



POLAND IN FLAMES AIRCRAFT

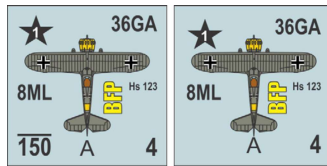
9. GERMAN AIRCRAFT: Two German aircraft that made an impact during the Polish Campaign are included.

9.1 GROUND ATTACK AIRCRAFT: Two German Ground Attack Aircraft, the Henschel Hs 123 and Heinkel He 111, are included and designated 36 GA and 37 GA respectively. Refer to the Ground Attack Aircraft (12.) rules for both models and Multiple Bomb Loads (13.) rules for the He 111. The Hs 123 was a Biplane Dive Bomber/Ground Attack aircraft designed specifically as an interim solution until the Ju-87s were mass produced. However, the Hs 123 saw action in the Spanish Civil War and was very effective at dive bombing. Although technically replaced by the Ju-87, the Hs 123 remained in service through mid-1944 due to its effectiveness although production had ceased by mid-1940¹. The He 111 is a medium bomber derived from a civilian transport plane. During the Spanish Civil War it proved a successful design, able to outrun fighters of the time. However, by the time of the outbreak of WWII the design was becoming obsolete. Even so, it remained in production through 1944, and continued to fight into 1945. The He 111's greatest asset was the tremendous bomb load it could carry. The early versions used in Poland were modestly equipped with machineguns; later versions would see increased armament.

9.2 MODELS:

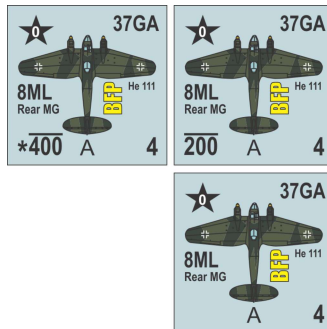
German 36 GA (Hs 123)

Available: ≥ 1936
MG: 4
ROF: -
Bombs: 150
AA DRM: 1



German 37 GA (He 111)

Available: ≥ 1937
MG: 4
ROF: -
Bombs: *400
AA DRM: 0
Rear MG
* Multiple Bomb Load (13.)



10. POLISH AIRCRAFT: Poland in Flames contains the Polish Aircraft Order of Battle, encompassing both Fighter Bombers and Ground Attack Aircraft.

10.1 FIGHTER BOMBERS (FB): The two primary models used by the Poles, the P.7 and P.11, are included. They are designated 33 FB and 34 FB respectively. Although technically not Biplanes they are both similar in design to Biplanes, and have the lower ROF². The standard 39 FB should never be used to represent a Polish aircraft.

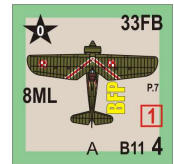
10.2 GROUND ATTACK (GA) AIRCRAFT: The Poles used two different models, the PZL 23 Scout Bomber (36 GA) and PZL 37 Bomber (38 GA). Refer to the Ground Attack Aircraft

(12.) rules for both models and Multiple Bomb Loads (13.) rules for the PZL 37. The PZL 23 was a three-seat aircraft intended for scouting and light bombing, and proved to be mediocre in both roles. It was slow, lacked maneuverability, and only one of the machineguns was positioned to attack ground targets. The PZL 37 was an outstanding medium-bomber design, carrying a bomb load that weighed more than the aircraft itself. Generally, the PZL 37 was used to attack ground targets at low altitude.

10.3 MODELS:

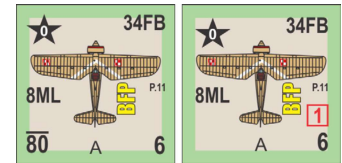
Polish 33 FB (P.7)

Available: ≥ 1933
MG: 4
ROF: 1
Bombs: NA
AA DRM: 0
B11 (E7.223; E7.41)



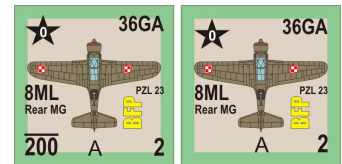
Polish 34 FB (P.11)

Available: ≥ 1934
MG: 6
ROF: -/1
Bombs: 80
AA DRM: 0



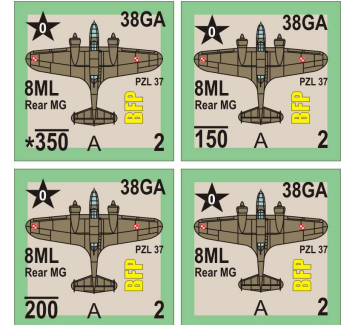
Polish 36 GA (PZL 23)

Available: ≥ 1936
MG: 2
ROF: -
Bombs: 200
AA DRM: 0
Rear MG



Polish 38 GA (PZL 37)

Available: ≥ 1938
MG: 2
ROF: -
Bombs: *350
AA DRM: 0
Rear MG
* Multiple Bomb Load (13.)

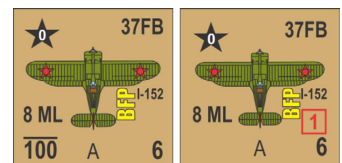


11. RUSSIAN AIRCRAFT: Only one Russian aircraft, the I-152 is included³. The I-152 was a late 1930s Biplane design and was the best fighter available to the Russians at the time. It was nicknamed the “Seagull”.

11.1 MODELS:

Russian 37 FB (I-152)

Available: ≥ 1937
MG: 6
ROF: 0/1
Bombs: 100
AA DRM: 0





12. GROUND ATTACK (GA) AIRCRAFT: Ground Attack Aircraft differ from both Fighter Bombers and Dive Bombers. Ground Attack Aircraft conduct attacks exactly as Fighter Bombers [EXC: Dogfight Resolution (E7.221)].

12.1 ATTACKS: GA Aircraft are considered Stukas for the purposes of Dogfight Resolution (E7.221) [EXC: No inherent Rear MG unless designated on the counter]. Otherwise, all applicable Chapter E rules apply to GA Aircraft normally (except as modified herein).

13. MULTIPLE BOMB LOADS⁴: Several aircraft are designated as possessing multiple bomb loads allowing them to potentially attack more than one hex. This capability is designated by an asterisk (*) to the left of the bomb load. The bomb load IFT is either 400mm, which allows two 200mm attacks, or 350mm, which allows one 200mm attack and one 150mm attack.

13.1 ATTACKS: Aircraft with Multiple Bomb Loads have the following attack options during a fire phase:

- 1) MGs only
- 2) Partial bomb load
- 3) Full bomb load

The procedures for conducting a Sighting TC and resolving Light AA attacks remain unchanged per Chapter E. After a successful Sighting TC, but prior to any attack, the owning player must declare if the attack is to be made with MGs or partial bomb load or full bomb load. If a machinegun attack is declared, conduct the attack normally per Chapter E. If a bomb attack is declared the player must determine the type of attack, if both bomb loads are to be used, and what hex(es) are to be attacked, all prior to resolving any attack. Machineguns cannot be used if either a Partial or Full bomb load is chosen. At the conclusion of an attack, flip/replace the aircraft counter to the appropriate side depicting the remaining bomb load.

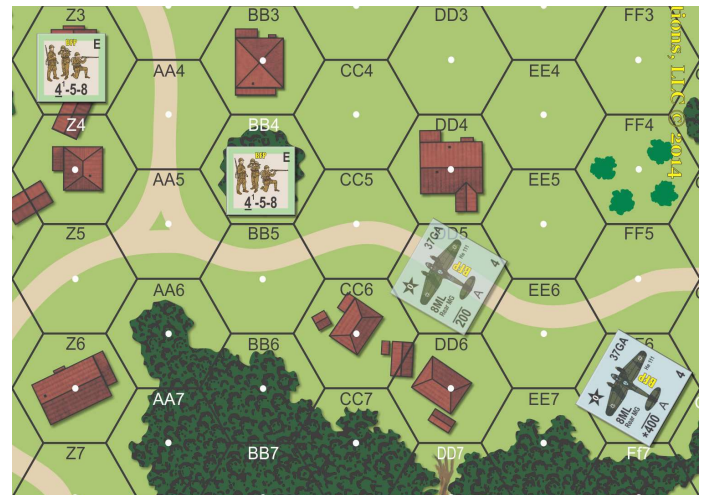
13.2 POINT ATTACK: All or part of its bomb load may be used during a Point Attack. However, the bomb loads may not be combined into one larger bomb load attack. If both bombs are designated to be dropped the first attack is conducted from four hexes, and the second attack from three hexes.

13.3 STRAFING ATTACK: All or part of its bomb load may be used during a Strafing Attack, but both bomb loads may not attack the same hex. The aircraft may, during a Strafing Attack, bomb any two of the four potential target hexes.

Poland in Flames Aircraft Examples of Play

Example of Play 1:

German 37 GA conducting a Strafing Run on board BFP R



Polish squads are in hexes BB4 and Z3. The 37 GA starts its Strafing Run from FF6 and must first pass a Sighting TC against the squad in BB4. The Sighting TC receives the following DRM:

DRM	Description
-2	Target is not Concealed
+3	Target is in Woods

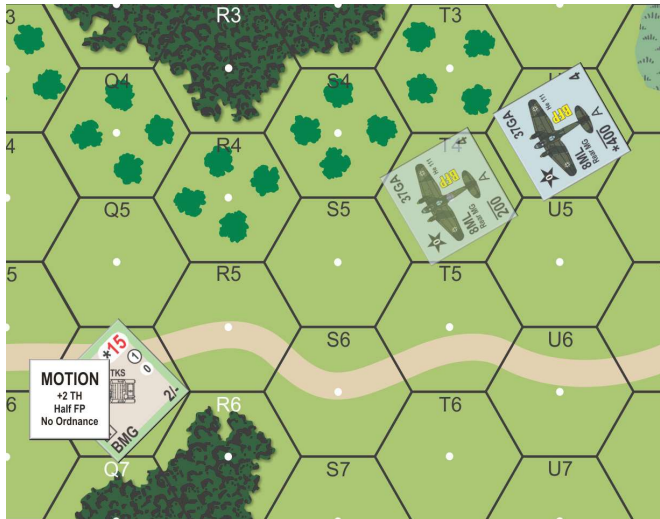
A $DR \leq 7$ results in a successful Sighting TC. The German player must now determine if the attack is to be made with MGs or Bombs. If machineguns are chosen conduct a Strafing Run or Point Attack per Chapter E. The German player chooses Bombs, and because the 37 GA has Multiple Bomb Loads must declare what type of attack and which hex(es) will be attacked prior to resolving the first attack. A Strafing Run is chosen, and 200mm will attack each hex BB4 and Z3. The procedures for Light AA Fire and Bombs are conducted per chapter E normally. Once the 37 GA attacks BB4, flip/replace the aircraft counter with the counter depicting 200mm. After attacking Z3 flip/replace with a counter containing no bombs.

Another option could have been to only use half of the bomb load and attack one hex with 200mm, saving the remaining 200mm for later. Note that while using a Strafing Run, both bomb loads could not attack the same hex.



Example of Play 2:

German 37 GA conducting a Point Attack on board BFP R



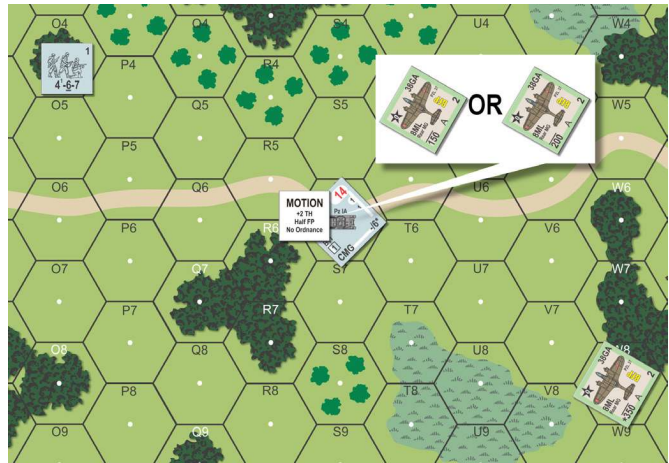
There is a Polish TKS in Q6 which is moving. The 37 GA starts its attack from U4 and must first pass a Sighting Task Check. The Sighting Task Check receives the following DRM:

DRM	Description
-2	Target is not Concealed
-1	Target is Vehicular
-1	Target has entered a new hex/been in Motion

Any DR except a 12 results in a successful Sighting TC and the 37 GA may now start its attack. As per Example 1 the aircraft could choose MGs or bombs, and must designate the type of attack and which hex(es) prior to resolving the first attack. A Point Attack and all 400mm are declared. The bombs may never be combined into one attack, and must be divided into two, 200mm attacks. The first one is conducted from U4 (4 hexes) and the second from T4 (3 hexes). The German player could have chosen instead to make just one 200mm attack and save the second bomb load for another turn. Otherwise, the procedures for Light AA Fire and Bombs are conducted normally per Chapter E.

Example of Play 3:

Polish 38 GA conducting a Strafing Run on board BFP R



Polish 38 GA conducting a Strafing Run on board BFP R

There is a German squad in O4 and moving PzI in S6. The 38 GA starts its attack from W8 and must first pass a Sighting TC against the moving PzI. The Sighting Task Check receives the following DRM:

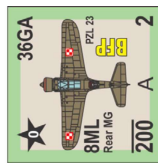
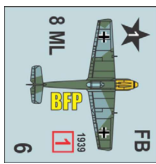
DRM	Description
-2	Target is not Concealed
-1	Target is Vehicular
-1	Target has entered a new hex/been in Motion

Any DR except a 12 results in a successful Sighting TC and the 38 GA may now start its attack. The aircraft could use MGs or Bombs, but not both. As per the previous examples, the type of attack and which hex(es) must be declared prior to resolving the first attack. The Polish player chooses Bombs, and decides to attack both hexes S6 and O4. The difference here is that the bomb loads are not even, and therefore one hex will be attacked with 200mm, and the other with 150mm. Flip/replace the aircraft counter with the remaining bomb load, if any, after each attack is resolved. The Polish player could have also chosen a Point Attack against S6. Each attack must be declared in advance. The first attack could be either 200mm or 150mm, and the second attack 200mm or 150mm pending on what was declared for the first attack. Also, only one attack may have been declared and the remaining bomb load saved for later.



Example of Play 4:

German 39 FB without bombs and Polish 36 GA with Bombs in Aerial Combat



The German 39 FB entered Aerial Combat with the Polish 36 GA Aircraft with bombs (note that only an undamaged fighter bomber may voluntarily enter Aerial Combat E7.22). The 39 FB is the ATTACKER and attacks first. The DRM for the attack are as follows:

DRM	Description
-1	Target has bombs
-1	Target is not a FB

Thus, the 36 GA is Eliminated on a $DR \leq 6$, and Damaged on a DR of 7. The 39 FB has ROF of 2, and if maintained, may continue to attack without itself being attacked (E7.222). If the 39 FB rolled an 11 on any of its attacks, it would be Damaged/Eliminated by the Rear MG per E7.221.

The 36 GA survives the 39 FB attacks, and now attacks the 39 FB. The DRM are as follows:

DRM	Description
+1	Firer is a Stuka (GA)
+1	Firer has bombs

The 36 GA has no ROF and therefore may make only one Attack per CC Phase. The German 39 FB is Eliminated on a $DR \leq 2$ and Damaged on a DR of 3.

REFERENCE NOTES:

(1) Hs 123: Although the Ju-87 is a visual icon of the Blitzkrieg, they were often used against deep, operational targets during the Poland Campaign. The Hs 123 was replaced in nearly all units by the Ju-87 prior to the campaign; however, 39 Hs 123 formed the II (Schlacht)/LG 2 in September 1939. They became the workhorse with regards to the close support role near the front lines. Even though it was an antiquated Biplane, the Hs 123's effectiveness, reliability, and ability to absorb damage and continue to fly kept it in service until 1944.

(2) Biplanes: In order to better represent the disadvantage Biplanes had when dogfighting against more advanced fighters their ROF is lowered by one. Although the Polish P.7 and P.11 are technically not Biplanes, they have the lower ROF.

(3) I-152: The Soviet I-15 series included a number of designs. The term I-152 sometimes refers to an intermediate design, and is also sometimes applied to the I-15bis. The various I-15 series aircraft will be fully included in a future product. The I-152 aircraft included herein represents models of the I-15bis and I-152.

(4) Multiple Bomb Loads: Several aircraft could carry significant bomb loads compared to other aircraft in the system. Through testing we determined it better to allow these aircraft the ability and requirement to attack in multiples rather than attack with an excessive Heavy Payload.