







See reverse

HEROIC COURAGE

To the Japanse mind it was better to find honor in death than to live in shame. Once a position seemed hopeless, rather than surrendering, the Japanese would often engage in one last suicidal Banzai charge with a very slim chance of success.

DUTY & LOYALTY

The Japanese soldier was imbued with a strong sense of duty and loyalty to the emperor. Surrender was considered a shame. Many enlisted men therefore elected to fight to the death. Many a commanding officer chose to take their own life over the shame and humiliation of being captured.

TANK DOZER

The armored bulldozer is a basic tool of combat engineering. These combat engineering vehicles combine the earth moving capabilities of the bulldozer with armor which protects the vehicle and its operator in or near combat.

FLAMETHROWER TANK

At the moment you receive a tank and you can still designate it as a flamethrower tank, you must do so right away, by placing a flamethrower tank specialization token next to it. Once the maximum number of flamethrower tanks has been used up, you may designate no more, even if one or more have been destroyed!

A flame tank is a type of tank equipped with a flamethrower, most commonly used to supplement combined arms attacks against fortifications, confined spaces, or other obstacles.

BANZAI ATTACK

Banzai charge (Banzai Totsugeki) is the term that was used by the Allied forces of World War II to refer to Japanese human wave attacks by infantry units

This tactic was used when the Japanese commanders of infantry battalions foresaw that a battle was about to be lost, as a last ditch effort in thwarting Allied Forces.











MALARIA MOSQUITOES

The primary carrier of malaria was the species Anopheles minimus flavirostris, sometimes nicknamed "Ann" by the Soldiers. This type of mosquito thrived in the Pacific island regions, doing best in regions with swiftly-flowing, clear, shaded water.

INTENSE HEAT & HUMIDITY

Many of the battles in The Pacific Theatre took place in tropical conditions with oppressing heat and even more unbearable humidity levels, pushing the human body to the limit.

MONSOONS

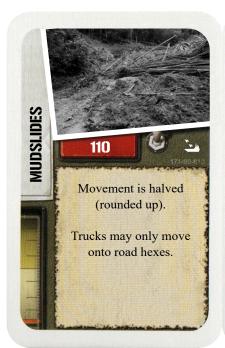
The battles in South-East Asia were governed by the Monsoon rains. In the Monsoon season military Operations were severely hampered.

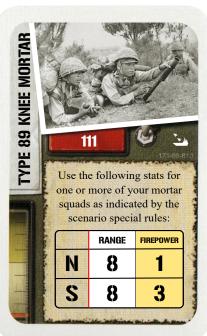
UNRELENTING RAIN

The jungles of the Pacific could be harrassed by seemingly endless periods of tropical downpours soaking both the men and the terrain.

SHITOTSUBAKURAI

The Shitotsubakurai lunge mine was a suicidal anti-tank weapon. It used a HEAT type charge. This weapon was used by the COC units of the Imperial Japanese Army. The weapon itself was a conical hollow charge anti-tank mine, placed inside a metallic container and attached to the end of a wooden stick. The weapon was officially adopted by the Japanese Army in 1945.











MUDSLIDES

The soil saturated with rain would often cause mudslides, severely hampering movement in those places.

TYPE 89 KNEE MORTAR

The Type 89 grenade discharger, inaccurately and colloquially known as a knee mortar by Allied forces, is a Japanese grenade launcher or light mortar that was widely used in the Pacific Theater of World War II. It got the nickname the "knee mortar" because of an erroneous Allied belief that these launchers could be fired by propping its plate against the leg.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS

Before launching an amphibious assault the massive guns of the invasion fleet's ships would attempt to soften up the defender's positions and would also be called upon once the troops had landed for fire support.

ELITE FORMATIONS

The US Marine Corps was a heavily trained elite unit that was at the forefront of many Amphibious assaults in the Pacific Theatre. It had its own infantry, artillery and air arm.

SEALING CAVES

The US forces used dynamite charges to seal off the entrances and exits to the Japanese underground positions in the Islands of the Pacific.











CAVE DESTRUCTION

Tank and artillery fire was routinely used to fire at Japanese cave positions from safe distances.

ZEROED-IN ARTILLERY

The Japanese had ample time to prepare their island defenses in anticipation of Allied amphibious assaults. The Japanese guns were therefore often zeroed in on the most likely landing beaches and other likely objectives.

AIR INTERDICTION

You may never buy more dice than the number of figures the enemy is receiving. Roll these dice scoring (normal) hits on a 4+. For each hit, an enemy figure is removed from the reinforcing squad(s) (owning player's choice). The owning player may also decide to assign hits to eligible vehicle(s). Any remaining units are then placed onto the board.

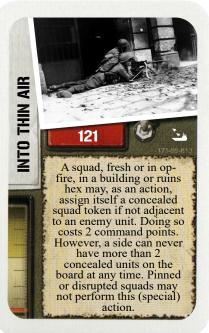
PLACE OBSTACLES

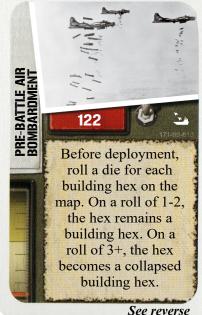
In order to protect a defensive position, cover a tactical retreat and/or to slow down the enemy's advance, engineer units would routinely place obstacles such as roadblocks, abatis, tank obstacles, barbed wire etc. in the enemy's path.

DIG TRENCHES

Trenches offered excellent protection against incoming fire. It would often take a direct artillery hit or for the trenches to be overrun by the enemy for the defensive position to be lost. The latter often came at great cost to the enemy's forces!











See reverse

RUBBLE AND DEBRIS

Warfare in built-up areas would cause the streets to be strewn with rubble and debris. This provided some degree of cover to infantry, but also hampered the movement of vehicles, especially wheeled ones

INTO THIN AIR

Many battles in WW II took place in woods, builtup areas, mountainous terrain etc. It was relatively easy for troops to remain concealed, if they didn't want to be spotted. This offered great opportunities for ambushes. Even after revealing themselves, it would often be possible for troops to disappear into the surroundings making full use of the available terrain.

PRE-BATTLE AIR BOMBARDMENT

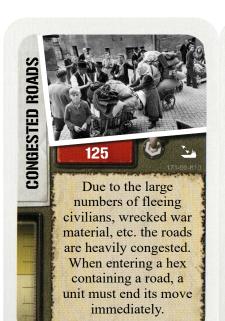
Note that tanks cannot use their Concussive Firepower ability against collapsed buildings and mortars may fire from such hexes.

NO RADIOS

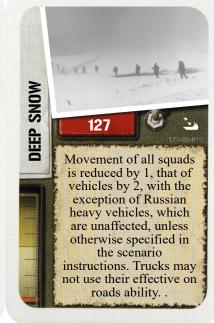
A combat unit's effectiveness was greatly reduced in the absence of radios. Lack of an efficient means of communication made it much more challenging to coordinate troop movement and attacks.

SPOTTER PLANE

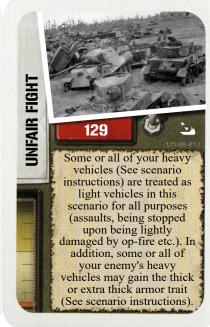
It cannot be targeted by enemy units. It acts as a spotter and reduces the Establish Contact number of artillery cards, when applicable, by one. It may be used once per game round. Remove immediately after it has spotted or has failed to establish contact. If the Establish Contact roll is unsuccessful, the plane is removed regardless and a new use would have to be paid for again.











CONGESTED ROADS

The horrors of war would cause civilians to take to the streets en masse- often with as many of their belongings and livestock they could carry- in a desperate attempt to escape the destruction. This severely impeded enemy and friendly forces' mobility alike.

CRATERS

A crater adds +2 cover to existing terrain and the cost to enter is increased by 1. Note that a unit's minimum movement is always one hex. (Example: A woods hex containing three crater tokens would normally cost a squad 2+1+1+1 movement points to enter. Even without an officer present this would be allowed if the unit started its move adjacent to the woods hex.) Trucks cannot enter terrain containing one or more craters. The effects of multiple craters are cumulative.

DEEP SNOW

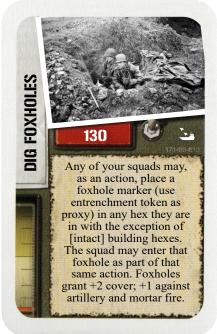
Winter conditions greatly impacted troop mobility.

FORTIFIED BUILDINGS

Note that a unit does not need to be inside an entrenchment to receive this extra cover. Also note that this is only true in the case of buildings and ruins. A squad would have to be inside the entrenchment to benefit from its cover when placed in any other legal terrain type.

UNFAIR FIGHT

While the American Sherman tank was utterly outclassed by the German Tigers and Panthers in the European Theater of Operations, this situation was the exact opposite in the Pacific where the Japanese Ha-Go's and Chi-Ha's found themselves powerless against this very same American tank. Another case in point would be Operation Barbarossa in which the Germans were unpleasantly surprised by the impotence of their main battle tanks against the Soviet T 34 and KV tanks. This led to the development of the Tiger I, which subsequently turned the tables in favor of the











DIG FOXHOLES

Foxholes were hastily dug positions which allowed troops to get their body as low as possible thereby granting relatively good protection from incoming small arms fire and -to a lesser degree-from shrapnel.

LVT(A)-4

Concussive Firepower:

Receives +3 range and +3 firepower when attacking a squad in a building or pillbox.

Overrun: May move through an enemy hex, pinning all squads present (+I movement cost per enemy unit).

Amphibious craft: This unit may enter ocean and lake hexes at a movement cost of 2. It may cross any stream at a movement cost of 1, but not travel along them. It may fire while in ocean and lake hexes.

PREPARATORY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT

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PREPARATORY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT

Attacks would typically be launched after an aerial preparatory bombardment to destroy enemy defensive positions and to affect the enemy's morale, which was strained to the limit in this way.

SPIDER HOLES

The Pacific Islands were teeming with Japanese spider holes, which the Japanese themselves called Octopus pots. A spider hole is a shallower type of foxhole that emphasized concealment over protection. This allowed the Japanese to catch the enemy totally by surprise by firing at them seemingly out of nowhere.











SUPPORTING FIRE

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COMBINED EFFORT

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BEACH ASSAULT

When making an opposed landing, troops were extremely vulnerable. It was either get off the beach or die on the beach. In all that confusion, combining fire was all but impossible.

ARTILLERY BUNKER

Bunkers are defensive miltary fortifications offering excellent protection from incoming fire.

Many artillery positions were protected by elaborate bunker systems.

This holds especially true for coastal artillery.

NAPALM

The Americans widely used napalm to deny the Japanese the benefit of the excellent cover the thick foliage often offered.

Spider holes were thus exposed and the Japanese were forced to look for shelter deep inside their cave systems.