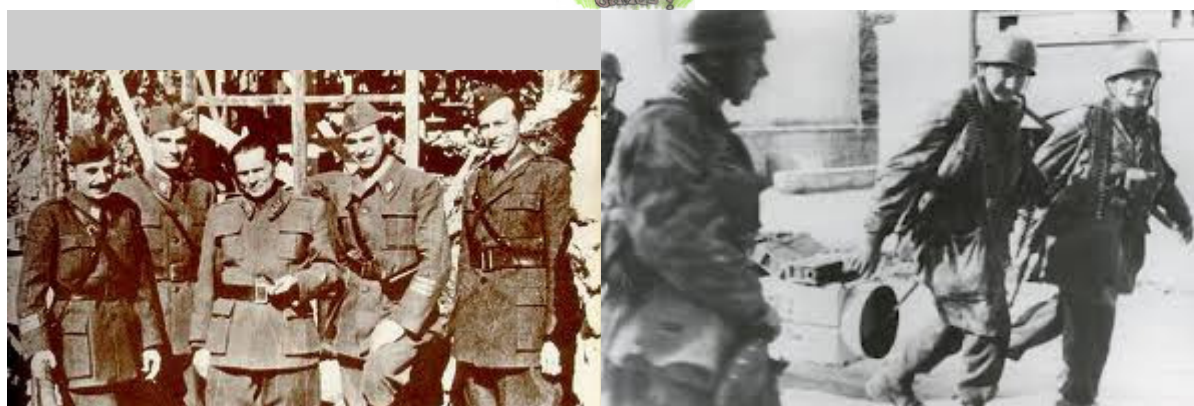


# CACCIA A TITO

## DRVAR 1944

TA1 LUMACA Games @2014



0. Introduction
1. Playing pieces
2. Turn Sequence
3. Activation Points (AP) and Initiative
4. Player Active and Inactive
5. Actions
6. Units in command
7. Terrain and Movement
8. Attack: type of fire and objective, results of Table of Attack
9. Assault and Melee
10. Stacking
11. Vehicles
12. Special Units
13. Victory Conditions
14. Historical Background
15. Credits
16. Initial Set Up
17. Order of Battle

## 0. Introduction

“Caccia a Tito Drvar 1944” is a tactical wargame depicting the Operation Rösselsprung ("Knight's move" in German) codename for the airborne assault made by the 500 SS Para Battalion on Drvar, which was the headquarter of Marshal Tito, commander of the communist Yugoslavian Partisans, on 25th May 1944. Each point is 40 men and each turn is about 2 hours each.

## 1. Playing Pieces.

In Caccia a Tito Drvar 1944, there are three types of tokens: Commands, Combat Unit and Information Counters.

### 1.1 Commands

Commands represent the officers in charge of Combat Unit; they cannot make attack but may be subject to attack; can participate in Melee only if accompanied by friendly Combat Unit, or if an enemy combat unit enters or is present in the hex where there is only one command opponent, it is eliminated directly.

They have a capacity of 4 movement points and have a Command Range of 10 hexagons, within which the friendly Combat Unit are in control (see 6).

In the event of elimination it will be create a supplementary command next to a friendly Combat Unit, which will have some limitations (Radius command of only 5 hexagons).



### 1.2 Combat units

The Combat Unit are grouped by operating units.

The Combat Units have a graphical representation of the type of military unit they represent (infantry, paratroopers, gunners, vehicles), a value of Strength, which indicates the effectiveness of the attack and melee, a distinctive in order to be identified to the Company or Battalion or Regiment, a symbol

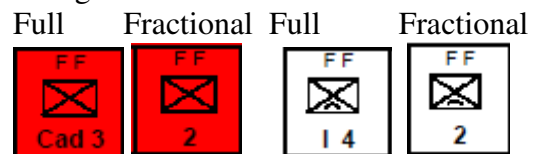
that represents the type of Attack (Infantry, Tanks or Artillery) and a symbol that represents the type of Target Attack (Infantry or Tanks).

They have a capacity of movement defined according to the type of military unit represented (see diagram combat units).

Units are printed on one side only and are defined by a background colour and printing according to the nationality to which they belong (White / Black for the Germans, Red / Black for the Yugoslavian partisans).









A particular type of Combat Unit are the vehicles (see 11) and the Objective Counters (see 12.1).

There are whole units standard (with the value of full strength, may vary according to nationality; in Caccia a Tito Drvar 1944 German value is 4 and for the partisan player is 3) and fractional units, with lower values of strength.



Whenever a unit loses a point from Strength, the same unit must be replaced with the correct value from the Force Pool; if not any, use more fractional units (without spending Action Points).

Diagram Combat units (with movement points or MP)

 Infantry 4	 Vehicles 5
 Paratroopers 4	 Artillery 1
 MGs 4	 Support 4
 Engineers 4	 Command 4

### 1.3 Informative Markers

Informative Markers are markers for the Movement, Attack, Damage, Out Of Control, Stop and Opportunity Attack.

The units which are stacked with are influenced by a die roll modifier indicated on the marker.

Their use is explained in the rules.



#### 1.4 How to start.

The Yugoslavian player deploys its units on the map; the German player chooses the zones of launch of paratroopers and glider (see 12.3); the time counter is located on 06.30.

In the first round the Initiative is for the German player; the level of the German player's PA is given by the value of a d6 + 3; the level of the Yugoslavian player's PA is given by the value of a d6 + 1. Place the German reinforcements (William) on the box of the 06.00 time counter and other reinforcements in the corresponding boxes (see 16).

#### 2. Turn Sequence

Caccia a Tito Drvar 1944 is played in 14 rounds of 2 hours, from 07.00 May 25, 1944.

Each turn has the following sequence:

1. Determining Activation Points and Initiative.
2. Verification of Command Range and reporting of Combat Unit Out of Command;
3. Player who has the initiative (see 3) becomes Active (see 4) and chooses which Combat Unit activate and what action to perform (see 5), spending Activation Points required (see 3), or decides not to activate any unit, passing the turn.

Once the action has finished, the opponent player will become Active and will choose which Combat Unit activate and what action to perform, spending the Activation Points needed or decide not to activate any unit, passing the turn.

Any reinforcements can come into play (see 12.5).

It continues with this alternation until:

- Both players decide to go through (in this case, any unused Points activation are reported in the next round);

- A player has finished the activation points and the other decided to go through (in this case, any unused Points activation are reported in the next round);

- Both players finish the activation points;

If one of these events occurs, the round ends and you move on to step 4;

4. Administrative Phase: Victory Conditions are verified, any violations occurring at the edge of Stacking (see 10) are solved, all Information markers are withdrawn, the TURN marker advances along the counter of the track and all starts again from step 1 of the Sequence turn.

#### 3. Activation Points (AP) and Initiative

Each player has a number of activation points, needed to perform the actions of the Combat Unit (see 5).

The PA are determined at the beginning of the Turn Sequence; each player adds up the total of the values of Force deployed in the map; the result is divided by the value of the whole unit standard of the nationality to which it belongs, as indicated in the scenario, then each player adds up the value given by the rolling of a D6; with the result of 1-2, the player adds 1 PA, with the result of 3-4, adds 2 AP, with the result of 5 or 6, adds 3 AP.

The sum of the two values is the number of PA available for that turn, to which are also added to any PA remained from the previous round, for a maximum of 15 PA.

The player with the highest number of PA gets Initiative in the turn; in case of a tie, the Initiative will be the player who had just completed the turn.

The initiative is indicated by the flag of the counter TURN.

#### 4. Player Active and Inactive

Each player during the round will become active and inactive and can then choose, when active, which Combat Unit activate and what action (see 5) to carry out, spending Activation Points required (see 3), or decides

not to activate any unit, passing the turn (see 2).

## 5. Actions

The grid attached shows all the actions that can be undertaken by Combat Unit and their cost in Activation Points (PA). It is possible to take the same action to multiple Combat Units at the indicated cost, when grouped in the same hex (see 10).

The Actions are:

- Retreat in free hex (see 9.7)
- Command unit movement
- Opportunity Attack (see 8.7)
- Input reinforcements (see also 12.5)
- Air Strike (see also 12.4)
- Fractioning Unit
- Movement (see 7)
- Creating Unity
- Melee if you are already in the same hex with your opponent (see 9)
- Attack (see 8)
- Move up to half of the PM and Assault
- Attack and Movement up to half of PM
- Move up to half of the PM and Attack
- Opportunity Assault (see 9.9)
- Build a bunker/trench
- Recover
- Interrogate Civilians (see also 12.2)

The explanation of each action and its cost is shown in the Table.

## 6. Units in command

Each player must check whether their Combat Unit are in control compared to the distance to their Command unit, that is, if they are within 10 hexes of the same (or 5 in the case of supplementary command unit).

Otherwise, the unit will receive the Out of Command Marker; in this case, these units can perform some actions only (see 5), the cost doubled in PA for each Action.



To measure distance, count the hex occupied by the unit but not the command unit.

## 7. Terrain and Movement

The cost in movement points (MP) depends on the type of terrain; compare the Chart for the Terrain Effects (TEC) and specific terrains to each scenario. A unit that moves should still have enough movement points to enter the terrain in the hex; if it does not have enough, it cannot enter, except for units with a capacity of movement of 1, which can always move 1 hex ignoring the costs.

The Chart for the Terrain Effects (TEC) with the modifiers to the die roll for the attack can be found among the Tables, as well as the Chart of the ability of the Movement of Combat Unit.

## 8. Attack: type of fire and objective, results of Table of Attack

The Combat Units have a symbol that represents the type of Attack (Infantry, Tanks or Artillery) and a symbol that represents the type of Target Attack (Infantry or Vehicles); these are the data that are used together with the distance, to cross the data on Table Attack and verify whether or not the possibility of hitting the opponent, as well as the probability and intensity of the Attack.

### 8.1 Procedure

The units that want to make an attack must be within the firing range of their targets in order to make the attack itself.

Check the type of attack of the unit that intends to carry out the attack and the type of objective unit to attack.

Count hexes between the units (count the hex occupied by the objective but not the unit that shoots); the number of these hexagons must be equal to or less than that indicated in the Attack Table, where it is indicated the firing range of all combat units.

Then spend the PA needed for Action Attack (or Opportunity Attack). Calculate any modifiers to the die roll, the algebraic sum of MAGNITUDE, WEAPONS, TERRAIN, DAMAGES, MARKERS and roll the d6, apply modifiers and see if it was rolled the lowest number that you have to roll in order to make a Morale test (MORAL) or to make lose a point value of Force (HIT) to the target.

Apply the eventual result (MORAL or HIT) to the target.

After resolving the attack, the unit will receive an Attack marker (this for every attack made in the round); The marker will be removed during the next Administrative Phase.

In the case where there are more combat units objective of Attack in a hexagon, the result of the attack will be applied to the unit on top of the stack.

### 8.2 Attack and Opportunity Attack markers

These counters have no modifier to the die roll, but if the units during the same turn receive 3 markers Attack and / or Opportunity Attack, they can not make any further attacks on the turn (lack of ammunition), or perform any Assault or Melèe as active unit.



### 8.3 Night Round:

During the night round (gray in the Turn Counter) the firing range of each type of attack is reduced by 2 (to a maximum of 1 hex for infantry, 3 for vehicles and artillery shoots at maximum 3).

### Table 8.4 Attack

Table Attack is in the Tables, with all the modifiers to the die roll.

### Attack Table Results

#### MORAL

The target unit must make a Morale test by rolling a d6 against the value of its Strength, applying as a modifier to the die roll any negative difference of magnitude.

If the result is equal to or less than the value of strength, the test is passed; otherwise, the unit becomes STOPPED (FERMA) and receives the appropriate marker.

Until next Administrative Phase or Recover Action (see 1.1), it can not move and will have a modifier to the die roll for each attack of -2.

The unit that undergoes two results of Stopped lose a point value of Force; so also in the case of further results in the same turn.

#### HIT:

The target loses a point value Strength and gets a Damage if it is a vehicle.

Die roll modifiers for weapons

Machine guns +2 against F

Mortars +1 against F, A and C.

Portable anti-tank weapons +2 against A at a distance of 1

Light Artillery: -1 against all

Heavy Artillery: +1 against all from a distance of 3 included.

### 8.5 Magnitude in Attack and Melèe

The magnitude in the attack is the difference between the values of the unit which carries out the attack and the target unit. If the difference is equal to or greater than 3, the PF (Strength Point) lost are doubled, as well as any damage (see 9).

Magnitude in Melee is the total PF involved in Melee; up to a total of 5 PF, the results of Melee are as shown in Table; if the total PF involved is greater than 6, the PF lost are doubled, as well as any damage (see 9).

So in summary:

To calculate the final modifier to the Attack roll must be added algebraically:

MAGNITUDE (not if negative value, which is used only for the Test of Moral (see 8.4)), WEAPONS, TERRAIN, DAMAGES, MARKERS.

### 8.6 Line of sight

There must be a line of sight (LOS) clear of obstructions between the firing unit and target.

The line of sight is blocked if it passes:

- Through a hex containing other combat units; LOS is not blocked by other combat units if the firing unit is in a hexagon at a higher elevation compared to the one containing the target;



- Through terrain hexes that blocks LOS, such as houses, slopes and hills; check the TEC and the specific rules of each scenario;
  - Along the side of the hexagon between two hexagons that contain both ground that blocks the LOS;
  - Or through hexes at a higher elevation than the target unit;
- A line of sight can enter a hex with terrain that blocks it, but can not get through.

### 8.7 Opportunity Attack

A unit that moves can be attacked through any hex within the range of fire of any enemy units.

During the movement of a unit, the Inactive player must notify the Active player to stop the movement, in order to carry out the Attack of Opportunity, paying the PA required (see 5). This attack must be resolved before the unit enters into another hex. The player making the attack of opportunity can not wait to see where the target unit will end the movement of the first to announce his intention. It is not possible to carry on any opportunity attack on units that are in Melee or who have just entered into Melee. If the moving unit is hit, it must stop immediately and get a Movement marker. The unit that carried out the attack receive an Opportunity Attack marker and can still carry out attacks during the round, spending the PA needed to the Action.

In the case where there are more combat units objective of the Opportunity Attack in a hexagon, the result of the attack will be applied to the moving unit. In the case where there are more combat units in a hexagon, the result will be applied to the unit on top of the stack.

### 8.8 The Movement marker.

This marker indicates that a combat unit has completed an action for which he has used all or part of its movement points and therefore can not make any further actions that in turn provide for the Movement. The marker will be removed during the next Administrative Phase.



## 9. Assault and Melee

When a moving unit enters a hex occupied by an enemy unit as a result of action or contemplating Assault Combat (see 5), you have a Melèe, which is solved immediately.

### 9.1 Procedure

Each player calculates the total value of Melee (MCC) of the respective units by adding:

- 1 - the value of unit
- 2 - modifiers to the die roll (cumulative)
- 3 - the outcome of the roll of a dice.

### 9.2 Commands

If a Command unit is caught alone in a hex in Melèe is immediately eliminated and in this case the movement of the active unit is not interrupted.

### 9.3 Artillery

Artillery units carry on a normal Melee.

### 9.4 Results of Combat

Compare both MCC and apply the results:

- 1 - Same value: the active player retires in his starting hex;
- 2 - MCV greater than 1 or 2: the party with the lower MCV make a Morale test (see 8.4);
- 3 - MCV greater than 3 up to twice the adversary: the unit with the lower MCV make a Morale test (see 8.4) and receives a hit, losing a point value of force (and if Vehicle, also receives a Damage );
- 4 - The difference between MCV greater than twice: the party with the lower MCV is eliminated.

### 9.5 Magnitude:

Magnitude in Melee is the total PF involved in Melee; up to a total of 5 PF, the results of Melee are as shown in Table; if the total PF involved is greater than 6, the PF lost are doubled, as well as any damage.

### 9.6 Markers:

Each unit engaged in Melee receives an Attack marker, which indicates the consumption of ammunition in the action (see 8.2).

A combat units can not, however, get more than 3 Attack or Opportunity Attack markers; in the event it receives more than 3 markers, its points of strength value will drop to zero and it can not make any attacks (until the next Administrative Phase).

### 9.7 Withdrawal

If an unit or a stack decides to withdraw from a hexagon by choosing the Free Action Retreat (see 5), the active player will retreat into a hex of his choice, possibly undergoing Opportunity Attack.

### 9.8 Advanced:

Only after eliminating all enemy units in close combat, the unit of the active player, who still has movement points to use as per action taken, may continue to move, remaining subject to any opportunity attack or Mel e.

### 9.9 Opportunity Assault

A unit that moves can be assaulted if moving in any hex adjacent to enemy units. During the movement of a unit, the player must notify the Inactive Active player to stop the movement, in order to make the Assault of Opportunity, paying the PA required (see 5). This attack must be resolved before the unit enters into another hex as a normal Melee (see 9). The player who makes the assault of opportunity can not wait to see where it will end the movement to announce his intention. It is not possible to carry on Opportunity Assault on units that are in Melee or which have just entered into Melee. If the moving unit is hit, it must stop immediately and get a Movement marker. The unit that carried out the assault receive a Movement marker and can still carry out attacks during the round, spending the PA needed to Action.

In the case where there are more combat units objective of Opportunity Assault in a hexagon, the result of the assault will be applied to moving unit. In the case where there are more combat units in a hexagon, the result will be applied to the unit on top of the stack.

### 10. Stacking

The stacking limit is 8 points Strength value (no matter the type of units) per hex by nationality / player. This limit can not be exceeded at the end of their movement phase (or during Mel e).

Points of Strength in excess are eliminated during the Administrative Phase.

The commands and informational markers do not count for the purposes of grouping. The units on the move or in retreat can freely enter into a hex already occupied by friendly units, but they cannot stop.

Remember, there is ONLY Melee or Attack only when its action is taken (and spent the PA needed). In the case where there are more combat units in a hexagon, the result will be applied to the unit on top of the stack.

### 11. Vehicles

The vehicles have the graphical representation of the type of military unit they represent (tanks, trucks, other vehicles), a value of Strength, which indicates the effectiveness of the attack and melee unit, a badge in order to be identified to the Company or Battalion or Regiment, a symbol that represents the type of Attack (Infantry, Tanks or Artillery) and a symbol that represents the type of Goal Attack (Infantry or Tanks).

They have a capacity of movement defined according to the type of military unit represented (see 1.2).

On the drive vehicles there is also a value of the damage, which represents the strength and armour of the vehicle.

#### 11.1 Damage

Damages represent the damage to the vehicle in case of attack; are represented

by markers that have Information modifiers to the die roll to be applied to the vehicle in case of an attack towards the unit holding one of these markers.

Below the grid of damage counters:

- 1 Damage: + 1 Attack by a C
- 2 Damage: + 1 Attack by an F
- + 1 Attack by an ART
- + 2 Attack by a C
- 3 Damage + 2 : Attack by an F
- + 2 Attack by an ART
- + 3 Attack by a C

In the case of two results STOPPED (see 8.4), the vehicles will lose a point from Strength and will also receive a Damage.

## 12. Special Units

### 12.1 Tito and Objectives Counters

The objective of the German player is the capture of Marshal Tito, the commander of the Yugoslav partisans.

The Germans, however, have no idea where exactly he is in Dvar, their espionage is affected by the competition between SS and Abwehr Army.

There are 6 different possible locations where the German player can find Tito in Dvar; Yugoslavian player puts at his choice the 6 Objective Counters covered (5 dummy or with indications of other objectives, such as the British Mission, American and Russian, and 1 indicating Tito) in each of the 6 places marked with a red star. Depending on where it is placed Tito, the Yugoslav player will receive the extra AP early in the first round (the PA are indicated with a red star on the hexagon).

These units can move normally (the player must choose the Yugoslav Action needed and spend the necessary PA). The German player must move one of their unit to occupy the space occupied by the Objective Counters (with one Action Assault), which are then turned face up. If the counters are dummy or with an indication of the Allied Missions, the search for Tito must continue. When the counter Tito is discovered, the German player can capture it by rolling a D6 with the result from 1 to 3, otherwise the marshal fell

fighting the invader. In this case, the German player receives victory points for capturing the Allied Missions as well.

It is not possible to hit the objectives with artillery fire and air strikes.

TITO	URSS	USA	GB	X	X
------	------	-----	----	---	---

### 12.2 Interrogate Civilians

The German player has the option to choose this action for each unit of combat which occupies an hex of inhabited area. After spending the necessary PA, the German player can find out if can see an Objective Counter if rolling a D6 will result at least 4; with a different result, the interrogation of civilians did not lead to any result.

### 12.3 Launch paratroopers and gliders

The German player chooses the hex for its landing parachute units; for each one of them he has to roll a d6; with the result of the 1-2-3 the unit will land in that hex; with a different outcome there is a deviation. The German player must roll again a d6 and starting from the north hex, counts clockwise as many sides as per the result and finds the landing hex.

In the event of a landing in a forest hex, the combat units lose 1 PF.

Once landed, the units must be activated in order to make the Actions, except if they land in hexes occupied by enemy units; in this case, if they survived the free of charge Attack of Opportunity resolved at the 0 distance made by the opposing units, they will conduct an Assault (free of charge in this case), with a negative modifier of -1.

### 12.4 Air Strikes

The German player has available several air raids, used as Action Free Air Strike, defined in the time track.

The airplane attacks at a distance of 0 as Artillery the hexes chosen by the German player once the action Air Strike is taken.

Before rolling for the attack, the German player must verify if there is deviation; the possibility of any deviation is marked on the Airplane unit and it is the minimum score on



a d6 roll (the higher the number, the higher the possibility of deviation).

In case of deviation the German player must roll again a d6 and starting from the north hex, counts clockwise as many sides as per the result and finds the hex where he will have to solve the air strike.

The Action of Air Strike should be taken only in the indicated turn, otherwise they are lost.

JU87 2	JU87 2	JU87 2	JU87 2	CR 42 4	CR 42 4
--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------

### 12.5 Reinforcements

The German player receives two waves of reinforcements; the first as paratroopers at 12.00 (see 12.3 Launch Paratroopers); the second in the morning of the next day, at 06:00 (entrance in map units identified as William). However, the time of entry into the game of the second wave depends on the Yugoslavian player.

The Yugoslavian player receives reinforcements during different turns; they are partisan units in the areas of Drvar. The Yugoslavian player can delay the arrival of German reinforcements in the morning of a turn for each whole standard unit to which he renounce among its reinforcements; if he renounces to two full units, the German reinforcements will enter two turns later.

In this case move the German reinforcements on the time track, which are placed at the beginning at 06.00, postponing as many turns as many Yugoslav units have not come into play; in fact, these units have offered greater resistance to the German units on the way.

### 13. Victory Conditions

The German player receives Victory Points (PV):

Per every Objective Counter turned face up: + 5 PV

For the capture of Tito: +25 PV

For the elimination of Tito: +20 PV

Per every enemy PF eliminated: +1/3 PV

For every Objective occupied: + 2 PV

The Yugoslavian players receives Victory Points (PV):

For the elimination of the German Command: + 10 PV

For every enemy PF eliminated: +1 PV

The player getting more PV wins the game.

### 14. Historical Background (source Wikipedia)

**Operation Rösselsprung** (Knight's move) was a combined airborne and ground assault by the German XV Mountain Corps and their allies on the Supreme Headquarters of the Yugoslav Partisans located at the town of Drvar in western Independent State of Croatia (of which modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina was a part) during World War II. The operation was launched on 25 May 1944, and was aimed at capturing or killing Marshal Josip Broz Tito and destroying the headquarters, support facilities and co-located Allied military missions. The airborne assault itself is also known as the **Raid on Drvar** (Serbo-Croatian: *Desant na Drvar*).

Operation *Rösselsprung* was a coup de main operation, involving direct action by a parachute and glider-borne assault by the 500th SS Parachute Battalion and their link-up with ground forces of the XV Mountain Corps converging on Drvar. The airborne assault was preceded by heavy bombing of the town by the *Luftwaffe*. The ground forces included Home Guard forces of the Independent State of Croatia.

Tito, his principal headquarters staff and the Allied military personnel escaped, despite their presence in Drvar at the time of the airborne assault. The operation failed due to a number of factors, including Partisan resistance in the town itself and along the approaches to Drvar. The failure of the

various German intelligence agencies to share the limited intelligence available on Tito's exact location and the lack of contingency planning by the commander of the German airborne force also contributed to the unsuccessful outcome for the Germans.

## 15.Credits

Ideazione: Marco Campari

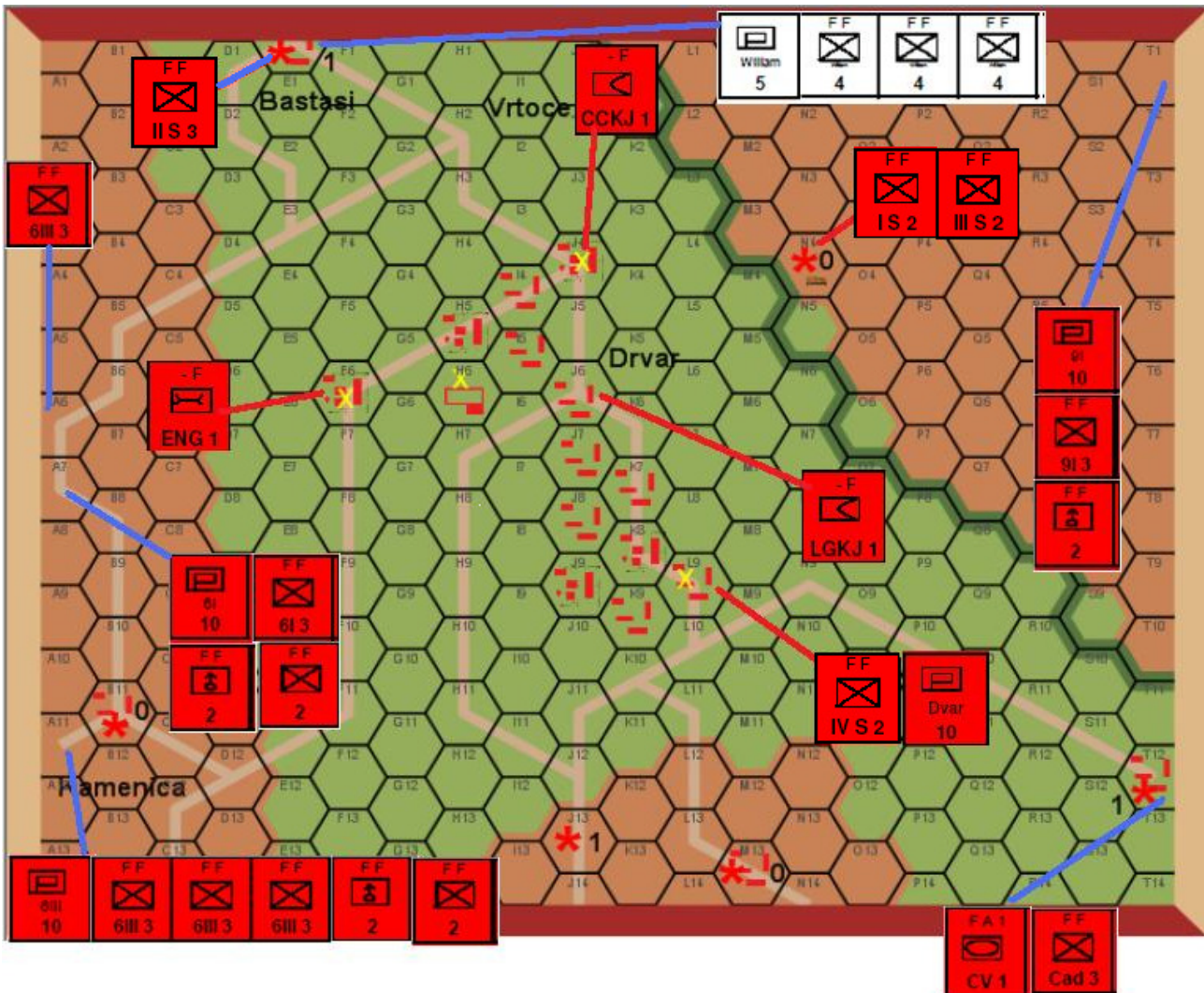
Mappa e Unità: Marco Campari

Playtest: Lucrezia Campari, Cristina Vitali,  
Giovanni Campari

LUMACA Games @ 2014

## 16. Initial Set Up

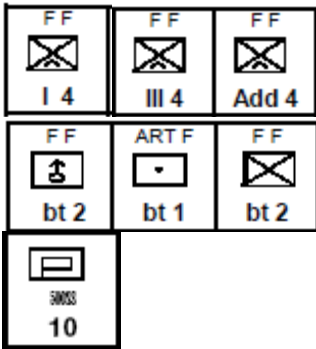
Red lines are initial deployment here and blue ones indicate the entrance hexes for reinforcements.



17. Order of Battle:

500SS Para

At 07-08.00 of 25/05/1944



Reinforcements at 11-12.00 of 25/05/1944

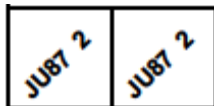


Reinforcements at 05-06.00 del 26/05/1944

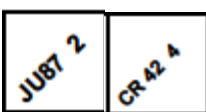


Air Strikes

At 07-08.00 of 25/05/1944



At 11-12.00 of 25/05/1944



At 15-16.00 of 25/05/1944

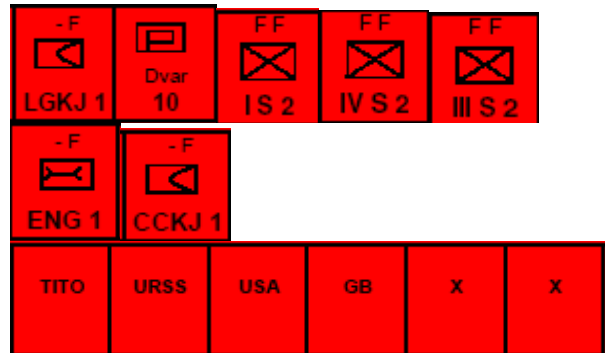


At 17-18.00 of 25/05/1944



Jugoslavian Partisans

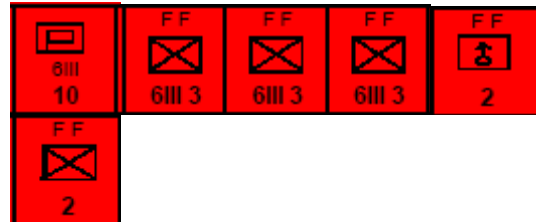
At 07-08.00 of 25/05/1944



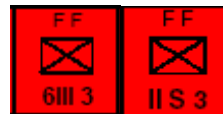
At 09-10.00 of 25/05/1944



At 11-12.00 of 25/05/1944



At 15-16.00 of 25/05/1944



At 17-18.00 of 25/05/1944

