

The East Afrika Campaign 1940-1941

*The defence of the Africa
Orientale Italiana*



ITALIAN EAST AFRICA 1940-1941

The empire of Italian East Africa (IEA henceforth), proclaimed in 1936 with the union of the colonies of Ethiopia, Somaliland and Eritrea, was set in a strategic position of the Horn of Africa; it could prove a potential threat to convoys crossing the Red Sea and to neighbouring colonial dominions.

At the start of hostilities, IEA found itself cut off from the rest of Italian dominions; unable to receive supplies, it focused on the survival of its geographical integrity. Local forces were then issued orders for defensive role with the occasional local sortie. Because of the inherent weakness of their military apparatus, the colony was divided into a number of theatres of operations, with troops allocated to two different purposes: local defence and reserve troops, to be reassigned when needed by the central government to eventual critical points that came up.

The theatres were:

- 1st Military zone, north sector (Asmara): Eritrea, Tigray
- 2nd Military zone, west sector (Gondar): North-western Ethiopia, Scioa, Goggiam
- 3rd Military zone, east sector (Harrar): Harrar, Arussi, Bale, Dancalia
- 4th Military zone, south sector (Gimma): Galla and Sidama, Western Ethiopia
- 5th Military zone, Giuba sector (Mogadishu): Somaliland, Ogaden.

Apart from personal weapons, the logistics and equipment available were dire. Anti-tank weapons being almost non-existent, the army counted more on the brief duration of the conflict than on the resilience of the troops, who had been trained for colonial police duties, not for modern warfare. As of 10 June 1940, the available troops were as follows:

- 255,950 soldiers, including colonial and Italian troops;

- 8,600 fixed and portable machine guns;
- 24 M11 medium tanks and 39 L3 tankettes;
- 126 armoured car and supply vehicles;
- 5,300 trucks;
- 866 assorted artillery guns;
- 126 81 and 45 mm mortars;
- 325 airplanes

The Anglo-French forces were valued in the region of 60/80,000, to whom thousands of armed Ethiopian fighters were to be added as they received financial and military support from the start of the hostilities. While inferior to the numbers available to the Italian command, the regular troops facing them were very mobile, had better equipment and organisation and were backed by modern artillery, tanks, transports and planes.

SCACCHIERE A.O.I. - SCHIERAMENTO DELLE FORZE

(10-11 giugno 1940)



ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF KASSALA AND SOMALILAND June/December 1940

The first weeks passed without operations and were followed by the virtually unopposed taking of the British fort at

Kassala and of other minor cities on the Kenyan and Anglo-Sudanese border. These operations were executed to raise the morale of the troops and show the Italian mettle to the local population rather than for real tactical purposes. In July brief firefights were registered across the British Somali and Kenyan borders, while the proper invasion of Somaliland started in August. The Italian expeditionary force, divided into three columns reinforced by a company of M tanks, marched along the driveable routes from the borders to the inland, towards the capital. They faced little resistance until they reached the Argan fortifications, which were repeatedly attacked for days with the support of air and artillery. Once a gap was forced on the defences, the Italians retook the march to Berbera, to prevent the British from establishing a perimeter using the cave fortifications around it. The British evacuated the colony under the protection of their navy, leaving heavy weapons, anti-tank rifles, vehicles and supplies. British Somaliland was thus conquered. In the month of September operations came to a halt, with a progressive massing of British troops on the Sudanese border, followed by determined attacks in the months of October and November against the positions of Kassala and Gallabat. The combined arms offensives, with Vickers and cruiser tanks, armoured cars, infantry, air and artillery, were barely held back and repulsed by the garrison forces, who were well supported by aviation. Meanwhile, in the southern and Giuba sectors more attacks were carried between November and December.

The end of 1940 marked a change of attitude for British forces, who became more aggressive thanks to their triumph in North Africa and to the resentment of local populations, fuelled by the British financial support and the propaganda made by the Negus. The central government of IEA issued new orders to

deal with the inevitable invasion, ordering the establishment of layered defensive positions, integrated by manoeuvring units.



ERITREA north sector, January/April 1941

While the British massed infantry, tanks and supplies on the two advance routes, from Sudan to the north and from Kenya to the south, the Italians fell back from Kassala and Gallabat, taking new positions in Eritrea along the forts of Cherù, Agordat, Berentù and Cheren. The British offensive on Cherù started in mid January and was skilfully held back by the Italian air force until 24 January, when the troops fell back to Agordat. Here the last cavalry charge of African military history took place as the Amahra squadron, led by lieutenant Amedeo Guillet, charged the enemy troops and tanks to protect the disengaging troops. The British attacked Agordat and Berentù on the 26 of January and the 31 the Italian defence caved in as mount Cochen was taken with a surprise attack, panicking the leaderless troops, who were helpless against the impregnable enemy tanks.

Here the largest tank fight of the conflict took place as the Matilda IIs of the 4th RTR destroyed 10 M11 and 14 L3 tanks for no loss. Following their success, the British armoured forces pushed for Cheren, which was almost unmanned. The Italians swiftly sent reinforcements from Addis Abeba and Asmar to stem the British advance, who were slowed by the explosion of mines in the Dongolas gorge. On 2 February British artillery started attacking Cheren. On 8 February the first infantry attacks were repulsed, and on 12 February, after three days of prolonged bombardment, the Sikhs managed to break the defences, only to be repelled by furious counterattacks.

Losses were heavy on both parts, forcing the British to suspend the offensive, while keeping the Italian defence under bombardment by artillery and air. On 10 and 14 March attacks made by Foreign Legion troops were repelled. The following day another heavy bombardment struck the Italian defences and the inhabitants of Cheren and Asmara, followed by another ground attack by the Legion and Senegalese troops, who were pushed back once more. On 16 March, the whole Cheren front, 60km long, was involved in fighting, with a continuous series of counterattacks losing and gaining ground around the perimeter of the city.

Fighting lasted until the 27, when the Italians were finally forced to fall back on the Ad Teclesan defensive line, across the road to Asmara. From here they had to fall back once more on the 31 to avoid being surrounded. Asmara was declared an open city and was occupied on 1 April by the British. Massaua was attacked by Indian and Free French forces on the 3 and fell on 7 April. Some ships were scuttled before the surrender, some fled the port but were sunk by enemy action or by their crews. Scarcely garrisoned Dancalia surrendered after the bombing on Assab and the defection of colonial troops.



SOMALILAND, Giuba sector, Jan/Feb 1941

To defend this scarcely garrisoned sector the border with Kenya (beyond Giuba) was abandoned to set up a series of outposts along the Giuba river; troops falling back here were supposed to regroup around Mogadishu. The motorised British troops in advance, mainly Jock Columns with the support of armoured cars and light tanks and air coverage, were easily able to cross the river in many places, thanks to the dry season. The manoeuvre met with token defence by the Italians, who were forced to fall back to avoid being surrounded as the colonial troops kept abandoning their outposts. The Italian command, considering the strenuous defence of Mogadishu to be pointless, ordered its evacuation, bringing the line of the front beyond the Somaliland borders and having the troops retreat in the sectors of Galla Sidama and Harrar.



HARRAR East theatre, mar.-may. 1941.

The area to defend in this sector was very large, but with few roads and communication lines, that were easily defended with unavoidable routes. The British disembarked on the 15 in Berbera after the Italian withdrawal from Somaliland, and the first skirmishes took place on the 17 at Maarda pass, where a Dubat group forced the British to retreat. The following night, however, several colonial battalions surrendered to the British despite the earlier victory. More defections took place on the 19, 20 and 21; as the front was swinging the Italians fell back on the Dire Dawa – Babile line, harassed all the way by air raids and desertion. Harar was declared an open city and handed over to the British on the 27. The regional commander ordered to muster all available forces on the Awasc river defensive line, where resistance lasted until 5 April. Despite its earthworks, Addis Abeba was not suitable for a prolonged defence as its over 40,000 white citizens would have been at the mercy of marauding bands of insurgents if it had fallen; thus the Viceroy, duke of Aosta, negotiated the surrender of the city with the attackers, leaving only 7,000 PAI policemen as a garrison force. The Italian flag was lowered and the British one was raised on 6 April before the troops of both armies. The following

month the Negus Haile Selassie re-entered the city. During the whole campaign, the British used the fear of the inevitable reprisal from the indigenous population as a powerful psychological weapon against the Italian colonists, employing it to ensure the surrender of many cities such as Asmara, Massaua, Harar and Mogadishu, in exchange for the protection of civilians. The rest of the Italian forces, falling back from their sectors, withdrew to Galla-Sidama, towards Gondar and the line between Dessiè and Alagi. The British offensive concentrated on this position in order to free the way for Massaua, where they could re-embark troops bound for Egypt. The Dessiè garrison fell on 26 April after a nine-day fight that saw most of the colonial formations cease to exist. Meanwhile, the Italians took positions on Amba Alagi for their last stand. Starting on 1 May, the redoubt was bombed many times and then attacked by all sides by regular British, Scottish, Indian and Palestinian forces as well as Ethiopian militias. On 19 May, having exhausted all forces, the Italians surrendered, receiving military honours. The Viceroy, duke Amedeo d'Aosta, followed his troops in imprisonment, where he died of malaria on 3 March 1942.

GALLA AND SIDAMA south sector, may/july '41.

This theatre, cut off from the main routes of transportation, was of little interest for the British, apart from a failed sortie in January. They took care of it only after the fall of Addis Abeba. The general mobilisation had increased the number of the defenders to 50,000 men. They ended up facing a savage local guerrilla more than the regular forces. Their enemies sabotaged the defensive systems, raided the transport columns, disarrayed their logistics and their rears; therefore, while the British arrived in mid-February their first skirmishes with the defenders only took place in April. Italian troops set up a

defensive line along the Omo Bettogo and Didessa rivers, from where they repelled 11 furious assaults between 24 April and 3 May, only for the front to break on 5 May. The troops fell back but were harassed all the time by the insurgent and British outriders, and surrendered by the end of the month. Groups of dissenters led by the British were operating in the central region of Galla Sidama. The Italians faced them with an ad-hoc mobile formation and a squadron of L3 tankettes. By the end of April the Italians were falling back on more favourable positions in the lake sector where the last mechanised force at Italian disposal, consisting of 9 M11 tanks and 5 armoured cars, fought its final battles. The constant British pressure forced the Italians to fall back once more with the usual harrying by insurgents and air force, against which they could pit no more planes. Soddu city, a key road junction for the withdrawal of Italian forces, was captured on 22 May; meanwhile, the Italians tried to regroup to defend the capital of the region, but were hampered by adverse weather conditions as the rain made the tracks muddy and floods destroyed the communication lines. The troops' morale was made all the worse by news of the surrender of the Viceroy on Amba Alagi on top of the continuous enemy pressure, the defection of colonial troops and the attacks by Ethiopian insurgents. The city of Gimma, that had already suffered a hundred of heavy air raids, was handed over to the British on 20 June, while the remaining Italian forces withdrew for their last stand in the region between Jubdo and Dembidollo, where their final surrender took place in early July after having been surrounded by British, Belgian, Sudanese and Ethiopian troops.



GONDAR West sector, may/nov. 1941.

For the defence of the last Italian area in East Africa, the theatre commander, General Nasi had ordered the creation of a 250km long redoubt around the city of Gondar, protected by strongholds on the access routes, and a force of 40,000 men backed by few and obsolete artillery pieces and 4 planes. To cope with the dearth of materiel, workshops were set up to produce uniforms, tents, assorted equipment and fuel using local goods. Makeshift armoured vehicles were created by welding old lorries' leaf springs on tractors and heavy trucks. The Anglo-Sudanese attacked en force on 17 May near Debrà Tabòr, where they initially broke through before being pushed back by a column sent to stop the gap. The next attack was made by regular Ethiopian, Sudanese and Indian troops on the Uolchefit redoubt to the north and Debrà Tabòr to the east, with the latter surrendering against all orders and despite a light attacking force. The Uolchefit stronghold, on the other hand, with a 5,000 strong garrison and 7 guns, 4 mortars, 2 20mm AA guns and 12 machine guns proved a hard nut to crack. The British shelled it with 16,000 artillery rounds and 5,500 plane bombs but were pushed back 31 times before the garrison, having run out of food and ammunition, finally surrendered by the end of September, receiving military honours by their opponents.

Gondar had been under attack since early July after the fall of Debrà Tabòr. The only forces to face the advance of enemy troops, consisting of British, Scottish, Sudanese, South African, and French troops, as well as 40,000 armed dissidents and a hundred of tanks, heavy artillery and air support, were the two strongholds of Culquaber and Ferquaber, with 3,000 men and 8 guns. The garrisons were bombarded continuously but held between August and October, during the rainy season, but by November the final attacks were ready, with 18,000 troops and tanks and armoured cars in support. Culquaber was attacked on the 13, but while the initial offensive was repelled, a second front was opened behind it; on 21 November, after having lost 1,000 men and all the battalion commanders, the garrison surrendered. General Nasi put the final 10,000 men to the defence of the city with 20 old guns, along the 60km long perimeter. On the 27, the final attack began. The King's African Rifles, backed by 60 tanks, irregular Ethiopian troops and a French battalion broke into the perimeter, as more colonial units defected. The colonial police could do little as the indigenous population rose and ransacked the Italian supplies. The city was lost and the remaining strongholds surrendered the next day. On 27 November 1941 the Italian flag was lowered in East Africa, for which over 12,000 soldiers had been killed or wounded as well as tens of thousands of colonial Askari.



EPILOGUE.

The British occupation was fiercely opposed until summer 1942 by pockets of guerrillas made of Italian soldiers, backed by groups of colonists and locals still faithful to Italy, to the point that British authorities had to divert troops from Kenya and Sudan to garrison the territory. Between 1942 to 1943 28,000 Italian civilians were repatriated for humanitarian reasons, especially women, children and the elderly, through three cruises making the long route around Africa with liners sporting the Red Cross signs, that became known as the "White Ships".

AFRICA ORIENTALE ITALIANA

ITALIAN SPECIAL RULES

- **8 MILLION BAYONETS**

(Same as Hellfire & Back)

	REGULAR & CCNN	ELITE	COLONIAL (ERITREAN)	COLONIAL (SOMALIAN)	COLONIAL (ETHIOPIA N)	ARTILLERY
1	RELUCTANT CONSCRIPT	RELUCTANT TRAINED	RELUCTANT TRAINED	RELUCTANT CONSCRIPT	RELUCTANT CONSCRIPT	CONFIDENT TRAINED
2	RELUCTANT TRAINED	RELUCTANT TRAINED	CONFIDENT TRAINED	CONFIDENT CONSCRIPT	RELUCTANT CONSCRIPT	CONFIDENT TRAINED
3	RELUCTANT TRAINED	CONFIDENT TRAINED	FEARLESS TRAINED	RELUCTANT TRAINED	CONFIDENT CONSCRIPT	FEARLESS TRAINED
4	RELUCTANT TRAINED	CONFIDENT TRAINED	FEARLESS TRAINED	RELUCTANT TRAINED	CONFIDENT CONSCRIPT	FEARLESS TRAINED
5	CONFIDENT CONSCRIPT	FEARLESS CONSCRIPTS	FEARLESS TRAINED	CONFIDENT TRAINED	RELUCTANT TRAINED	FEARLESS TRAINED
6	CONFIDENT TRAINED	FEARLESS TRAINED	FEARLES TRAINED	FEARLESS TRAINED	CONFIDENT TRAINED	CONFIDENT VETERAN

- **HEROISM**

(Same as Hellfire & Back)

- **AVANTI!**

(Same as Hellfire & Back)

- **ONE ARMY, MANY CORPS**

When the situation in Italian East Africa became critical, all the available units of the Regio Esercito in the region were called to fight. Granatieri (Guards), Bersaglieri (light infantry), Alpini (mountain troops), Carabinieri (MPs) and Polizia dell'Africa Italiana (Italian East Africa police) stood side by side on the front line.

Each force has its own special rule as shown on the list:

- Granatieri: the granatieri were the bodyguards of the viceroy, and were among the best equipped and motivated troops in the Regio Esercito. A Granatieri unit is *Unflappable*.
- Bersaglieri: the bersaglieri were known for their running march. A Bersaglieri unit can reroll the Motivation Test for Avanti! movement.
- Alpini: the alpini trained in the mountains. An Alpini unit is Mountaneer.
- PAI: the polizia dell'Africa italiana was employed in reconnaissance roles. A PAI unit has Cautious Movement.
- Carabinieri: the carabinieri stood their ground under the most desperate conditions. A Carabinieri unit has the British Bulldog special rule.

- **NOWHERE TO RUN**

Italian East Africa was far from being a pacified region. On top of foreign invaders, the Regio Esercito had to deal with Ethiopian guerrillas who harassed their supply lines. Moreover, sometimes the local population wasn't very keen on giving shelter to routed units.

Troops rated as Regular & CCNN, Elite and Artillery have No Where to Run special rule. (*Same as Tour of Duty p.92*)

- **LACK OF TRANSPORTS**

With no possibility of reinforcement from the homeland, the Italian situation for transports soon became dire. Apart from the conquest of Kassala and British Somaliland, throughout the campaign the Italian troops were at the mercy of their opponents, who could choose when and where to attack. A Compagnia Nazionale d'Elite, a Colonial Batalion and a Posizione Cheren/Gondar *Always Defends*.

- **REARGUARD**

Gruppo Bande Amhara was mostly used as rearguard, as happened in Cherù.
A Gruppo Bande Amhara *Always Defends*.

- **BLACK ARMY**

When Italy annexed Ethiopia in 1936, the United Kingdom and France feared the creation of a great "black army" that could count more than 300,000 soldiers. Mussolini denied this project, stating that Italy could already mobilise 8 million bayonets on home soil. At the start of the war, however, the Duce changed his mind and ordered a large-scale enlistment of the indigenous populations. The trustworthy units, most of whom Eritreans, were joined by a great number of hastily assembled battalions, whose fighting spirit was even worse than their training. As a result, their combat effectiveness varied wildly, with mass desertion becoming commonplace

The following rules apply to units with the Black Army special rules, along with the 8 Million Bayonets, Avanti! and Heroism rules:

- Askaris were good fighters, excelling at close quarters. *They Hit in assault combat on a roll of 3+*
- Askaris deemed themselves superior to any other soldier, but suffered the presence of vehicles. *They must reroll any successful Tank Terror Test. If the CiC joins the platoon, he may re-roll the die after this re-roll. This is an exception to the normal rule as you may re-roll a re-roll for this specific purpose.*
- Askaris were renowned for being able to run 60 Km a day on rough ground without shoes. *They can move at the double up to 16"/40cm, even in rough terrain.*
- Askaris developed a very strong bond with their white officers, to the point of giving their life for his safety. If he died, however, the unit would collapse shortly afterwards. *At the start of the player's turn, if there are leaderless Black Army platoons (or companies) that cannot be joined by the CiC or 2iC teams, the platoon (or company) must take a successful Motivation check or be destroyed. Moreover, CiC and 2iC teams may not appoint new command teams for units with the Black Army special rule.*


- **PENNANTS**

Askaris were very fond of their battalion's pennant. It exalted their pride and their fighting spirit. (*Same as Banner rule of Rising Sun, p.11*)

COMPAGNIA CARRI MEDI (MEDIUM TANK COMPANY)

TANK COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS




Compagnia Carri Medi HQ

A Compagnia Carri
Medi is rated as
Elite.




COMBAT PLATOONS

ARMOUR



Medium Tank Platoon


ARMOUR



Medium Tank Platoon


WEAPONS PLATOONS

RECONNAISSANCE




Armoured Car Platoon
Motorcycle PAI Platoon

ARMOUR




Tankette Platoon

ARMOUR



Tankette Platoon


ARMOUR



Tankette Platoon


DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOON

INFANTRY




National Company
Elite National Platoon
Colonial Company

INFANTRY




National
Company
Elite National Platoon
Colonial Company

INFANTRY




Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon
Colonial Cavalry

INFANTRY



Banda Platoon
Colonial Cavalry

ARTILLERY




Cannon Battery
Colonial Cannon Battery

ARTILLERY



Cannon Battery
Colonial Cannon Battery
Howitzer Battery

AIRCRAFT



Air Support (p.46)

COMPAGNIA CARRI MEDI

COMPAGNIA CARRI MEDI HQ

2 M11/39	95
1 M11/39	50

Before the start of the war, 24 M11/39s were sent to Italian East Africa. Organised in two 12-strong tank companies, they represented the only proper armoured force available to the Viceroy. The medium companies took part in the whole campaign, from the taking of Kassala to the conquest of British Somaliland, to the last clashes in Galla Sidama in 1941.

CARRI MEDI PLATOON

5 M11/39	215
4 M11/39	175
3 M11/39	130

Since the Spanish civil war, the Regio Esercito had realised the absolute necessity of having tanks that mounted guns. The M11/39, with its 37mm gun, was the first answer to this issue. Despite its limits, from the undersized engine to the hull-mounted gun, this tank proved a precious asset for the

ARMoured CAR PLATOON

3 Lancia 1Z	50
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Immediately after the conquest of Ethiopia, armoured cars became instrumental for the counter-insurgency role. With the start of hostilities, these PAI units were employed to conduct reconnaissance.

MOTORCYCLE PAI PLATOON

1 Command Motorcycle rifle/mg team + 4 Motorcycle rifle/mg teams	95
1 Command Motorcycle rifle/mg team+ 6 Motorcycle rifle/mg teams	130

Remember: *motorcycle PAI teams have the Cautious movement special rule even after having dismounted, thanks to the One Army, many Corps special rule.*

Some PAI units, who were often tasked with reconnaissance duties, were lucky enough to have motorcycles at their disposal.

TANKETTE PLATOON

4 L3/35	100
3 L3/35	75

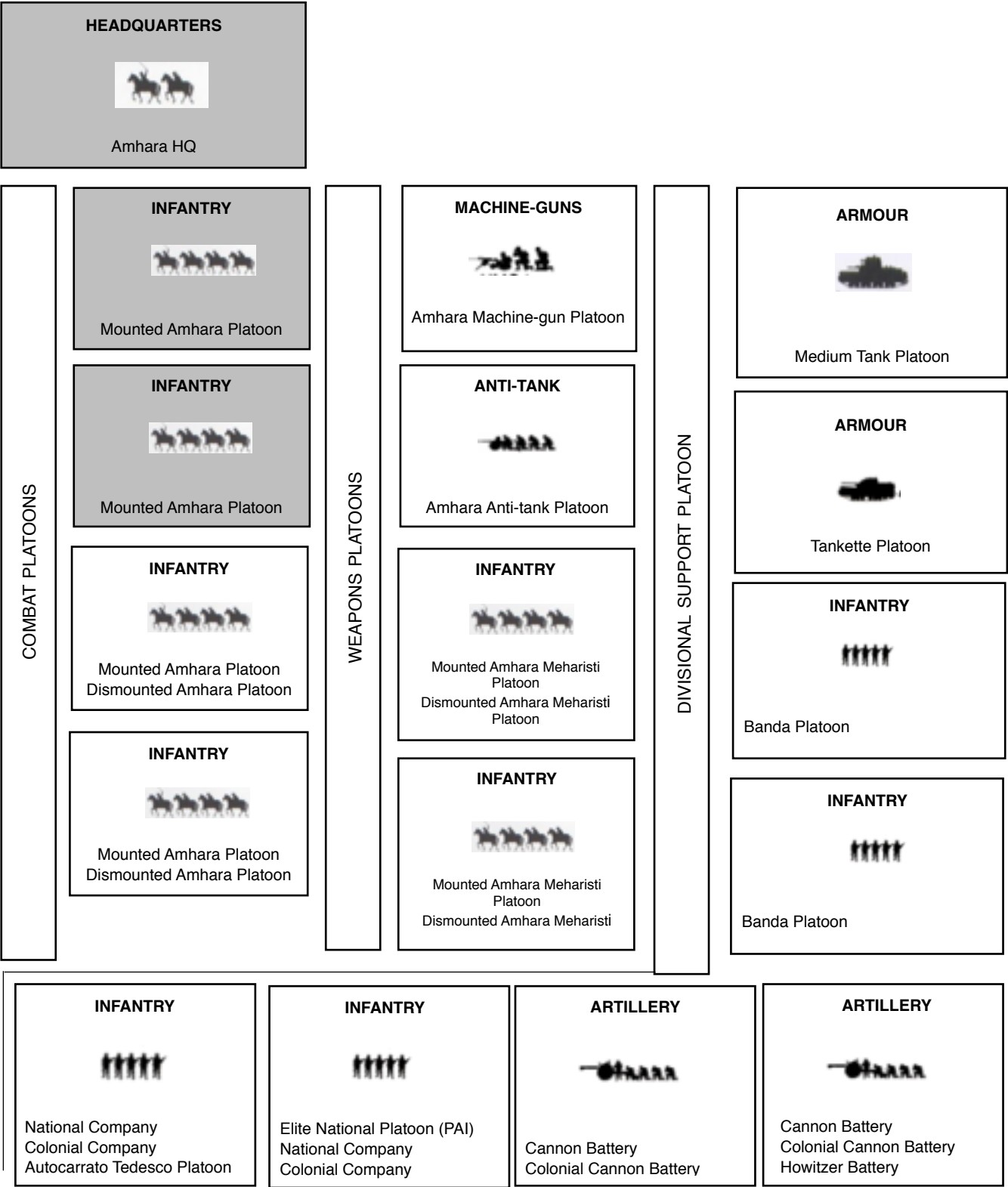
After the second Italian-Abyssinian war, a number of CV33 and L3/35s were available. They remained in East Africa at the end of the conflict, and were employed four years later, despite having demonstrated their critical flaws in their first outing.

GRUPPO BANDE A CAVALLO AMHARA (CAVALRY BANDS GROUP AMHARA)

MECHANISED COMPANY

*A Gruppo Bande a Cavallo Amhara is rated
as **Fearless Trained***

RELUCTANT	CONSCRIPT
CONFIDENT	TRAINED
FEARLESS	VETERAN



GRUPPO BANDE AMHARA

GRUPPO BANDE AMHARA HQ

2 Command Cavalry rifle teams	25 pts
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The officers of the Gruppo Bande Amhara were all young lieutenants, eager to prove their worth. Having a strong bond with their troops, with whom they shared every moment of their military life, they were always at the head of daring feats, riding white horses.

MOUNTED AMHARA PLATOON

1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 6 Cavalry rifle teams	150
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A Mounted Amhara Platoon is a Reconnaissance Platoon while mounted

An Amhara Platoon has Improvised Anti-tank Weapons (even when dismounted)

Many of the Askari in the Gruppo Bande Amhara had been some of the best soldiers of the Negus. With the creation of Italian East Africa, they were hand-picked by Guilet to serve the kingdom of Italy with the same daring and devotion, earning a treatment not too dissimilar, for the standards of the time, from their officers'. No Askaris from the Gruppo Bande Amhara have been ever reported to have deserted.

DISMOUNTED AMHARA PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 6 Rifle teams	130
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A Dismounted Amhara Platoon has Improvised Anti-tank Weapons

According to tactical necessities, some platoons chose whether to fight on horseback or on foot. In the latter case, they would stand firm in their position and hold fast.

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AMHARA MACHINE GUN PLATOON

1 Command cavalry rifle team + 3 Mod37 HMG cavalry teams	90
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To compensate for the lack of firepower, Gruppo Bande Amhara had a machine gun section at their disposal. With careful deployment, the trusty Breda mod.37 machine guns could easily pin enemy infantry down.

AMHARA ANTI-TANK PLATOON

1 Command cavalry rifle team + 4 65/17 gun teams with horse drawn limber	100
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Amhara Anti-tank Platoon has the Horse Artillery special rule.

To deal with enemy armour, Gruppo Bande Amhara had an anti-tank section made of four 65/17 guns. Despite being pointless against the heaviest enemy tanks, they were essential to tackle armoured cars.

AMHARA MEHARISTI PLATOON

1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 15 Cavalry rifle teams	250
1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 10 Cavalry rifle teams	175

A Meharisti Platoon has the Camelry Reserve special rule (see p.148 of Burning Empires)

In the Regio Esercito camel-borne troops were called Meharisti. Gruppo Bande Amhara included some of these units, which were tasked with secondary roles.

DISMOUNTED AMHARA MEHARISTI PLATOON

1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 15 Cavalry rifle teams	200
1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 10 Cavalry rifle teams	150

A Meharisti Platoon has the Camelry Reserve special rule (see p.148 of Burning Empires)

Meharisti didn't always fight on camel-back; sometimes they had to fight on foot to defend their positions.

AMEDEO GUILLET

1 Command Cavalry rifle team	+50pts
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Amedeo Guillet is a Reconnaissance team while mounted and has Improvised Anti-tank Weapons (even when dismounted)

Amedeo Guillet is rated as Fearless Veteran

Amedeo Guillet replaces the CiC team of a Gruppo Bande Amhara for +50 points. Amedeo Guillet has the following special rules:

Devil commander: Amedeo Guillet was known by his men as the Devil commander for two reasons, one being his daring and furious charges, and one being his rumoured invulnerability.

Amedeo Guillet and any Amhara Platoon that he has joined makes saves against hits from Defensive Fire on a 5+ instead of the usual 3+.

If his platoon is Pinned Down by Defensive Fire, he may take an immediate Motivation Test. If he passes, the platoon does not Fall Back from Defensive Fire and continues the assault.

When rolling for Warrior Infantry Team Casualties, any enemy need a 5+ instead of a 4+ to destroy Amedeo Guillet.

The value of the example: Amedeo Guillet would always lead by the example, and was at the forefront of every mounted assault.

Any platoon that Amedeo Guillet has joined pass a Morale Test on a roll of 3+.

Outstanding Horseman: Amedeo Guillet was an outstanding horseman, and he would have taken part in the Berlin Olympics in 1936 if he hadn't been reassigned to Lybia.

Amedeo Guillet and any platoon he has joined can move until 6"/15cm when advancing at the gallop.

RENATO TOGNI

1 Command Cavalry rifle team	+25pts
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Renato Togni is a Reconnaissance team while mounted and has Improvised Anti-tank Weapons (even when dismounted) as Fearless Veteran

Renato Togni replaces the 2iC team of a Gruppo Bande Amhara for +25 points.

Renato Togni has the following special rules:

The price of friendship: Renato Togni was the deputy commander of Gruppo Bande Amhara and was the best friend of his commander, Amedeo Guillet. During the battle of Cheru, Renato Togni noticed that an armoured car troop or an armoured troop (maybe a Matilda, not clear) was flanking Gruppo Bande Amhara. He sent a message to his commander, stating that he would conduct a mounted charge to prevent the Gruppo from being surrounded. The manoeuvre was successful and the formation disengaged, but Togni and all his Askari but one lost their life.

Renato Togni, and any platoon he joins, do not need to roll for Tank terror and can assault any type of tank. (even if they have top armor 1 or 2)



COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE D'ELITE (NATIONAL ELITE INFANTRY COMPANY)

INFANTRY COMPANY



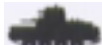






*A Compagnia Nazionale d'Elite is rated as **Elite**.*







REGULAR
CCNN
ELITE
COLONIAL
ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS



Compagnia Nazionale d'Elite HQ

COMBAT PLATOONS	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Platoon</div>	WEAPONS PLATOONS	<div>MACHINE-GUNS</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Machine-gun Platoon</div>	DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOON	<div>ARMOUR</div> <div></div> <div>Medium Tank Platoon Improvised Tank Platoon</div>
	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Platoon</div>		<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Mortar Platoon</div>		<div>ARMOUR</div> <div></div> <div>Tankette Platoon</div>
	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Platoon</div>		<div>ANTI-TANK</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Anti Tank Platoon</div>		<div>RECONNAISSANCE</div> <div></div> <div>Armoured Car Platoon Motorcycle PAI Platoon</div>

<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Platoon National Platoon Colonial Company Pioneer Platoon</div>	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon Colonial Cavalry Banda Platoon</div>	<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>Cannon Battery</div>	<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>Cannon Battery Howitzer Battery</div>
		<div>ANTI-AIRCRAFT</div> <div></div> <div>Light Anti-aircraft Platoon</div>	<div>AIRCRAFT</div> <div></div> <div>Air Support</div>

COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE D'ELITE

You must indicate in the list the corps (Granatieri, Alpini, Bersaglieri, Carabinieri, or PAI) to whom your Compagnia Nazionale d'Elite belongs. All the units in the HQ, Combat Platoons and Weapons Platoons must be of the same type.

COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE D'ELITE HQ

2 Command rifle/mg team	30 pts
Add 1 to 3 Boys anti-tank rifle	+10pts/gun

The best trained and equipped units among the infantry were Granatieri, Alpini and Bersaglieri. Carabinieri (MPs) and Polizia dell'Africa Italiana (PAI) units were called to fight as line infantry because of the disastrous outcome of the campaign. With the conquest of British Somaliland, the Italians took hold of weapons and materiel, including a few prized Boys anti-tank rifles.

NATIONAL ELITE PLATOON

1 Command rifle/mg team + 6 rifle/mg teams	115
Equip all platoon with Improvised Anti-tank weapons	+10/platoon

The members of a compagnia nazionale d'elite were the best the Viceroy has at his disposal. Each corps had different abilities, but all shared a strong sense of duty and courage. Their mettle was tested fighting against armoured vehicles, against which molotov cocktails, mines and scratch-built bombs were used to make up for the lack of anti-tank weapons.

NATIONAL ELITE MACHINE GUN PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 3 Mod37 HMG teams	75
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The Italians used the 8mm modello 37 Breda light machine-gun, an improved model that replaced an older and less reliable design. Many of the members of the National Elite Companies were lucky enough to get this more reliable Breda machine-gun, which didn't have the issues with jamming of the older weapon. The Breda machine -gun could lay down an impressive 450 rounds per minute, enough to halt any determined enemy assault.

NATIONAL ELITE MORTAR PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + Observer rifle team + 3 81/14 mortar team	80
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Italians use the long-ranged mortario da 81/14 modello 35 mortar. Although similar to most other mortars of its size, Italian technology gave it a greater range making it the envy of its foes by using more efficient and powerful rounds to extend its range far beyond that of the British 3" mortar. It's great at breaking up attacks and pinning down enemy defenders before an assault. Being easy to move and simple to entrench, it is also ideal for supporting the defensive positions.

NATIONAL ELITE ANTI-TANK PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 6 47/32 gun team	165
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1 Command rifle team + 4 47/32 gun team	110
1 Command rifle team + 4 65/17 gun team	75

The dearth of anti-tank weapons was a serious problem for Italian troops in East Africa. The Granatieri were the only ones to field a battery of 6 47/32 guns (the only ones in the whole AOI!) while the others made do with 65/17 guns.


BATTAGLIONE COLONIALE (COLONIAL INFANTRY BATAILLION)

INFANTRY COMPANY

A Battaglione Nazionale is rated as Colonial.

REGULAR
CCNN
ELITE
COLONIAL
ARTILLERY


HEADQUARTERS



Battaglione Coloniale HQ


COMBAT PLATOONS

INFANTRY




Colonial Company

INFANTRY



Colonial Company


INFANTRY



Colonial Company


WEAPONS PLATOONS

MACHINE-GUNS



Colonial Machine-gun

ARTILLERY



Colonial Mortar Platoon

ARTILLERY



Colonial Infantry Gun Platoon


DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOON

ARMOUR




Medium Tank Platoon

ARMOUR




Tankette Platoon

INFANTRY




Colonial Cavalry Platoon
Banda Platoon

INFANTRY




Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon
Colonial Cavalry
Banda Platoon

INFANTRY




National Elite Platoon
National Platoon
Colonial Company
Pioneer Platoon

ARTILLERY



Cannon Battery
Colonial Cannon Battery

ARTILLERY



Cannon Battery
Colonial Cannon Battery
Howitzer Battery

AIRCRAFT



Air Support

BATTAGLIONE COLONIALE

BATTAGLIONE COLONIALE HQ

2 Command rifle team	30 pts
Promote 2iC to 2iC Rifle Gagliardetto team	+25 pts

Rated as ARTILLERY

All colonial forces were led by white officers. The military history of Italy in East Africa is all about senior officers making the ultimate sacrifice to fulfil their duty. The best example of such behaviour is Major Toselli, the hero of Amba Alagi. Many officers of the indigenous battalions took him as an example.

COLONIAL COMPANY

	Eritrean	Somali	Ethiopian
1 Command rifle team + 24 rifle teams	330	255	180
1 Command rifle team + 16 rifle teams	220	170	120
1 Command rifle team + 8 rifle teams	120	90	70

The forces' compositions varied wildly from unit to unit. The populations from which the troops were recruited had different levels of reliability, motivation and combat attitude. Eritreans, for instance, were excellent fighters, proud and faithful to the Italian rulers and their officers. The Somalis weren't as keen on fighting, while the Ethiopians, most of which were forced to join the ranks, were likely to defect on the first occasion.

COLONIAL MACHINE GUN PLATOON

	Eritrean	Somali	Ethiopian
1 Command rifle team + 3 Mod37 HMG teams	80	65	50

A Colonial Machine-gun Platoon may make combat attachment to a Colonial Company

The quality of the machine guns available to colonial troop was heterogeneous; some were good Model 37 Bredas, while others were leftovers from the Great War.

COLONIAL MORTAR PLATOON

	Eritrean	Somali	Ethiopian
1 Command rifle team + Observer rifle team + 3 81/14 mortar teams	80	55	0

Italians use the long-ranged mortaio da 81/14 modello 35 mortar. Although similar to most other mortars of its size, Italian technology gave it a greater range making it the envy of its foes by using

more efficient and powerful rounds to extend its range far beyond that of the British 3” mortar. It's great at breaking up attacks and pinning down enemy defenders before an assault. Being easy to move and simple to entrench, it is also ideal for supporting the defensive positions.

COLONIAL ANTI-TANK PLATOON

	Eritrean	Somali	Ethiopian
1 Command rifle team + 4 65/17 gun teams	80	60	40
Add an observer rifle team for +15 pts			

The main artillery piece available to colonial battalions was the 65/17 mountain gun. Despite the poor effectiveness, it was a versatile infantry weapon that could double up as an AT gun at a pinch.

POSIZIONE GONDAR/CHEREN
(POSITION GONDAR/CHEREN)

INFANTRY COMPANY


























A Posizione Gondar/Cheren is rated as **Regular & CCNN.**

REGULAR & CCNN
ELITE
COLONIAL
ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS



Posizione Gondar Cheren HQ

COMBAT PLATOONS	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Company Mitraglieri Platoon</div>	WEAPONS PLATOONS	<div>MACHINE-GUNS</div> <div></div> <div>National Machine-gun Platoon</div>	DIVISIONAL SUPPORT PLATOON	<div>ARMOUR</div> <div></div> <div>Medium Tank Platoon Improvised Tank Platoon</div>					
	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Company Mitraglieri Platoon</div>		<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>National Mortar Platoon</div>		<div>ARMOUR</div> <div></div> <div>Tankette Platoon</div>					
	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>Colonial Company Mitraglieri Platoon</div>		<div>ANTI-TANK</div> <div></div> <div>National Infantry Gun Platoon</div>		<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>Colonial Platoon Amhara Platoon Banda Platoon</div>					
	<div>FORTIFICATIONS</div> <div></div> <div>Field Fortification</div>									
<table><tr><td><div>INFANTRY</div><div></div><div>Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon Colonial Cavalry Banda Platoon</div></td><td><div>INFANTRY</div><div></div><div>National Elite Platoon National Platoon Colonial Company Pioneer Platoon</div></td><td><div>ARTILLERY</div><div></div><div>Cannon Battery</div></td><td><div>ARTILLERY</div><div></div><div>Cannon Battery Howitzer Battery</div></td><td><div>ANTI-AIRCRAFT</div><div></div><div>Light Anti-aircraft Platoon</div></td></tr></table>						<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon Colonial Cavalry Banda Platoon</div>	<div>INFANTRY</div> <div></div> <div>National Elite Platoon National Platoon Colonial Company Pioneer Platoon</div>	<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>Cannon Battery</div>	<div>ARTILLERY</div> <div></div> <div>Cannon Battery Howitzer Battery</div>	<div>ANTI-AIRCRAFT</div> <div></div> <div>Light Anti-aircraft Platoon</div>
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COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE OR POSIZIONE GONDAR CHEREN

BATTAGLIONE NAZIONALE HQ

2 Command rifle teams	20 pts
Add 1 to 3 boys anti tank rifles	+10pts/gun

With the start of the war, almost all the Italian residents in East Africa were called to arms, to create the Africa division along with CCNN units. With little training and very scarce resources, but with a strong sense of duty, the Fucilieri and the Camicie Nere fought hard to defend their homes. With the conquest of British Somaliland, the Italians took hold of weapons and materiel, including a few prized Boys anti-tank rifles.

NATIONAL COMPANY

1 Command rifle team + 24 rifle teams	255
1 Command rifle team + 16 rifle teams	170
1 Command rifle team + 8 rifle teams	90
Add improvised anti-tank weapons	+10/+20/+30

National companies were very different from each other. Some were Regio Esercito units that had fought the war in Ethiopia, some consisted of hardly trained civilians with little or no equipment. However, they all shared the desire to defend their country and the civilians at home until the war was won.

MITRAGLIERI PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 8 rifle teams + 6 Mod.37 HMG teams	215
1 Command rifle team + 4 rifle teams + 3 Mod.37 HMG teams	115

To compensate for the lack of firepower of the Italian companies, some units were reformed as mitraglieri, with many heavy machine guns at their disposal. These units were decisive to push many infantry attacks back, preventing otherwise inevitable breakthroughs.

NATIONAL MACHINE GUN PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 3 Mod37 HMG teams	60
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A National Machine Gun Platoon may make Combat Attachment to a National Company

The Italians used the 8mm modello 37 Breda light machine-gun, an improved model that replaced an older and less reliable design. Many of the members of the National Elite Companies were lucky enough to get the more reliable Breda machine-guns, which didn't have the issues with jamming of the older weapons. The Breda machine-gun could lay down an impressive 450 rounds per minute, enough to halt any determined enemy assault.

NATIONAL MORTAR PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + Observer rifle team + 3 81/14 mortar teams	55
--	----

Italians use the long-ranged mortaio da 81/14 modello 35 mortar. Although similar to most other mortars of its size, Italian technology gave it a greater range making it the envy of its foes by using more efficient and powerful rounds to extend its range far beyond that of the British 3" mortar. It's great at breaking up attacks and pinning down enemy defenders before an assault. Being easy to move and simple to entrench, it is also ideal for supporting the defensive positions.

NATIONAL ANTI-TANK PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 4 65/17 gun team	60
---	----

The main artillery piece available to colonial battalions was the 65/17 mountain gun. Despite the poor effectiveness, it was a versatile infantry weapon that could double up as an AT gun at a pinch.

FORTIFICATIONS

Up to 5 Minefields	50pts/each
Up to 6 Barbed Wire entanglements	10pts/each
Up to 2 Anti-tank Obstacles	100pts/each
Up to 8 Booby Traps	10pts/each

The defensive positions around Gondar and Cheren had been planned carefully. Minefields, barbed wire, anti-tank obstacles and booby traps were set all around the Italian emplacements, making them very difficult to overcome.

IMPROVISED TANK PLATOON

2 Improvised Tanks	80
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Improvised Tank Platoon is rated as Regular & CCNN

Given the lack of armoured support, at Culquaber and Uolchefit some improvised armoured vehicles were made using the chassis of two bulldozers. Armed only with machine guns, with a top speed of 6 km/h and armoured with leaf springs welded on their hulls, they had no real tactical value, but their presence helped boost the morale of the troops. value, but

DIVISIONAL SUPPORT

BANDA PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 15 rifle team	140
1 Command rifle team + 15 rifle team	80

A Banda Platoon is rated as Confident Conscript

A Banda Platoon has the Armata Nera special rule

A Banda platoon is always left in Reserve, even if the mission doesn't have this special rule. It doesn't arrive from the Reserves edge; roll a die to decide from where it enters the table.

1-2 the platoon enters from the owning player's table edge

3 the platoon enters from the table edge on his right

4 the platoon enters from the table edge on his left

5 the platoon enters from the opponent's table edge

6 the owning player decides the table edge

In Italian East Africa, many irregular units were employed. The so-called *bande* were paid by the Italian authorities for second-rate operations such as reconnaissance or counter-insurgency patrols. With the start of the war some units were hired to fight against the British army, with lacklustre results.

COLONIAL CAVALRY PLATOON

1 Command Cavalry rifle team + 6 cavalry rifle teams	140
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A Colonial Cavalry Platoon is rated as Colonial (Somali)

A Colonial Cavalry Platoon has the Armata Nera special rule

A Colonial Cavalry Platoon is a Reconnaissance Platoon

Colonial cavalry had an important role in Italian East Africa because of the vastness of the territory and the lack of infrastructures. It was employed for reconnaissance duties and to flank the enemy formations.

AUTOCARRATO TEDESCO PLATOON

1 Command rifle team + 6 rifle team + 4 Dovunque ton truck	110
Add a Mod.37 HMG team	+25pts

An Autocarrato tedesco Platoon is rated as Confident Trained

An Autocarrato tedesco Platoon has the No where to run, Stormtroopers and Mission Tactics special rules.

At the start of the Second World War, German merchant ships crossing the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean were forced to take shelter in the ports of Assab, Chisimaio and Massaua in Italian East Africa to escape from the British who had total control of the shipping lanes. On 2 July, the Compagnia Autocarrata Tedesca was born, and it was the only German unit in the Regio Esercito.

As the 150 Germans in it had little or no military training, they were dressed, armed and trained in the Italian way. On 27 January 1941 they were joined by a lieutenant, a second lieutenant, a warrant officer and three junior officers, who arrived via air. They took part in the conquest of Kassala, the battle of Cheren and the defence of Amba Alagi.

DEMOLISHER PLATOON

1 Command Pioneer rifle team + 6 Pioneer rifle teams + 2 Brixia Light Mortars	145
1 Command Pioneer rifle team + 3 Pioneer rifle teams + 1 Brixia Light Mortars	80
Add Horse-drawn Pioneer Supply Wagon	+25pts

A DEMOLISHER PLATOON IS RATED AS ELITE

A demolisher Platoon can exchange the Brixia Light Mortar with a Flame-thrower team at the start of the game.

CANNON BATTERY

1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team+ 4 77/28 Cannon Teams	170
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team + 2 77/28 Cannon Teams	90
Add Observer rifle team	+15pts

A Cannon Battery is rated as Artillery

The main gun available to Italians in East Africa was the old 77/28 field gun, which was captured in numbers from the Austrian army during the Great War. Despite the critical flaws that affected the gunners, they kept fighting strenuously.

COLONIAL CANNON BATTERY

	Eritrean	Somali	Ethiopia n
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team+ 4 77/28 Cannon Teams	160	120	100
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team + 2 77/28 Cannon Teams	90	65	50
Add Observer rifle team	+15pts	+15pts	+15pts
Add Horse-Drawn limbers	+5pts	+5pts	+5pts

A Cannon Battery is rated as Colonial

A Colonial Cannon must be of the same type (Eritrean, Somali, Ethiopian) as the Combat Platoon.

The lack of dedicated personnel for artillery units led to the creation of numerous colonial artillery batteries. While not having the same expertise as their comrades from the Italian regiments, the indigenous artillerists proved up to the task.

HOWITZER BATTERY

1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team+ 4 100/17 Howitzer Teams	165
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team + 2 100/17 Howitzer Teams	90
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team+ 4 105/28 Howitzer Teams	295
1 Command rifle team, 1 Staff team+ 2 105/28 Howitzer Teams	150
1 Command rifle team +1 Staff team + 4 149/13s	275
1 Command rifle team +1 Staff team + 2 149/13s	145
Add Observer rifle team	+15pts

A Howitzer Battery is rated as Artillery

The artillery park available in East Africa was barely enough for military operations, despite having 100/17, 105/28 and 149/13 howitzers. The main problems affecting the Italian artillerists were the excessive wear of the guns, the lack of ammunition and the trouble moving them around as they had no transports. As a consequence, on more than one occasion whole batteries had to be abandoned after an enemy breakthrough.

LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT PLATOON

1 Command rifle team, 2 20/65s on 3- ton trucks	50
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A Cannon Battery is rated as Artillery

In East Africa, Italians AA guns were insufficient. 20/65 guns were few and far between; the lack of ammunition made them quickly worthless for air defence, although they were kept in use for anti-tank purposes.

AIR SUPPORT

Sporadic Cr.42 Falco	90
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At the start of the war, the Regia Aeronautica had total air superiority in terms of numbers. Unfortunately, most were obsolete and worn aircraft: maintenance problems sprang early on, because the few spare parts had to be flown in. Soon many planes were left on the ground, letting the RAF dominate the skies unopposed. Royal Air Force il dominio incontrastato dei cieli.

ITALIAN ARSENAL

TANKS

	Mobility Range	Front armour ROF	Side armour Anti-tank	Top armour Firepower	Special Rules
M11/39	Fully Tracked 24"/60cm	2 2	1 5	1 4+	Twin MG, Slow Tank, Unreliable, Hull mounted /main gun only)
L3/35	Half-tracked	0	0	1	Twin hull MG
Improvised Tank	Fully Tracked	2	2	1	Very Slow Tank, Unreliable, Overloaded, Twin hull front MG, Hull side MG, Hull Rear MG

ARMoured CAR

	Mobility	Front armour	Side armour	Top armour	Range	ROF	Anti- tank	Fire power	Special Rules
Lancia 1Z	Wheeled	0	0	0					Twin MG, Hull rear MG

GUNS

	Mobility	Range	ROF	Anti-tank	Fire power	Special Rules
Brixia Light Mortar	Man-packed	16"/40cm 24"/60cm	2 -	1 -	.5+ .6+	Can fire over friendly troops
Mod.37 HMG	Man-packed	24"/60cm	6	2	.6+	
81/15 Mortar	Man-packed	24"/60cm 48"/120cm	2 -	2 2	.3+ .6+	Smoke bombardment
47/32	Man-packed	24"/60cm	3	6	.4+	
65/17	Light	16"/40cm 64"/160cm	2 -	5 3	.3+ .6+	
77/28	Heavy	24"/60cm 64"/160cm	2 -	7 3	.3+ .6+	Gun shield Smoke bombardment
100/17	Immobile	24"/60cm 72"/180cm	1 -	7 4	.2+ .4+	Gun shield, breakthrough gun
105/28	Immobile	24"/60cm 80"/200cm	1 -	9 4	.2+ .4+	Gun shield, breakthrough gun
149/13	Immobile	16"/40cm 80"/200	1 -	8 5	1+ 2+	Gun shield, bunker buster

ANTI-AIRCRAFT

	Mobility	Range	ROF	Anti-tank	Fire power	Special Rules
20/65 gun on 3-ton Truck	Wheeled	-	-	-	-	Portee
20/65 gun	Light	16"/40cm	4	5	.5+	Anti-aircraft, turntable

INFANTRY TEAMS

	Range	ROF	Anti-tank	Fire power	Special Rules
Rifle	16"/40cm	1	2	.6+	
Rifle/MG	16"/40cm	2	2	.6+	
Flamethrower	4"/10cm	2	-	.6+	
Staff team	16"/40cm	1	2	.6+	Move as Heavy Gun team
Boys Anti-tank Rifle	16"/40cm	1	4	.5+	Tank Assault 3

Pioneer teams are rated as Tank Assault 3

Improvised Anti-tank Weapons teams are rated as Improvised Tank Assault 3

TRANSPORT TEAM

	Mobility	Front Armour	Side Armour	Top Armour
Dovunque 3-ton Truck	Wheeled	-	-	-

AIRCRAFT

	Weapon	To Hit	Anti-tank	Firepower
CR.42 Falco	MG	3+	5	.5+
	Bombs	4+	5	.2+

Modeling Notes:

- To represent ascari and bande platoon you can use Lybian Fucilieri Platoon (IT752)
- To represent mounted ascari you can use Huszar Platoon (HU708)
- To represent Autocarrato Tedesco Platoon you can use Fucilieri Platoon (IT702) because the had italian uniform.
- To represent 77/28 gun you can use 75/27 gun (IT570)
- To represent 149/13 you can use 149mm 14/31M Howitzer (HU580)

Ideated and created by

Livio Tonazzo

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...and to all the italian community that supported me.

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