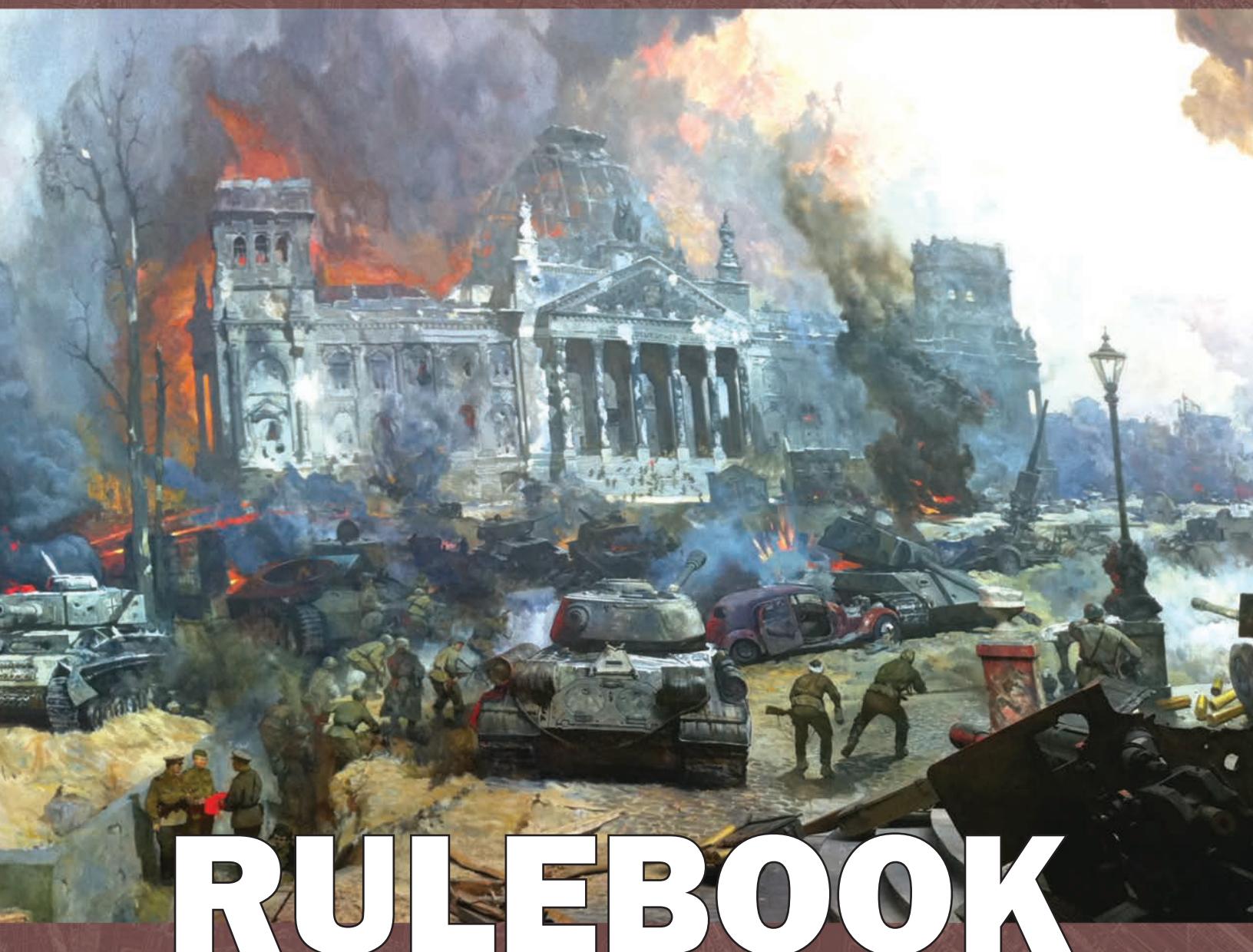


BERLIN

Fall of the Reich, 1945



RULEBOOK

Solitaire Area Movement Series: Volume 3

LEARNING TO PLAY THE GAME

Begin by familiarizing yourself with all of the components listed for this game. Then skim through the charts and rules, reading all of the titles and subtitles.

Set up the game and play a trial game. During this trial game, try referring to the rules only when you have a question and remember the numbering system it employs makes it easy to look up rules when you do. While a trial game may take you an hour or two, it is the quickest and most pleasant way to learn how to play (short of having an experienced friend teach you).

Learning all of the rules, word for word, is not recommended - learning all the details of any game is an effort few can achieve. The rules have been written so as to be as comprehensive as possible but are not meant to be memorized. Gradually absorbing the rules in the process of playing is the best approach to mastering this game.

If any of the supplied parts are missing or damaged, write to:

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Sacramento, CA 95822 [USA]
ATTN: BERLIN
Or email at: Sales@Revolutiongames.us

Should you have any difficulty interpreting the rules you have several options. Go to the TAKE AIM DESIGNS and BERLIN: FALL OF THE REICH, 1945 discussion folders at the Consimworld website (www.consimworld.com) and ask your question there. Alternatively, send an email to the electronic mail address above. A last option would be to send a letter by ground mail to the street address above. Questions sent by ground mail should include a self-addressed stamped envelope to receive a reply.

Regardless of how you forward your questions please phrase them so as to be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" or at most a single sentence. Questions about historical interpretations, design theory or design intent will be answered at the designer's discretion.

"Choose your battles . . ."™

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BERLIN: FALL OF THE REICH, 1945 is a solitaire game simulating the campaign by portions of the Soviet Union's 1st Byelorussian Front and 1st Ukrainian Front to capture the capital of Hitler's Third Reich between April 24 and May 2, 1945. The battle for Berlin was the culminating phase of *Operation Berlin* which had been launched on April 16. The player commands the attacking Soviet forces and the game rules handle the defending German forces.

In reading these rules, if any capitalized term or abbreviation confuses you, refer to the index and glossary at the end of this rulebook. The numerical references found therein and throughout these rules should be ignored during first reading and used only later to refer to related sections for greater clarity.

2.0 COMPONENTS

BERLIN: FALL OF THE REICH, 1945 includes the following components:

- One 22" by 34" mounted map
- One full sheet of 5/8" die-cut counters
- Two player aid cards
- This rule booklet
- Eight six-sided dice (4 red and 4 black)

2.1 Dice

Throughout the rules "1d6" signifies the roll of a single die, while "2d6" signifies the sum of two dice rolled together, "3d6" signifies the sum of three dice rolled together, and "4d6" signifies the sum of four dice rolled together.

3.0 THE MAP

The map sheet depicts the portion of Germany where combat took place between April 24 and May 2, 1945. The scale is approximately 1 inch = 0.7 miles.

3.1 Map Areas and Zones

The map is divided into 51 numbered locations hereafter called Areas. Two Areas are Adjacent to each other if they share a common boundary thus enabling units to move directly from one to another (see 8.3 for movement restrictions). The map also contains 14 Zones labeled "A" to "N". Zones are considered the equivalent of Areas in every respect unless stated otherwise (see 8.4). All other rules pertaining to Areas apply equally to Zones.

3.1.1 Identifiers. Each Area and Zone on the map contains an Identifier divided into two halves. The top half contains a number for identification purposes (from 1 to 51 for Areas, from A to N for Zones). The geometric shape of the Identifier (circle, triangle, square, or pentagon) is used for initial placement of German units (5.4). **Design Note:** Areas with a circle Identifier represent both airfields and less densely populated towns and villages.

3.1.2 Area Terrain Type. The bottom half of each Identifier contains that Area's Terrain Effects Modifier (TEM): Suburban (+1); Forest (+2); Light Urban (+2); Heavy Urban (+3) and Zitadelle (+4). The TEM is used when resolving attacks against German units in that Area (9.5.3B).

3.1.3 Area Boundaries. Areas are separated by solid black and blue lines. Black lines are land boundaries. Blue lines are water boundaries and movement across them is prohibited (8.3.3). For Zones see 8.4.

3.1.4 Airfields. Zone I and Areas 6, 24, and 50 are Airfields.

3.2 Turn Track

The Turn Track printed on the map is used to note the game's current Turn. At the end of each Turn, advance the Turn marker one space to the next sequential Turn on the Turn Track.

3.3 Supply Track

The Supply Track is used to keep track of any Supply Points not allocated by the Soviet player during the Supply Phase. These "banked" Supply Points may be allocated in any future Supply Phase.

3.4 German Morale Track

This track is used to record the morale of the German defenders. See the player aid card for the list of Morale modifiers.

3.5 Stalin Approval Track

This track is used to record the state of Stalin's approval of the player's progress. See the player aid card for the list of Approval modifiers.

3.6 Available Support Units Box

The Available Support Units Box holds Air and Artillery markers available to the Soviet player.

3.7 Used Support Units Box

The Used Support Units Box holds Air and Artillery markers not currently available to the Soviet player.

3.8 Out of Action Box

The Out of Action Box holds Soviet units that were selected for loss during the Combat Phase (6.3). They are eligible to return to play through the expenditure of Supply Points.

4.0 PLAYING PIECES

Included with the game are die-cut playing pieces called units, representing the various military formations that fought in the campaign, as well as markers that assist in game play.

4.1 Unit Coloring

Soviet units are brown with black text. German units are color-coded (4.4) except for the units of 9th Army which are gray with black text (Optional Rule 11.4).

4.2 Soviet Unit Types

There are two basic types of Soviet units: Armor and Infantry. During play Soviet units will have either their colored (Fresh) or white (Spent) sides facing up.



4.2.1 Armor. Armor units may be distinguished from Infantry units by their vehicle illustration. An Armor

unit is required for a Soviet attack to earn the Combined Arms Bonus (9.5.2D).



4.2.2 Infantry. An Infantry unit is required for a Soviet attack to earn the Combined Arms Bonus (9.5.2D).

4.3 Soviet Unit Information



Soviet units have information printed on them to identify the unit and indicate its strength as well as its movement capability. The setup location is also included on each unit.

4.3.1 Strength Factors. On its Fresh side each Soviet unit has two values below its unit ID. The first is the unit's Attack Factor and the second is the unit's Movement Factor. There are no values on a Soviet unit's Spent side since a Spent unit may not move or attack.



4.3.2 Parent Organization. Units of the 1st Byelorussian Front, including their setup Zone, are color-coded orange (north wing) or tan (east wing), and units of the 1st Ukrainian Front are color-coded light blue. Distinguishing between these three groups of units becomes important when rolling certain Random Events (see player aid), returning units to action (6.2), and unit activation (Optional Rule 11.3).

4.3.3 Unit Size. Soviet units are corps sized but each corps has attached Armor units that are either brigade (4-6 and 3-6) or regiment (2-6) sized.

4.4 German Unit Information



Each German unit is associated with one Area Terrain Type (3.1.2). There are 8 Forest, 32 Light Urban, 24 Heavy Urban, 24 Suburban, and 8 Zitadelle units. Only the Terrain Type is visible on the front (Unrevealed) side. **Design Note:** The game includes extra German units of each Terrain Type to prevent the player from being able to predetermine the exact German Defense Strategy in an Area based on already Revealed German units.

On the back (Revealed) side is the unit's Defense Factor and Defense Strategy (9.4). The Defense Strategy effect is applied only once, during the Action Phase the unit is first Revealed. Once Revealed, a German unit remains Revealed and only its Defense Factor is used until it is eliminated. German units may not move.

4.5 Markers

Markers represent support units and non-combat units used to record various types of game information.

4.5.1 Turn.



This marker is used to track the game's current Turn. **Design Note:** The Turn marker includes a portrait of Georgy Zhukov, commander of the 1st Byelorussian Front.



4.5.2 German Morale.

These markers are used to track the current German Morale level. If German Morale is 19 or less on the German Morale Track at any time, German

Morale is considered shaken (9.5.3D). To indicate this, flip the markers to their "Shaken" side.



4.5.3 Stalin Approval.

These markers are used to track Stalin's approval of the player's handling of Operation Berlin.



4.5.4 Supply.

These markers are used to record Soviet Supply Points not yet expended.



4.5.5 Artillery Support.

Artillery Support markers may be purchased with Supply Points during the Supply Phase.



4.5.6 Air Support.

Air Support markers may be purchased with Supply Points during the Supply Phase.



4.5.7 Bloody Streets.

If the result of a Combat Resolution (9.5.5) is a Stalemate, a Bloody Streets marker is placed into the Area (6.3.1).

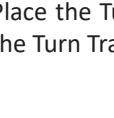
5.0 PREPARE FOR PLAY

5.1 Game Length

The game is nine turns long and covers the battle of Berlin from April 24 to May 2, 1945. Each Turn represents one day of combat.

5.2 Marker Placement

Place the Turn marker in the "1" (April 24) space on the Turn Track.



Place the German Morale x1 marker in the "0" space on the German Morale Track and the German Morale x10 marker in the "5" space on the German Morale Track. Place the Stalin Approval x1 marker in the "9" space of the

Stalin Approval Track and the Stalin Approval x10 marker in the "1" space on the Stalin Approval Track. **Note:** treat German Morale and Stalin Approval less than 0 as 0.



Place the Supply x1 and Supply x10 markers in the "0" space on the Supply Track.

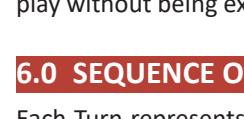
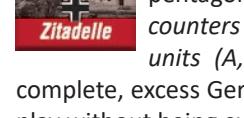
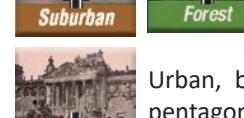
Place all of the Air and Artillery Support markers in the Used Support Units Box printed on the map (3.7).

5.3 Soviet Unit Setup

All Soviet units begin play Fresh side face up.

5.3.1 Soviet Setup.

Soviet units are placed on the map at the start of play. The starting location of each unit is printed on the unit as well as on the player aid card.



5.4 German Unit Setup

Sort the German units into the five Terrain Types they may occupy. Shuffle the counters of each Terrain Type and then randomly place one counter, Unrevealed side up, in each Area/Zone whose Identifier corresponds to its Terrain Type: round for Suburban, triangle for Forest, square for Light Urban, black pentagon for Heavy Urban, and red pentagon for Zitadelle. **Exception:** place German counters Revealed side up in Zones containing Soviet units (A, B, D, E, F, L, M, and N). After setup is complete, excess German unit counters should be removed from play without being examined.

6.0 SEQUENCE OF PLAY

Each Turn represents one full day of combat and comprises four Phases. The sequence of play is conducted in the following order: Random Event Phase, Supply Phase, Combat Phase, and End Phase.

6.1 Random Event Phase



During the Random Event Phase, the player makes a 3d6 roll and consults the Random Event Chart on the player aid card. Place the random event marker on the chart printed on the player aid card as a reminder.

6.1.1 No Result. Treat a "Zhukov Pause" or "Konev Pause" Random Event result on Turn 1 and Turn 9 as "no result."

6.2 Supply Phase

At the beginning of each Supply Phase, the Soviet player rolls 4d6 for Supply Points and may then spend Supply Points to gain certain game benefits. Supply Points are recorded on the Supply Track with the game's two Supply markers. Supply Points may be expended to move Support markers from the Used Support Units Box to the Available Support Units Box or to return units in the Out of Action Box to the map. Costs are listed below. A unit in the

Out of Action Box that returns to play must be placed in an Area containing at least one unit of the same Parent Formation (4.3.2) or the unit's original setup Zone (5.3.1). Placement may be made even if a German unit is present in that Zone.

SUPPLY COSTS		
MARKER TYPE	COMBAT EFFECT	COST
Air Support	See 9.5.3E	2 each
Artillery	+2 Soviet AV	2 each
UNIT TYPE		
UNIT TYPE	STRENGTH	COST
Guards Infantry Corps*	7-4	5 each
Guards Armored Corps	8-6	4 each
Armor Corps	6-6, 5-6	3 each
Infantry Corps*	5-4	2 each
Armor Brigade/Regiment	4-6, 3-6, 2-6	1 each

* May not return to the map if that Turn's Random Event was Infantry Shortages.



6.2.1 Unspent Supply. Supply Points may accumulate from Turn to Turn. These "banked" Supply Points may be used in any future Supply Phase.

6.3 Combat Phase

6.3.1 Bloody Streets. At the start of the Combat Phase, the player rolls 1d6 for each Light Urban, Heavy Urban, or Zitadelle Area containing at least one Soviet unit that also contains a German unit (Contested Area, 7.3).

Roll Effect

- 1 Flip the Soviet unit(s) to their Spent side AND reduce Stalin Approval -1
- 2 Reduce Stalin Approval -1
- 3 Place one Soviet unit in the Out of Action Box (player's choice)
- 4-6 No Result

6.3.2 Phone Call to Stalin. Once per Turn, at the start of the Combat Phase, the player may roll 1d6. This roll is optional and the player may always decline to make it.

Roll Effect

- 1 Decrease Stalin Approval -2
- 2 Decrease Stalin Approval -1
- 3 No Result
- 4 No Result
- 5 Increase Stalin Approval +1
- 6 Increase Stalin Approval +2

Modifiers: +1 if Berlin is surrounded (see note below).

+1 if German Morale is Shaken (4.5.2)

Note: Berlin is considered surrounded when the Soviet player

controls Zones A, B, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N). Treat results greater than "6" as a "6".

6.3.3 Soviet Action Rounds. The Combat Phase is made up of individual Action Rounds. During each Action Round, the Soviet player may activate one Area on the map containing Fresh units to move (8.0) and/or attack (9.0). A maximum of one Area may be activated each Action Round

6.3.4 Becoming Spent. After completing its activation, a unit is flipped to its Spent side. The Combat Phase ends when all Soviet units are Spent or the player declines to activate additional Areas.

6.4 End Phase

6.4.1 German Morale/Stalin Approval. German Morale decreases by one each End Phase and continues to be reduced by one every End Phase for the duration of the game. Stalin Approval decreases by one each End Phase and continues to be reduced by one every End Phase until the Reichstag (Area 50) is Soviet Controlled.

6.4.2 Victory Determination. Determine if an Automatic Victory has been achieved (10.1). If the player has not achieved an Automatic Victory, flip all Spent Soviet units back to their Fresh side. Remove the Random Event marker from the Random Event Chart (see player aid). Advance the Turn marker to the next space on the Turn Track. Any Support markers still present in the Available Support Units Box remain there and continue to be available.

6.4.3 End of Game. If the player has not achieved an Automatic Victory by the end of Turn 9 (May 2), a final victory check (10.2) is made.

7.0 STACKING AND CONTROL

7.1 Stacking

A maximum of four Soviet units may occupy a single Area.

Exception: Zones (see 8.4.2). Soviet Support markers (Air and Artillery) do not count against stacking limits. A maximum of one German unit may be stacked in an Area at any given time. **Exception:** German 9th Army (see 11.4). Soviet units may not move into, attack into, or end a retreat in an Area already stacked to the maximum. They may, however, retreat through a fully stacked Area.

Although most Areas are large enough to display all of the Soviet units therein, stacking all of a player's Fresh and Spent units in separate piles may be done to conserve space.

7.2 Control

Each Area is always Controlled by either the attacking Soviet player or the defending German side. **Important:** An Area containing a German Unit is always German Controlled. An Area lacking a German unit is always Soviet Controlled.

7.3 Contested

An Area is considered Contested if it contains units of both sides. Contesting an Area that is Controlled by the Germans does not alter control of that Area. Soviet units within a Contested Area may only attack the German unit within that Contested Area.

7.4 Vacant

An Area is Vacant if it contains no German units, regardless of the presence of Soviet units. **Note:** A Vacant Area is always Soviet Controlled.

8.0 MOVEMENT

8.1 Mechanics of Movement

During an Action Round, the Soviet player may select a single Area for activation. This is called the *Active Area*. An Area must contain at least one Fresh Soviet unit in order to activate. The player may activate any number of Fresh units in the activated Area.

Units move one at a time. A unit may move from an Area to an Adjacent Area, the number of Areas entered during movement being limited by the printed Movement Factor (MF) on the moving unit. After movement and/or combat is completed, a unit is flipped to its Spent side.

If the Active Area contains a German unit at the moment of activation the Soviet player may attack that German unit with their activated units (9.2). If Soviet units enter an Area with only a German unit, the Soviet player must attack (9.1) that German unit with their activated units. If a Soviet unit enters an Area with a German unit and non-activated Soviet units, the Soviet player may attack that German unit with their activated units (9.2).

8.1.1 Area Activation. All of the Fresh units in an Area may move and/or attack if the Soviet player has chosen that Area to be their Active Area. Units in the activated Area may move and/or attack until there are no units left to perform an action.

8.1.2 German Units. German units never move. **Exception:** 11.4. An Unrevealed German unit is Revealed (9.4) after all Soviet movement into its Area.

8.2 Movement Costs

Only Fresh units may move. Movement requires the expenditure of Movement Factors (MF). A unit may continue either to move into Adjacent Areas until it lacks enough MF to enter another Area or it enters an Area occupied by a German unit, where it must stop. Movement into an Area incurs one of the following MF costs (units must expend the highest applicable cost):

- 1 MF** Enter a Vacant Area not Adjacent to any German unit
- 2 MF** Enter a Vacant Area Adjacent to any German unit
- 3 MF** Enter an Area containing a Revealed German unit
- 4 MF** Enter an Area containing an Unrevealed German unit
- ALL MF** Attack within a Contested Area or Zone
- ALL MF** Enter a Zone

If the Active Area is Contested at the moment of activation, Soviet units may attack or exit the Area at normal MF costs, subject to Contested Area exit restrictions (8.3.2).

8.2.1 Multiple Area Destinations. Units starting in an Active Area may move into and/or attack into different Areas. Attacks made into different Areas do not have to be designated in advance. The Soviet player may wait for the results of a move/attack before

announcing a later move/attack into another Area by other units starting in the Active Area.

Once an Area is attacked, additional units may not move into that Area during the same activation. Units that begin movement in the same Area do not have to end their movement in the same Area. Nor do all units moving have to move simultaneously.

8.3 Movement Restrictions

The following four situations restrict movement:

8.3.1 Overstacking. Units may not enter a fully stacked Area (7.1).

8.3.2 Exiting a Contested Area. Soviet units within a Contested Area must first move to a Vacant Area before again entering an Area containing a German unit.

8.3.3 Bodies of Water. Soviet units may not move across a blue Area boundary (3.1.3) during movement or when retreating as a result of combat.

8.3.4 Zitadelle. Soviet units may not attack Area 50 (Reichstag) and Area 51 (Chancellery) until German Morale is less than 20.

8.4 Zones

Surrounding the map of the city of Berlin are a number of perimeter Zones labeled A through N. A Zone may only be entered during an Action Round by a unit starting that Action Round in an Adjacent Area or Zone, and the unit must end movement upon entry of that Zone. A unit beginning its Action Round in a Zone may move to an Area normally, paying the entrance costs of that Area and may continue movement to other Areas if sufficient MFs are available. Friendly units moving Adjacent to a Zone may ignore enemy units in that Zone for movement purposes.

8.4.1 Entry Restrictions. Soviet units may never enter Zone C (Halbe) or Zone G (Brandenburg). **Historical Note:** The German 9th Army was encircled around Halbe and the German 12th Army was defending along the Elbe in the Brandenburg region.

8.4.2 Stacking Limits. An unlimited number of Soviet units may occupy a Zone.

8.4.3 Retreat. A unit may retreat into a friendly-Controlled Zone even if this would violate normal retreat priorities (9.5.7).

8.4.4 Overruns. Overruns may not occur in Zones.

9.0 COMBAT

Only units in the Area chosen to be the Active Area may attack. An attack incurs no additional MF cost beyond that for entering a German-occupied Area. If the Active Area was already Contested at the moment of activation, the units within that Contested Area may either exit the Area, attack, or some combination of the two.

An attack is resolved only after all units have entered the attacked Area. Other units starting in the Active Area not involved in the attack may move, but no additional units may enter the Area being attacked once combat is resolved.

9.1 Mandatory Attacks

Soviet units must make a Mandatory Attack whenever they enter a German-occupied Area that was not Contested at the moment the Active Area was selected. If a Mandatory Attack results in a Repulse (9.5.5), all attacking units must retreat (9.5.7).

9.2 Optional Attacks

Unless required to conduct a Mandatory Attack, the Soviet player may attack with all, some, or none of their units that entered the Area. If they choose to attack, at least one unit must attack.

9.3 Contested Area

If the Active Area is already Contested at the moment of activation, all, some, or none of the Soviet units starting in that Area may attack. If the Soviet player loses the attack, the attacking units do not retreat and must remain within the Active Area. **Note:** if Soviet units enter a Contested Area containing other Soviet units, they may not join with those units to make a single combined attack.

9.4 Reveal German Unit

If the German unit in the Area is Unrevealed, it is flipped to its Revealed side. German units are Revealed after movement into the Area is complete but prior to combat including the allocation of Support markers. The German unit's Defense Strategy is applied during the Combat Resolution that follows. **Important:** A Defense Strategy is applied only once, when the German unit is first Revealed. See the player aid card.

9.5 Combat Resolution

Attacks are resolved by comparing the Attack Value of the attacking Soviet unit(s) plus a 2d6 roll (the Attack Total or AT) against the Defense Value of the defending German unit plus a 2d6 roll (the Defense Total or DT). Combat is resolved in the following order:

- Soviet player designates the Lead Attacking Unit
- Soviet player places Artillery and Air Support markers into the Area (9.5.4)
- Tabulate the final Attack Value (AV) and Defense Value (DV)
- Roll dice (9.5.1) and compute results (9.5.5)
- Soviet Support markers are removed from the Area and placed in the Used Support Units Box printed on the map (9.5.8).

9.5.1 Dice. When resolving combat roll two dice (2d6) for each side. **Exception:** Elite German units (see player aid).



Note: two markers and a chart printed on the map have been supplied for players who wish to keep track of their AV and DV before rolling dice. Their use is optional.

9.5.2 Attack Value (AV). The AV is equal to the sum of:

- The Attack Factor of any one attacking Soviet unit of the player's choice (the Lead Attacking Unit),
- +1 Each additional unit participating in the attack,
- +2 Each Artillery Support marker placed in the Area,
- +1 Combined Arms Bonus: if an attack by at least one Infantry

and at least one Armor unit is supported by at least one Artillery marker. Attacks into Heavy Urban and Zitadelle Areas may not receive this bonus.

9.5.3 Defense Value (DV). The DV is equal to the sum of:

- The Defense Factor of the Revealed German unit,
- +? For the Area TEM: +1 Suburban; +2 Forest and Light Urban; +3 Heavy Urban; and +4 Zitadelle,
- +? German Armor*: +1 Panther, +2 Tiger, +3 King Tiger,
- 1 German Morale is Shaken (19 or less on the German Morale Track)**
- 1d6 Soviet Air Marker***

* Only applied during the first Combat Resolution after the German unit is Revealed.

** German Elite and Hitlerjugend units ignore the effects of Shaken Morale during the first Combat Resolution after they are Revealed.

*** Treat any German Defense Value of less than 0 as 0.

9.5.4 Support Limits. A maximum of three Artillery Support markers may be allocated to any single Combat Resolution. In addition the number of Artillery Support markers may not exceed the number of attacking Soviet units. A maximum of one Soviet Air Support marker may participate in any single Combat Resolution.

9.5.5 Computing Results. The result of the attack depends on the difference between the Attack Total (AT) and the Defense Total (DT).

Repulse: If the AT < DT, the Soviet attack has been repulsed and there is no effect on the German unit. The Lead Attacking Unit is removed from the Area and is placed in the Out of Action Box. All of the remaining attacking units are flipped to their Spent side. Retreat is required in cases of a failed Mandatory Attack (9.1). Retreat must follow Soviet retreat procedure (9.5.7). Reduce Stalin Approval -1.

Stalemate: If the AT = DT, the Soviet attack has suffered a Stalemate. There is no effect on the German unit. Attacking units are flipped to their Spent side. Place a "Bloody Streets" marker into the Area (4.5.7).

Success: If the AT > DT, the Soviet attack has achieved a Success. The German unit is eliminated and removed from the map. German Morale may decrease (see the player aid card). Attacking units are flipped to their Spent side. **Exception:** if the Revealed German Defense Strategy was Ambush (see player aid), the Soviet player must still eliminate the Lead Attacking Unit.

Overrun: If the attack is a Success and the difference between the AT and DT is greater than the Defense Factor of the Revealed German unit, an Overrun has been achieved. The German unit is eliminated and removed from the map. German Morale may decrease (see the player aid card). All attacking units remain Fresh and may be activated again in a future Action Round. An Overrun also cancels the effect of the Fanatic German Defense Strategy. Overruns may not occur in Heavy Urban and Zitadelle Areas as well as Zones (8.4.4).

9.5.6 Ambush Area Change

If the combat result is a Success or an Overrun, but the Lead Attacking Unit is eliminated due to the German Ambush Defense Strategy (see player aid), and the Lead Attacking Unit was the only Soviet unit, remove both the Soviet unit and the German unit. The Soviet player gains control of the Area (7.2).

9.5.7 Soviet Retreat Procedure. Attacking units may only retreat into the Area from which they entered the attacked Area. Units must retreat one at a time to determine if the Area becomes fully stacked. If it does, subsequent units must continue their retreat to another Area that is not fully stacked. **Note:** Soviet units that retreat as a result of a German Kill Zone (see player aid) follow this procedure also.

9.5.8 Support Marker Removal. Support markers used in Combat Resolution should be removed from the Area they were placed in and relocated to the Used Support Units Box printed on the map. They are unavailable until purchased in a future Supply Phase.

10.0 VICTORY CONDITIONS

10.1 Automatic Victory

10.1.1 Automatic Player Victory. The Soviet player wins an immediate Automatic Victory when at any moment they control Area 50 (Reichstag) and Area 51 (Chancellery) and German Morale is zero (0). **Design Note:** This signifies the city has surrendered. Historically these conditions were fulfilled on May 2.

10.1.2 Automatic Player Defeat. The game ends immediately and the player has lost if at the end of any Turn Stalin Approval is zero (0). **Design Note:** Berlin will eventually be conquered but the player will not share in the glory.

10.2 Final Victory Check

If an Automatic Victory has not been achieved by the end of Turn 9, the game's final Turn, the Soviet player wins if they control Area 50 (Reichstag), Area 51 (Chancellery), Zone H (Potsdam) all four airfields (3.1.4), and German Morale is less than five. If they fail to do so, the player has lost the game.

11.0 OPTIONAL RULES

These rules may be incorporated for greater historical realism and play balance.

11.1 Limited Air Power

Air Support markers may not be placed in Heavy Urban or Zitadelle Areas that were already Contested at the beginning of the Action Round. In addition, Air Support markers placed in Heavy Urban and Zitadelle Areas have their die roll reduced by -2. Treat results of less than "1" as "1".

11.2 Early Lead Unit Declaration

As an additional challenge during Combat Resolution the player must select their Lead Attacking Unit *before* an Unrevealed German unit in the Area is flipped to its Revealed side (9.4).

11.3 Zhukov/Konev Rivalry

Units of the 1st Byelorussian Front (orange and/or tan) and 1st Ukrainian Front (light blue) may not activate in the same Action Round.

11.4 German 9th Army



At the start of play place the three German 9th Army units into Zone C (Halbe). Initially ordered by Hitler to hold their position the army was given permission to advance west and link up with 12th Army, then holding positions on the Elbe River.

11.4.1 Army Activation. At the start of the End Phase of Turn 2 the player rolls 1d6. On a "5" or a "6" the 9th Army units are activated, otherwise there is no result. If activation did not occur on Turn 2, the player again rolls 1d6 at the start of the End Phase of Turn 3. On a "3", "4", "5" or "6" the 9th Army units are activated, otherwise there is no result. If activation did not occur on Turn 2 or Turn 3, the 9th Army units automatically activate on Turn 4.

11.4.2 Army Movement. When activated for the first time each 9th Army unit may attempt to advance from Zone C to Zone D (Sperenberg). If Zone D does not contain at least one Soviet unit, all three 9th Army units may remain in Zone D. If Zone D contains at least one Soviet unit, each 9th Army unit must make a 1d6 die roll to determine if they may Contest the Zone. If the die roll result is greater than the number of Soviet units, that 9th Army unit remains in Zone D. If the die roll is equal to the number of Soviet units in Zone D, that 9th Army unit must retreat back to Zone C. If the die roll is less than the number of Soviet Units in Zone D, that 9th Army unit is eliminated and removed from play.

11.4.3 Reaching the Elbe. German 9th Army units still in play activate at the start of each End Phase for the rest of the game until they reach the safety of Zone G (Brandenburg). They may activate whether or not they are in the same Zone. Attempts to move always proceed directly west from Zone C to Zone D, Zone D to Zone E, Zone E to Zone F and Zone F to Zone G. German 9th Army units may only advance one Zone per activation. If a Soviet unit or units is present in the Zone that the German 9th Army unit is attempting to enter, a movement die roll is always made.

11.4.4 Special Movement Rules. German 9th Army units may never enter a numbered Area on the map. If they successfully exit Zone F into Zone G, they cease moving for the rest of the game. German 9th Army units within a Contested Zone may ignore the presence of any Soviet units in that Zone and exit it to another Zone, even another Zone with a Soviet unit. If the movement dr (11.4.2) results in a retreat, the 9th Army unit may retreat back into the starting Contested Zone.

11.4.5 Reaching Zone G. Each German 9th Army unit that reaches Zone G (Brandenburg) increases German Morale by +1.

11.4.6 Link-up with 12th Army. If as a result of the Wenck Attacks Random Event there is a German unit in Zone F, units of 9th Army attempting to move from Zone E to Zone F receive a +1 modifier

to their movement die roll.

11.4.7 Attacking 9th Army. The Soviet player may attack 9th Army units, which are treated as Revealed German units with no strategy. If there is more than one unit of 9th Army defending, combine their Defense Factor into a single Defense Value. A Success result eliminates the German 9th Army unit with the weakest Defense Factor; an Overrun eliminates all German units. German 9th Army units never retreat as a result of combat. If there is a German unit from the opening setup in Zones D or E, or if there is a German unit in Zone F as a result of the Wenck Attacks Random Event, these units add +1 to the Defense Value, not their full Defense Factor.

11.5 Reduced Supply Luck

When the Soviet player rolls dice during the Supply Phase any result of "1" is re-rolled until the result is "2" or greater.

11.6 Soviet Tank Reserves

Once per game, during the Supply Phase, the Soviet player may return all of the 2-6 and 3-6 Armor units in the Out of Action Box to play for a single Supply Point.

11.7 Heavier Air Commitment

One Air Support marker is placed in the Available Support Units Box each Supply Phase at no cost. Random Events do not prevent this. The other Air Support marker must be purchased.



Soviet armor in the streets of Berlin.



Soviet soldiers outside the German Reichstag



Soviet soldiers during fighting on Frankfurter Allee



A soldier raises the Soviet Flag on the roof of the Reichstag.



Soviet artillery in a Berlin suburb

13.0 EXAMPLE OF PLAY

Optional Rules are not used in this example of play

13.1 Initial Situation

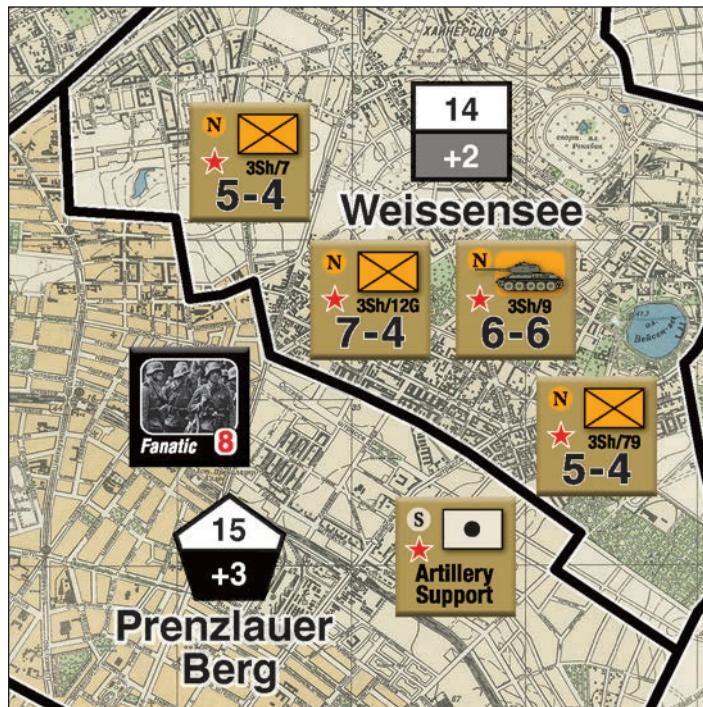
It is Turn 4. On the map the German Morale total is 25, the Stalin Approval total is 15, and the Supply total is 4 (indicating there are four Supply Points saved).

13.2 Random Event Phase

The player rolls 3d6 and the result is an “11”. The player consults the Random Event Chart on the player aid card for the result and sees “Konev Pause.” The Random Event marker is placed in the “Konev Pause” event box printed on the player aid card. In the upcoming Combat Phase units with Setup Locations D, E, and F may move, but may not attack.

13.3 Supply Phase

The player rolls 4d6 and the result is "17". Combined with the 4 points marked on the Supply Track the Soviet side now has 22 Supply Points available. The Supply markers on the Supply Track are now adjusted, placing the "Supply x1" marker in the "1" box and the "Supply x10" in the "2" box. The player may now spend Supply Points for the upcoming Turn. They return 5 Artillery markers to play (10 points), purchase one Air marker (2 points), one 7-4 strength Infantry unit (5 points) and one 8-6 strength Armor unit (4 points). The Artillery and Air markers are placed in the Available Support Units Box and the ground units are placed on the map. Both the "Supply x1" and "Supply x10" markers are moved to the "0" box on the Supply Track.



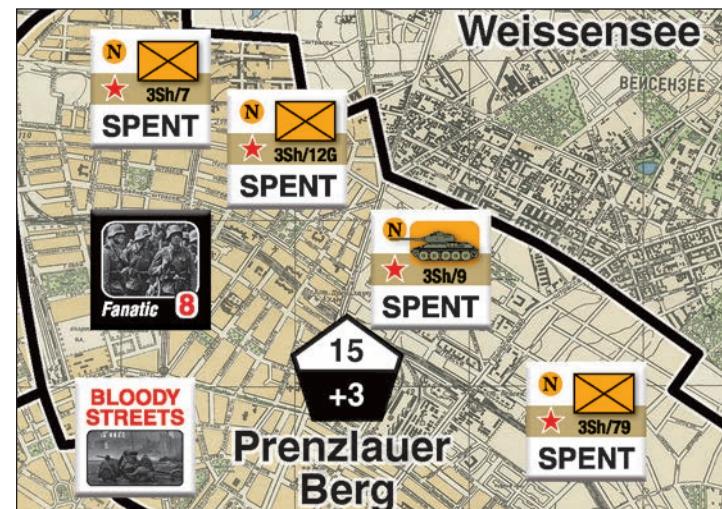
After activating Area 14 (Weissensee) four Soviet units move to Area 15 (Prenzlauer Berg). The German unit is flipped to its Revealed side, support is allocated by the player, and then combat is resolved.

13.4 Combat Phase

The player chooses Area 14 (Weissensee) to be the Active Area. The four units of the 3rd Shock Army move to Area 15 (Prenzlauer Berg) at a cost of 4 Movement Points due to the presence of an Unrevealed German Unit (8.2) and conduct a Mandatory Attack (9.1). With movement finished play proceeds to Combat Resolution. The German Unit is flipped to its Revealed side which indicates a Fanatic Defense Strategy (see player aid) with a Defense Factor of 8.

The player decides the 3S/12G will be the Lead Attacking Unit and places one Artillery Support marker in Area 15. The final Soviet Attack Value (AV) is "7" (the Attack Factor of the Lead Attacking Unit) +3 (three additional attacking units) +2 (Artillery Support) = 12. The German Defense Value is 8 (the Defense Factor of the Revealed Unit) +3 (Heavy Urban Terrain) = 11. The player rolls 2d6 for the attacking Soviet side and rolls a "8" which is added to the Soviet Attack Value to yield a final Attack Total of 20. The player rolls 2d6 and rolls a "8" for the defending German side which is added to the German Defense Value to yield a final Defense Total of 19.

The result is a Success (9.5.5), and normally the German unit would be eliminated, but the Fanatic Defense Strategy changes the combat result from a Success to a Stalemate. The four Soviet units are flipped to their Spent sides. The German unit is unaffected. A “Bloody Streets” marker is placed in Area 15. **Note:** *The Defense Strategy of a German unit is applied only when it is initially flipped to its Revealed side. If the Soviet player attacks Area 15 again, the Fanatic Defense Strategy will NOT be in effect.*



The first Soviet attack on Area 15 leaves the Area Contested by both sides and still under German control.

13.5 End Phase

After moving and attacking with all of the Soviet units they wished to activate during the Turn the player decides to proceed to the End Phase. The player did not win an Automatic Victory during the Combat Phase, so they flip all Spent Soviet units back to their Fresh side, decrease German Morale from "25" to "24" and Stalin Approval from "15" to "14", remove the event marker on the player aid card, and advance the Turn marker from the "4" space to the "5" space on the Turn Track. Play proceeds to Turn 5.

14.0 HISTORY AND SUGGESTED READING

It was April, 1945, and Joseph Stalin, ruler of the Soviet Union, stood on the brink of final victory after more than three years of brutal war with Hitler's Third Reich. The Berlin Strategic Offensive Operation or Operation Berlin would see the Red Army's 1st Byelorussian Front and 1st Ukrainian Front attack west from their positions along the Oder-Neisse, surround the German capital, and then capture the city itself. Other Soviet fronts positioned both north and south would play a supporting role and were tasked with establishing contact with American and British armies as far west as possible, as Stalin did not believe the Western Allies would hand over territory, even if it were in the post-war Soviet zone that had previously been agreed to.



Stalin (left) wanted Berlin's Reichstag captured by May Day. Zhukov (right) would be responsible for making this a reality.

Territory aside, the city of Berlin was still the prize. The plan to capture it relied largely on brute force. Beginning April 16 Marshal Zhukov's 1st Byelorussian Front, with close to a million Red Army soldiers and 20,000 tanks and artillery pieces, would attack out of its bridgeheads on the Oder and capture the last geographic obstacle before Berlin, the Seelow Heights. South of Zhukov, Marshal Konev's 1st Ukrainian Front would advance west and then turn north towards Potsdam. Stalin wanted the German Reichstag, in the heart of the city, captured by the communist May Day holiday on May 1 and Zhukov assumed this honor would be his. In truth Stalin was aware of Zhukov and Konev's rivalry and had something else in mind. Zhukov's attacks took four days to storm the heights—at a cost of over 30,000 dead and more than 700 tanks lost—while Konev's armies had a comparatively easy time, crossing the Neisse and quickly brushing aside German resistance. Stalin rebuked Zhukov for the handling of his forces and gave Konev permission to enter Berlin itself. The race for the Reichstag was on.

Berlin had begun the war with more than four million inhabitants. By April 1945 this population had shrunk to between two and two and a half million. On April 20, with Soviet ground forces closing in, Hitler initiated Plan Clausewitz, which placed Berlin under martial law, evacuated Wehrmacht and SS offices, and more generally signaled the activation of preparations for defending the city. In familiar late war language the plan stated, "The Reich capital will be defended to the last man and the last bullet." Three days later Hitler placed Helmuth Weidling,

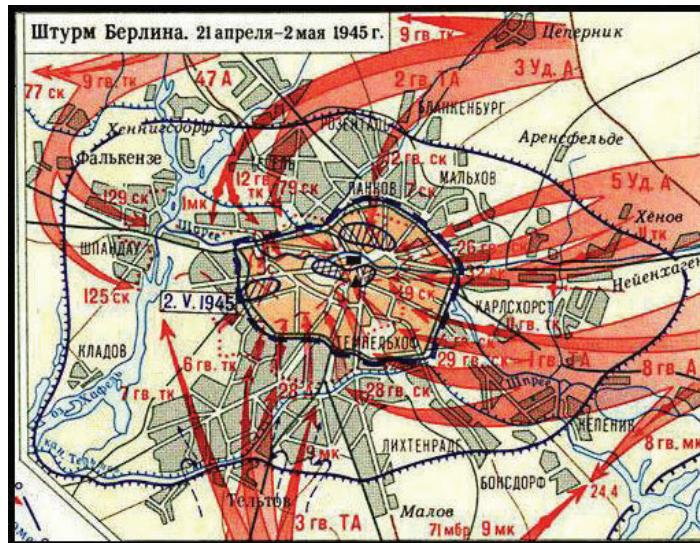
commander of the XLI Panzer Corps, in charge of the Berlin Defense Area. Dividing the city into eight sectors Weidling had at his disposal the remnants of German Army, Luftwaffe, Navy, and Waffen-SS units and a roughly equal number of Volkssturm, plus other organizations including members of the Berlin police force and Hitler Youth, some of the latter as young as twelve. In total there were perhaps 60,000 defenders and fifty to sixty tanks. For the defense of the government district which included the Reichstag and Reich Chancellery—the latter the site of the Fuhrerbunker—Hitler appointed the highly decorated Wilhelm Mohnke, who had joined the Nazi Party in 1931 and was one of the original members of the SS. Kampfgruppe Mohnke consisted of two understrength battalions including the 800 SS personnel assigned to guard Hitler. Hitler, who had turned 56 on April 20, declared his intention to remain in Berlin, but efforts to persuade him to evacuate by air to the Berghof in the Bavarian Alps would continue for some time.

Prior to the initiation of Plan Clausewitz little had been done to prepare a plan of defense for the city. The blame for this lay largely with Hitler, who for political and psychological reasons had refused to authorize the necessary preparations. Additional blame could be placed on Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels who was in charge of Wehrkreis III, the military district that included Berlin. Despite last minute efforts Berlin was hardly a "fortified city" in the conventional sense. Already heavily damaged by years of bombing, Berlin was subjected to increasingly larger and more destructive air raids in February, March, and early April, 1945. The largest raid of all occurred on March 18, with more than twelve hundred bombers dropping their payload on the city. On March 19 Hitler issued his Nero Decree ordering the destruction of "transportation and communication facilities, industrial establishments, and supply depots, as well as anything else of value within Reich territory." Many of Berlin's bridges were blown up, but many were not. Some of the city's subway system was flooded, killing thousands who had found refuge there, but much of it was not. Under Plan Clausewitz intersections were barricaded, anti-tank trenches dug, and cellars fortified. Ultimately it was not so much these intentional preparations as it was Berlin having been reduced to rubble that allowed the defenders to hold on so tenaciously. The first Soviet artillery shells began falling in the city on April 20. A day later shells were falling in the city center. The bombardment would not cease until Berlin's surrender days later. The city's telephone network was still working but communication between units was rapidly breaking down. On the one hand contradictory orders were being issued, some by military authorities and some by Goebbels and other party leaders, and on the other commanders of combat units, sensing the end was near and with self-preservation in mind, began interpreting orders and events in ways that conflicted with nearby units.

Zhukov's 1st Byelorussian Front advanced on Berlin from the east and north, while Konev's 1st Ukrainian Front advanced from the south. Spurred on by unrealistic orders from Hitler, German counter-offensives could make little progress against Soviet spearheads. Army Detachment Steiner was ordered to attack the huge salient created after Zhukov's breakout from the Seelow

Heights, but refrained from attacking at all, as the divisions that were meant to attack south to relieve Berlin were too busy defending themselves. When news reached Hitler, he flew into a rage, declaring the war lost. A later attack by a portion of Steiner's forces did advance some ten kilometers but was soon thrown back to their lines of departure. By the end of April 24 Berlin had been encircled.

Once encircled the noose around Berlin began to be tightened slowly by both Soviet fronts (see map, below). The advance was cautious and made with some hesitation, as Soviet forces overestimated the strength of the German positions. The 8th Guards Army under Stalingrad veteran Vasily Chuikov and the 1st Guards Tank Army chewed their way through Berlin's southeastern suburbs, capturing Tempelhof Airport on April 26. These armies bumped into advancing units of Konev's 3rd Guards Tank Army. It was only now that Zhukov became aware of the proximity of his rival; Stalin had told him nothing. Discovering Chuikov's army lay across his path a disappointed Konev ordered 3rd Guards Tank Army to veer west. Zhukov had won the right to attack the Reichstag, but Stalin's timetable was running out. It would be no easy task. The more the German perimeter shrank the greater the density of the defense became in spite of heavy losses. The inner Zitadelle was held by veteran troops with little to lose. After forcing the Moltke Bridge on April 29, the 3rd Shock Army's attack on the Reichstag commenced on April 30. Avoiding fierce room to room and hand to hand fighting, a few storm groups reached the roof late in the day and during the early hours of May 1, raised Soviet banners and fulfilled Stalin's demand. The building was not fully secured until May 2.



With the fighting in the Reichstag still raging Soviet forces were less than 500 meters from the Chancellery. Meeting face-to-face Weidling informed Hitler ammunition would soon be exhausted. Hitler said nothing, but hours later gave permission for a breakout attempt. He retired to his quarters with Eva Braun, whom he had wed the previous day; the pair committed suicide in the early afternoon. The fighting continued under Goebbels the next day.

With the situation hopeless and Chuikov demanding an unconditional surrender he too committed suicide. Elements of the Berlin garrison attempted to break out to the west to reach the Elbe and surrender to American forces. While some succeeded many failed, either taken prisoner or killed. Although in some parts of the city the struggle would continue until Germany's formal surrender days later, Weidling would issue a surrender order on the morning of May 2. Taken prisoner and sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment for war crimes committed earlier in the war, he would die in a Soviet prison in 1955.



The victorious Zhukov on the steps of the Reichstag

The battle for Berlin was among the most savage urban fighting of the entire European War. By its own accounting the Red Army suffered over 300,000 casualties, of which over 81,000 were killed, during the totality of Operation Berlin, along with roughly 2,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery destroyed. German losses were roughly 100,000, including more than 20,000 civilians killed and at least a million left homeless. The combination of Allied bombing, Soviet shelling, Hitler's Nero decree, and block-by-block fighting had left the city devastated. In the outer suburbs seventy percent of buildings were damaged while in the city center it was as much as ninety-five percent. With Soviet banners flying on the roof of the Reichstag, the Third Reich was no more.

Suggested Reading

Antill, Peter. 2005. *Berlin 1945: End of the Thousand Year Reich*. Oxford, UK: Osprey.

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Le Tissier, Tony. 2008. *The Battle of Berlin, 1945*. Gloucestershire, UK: The History Press.

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Willemar, Wilhelm. 1953. *The German Defense of Berlin*. US Army European Command, Historical Division.

15.0 GAME STRATEGY

15.1 Dealing with Random Events

Random Events are meant to slow Soviet progress and to give the player a sense of the challenges Soviet commanders faced dealing with logistical and military variables both inside and outside the city of Berlin during the battle. The results are designed in the form of a bell curve. The most common results will be shortages of Infantry and either Zhukov or Konev pausing their forces. The most extreme results are suicide air attacks by the Luftwaffe on the Oder River bridges supplying Soviet forces and Hitler having a change of mind and trying to leave Berlin to continue the war in the Bavarian Alps.

15.2 Spending Supply Points

As the Soviet player you have well-trained and well-balanced forces at your command. The supplies arriving each day can vary. Managing what supplies you receive is a game-within-a-game and must be done with care or you will find yourself without the support you need at crucial moments. You can spend all of your Supply Points in a given Supply Phase, trusting you will roll well during the next Supply Phase, or you can keep a few points saved to offset a potentially poor roll the following Turn. An armored regiment (2-6) or brigade (3-6, 4-6) is the least expensive unit to return to the map from the Out of Action Box; conversely bringing a Guards Infantry Corps (7-4) or Guards Armored Corps (8-6) back into action is the most expensive.

15.3 German Defense Strategies and Combat

German Defense Strategies represent actions by German units inside the city of Berlin that could frustrate Soviet progress. Volkssturm are the weakest opposition, easily brushed aside in most cases. Next in strength is the Ambush, which can chip away at Soviet unit strength. More powerful is the Kill Zone. If there are little or no Soviet units in the Out of Action Box, it is probably worth placing a unit out of action to keep the advance moving. But if a number of units have already been lost, it is probably better to forgo additional losses and retreat from the Kill Zone to fight another day. Similar to the Kill Zone the Fanatic Defense Strategy represents the on-going stubbornness of the German defenders in Berlin and the enormous resources the Soviet side had to spend to defeat them. The most likely result of a Fanatic defense is changing what would have been a Success in combat into a Stalemate, with the Area merely Contested and the player forced to attack the Area a second time. Last and perhaps most powerful is the Elite defense. These units possess the capacity to Repulse a Soviet attack unless it is very well-supported.

15.4 Achieving a Soviet Victory

Stalin wanted to capture the Reichstag by May Day and until this happens his approval will decrease. The sooner German Morale can be Shaken, the better. Surrounding the city and capturing Heavy Urban Areas are especially useful in this regard. Strong German defenses should be by-passed when possible; the player does not need to capture every Area on the map to win. The player should keep a garrison in any Zone that can be subjected to attack by a Random Event (or Optional Rule 11.4). If Stalin's approval is low the player may attempt a phone call to explain themselves, but unless German Morale is Shaken and Berlin is surrounded, the call may do them more harm than good!

16.0 INDEX AND GLOSSARY

1d6 (die roll): A roll of a single six-sided die.

2d6 (dice roll): A roll of two six-sided dice added together to form one combined result. Used during the Combat Phase

3d6 (dice roll): A roll of three six-sided dice added together to form one combined result. Used during the Random Event Phase.

4d6 (dice roll): A roll of four six-sided dice added together to form one combined result. Used during the Supply Phase.

Action Rounds: 6.3.3.

Active Area: The Area the player has chosen to activate to conduct unit Movement and/or Combat Resolution.

Adjacent: Areas that share a common boundary are adjacent.

Air: A Soviet Support marker; 4.5.6. Optional Rule: 11.7.

Airfield: 3.1.4, 10.2.

Area: Any of the 51 spaces on the map, used to regulate movement and combat; 3.1.

Area Boundaries: 3.1.3.

Armor: Any unit with a vehicle illustration; 4.2.1.

Artillery: A Soviet Support marker; 4.5.5.

Attack Factor: The first (leftmost) number printed at the bottom of each Soviet unit; 4.3.

Attack Total: The sum of the Attack Value and a 2d6 roll.

Attack Value (AV): 9.5.2.

Available Support Units Box: 3.6.

Bloody Streets: 4.5.7, 6.3.1.

Combat Phase: A portion of each Turn when the player may activate Areas for unit movement and/or combat; 6.3.

Combat Resolution: 9.5.

Combined Arms Bonus: 9.5.2D.

Contested: An Area containing both Soviet and German units; 7.3.

Controlled: 7.2.

Defense Factor: Is printed on each German unit; 4.4.

Defense Strategy: 4.4, 9.4

Defense Total: The sum of the Defense Value and a 2d6 roll.

Defense Value (DV): 9.5.3.**Unrevealed:** 4.4.**End Phase:** 6.4.**Used Support Units Box:** 3.7.**Example of Play:** 13.0.**Vacant:** An Area that contains no German units; 7.4.**Fresh:** The colored (front) side of a unit; 4.2 (see also 4.3).**Victory Conditions:** 10.0 (Automatic: 10.1; Final: 10.2).**German Morale:** 4.5.2 (see also 5.2, 6.4.1, 9.5.3D, 10.1).**Zones:** 3.1, 8.4**Identifier:** 3.1.1.**Infantry:** 4.2.2.**Lead Attacking Unit:** 9.5.2A.**Mandatory Attacks:** 9.1.**Markers:** 4.5.**Movement:** 8.0.**Movement Factor (MF):** The second (rightmost) number printed at the bottom of each Soviet unit. It is the number of movement points a unit may expend while activated during an Action Round; 4.3.**Optional Rules:** 11.0.**Out of Action Box:** 3.8 (see also 6.2, 9.5.5).**Overrun:** 9.5.5.**Parent Formation:** 4.3.2.**Random Event Chart:** See player aid.**Random Event Phase:** 6.1.**Repulse:** 9.5.5.**Revealed:** 4.4, 9.4.**Spent:** The reverse (white) side of a Soviet unit; 4.2 (see also 4.3)**Stalemate:** 9.5.5.**Stalin Approval:** 4.5.3 (and Victory Conditions 10.1.2).**Success:** 9.5.5.**Supply Phase:** 6.2.**Terrain Type:** 3.1.2 (Suburban, Forest, Light Urban, Heavy Urban, Zitadelle)**Turn:** A Turn is comprised of the four phases that make up the sequence of play (see 6.0).**Turn Track:** 3.2.

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GERMAN OPENING SETUP (5.4)

Terrain Type	Defense Value	Defense Strategy	Terrain Type	Defense Value	Defense Strategy
Suburban	3	Hetzer	Light Urban	8	Anti-Tank Trench
Suburban	3	Volkssturm	Light Urban	8	Kill Zone
Suburban	4	Hetzer	Light Urban	8	Ambush
Suburban	4	Volkssturm	Light Urban	8	Elite
Suburban	4	Panther	Light Urban	9	Tiger
Suburban	5	Hetzer	Light Urban	9	Anti-Tank Trench
Suburban	5	Wirbelwind	Light Urban	9	Kill Zone
Suburban	5	Panther	Light Urban	9	Ambush
Suburban	5	Tiger	Light Urban	9	Elite
Suburban	6	Hetzer	Light Urban	10	Kill Zone
Suburban	6	Wirbelwind	Light Urban	10	Ambush
Suburban	6	Panther	Light Urban	10	Elite
Suburban	6	Tiger			
Suburban	6	Kill Zone	Heavy Urban	5	Volkssturm
Suburban	6	Ambush	Heavy Urban	6	Volkssturm
Suburban	7	Panther	Heavy Urban	6	Hitlerjugend
Suburban	7	Tiger	Heavy Urban	6	King Tiger
Suburban	7	Kill Zone	Heavy Urban	7	Volkssturm
Suburban	7	Ambush	Heavy Urban	7	Hitlerjugend
Suburban	8	Tiger	Heavy Urban	7	King Tiger
Suburban	8	Ambush	Heavy Urban	7	Anti-Tank Trench
Suburban	8	Elite	Heavy Urban	7	Fanatic
Suburban	9	Ambush	Heavy Urban	8	Anti-Tank Trench
Suburban	9	Elite	Heavy Urban	8	Fanatic
			Heavy Urban	8	Hitlerjugend
Forest	4	Volkssturm	Heavy Urban	8	King Tiger
Forest	5	Volkssturm	Heavy Urban	8	Kill Zone
Forest	6	Hetzer	Heavy Urban	8	Ambush
Forest	7	Panther	Heavy Urban	8	Elite
Forest	8	Ambush	Heavy Urban	9	Anti-Tank Trench
Forest	8	Kill Zone	Heavy Urban	9	Fanatic
Forest	9	Ambush	Heavy Urban	9	Kill Zone
Forest	9	Elite	Heavy Urban	9	Ambush
			Heavy Urban	9	Elite
Light Urban	3	Volkssturm	Heavy Urban	10	Kill Zone
Light Urban	4	Volkssturm	Heavy Urban	10	Ambush
Light Urban	4	Hitlerjugend	Heavy Urban	10	Elite
Light Urban	5	Volkssturm			
Light Urban	5	Hitlerjugend			
Light Urban	5	Panther			
Light Urban	6	Volkssturm			
Light Urban	6	Hitlerjugend			
Light Urban	6	Panther			
Light Urban	6	Tiger			
Light Urban	6	Anti-Tank Trench			
Light Urban	7	Hitlerjugend			
Light Urban	7	Panther			
Light Urban	7	Tiger			
Light Urban	7	Anti-Tank Trench			
Light Urban	7	Kill Zone			
Light Urban	7	Ambush			
Light Urban	7	Elite			
Light Urban	8	Panther			
Light Urban	8	Tiger			

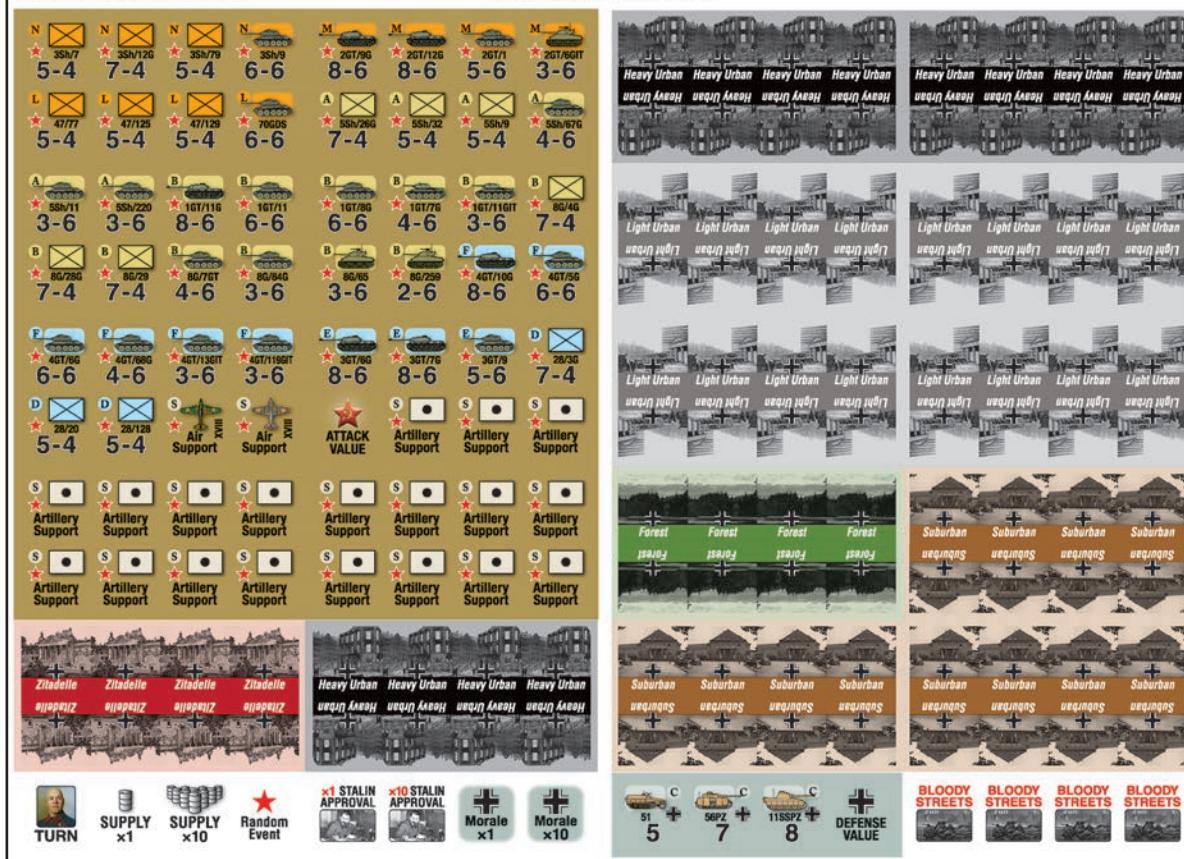
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Berlin: Fall of the Reich

Countersheet 1: Front Side

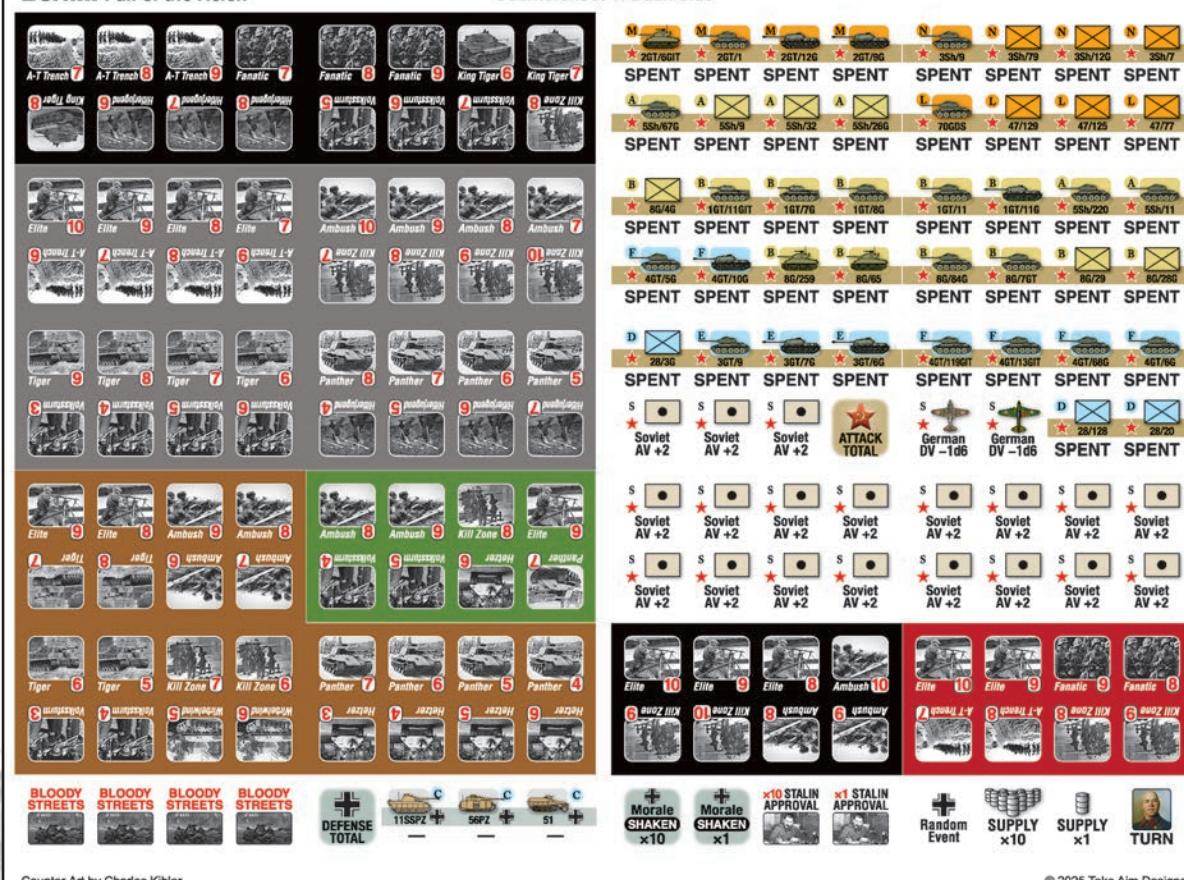


Counter Art by Charles Kibbles

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Berlin: Fall of the Reich

Countersheet 1: Back Side



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