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Command Decision
Test of Battle
FAQ

January 02, 2007

Question

When creating a Battle Group, what stands are subordinate to the core unit commander?

Answer

All stands are subordinate to the core unit's battle group HQ, except for optional Regimental HQ and staff radio.

Question

A German stand is moving under a Hasty Advance order. The axis of its movement passes through an indirect fire burst template. It may move up to half of its base movement allowance (or a total of 3 inches) to either side of its axis of advance to avoid the burst template, but must move back to its original axis of advance by the end of its move.

The example states that the infantry moves back to the centerline. Is that correct?

Answer

Yes

Question

Does direct fire HE cause collateral damage?

Answer

I assume that you mean does direct fire HE have a template and the answer is No. Direct fire HE is fired at a specific target and has no effect on any adjacent stands. (Rule 17.5)

Question

BHQ (battalion headquarters) has issued a rally order to a shaken StuG company. This StuG company was fired at this turn and fails its morale and retreats out of the radius of the rally order. However, elsewhere, a mortar team fails its morale and becomes shaken. As luck would have it, the mortar team retreats into the radius of the existing rally order.

Is the mortar team rallied by the existing order?

Answer

No.

Commanders do not just place an order and everything subordinate to it during the movement phase reacts to it - they place an order, declare which stands to which that order applies, and declare overwatch.

Question

Is there any prohibition on issuing pre-emptive rally orders (i.e. issuing a rally order to a unit that is not currently shaken or demoralized)?

Answer

There is no prohibition against a pre-emptive rally; however, remember 2 other rules. The first is that a unit may only be issued one order and the second is that a stand issued a rally order may not move and may only fire if in physical contact with the enemy stand.

Question

A Matilda company was shaken and was subject to a rally order. However, in that turn, the Matildas were shot at and forced back. Being Matildas and slow, they didn't force back out of the radius of the order. Do the Matildas rally or are they still shaken?

Answer

Yes, they rally if they are still within 6" of the rally order.

Question

Can an unspotted stand be fired at by direct fire HE?

Answer

No.

Question

Can you be pinned and still be a tank-infantry team?

Answer

No. See Rule 26.1

Question

If a MRL is not on target turn 1, is it automatically on target turn 2?

Answer

Yes, per Rule 17.7

Question

Can a tank fire its coaxial MG at the same target as its main weapon?

Answer

Yes, as per Rule 13.6.3

Question

If a battalion command tank is destroyed, is it replaced by another tank?

Answer

No, (Rule 6.8). Companies that lose their command stand may promote a remaining stand to be its commander; however, this rule only applies to company command stands.

Question

A T-34 in the open with a cautious advance order is forced back in Opportunity Fire. In General Fire, it is forced back again and ends in a wood within 2" of an enemy infantry stand.

This T-34 has moved more than a hasty advance in this turn but as it started with a cautious order does it still get the morale benefit of cover in the morale phase?

Oh and does it get -1 or -2 penalty?

Answer

All stands in cover, regardless of their order, get the morale bonus for cover. Also, a stand is only -1 for a force back regardless of the number of force backs it received during the turn. In addition, it would receive an additional -1 modifier for being in proximity to enemy infantry.

Question

An AFV has been given a Disengage order and there are enemy stands on either side and they are equidistant to the AFV. In which direction will the AFV retreat?

Answer

They will retreat perpendicular to the line connecting the two enemy stands, and in the direction away from the closest visible enemy stand other than the two equidistant stands.

Question

May a command stand issue a rally order and have a higher HQ issue it another order?

Answer

No.

Question

A disengaging stand must move away from the closest visible enemy stand. Does the determination of which direction is directly away from the closest enemy occur at the time when the order is issued, or at the time movement takes place?

Answer

The determination of which direction is directly away from the closest enemy occurs at the time the order is issued. Place the arrow on the order marker pointing away from the closest visible enemy unit at the time the order is issued. The unit then follows that axis of advance, regardless of what has happened during enemy movement.

Question

Rule 11.5.4 says that indirect fire can be placed on any man-made obstacle once it is spotted. Rule 17.5.1 says that any stand in a BUA sector fired at by indirect fire HE is fired at, presumably whether it is spotted or not. Does this mean that as soon as I can see a town, I can call indirect fire on any part of it?

Answer

No. Rule 11.5.4 allows indirect fire at "man-made obstacles" once they are spotted. Man-made obstacles are defined and listed in Rule 8.3 (barbed wire, antitank ditches, road craters, anti-vehicle obstacles, and abatis), and do not include BUAs.

Question

Rule 8.3.1 states that personnel other than horse-mounted stands may move through a barbed wire barrier, but does not say how horse-mounted stands do.

Answer

Horse-mounted stands may not move through barbed wire. If they wish to move through the barrier, they must first dismount and then move through the barrier like other personnel stands.

Question

Rule 16.3 states that "Stands in contact with one or more enemy stands may only fire at those stands." Does this mean that personnel stands which are close assaulted by enemy infantry may not fire their integral AT weapon at an AFV?

Answer

No.

This rule should be interpreted to mean that a stand that starts the turn in contact may only fire at the contacting stand. Remember that a stationary stand gets to decide when during movement it will fire its weapons, and so could elect to fire the integral AT weapon before the enemy infantry stand contacted it. It could then fire its small arms at the enemy infantry once it was in contact

(or before, if it wished). Both weapons of the stand must fire in the same phase, but not necessarily at exactly the same moment during that phase.

Note:

Because of Fog-of-War cards, there might be exception to the above answers. In general, Fog-of-War cards take precedence over the normal rules.