World War II Wargames Rules

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SOVIET INFANTRY (WINTER)

When the Nazi war machine unleashed its fury onto the Soviet Union in 1941, the Germans expected a short, bloody campaign. It almost worked, with the German forces getting close to Moscow. However, the dual effects of the bitter Soviet winter and the steadfastness of the humble Red Army soldier first stalled and then pushed back the German invaders, turning the tide of the Second World War.

The bitter fighting in the Winter War against Finland had taught the Red Army some hard lessons, as thousands of their men fell victim to frostbite and exposure.

The Soviet infantryman's equipment was unsophisticated but functional, much like the troops themselves. For warfare in the harsh condictions of the Eastern Front soldiers would don heavy greatcoats, woollen mittens, felt boots and quilted uniforms to ward off the cold. Wrapped in scarves and balacava-style headwraps under their helmets, sidecaps or fur hats they were well-equipped to take on the Nazi invdaders.

These tough men could lie out in the snow for hours before making their attacks. Urrah!

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Soviet Infantry weapon sprue contents:

A: Mosin-Nagant M91 rifle (fixed bayonet)

B: PTRD-41 anti-tank rifle

C: DP-28 light machine gun

D: Mosin-Nagant M91 rifle (folded bayonet)

E: Mosin-Nagant M91 rifle (sniper scope)

F: Mosin-Nagant M91 rifle

G: Field Glasses

H: Pistol holster

I and J: TT-33 pistol

K: Nagant M1895 revolver

L: PPD sub-machine gun

M: PPSh-41 sub-machine gun (drum magazine)

N: Mosin-Nagant carbine

O: PPSh-41 sub-machine gun (sickle magazine)

P: DP-28 ammunition case

Q: DP-28 ammunition pouch

R: Field glasses case

S: DP-28 drum magazine

T: PTRD-41 anti-tank rifle bipod

U: DP-28 bipod

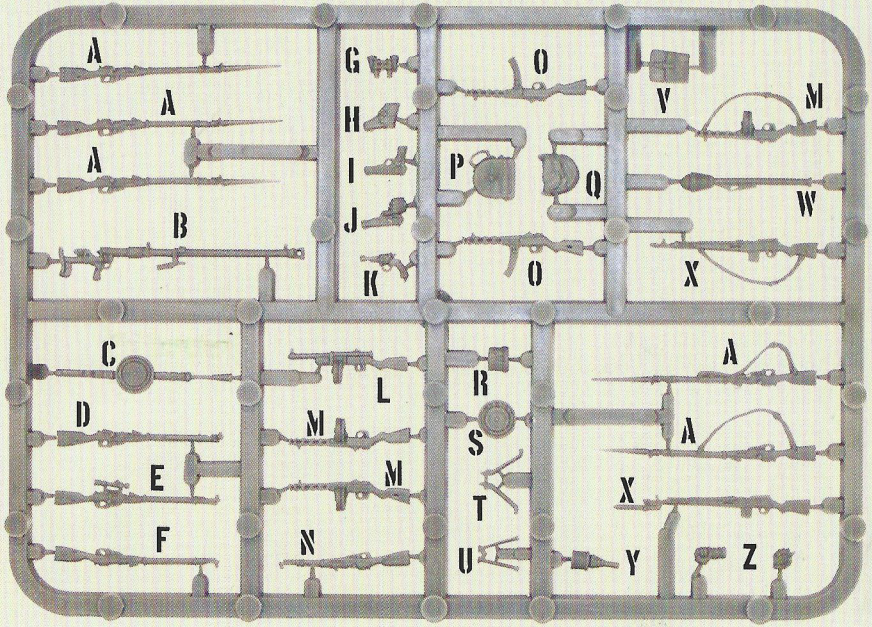
V: Officer's map case

W: Captured Panzerfaust

X: SVT-40 semi-automatic rifle

Y: Anti-tank grenade

Z: Fragmentation grenades



A stoic Red Army infantryman wrapped warmly against the elements with felt overboots, scarf, greatcoat and mittens. Note the looted German Panzeraust on his back!





The quilted *telogreika* uniform gave a good level of protection against the elements and was regularly seen in use from autumn through to spring as the harsh weather on the Eastern Front dictated.

Giving valuable fire support to his squad, this Soviet infantryman has his mittens hanging from the wrist to allow him better access to the trigger. The DT-28 was the most common light machine gun in Soviet service.



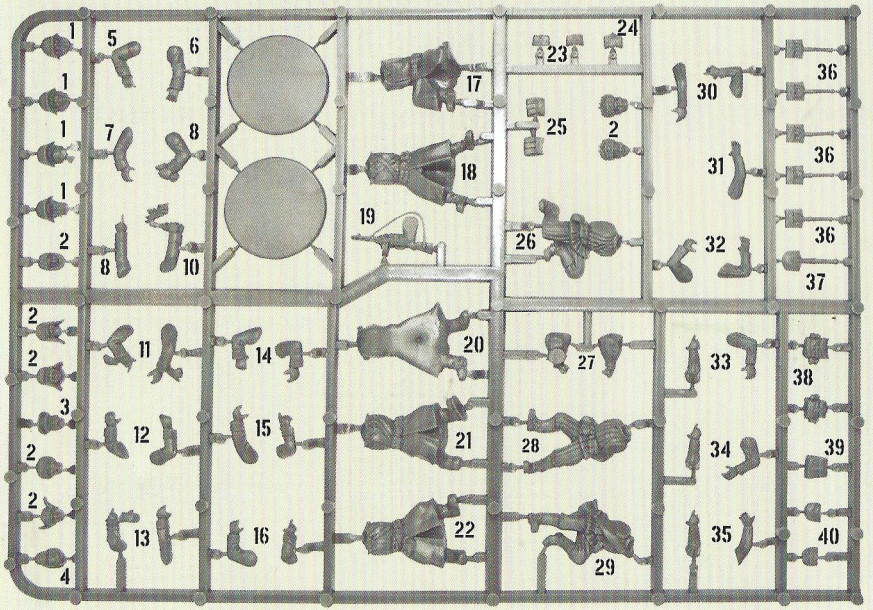


One of the most iconic of Soviet weapons – the Molotov Cocktail! Here it is being hoisted by a loyal soldier of the Motherland who has slipped his mitten off to avoid getting it covered in burning fuel!



Taking a knee to getting a more stable firing position this Red Army soldier is fully protected from the elements: greatcoat, mittens and wraps around his SSh40 helmet.

Soviet Infantry (Winter) body sprue contents:



1: Heads in SSh40 helmet
2: Heads in *ushanka* fur hat
3: Head with officer's cap
4: Head in *pilotka* side cap
5: Open-handed right arm
6: Left carrying arm
7: Right carrying arm
8: Left arm holding mitten
9: Pointing arm
10: Molotov Cocktail arm
11: Prone rifle firing arms
12: Prone LMG arms
13: Firing rifle arms
14: Advancing rifle arms
15: Rifle at ready arms
16: PPSh-41 arms
17: Kneeling body
18: Standing body
19: Left arm with slung PPSh-41
20: Prone body
21: Running body
22: Advancing body
23: Rifle ammunition pouches
24: Dual-pocket rifle ammunition pouch
25: PPSh-41 sickle magazine pouches
26: Kneeling body (quilted *telogreika* jacket and trousers)
27: *Veshmeshok* backpacks
28: Body (quilted *telogreika* jacket and trousers)
29: Body (quilted *telogreika* jacket)
30: Quilted rifle arms
31: Quilted carrying arm
32: Quilted advancing rifle arms
33: Quilted PPSh-41 arms
34: Quilted PPSh-41 arms
35: Quilted rifle arms
36: Covered entrenching tool
37: Entrenching tool
38: Gas mask cases
39: Bread bag
40: Grenade pouches