Man-packed</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ROF 3 when pinned down or moving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20mm 36M anti-tank rifle</td>
<td>Man-packed</td>
<td>16'/40cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>Minimum range 8'/20cm, Smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81mm 36/39M mortar</td>
<td>Man-packed</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>Smoke bombardment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing Stielgranate</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120mm 43M mortar</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75mm 40M (7.5cm PaK40) gun</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>32'/80cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40mm 36M Bofors gun</td>
<td>Immobile</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Anti-aircraft, Turntable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80mm 29/38M Bofors gun</td>
<td>Immobile</td>
<td>32'/80cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>Heavy anti-aircraft, Turntable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75mm 15M howitzer</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>16'/40cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing Stielgranate</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>44'/160cm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100mm 14M howitzer</td>
<td>Immobile</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Breakthrough gun, Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing Stielgranate</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>72'/180cm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Smoke bombardment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5cm leFH18 howitzer</td>
<td>Immobile</td>
<td>24'/60cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Breakthrough gun, Gun shield, Smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing Stielgranate</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>72'/180cm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Smoke bombardment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149mm 14/31M howitzer</td>
<td>Immobile</td>
<td>16'/40cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td>Bunker buster, Gun shield.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INFANTRY TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>ROF</th>
<th>Anti-tank</th>
<th>Firepower</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifle team</td>
<td>16”/40cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifle/MG team</td>
<td>16”/40cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMG team</td>
<td>4”/10cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Full ROF when moving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Mortar team</td>
<td>16”/40cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Can fire over friendly teams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panzerschreck team</td>
<td>8”/20cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>Tank Assault 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame-thrower team</td>
<td>4”/10cm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Flame-thrower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff team</td>
<td>16”/40cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moves as a Heavy Gun team.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>ROF</th>
<th>Anti-tank</th>
<th>Firepower</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panzerfaust</td>
<td>4”/10cm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>Tank Assault 6, Cannot shoot in the Shooting Step if moved in the Movement Step.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pincelvadász and Pioneer teams are rated as Tank Assault 4.

### AIRCRAFT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>To Hit</th>
<th>Anti-tank</th>
<th>Firepower</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ju 87D Stuka</td>
<td>Bombs</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ju 87G Stuka</td>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td>3+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRANSPORT TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Mobility Range</th>
<th>Armour (Front ROF / Anti-tank)</th>
<th>Top Armour (Firepower)</th>
<th>Equipment and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRUCKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle team</td>
<td>Jeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kübelwagen or Kfz 15 field car</td>
<td>Jeep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botond, 3-ton, Kfz 68 radio, or Kfz 70 truck</td>
<td>Wheeled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-drawn wagon</td>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRACTORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-drawn limber</td>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sd Kfz 11 (3t) tractor</td>
<td>Half-tracked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARMoured PERSONNEL CARRIERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sd Kfz 250 half-track</td>
<td>Half-tracked</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hull MG, Passenger-fired AA MG.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>