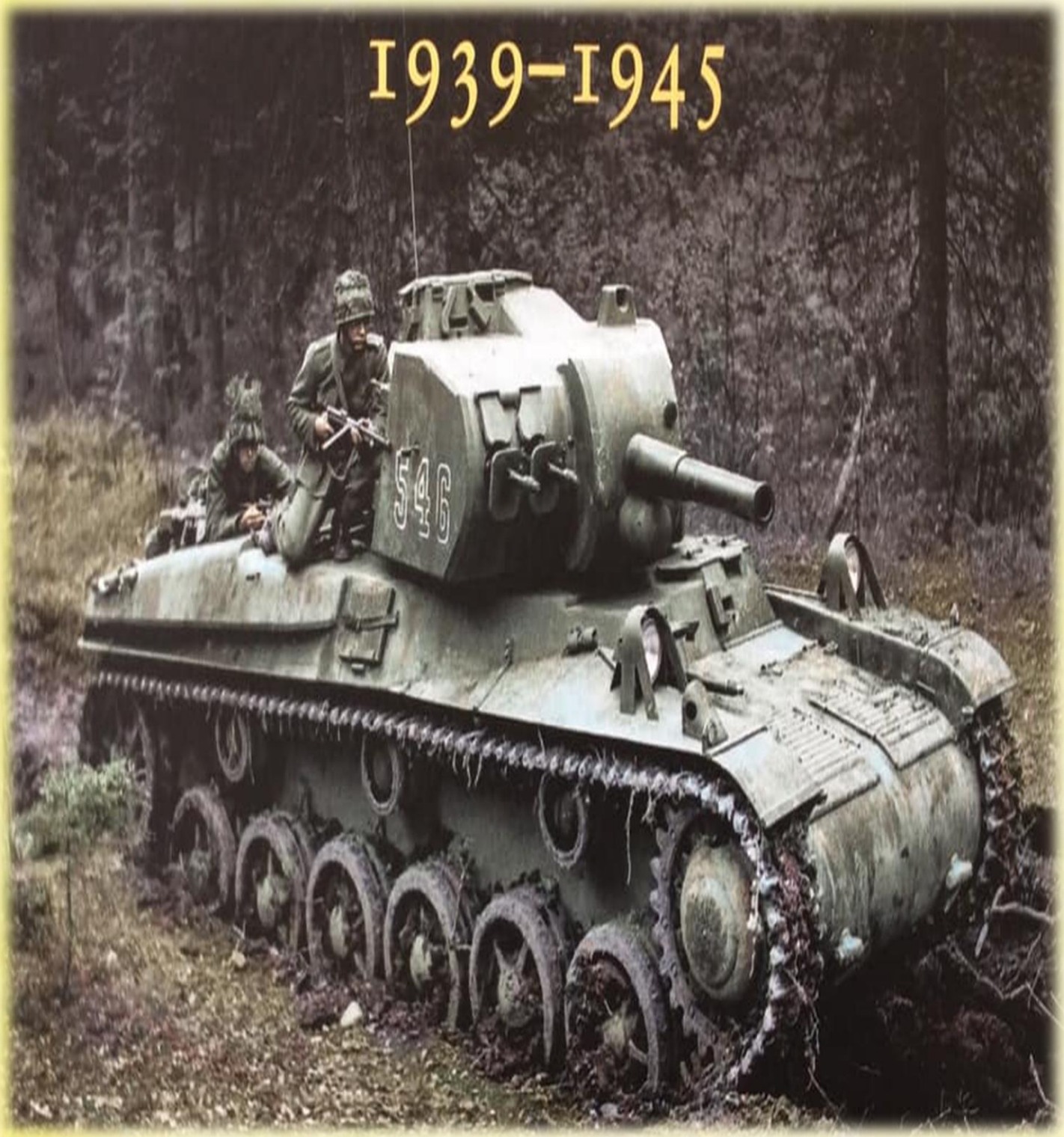
AN UNOFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT TO BOLT ACTION: THE SWEDISH ARMY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

WITH AN APPENDIX FOR KONFLIKT '47

1939–1945



Introduction

This is an unofficial army supplement for the Swedish army to be played with for Bolt Action: World War II and Konflikt '47.

This book contains a short and simplified summary of Sweden during the Second World War and what could have happened if things had developed differently.

Of course, there are more information and facts about this episode of history but I have chosen to keep it brief.

There is also an alternative timeline of how an attack on Sweden could have started.

There is also an timeline for Konflikt '47 in which Sweden joins the war.

Sweden managed to preserve its peace and independence during World War II through its non-aligned policy, which was protected by the armed neutrality guard. In 1939, the Swedish defence was weak but was significantly improved through the armaments until the end of the war.

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Background

The Swedish policy of neutrality was based on a balance between the great powers and special efforts in the Nordic region, where the dream of a common Nordic neutrality was shattered during World War II. The Soviets annexed the Baltic states and then attacked Finland in 1939. Finland fought a fierce winter war until peace in 1940, but survived as an independent nation. Denmark and Norway were attacked by Germany on April 9, 1940 and occupied until the end of the war in 1945. During the years 1940-1945, Sweden was surrounded by Germany and the Soviet Union and the Western powers had very little opportunity to help the country if an attack by Hitler or Stalin would occur.

When Germany executed Operation Barbarossa and invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Finland joined the German side in the so-called Continuation War.

Swedish foreign policy during the great European wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 allowed Sweden to play the warring nations against each other. This meant that Sweden managed to maintain the people's food supply and a Swedish rearmament. Sweden wanted to stay out of the war and it was a policy that had strong support in the government as well as from the Swedish people.

Before and after the outbreak of World War II, the Swedish defense leadership issued two events which probable invasions would come from, one was "Event Germany" and the other was "Event Russia".

With the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in 1939, the Swedish war strategy was overthrown, as it had previously been assumed that "Event Germany" and "Event Russia" would not occur simultaneously. With the outbreak of the Finnish Winter War, the 2nd Army Corps was mobilized with two army divisions for "Event Russia". Now there were only three army divisions left with the 1st Army Corps located in Scania for "Event Germany" which one still could not ignore, especially since Germany invaded Denmark and Norway.

For Sweden, Hitler's attacks on the Soviet Union 1941 gave a strategic respite and the combined threat from Berlin and Moscow disappeared.

For Sweden, the country's military capability became of paramount importance. The army was neglected when the war began in 1939 and forced Sweden to carry out a long contingency at the borders and a strained military rearmament. Only with the new defence organization in 1943 did the Swedish defence begin to catch up with a fairly modern capability in relation to the other warring countries.

The Allied Threat

In connection to the Finnish Winter War, the Allies sought to intervene in the war. They proposed to the governments of Norway and Sweden that they should allow a transit of an allied expeditionary force of 50,000 men to Finland. The Swedish government assumed that the allies' underlying purpose was to occupy the Swedish ore fields and thereby stop the export of iron ore to Germany, so the government rejected the proposal. An allied expeditionary army on Swedish soil would lead to Sweden being drawn into the war, either on the side of the allies or as an ally with the Axis powers. It would turn out that the Norwegian and Swedish governments had guessed right when they rejected the allied invitation. The British intention was, among other things, to use the transit to occupy the cities of Narvik, Kiruna, Gällivare and Luleå with two brigades.

The Allies decided that even without a transit permit obtained through coercive means, troops would land in northern Norway, and then enter Sweden and occupy the Swedish ore fields, still with the transit of troops to Finland as a pretext. Maritime transport groups were set up, but the Finnish decision of 1940 to request peace with the Soviet Union eliminated the pretext for occupation. However, German signal reconnaissance had intercepted messages from the preparations of the invasion, which strengthened Hitler's conviction that he needed to prevent the Allies from trying a new invasion of northern Scandinavia, which he expected would take place sooner or later anyway.

This resulted in the invasion of Denmark and Norway, under the pretext that they could not withstand an allied invasion.

The Allied threat of an invasion of northern Norway remained throughout the war and although Sweden was not directly threatened by an invasion of the Allies, there was a risk of a preventive attack from Germany if they suspected that Sweden could not or would not offer resistance to allied troops on Swedish soil. As a British report from 1942 presented the problem: It is unlikely that Germany would invade Sweden unless we invade Norway.

The German Threat

There were many occasions during the war when Sweden could have been involved in fighting and keeping Sweden out of the war was a fragile balancing act. At the beginning of the war, access to iron was considered by the West and also by Hitler as Germany's weak point. The British had clearly stated that they wanted to access the Lapland ore fields to prevent exports. The German invasion of Norway was a preventive invasion to stop the British from doing so. For Germany, they were happy to see that Sweden remained neutral and did not have to make a "protective" invasion now that the campaign against the Netherlands and France would start. It was also in the British interest that Sweden was neutral because they did not want to create a situation that would force Sweden into Germany's side. It was therefore important for Sweden to show that they were neutral and would defend their neutrality and resist an attack from whatever direction it came. It should also be remembered that the Swedish exports to Germany were approved and tolerated by the Allies, even though they would have liked to see it stopped.

The will to defend Sweden was widespread and strong. German invasion against neighbouring Denmark and Norway had aroused violent indignation. There was good spirit and morale in the units despite a lack of training and materials.

At the end of April, the Germans requested permission to transit munitions to northern Norway, but the Swedish government declined, "As long as fighting is ongoing in Norway, transit cannot be allowed", with the awareness that they took a serious risk of war. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces saw it as such a great risk that he commanded the highest level of preparedness.

The next crisis came as early as June 1940 when a new German request for transit to Norway over Swedish soil came. This time, the argument about ongoing fighting could not be dismissed. With a victorious Germany where even the British were rumoured to give up, the Swedish government saw no alternative but to approve the transit. Unfortunately, this traffic would continue until 1943 and came to result in a significantly declining morale for the Swedish troops.

The redundancy traffic to Norway meant an increased potential war threat against Sweden. In March 1941, the British launched an attack on Lofoten and Hitler thought it might be the beginning of a larger operation. If the Allies established a bridgehead in Norway, the much-needed troop trains would again be stopped for Germany when they needed them at most. Then there was a risk that German troops would pass through Sweden, especially if the ore fields were threatened.

When Germany invaded the Soviet Union, it led to the so-called Midsummer Crisis of 1941. Germany wanted to send a division (Engelbrecht) through

Sweden to Finland. This became the most controversial transit and it created many protests. It was finally approved but with the requirement that it be a one-time event.

Rumours of allied offensive operations against Norway to create a new front or to destroy the Swedish ore fields were persistent and Hitler knew that if Norway became a war scene, transit traffic would be interrupted immediately to his great annoyance. In February 1942, a new crisis arose when such a rumour began to spread.

Large troop contractions in German port and in Norway led to fears of an invasion, both from Germany and Norway, and the Swedish government ordered strengthened defence preparedness. Some units even had to prepare offensive operations against Trondheim to assist any Allied aid. At the border with Norway, Swedish units received directives to avoid camouflage to show German border troops that the Swedish defence had achieved a much greater strength now than a year ago.

Despite the fact that Germany was largely on the defensive after the autumn of 1942, there was still great risk that an allied invasion around the Trondheim Fjord could drag Sweden into the war. Hitler saw a loss of Scandinavia as unacceptable and in March 1943 he ordered a plan for how an invasion of Sweden would be achieved.

Adolf von Schell was given the task of preparing an operational attack study with the 25th Armoured Division as a spearhead against Sweden. The purpose was to create an opportunity for a preventive attack from Norway into Sweden if the Allies tried to invade Norway and Sweden joined the Allies or rejected German demands for transit. With the failure of the Germans at Kursk and the Allied invasion of Sicily, the build-up of forces in Norway was interrupted (those troops were needed elsewhere). In 1943, Sweden also interrupted transit traffic despite the risks it could entail.

During the years 1944-1945, Sweden now pursued an increasingly open pro-allied policy, even if neutrality was not abandoned. Danish and Norwegian "Police Troops" had been trained during the war to be able to be deployed in their countries after the collapse of Germany to maintain law and order. This was more or less light infantry that actually violated the rules of neutrality, but the Swedish government did not care, instead they now openly benefited its Nordic neighbours at the expense of Germany.

In 1945 the German military feared that Sweden would enter the war on the side of the Allies. They began planning to be able to fire V-1 and V-2 rockets at Sweden, mainly at Stockholm, in order to deter a possible war entry. However, this seems to have only reached the planning stage as the Allies advance more and more.

On the Swedish side, the developments in the last few months were followed uneasily, and in April 1945, Operation Rädda Danmark (Save Denmark) and Rädda Norge (Save Norway) were planned.

This was an armed intervention if the German troops had not given up voluntarily or if the Red Army was at risk of occupying the countries but they surrendered peacefully before the intervention could begin.

This is how the Swedish military years of preparedness between 1939-1945 ends, with one last threat of war with Germany. However, the danger blew over and peace and order could soon be restored in the Nordic countries.

The Home Guard

From being a civilian sharp-shooter movement under government supervisione, that local movement became more organized in the late 19th century under the name Landstorm. The state provided the conscripts with rifles, hats, armbands and ammunition belts. They had to take care of shoes and clothes themselves.

In 1940, the Landstorm was reorganized into the Home Guard and became part of the Army with a proper uniform and received better equipment during the war. Their duties were still to guard and protect local areas.

War Event Sweden

Earlier than 1943, there does not seem to be any real threat of a German invasion of Sweden because there were no concrete plans for how it would be done. The previous crises could very well have developed into something dangerous but probably not, with all facts on hand.

However, in 1943 it could have taken a different turn...

Adolf von Schell, who prepared the operational invasion plan, had imagined a surprise blitzkrieg similar to the invasion of Norway in 1940, but with small motorized units and paratroopers to get Sweden on its knees before the defence could gather properly.

Von Schell assumed that he would not receive reinforcements from his home country and that the German forces would be at a numerical disadvantage. It was therefore of the utmost importance that the attack went quickly. Infantry and armoured units were to be grouped in such a way that constant new "spearheads" could emerge during all hours of the day without interruption. Paratroopers would attack airports and important hubs. A possible coastal invasion would take place for diversionary and binding purposes from Germany, Denmark and Finland. The air support would come from bases in Norway.

He proposed two operational plans;

1., The Swedish forces in the Östersund area are relatively isolated and cannot be easily strengthened from the south. An infantry division should be able to advance along Åredalen and an armoured division from Rörös. After Östersund has been captured, it should be a relatively simple task for the German forces to continue the advance towards the Gulf of Bothnia. This is to strike a wedge through Sweden to prevent enemy forces in the north from coming into contact with the enemy forces in the south.

2., An advance east from the Oslo area to the area north of Stockholm, including the taking of the capital and the airports south of the Oslo-Stockholm route. A motorized division advances towards Falun, below an armoured division that will occupy Ludvika. Afterwards, they continue towards Uppsala and Västerås, respectively. In Avesta, a decisive battle with the Swedish Armed Forces was expected.

However, there were problems with von Schell's attack plans. First and foremost, it had not been possible to surprise Sweden. They had a very good insight into where the German troops in Norway were, thanks to signal reconnaissance and the Norwegian resistance movement.

All roads that could have been used were fortified. Even though von Schell knew that there was border fortification, he underestimated how much these were expanded and how well prepared the defence was along the border with Norway. An infantry division would have found it difficult to break through the deep defence and the armoured troops had been greatly delayed if not completely interrupted by the mine-, road- and bridge-explosions along the few roads they could travel on.

The German navy also thought that they could have closed in the Swedish fleet with the help of mining the night before the attack, but seems to have forgotten that Sweden had a relative plenty of minesweepers, auxiliary minesweepers and torpedo boats.

The German Armed Forces also wrongly believed that there was defeatism in Sweden and that the army, in the absence of war experience, would not be able or willing to offer resistance. On the contrary, the Swedish Armed Forces was better prepared and trained in 1943 than the army that had been mobilized in 1940. Something that von Schell also seems to have missed was that the population and soldiers at the border areas had a furious hatred for the Germans after helping Norwegian refugees from the ruthless occupation.

However, military historians believe that von Schell's plan of operation is a desk product and highly unrealistic. There were simply no troops and materiel for such an operation and that his wishful thinking about the Swedish Armed Forces would have likely become a rough awakening if he had attacked.

After the war, it turned out that both the German intelligence service and the Allies would have difficulty to determining the real strength and size of the Swedish army due to the so-called Rolling Squadron system (regimental units were broken up and put together in other constellations). In this way, it was possible to hide operational position for units, the strength of a unit during mobilization and the intentions of the operational groups.

An alternative 1943...

Had the Allies failed in their invasion of Sicily, Hitler would not have had to redistribute resources to Italy from the ongoing battle of Kursk. Then perhaps the outcome would have been different there as well. We assume that for this purpose and that the build-up of strength in Norway could have continued.

In this alternative history, Hitler has evidence that the Allies would attempt an invasion of northern Norway (which he also suspected in reality) to open up a new front and deprive Germany of its iron imports. During the summer, the Swedish government also announces to Berlin that it is terminating the 1940 transit agreement, which creates another pretext for invasion.

After building up 25. Panzer division in the spring and summer and other divisions to field strength, Germany attacks Sweden in September for a preventive purpose before the Allies attempt an invasion of Norway.

Operation Rädda Danmark (Save Denmark)

This was the Swedish plan to liberate Denmark before it was occupied by the Soviet forces advancing west or if the German forces didn't surrender.

Operation Rädda Danmark consisted of the sub-plans 'Save Zealand' and 'Save Bornholm', Zealand is the large island in eastern Denmark where Copenhagen is located and Bornholm is an island in the Baltic Sea south of Skåne. For the two operations, it was estimated that about 1,200 troop transport vessels would be needed, most of them quite small, and about 100 naval vessels. The invasion would be at the head of the III corps consisting of the 1st and 9th divisions, the 8th armoured brigade and the 7th motorized brigade and about 4,000 Danish soldiers (Police Troops) trained in Sweden.

If you want to play these operations, you can also use the Danish or Norwegian Police Troops that are in the Konflikt '47 list.

Operation Rädda Norge (Save Norway)

The plan required the main part of the Swedish army, where the main force would be gathered in Värmland and Dalsland in order to march on Oslo. Secondary attacks were also planned against Trondheim and Mo i Rana. The operation was planned to include the Norwegian Soldiers (Police Troops), which from the beginning of 1943 were being trained in Sweden.

Swedish Infantry Organization and Armoury

Infantry

Each infantry regiment was organized into 3 battalions and each battalion consisted of 4 companies. A battalion consisted of a headquarters, three rifle companies and a heavy weapons company. The battalion company consisted also of a ranger company.

The heavy weapons company consisted of a machine gun troop, a mortar platoon equipped with four 8 cm mortars, and combined anti-aircraft and antitank platoon equipped with three 20 mm anti-aircraft automatic guns

A rifle company consisted of a headquarters, three rifle platoons and a heavy weapons platoon. Each rifle platoon consisted of a platoon commander, deputy commander, 4 rifle squads, and a light mortar team (47 mm mortars). Each rifle squad consisted of a squad NCO, a deputy, and eight soldiers. The heavy weapons platoon consisted of a machine gun squad equipped with two machine guns m/36 and a mortar team equipped with one 8 cm mortar.

In 1943, the armament and organization of the rifle companies were changed. Each rifle squad was now equipped with yet another submachine gun. Two automatic rifles m/42 were assigned to each rifle team. Further, each rifle platoon was supplied with a 20 mm Antitank recoilless rifle m/42. In each rifle company, the machine gun m/36 was replaced by the lighter air-cooled machine gun m/42.

Rules for Swedish Weapons

Pansarvärnsgevär (Anti-Tank Recoilless Rifle) m/42 was a 20mm Anti-Tank Weapon and it was the world's first shoulder-fired recoil-less weapon, with a blow-back. Standard ammunition types included AT and HE loadings.

Recoilless Anti-Tank Rifle Team (Pansarvärnsgevär m/42)

Range	36"	Shots	1
Bolt Action		Konflikt '47	
Diameter	2"	-	-
Pen	+2	Pen	+2
Pin	D2	Pin	D2
Hits vs targets in buildings	D3	HE	D3

Automatgevär Ljungman (Ag) m/42 (Automatic Rifle), was a semi-automatic rifle (Counted as a Rifle) and entered production in 1942. The rifle was operated by a direct impingement gas system, similar to that of the later French MAS-49 rifle. The Ag m/42 also uses a tilting breech block like the FN FAL rifles.

Special Rule: For every two men with the semi-automatic rifle (Automatgevär m/42) shooting, roll 1 extra dice.

Pansarskott (Anti-Tank Weapon) m/46 was a copy of the German "Panzerfaust".

Pansarskott (Anti-Tank Weapon) m/46

Range	12"
Shots	1
Pen	+6
Special Rules	One-Shot, Shaped Charge

Some other Weapons used by the Swedish Army

Pistol m/40. This was a copy of the Finnish pistol Lahti L-35 and it was used with in the swedish military until 1980s.

Gevär (Rifle) m/96. At the outbreak of WWII, the majority of the Swedish infantry soldiers were armed with this rifle.

Kulsprutepistol or simply kpist (Submachine Gun). Kpist m/37 was the first submachine gun adopted by the Swedish armed forces and was a Swedish version of the Finnish submachine gun KP-31.

In 1939, the m/37 submachine gun was converted to the new type of ammunition (9 x 19mm) which was more powerful. The converted version of the m/37 SMG was designated Kpist m/37-39

Kulsprutegevär (Kg) (Automatic Rifle) m/37 was of a Browning Automatic Rifle design.

Kulspruta (Machine Gun) m/36 (Ksp m/36), is a water-cooled machine gun of a Browning type.

Kulspruta (Machine Gun) m/42 (Ksp m/42), is an air-cooled machine gun of a Browning type.

Eldspruta (Flamethrower) m/41. The jet length is about 20-25 meters. The temperature of the flame with fuel oil is 800-1000 ° C.

Bofors 37mm Pansarvärnskanon (Pvkan) (Anti-Tank Gun) m/38. The Bofors 37 mm was an anti-tank gun designed by Swedish manufacturer Bofors in the early 1930s and adopted by the Swedish Armed Forces in 1838.

Bofors 57mm Pansarvärnskanon (Anti-Tank Gun) m/43 can be said to be an enlarged 37 mm anti-tank gun m/38.

Bofors 20mm Automatkanon m/40, is an Anti-Air auto-cannon with a caliber of 20mm made by Swedish Bofors. The weapon was intended as both an anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapon.

Bofors 40mm Automatkanon Lvakan m/36, often referred to simply as the Bofors gun, is an anti-aircraft auto-cannon designed in the 1930s by the Swedish arms manufacturer AB Bofors. A twin-linked air-cooled version was also used by the Swedish Navy.

Bofors 80 mm m/30 were designs of anti-aircraft and general-purpose artillery. Less well known than the 40 mm auto-cannon AA gun, the gun was nevertheless adopted by armed forces of numerous countries during World War II. It was closely related to the German 8.8 cm Flak Gun.

Some Vehicles used by Swedish Army

Strv (Tank) m/37

Strv (Tank) m/38

Strv (Tank) m/41

Strv (Tank) m/42

Pansarvärnskanonvagn m/43

(Tank Destroyer)

Stormartillerivagn m/43

(Self-propelled artillery)

Pansarbil (Armoured Car) m/31

Pansarbil (Armoured Car) m/41

Terrängbil (Terrain Vehicle) m/39

Artilleritraktor m/40 - m/43
(Artillery Tractor)

Terrängdragbil m/42
(Terrain TOW Truck)

Terrängpersonbil m/43
(Terrain Car)

Timeline

I have chosen to divide Sweden's time during world war II into two parts with a third alternative part.

The first part extends between 1939 to 1942 and the second 1943 to 1945. This is to make it easier to see what kind of materiel and training the Swedish defence had at the different times. Equipment and vehicles were added throughout the years, but I have chosen 1943 to be the turning point with the introduction of the new defence organization. That is also when the armoured divisions were formed in Sweden. This does not give a completely correct historically representation but it simplifies the overall picture a bit. If you want to play more historically, you can add, a little roughly, 1 year to a material number for when they came in to service, i.e. equipment that has a designation for example m/40 came out on to the units at 1941 and so on. This applies mostly to vehicles and heavier weapons. The infantry looked about the same from '39 to '42 with a reorganization from '43.

Where I have written 'Field Service' in the army list, I have meant the time period I have divided the army in and from which time period a unit can be used in and onwards.

The third, alternative timeline runs from 1946 to 1947 and takes place in the game Bolt Action: Konflikt '47.

The Swedish platoon

1	Lieutenant	First (Löjtnant) or Second (Fänrik)
2	Infantry Squads	

0-3	Infantry Squads	
0-1	Captain (Kapten) or Major	
0-1	Medic	
0-1	Forward Observer	Artillery or Air
0-1	Machine Gun Team	
0-2	Mortar Teams	Light and a Medium or Heavy
0-1	Sniper Team	
0-1	Flamethrower Team	
0-1	Anti-Tank Team	
0-1	Field Artillery, Anti-Air or Anti-Tank Gun	
0-1	Armoured Car	For Konflikt ´47: a Scout or Attack Mecha
0-1	Tank, Tank Destroyer, Anti-Aircraft Vehicle or Self-propelled Artillery	
0-1	Transport or TOW	One soft-skin or armoured vehicle per infantry and artillery unit

National rules

Second-in-Command

Each officer and NCO have a Second-in-Command who takes over if the regular is killed or injured.
The first time an officer or NCO is killed, you may appoint another model as a Second-in-Command (if there is one).
Officers' morale bonus will be one step lower if Second-in-Command takes over with 1 as the lowest.

Support weapons

Each platoon was equipped with a light 47 mm mortar.
Each platoon may purchase a light mortar in addition to a medium or heavy mortar.

Sweden wants to defend itself, can defend itself, and must defend itself!

The Swedish army has its own version of the rule "Vengeance" from the British "A National Characteristic" rule.
Every Inexperienced, Regular or Veteran unit in the army that has one or more pin markers can make a test to lose one pin marker if there are any enemy within 12" immediately before an order is given to it. On a roll of 4, 5 or 6 the test is passed and the unit loses one pin marker; on a 1, 2 or 3 the test is failed and the unit retains the pin markers it has. Once this has been done, continue to test to see if the unit obeys its order in the usual way, even if they have lost their last pin marker (in which case the Order test is taken without negative modifiers from pin markers).

Army List

Headquarters Units

First lieutanant (Löjtnant)

Cost	60pts (Inexperienced), 75pts (Regular), 90pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Second lieutanant (Fänrik)

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular), 65pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Captain (Kapten)

Cost	95pts (Inexperienced), 110pts (Regular), 125pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Major

Cost	135pts (Inexperienced), 150pts (Regular), 165pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Medic

Cost	20pts (Inexperienced), 25pts (Regular)
Team	1 Medic and up to two further Assistens
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The medic may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular)

Forward Observer

Cost	Artillery 100pts (Regular) Air 75pts (Regular)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Team	1 Forward Observer and up to two further soldiers
Options	The Observer may be accompanied up to men two at a cost of +10pts (Regular)

Infantry Squads and Teams

Infantry Squad 1939-1942

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +7pts (Inexperienced) each The NCO can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man If the squad is inexperienced, it may have the rule 'Green' for free
Special Rules	Green (if taken), Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken), Bicycles (if bicycles taken)

Infantry Squad 1943-1945

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) each A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts each Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts Up to 2 soldiers can have a semi-automatic rifle (Automatgevär m/42) instead of a rifle for 1 1/2pts each (For every two men with a semi-automatic rifle shooting, roll 1 extra dice) The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man If the squad is inexperienced, it may have the rule 'Green' for free
Special Rules	Green (if taken), Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken), Bicycles (if bicycles taken)

Home Guard 1939-1942

Cost	42pts (Inexperienced)
Team	NCO and five men
Weapons	Rifle
Options	Add up to 6 men for +7pts each The NCO may replace his rifle for a pistol for -3pts 1 soldier may replace his rifle with a automatic rifle for +5pts or a SMG for +3pts. The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Green, Bicycles (if bicycles taken)

Home Guard 1943-

Cost	42pts (Inexperienced)
Team	NCO and five men
Weapons	Rifle
Options	Add up to 6 men for +7pts each The NCO may replace his rifle for a SMG for +3pts 1 soldier may replace his rifle with a automatic rifle for +5pts The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Green, Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Bicycles (if bicycles taken)

Ranger squad 1939-1942

Cost	65pts (Regular)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +10pts (Regular) each A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts each Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Stubborn, Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken) Marksmen (When firering from ambush the squad members gets +1 to hit)

Free Ranger squad 1943-

Cost	80pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +13pts (Veterans) each A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts each Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts Up to 2 soldiers can have a semi-automatic rifle (Automatgevär m/42) instead of a rifle for 1 1/2pts each (For every two men with a semi-automatic rifle shooting, roll 1 extra dice) 1 Soldier may be appointed as a medic with in the squad for +15pts (still counts as a soldier). The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Stubborn, Behind enemy lines, Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken) Marksmen (When firering from ambush the squad members gets +1 to hit)

Medium Machine Gun

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular)
Team	3 soldiers
Weapons	1 MMG
Special Rules	Team weapon, Fixed

Flamethrower

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular)
Team	2 soldiers
Weapons	1 Flamethrower
Options	May be equipped with skies for +2pts per man
Special Rules	Flamethrower, Team weapon, Ski troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)

Sniper

Cost	60pts (Regular), 80pts (Veteran)
Team	2 soldiers
Weapons	1 Rifle
Options	May be equipped with skies for +2pts per man
Special Rules	Sniper, Team weapon, Skie Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)

Light Mortar (47mm)

Cost	24pts (Inexperienced), 35pts (Regular)
Team	2 soldiers
Weapons	1 Light Mortar
Options	My be equipped with skies for +2pts per man If there is at least 1 unit with Free Rangers in the platoon the team may be upgraded to Veteran for +15pts and the rules "Stubborn" and "Behind enemy lines"
Special Rules	Team weapon, Indirect Fire, HE (d3), No smoke rounds, Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)

Medium Mortar (80mm)

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50 (Regular)
Team	3 soldiers
Weapon	1 Medium Mortar
Special Rules	Team Weapon, Fixed, Indirect Fire

Heavy Mortar (120mm)

Cost	47pts (Inexperienced, 65pts (Regular)
Team	4 soldiers
Weapon	1 Heavy Mortar
Special Rules	Team weapon, Fixed, Indirect Fire

Recoilless Anti-Tank Rifle Team (Pansarvärnsgevär m/42)

Cost	26pts (Inexperienced), 35pts (Regular)
Team	2 soldiers
Weapon	1 Recoilless Anti-Tank Rifle
Options	May be equipped with skies for +2pts per man
Special Rules	Team weapon, Ski Tropps (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)

Vehicles

Tanks

Strv m/37

Cost	50pts (Inexperienced) 80pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	Two twin-linked ksp m/36 (MMG)
Damage Value	7+
Crew	2

Strv m/38

Cost	92pts (Inexperienced) 118pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 Bofors 37mm (light AT), co-axial 8mm ksp m/36 (MMG)
Damage Value	8+
Crew	3

Strv m/39-m/40

Cost	108pts (Inexperienced), 135pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 Bofors 37mm (light AT), twin-linked co-axial 8mm ksp m/36 (MMG)
Damage Value	8+
Crew	3
Options	For +30pts, an extra fron armour cn be added. The front armour of the tank is then counted as medium armour.

Strv m/41

Cost	108pts (Inexperienced) 135pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 37mm light AT with a co-axial 8mm ksp, 1 front hull mounted 8mm ksp m/39 (MMG)
Damage Value	8+
Crew	4

Strv m/42

Cost	171pts (Inexperienced), 210pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	1 75mm gun (Medium AT) with twin-linked co-axial 8mm ksp m/39, 1 front hull mounted 8mm ksp m/39, 1 back turrent mounted 8mm ksp m/39
Damage Value	9+
Crew	4

Armoured Cars

Pbil m/31

Cost	55pts (Inexperienced) 75pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-1942
Weapons	1 front passager mounted 8mm ksp m/36 (MMG) , 1 platform mounted 8mm ksp m/36 (MMG) or 1 37mm gun (light AT).
Damage Value	7+
Crew	5
Options	Replace the platform mounted 8mm ksp with a 37mm gun for 25pts.
Special Rules	Open-top, Recce When drivning off-road, there is a risk of getting bugged down. If m/31 makes a advance or Run over a field thats not a road or has gravel surface, the player must roll a dice and on 4+ m/31 has been bugged down and is immobilized.

Pbil m/39 Lynx (or Pbil m/41)

Cost	95pts (Inexperienced) 115pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 turret mountet light auto-cannon with a co-axial 8mm ksp (MMG), 1 front hull mounted 8mm ksp (MMG), 1 back hull mounted 8mm ksp (MMG)
Damage Value	7+
Option	For -15pts you can buy an m/41 instead and lose the rear 8mm ksp (MMG) armament.
Crew	6 (5 for m/41)
Special Rules	Recce

Artillery

Haubits 7,5cm m/02-33

Cost	40pts (Inexperienced) 50pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 light howitzer
Damage Value	-
Crew	3
Special Rules	Team weapon, fixed, howitzer

Haubits 10,5cm m/40

Cost	60pts (Inexperienced) 75pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 medium howitzer
Damage Value	-
Crew	4
Special Rules	Team weapon, fixed, howitzer

Haubits 15cm m/38

Cost	92pts (Inexperienced) 115pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 heavy howitzer
Damage Value	-
Crew	5
Special Rules	Team weapon, fixed, howitzer

Anti-Air gun

Bofors 20mm Pansarvärnsluftvärnskanon (Anti-tank-aircraft gun) m/40

Cost	28pts (Inexperienced) 40pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 light auto-cannon
Damage Value	-
Crew	3
Options	Equip m/40 with a tripod mounting for -5pts but lose the Flak rule.
Special Rules	Team Weapon, Fixed, Flak

Bofors 80mm m/30

Cost	60pts (Inexperienced) 75pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 platform-mounted Medium AT-gun
Damage Value	-
Crew	7
Special Rules	Team weapon, fixed, Flak

Bofors 40mm m/36

Cost	48pts (Inexperienced) 60pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 platform-mounted Heavy auto-cannon
Damage Value	-
Crew	6
Special Rules	Team weapon, Fixed, Flak

Self-propelled Artillery

Stormartillerivagn (SAV) m/43

Cost	76pts (Inexperienced) 100pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	Light howitzer
Damage Value	8+
Crew	4
Special rules	Howitzer

Tank Destroyers

Pansarvärnskanonvagn (PvKv) m/43

Cost	142pts (Inexperieced) 175pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	1 medium AT-gun, 1 pintle-mounted 8mm ksp m/39 (MMG)
Damage Value	9+
Crew	4
Special Rules	Open-topped

Anti-tank Guns

Bofors 37mm m/38

Cost	40pts (Inexperienced) 50pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	1 Bofors 37mm (light AT)
Damage Value	6+
Crew	3
Special Rules	The crew may have skies and the gun placed on a sled for +4pts, Gun Shield, Team weapons, Fixed, Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions if skies and sled was taken)

Bofors 57mm m/43

Cost	60pts (Inexperienced) 75pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	1 Bofors 57mm (medium AT)
Damage Value	6+
Crew	3
Special Rules	Gun shield, Team weapon, Fixed

Transport and TOW

Terrrängbil (Terrain Vehicle) m/42 KP

Cost	56pts (Inexperienced) 76pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	7+
Crew	2
Transport	16 soldiers
Special Rules	Open-topped

Terrängdragbil (Terrain TOW Truck) m/40

Cost	31pts (Inexperienced) 39pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	2
Transport	8 soldiers
TOW	Light, medium or heavy anti-tank, howitzer or AA gun

Terrängdragbil (Terrain TOW Truck) m/42 TVC

Cost	31pts (Inexperienced) 39pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	3
Transport	12 soldiers
TOW	Light, medium or heavy anti-tank, howitzer or AA gun

Terränbil (Terrain Vehicle) m/39

Cost	17pts (Inexperienced) 21pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	1
Transport	5 soldiers
TOW	Light AT-gun

Terrängbil (Terrain Truck) m/42

Cost	31pts (Inexperienced 39pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	2
Transport	12 soldiers
TOW	Light or medium AT-gun, light howitzer, light AA gun

Artilleritraktor (Artillery Tractor) m/40 and m/43

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 44pts (regular)
Field service	1939- and 1943-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	2
Transport	12 soldiers
TOW	Any anti-tank gun, howitzer or AA gun

Terrängpersonbil (Terrain Car) m/43

Cost	17pts (Inexperienced) 21pts (Regular)
Field service	1943-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	6+
Crew	1
Transport	3 soldiers
Special Rules	Command Vehicle with radio

Horse-Drawn Limber

Cost	8pts (Inexperienced), 10pts (Regular)
Field service	1939-
Weapons	-
Damage Value	3+
Crew	1
Transport	-
TOW	Any gun or howitzer

Konflikt '47

The alternative timeline

In 1945 when Allied troops disembarked in southern Norway, the Swedish government initiateds Operation Save Norway. The main part of the Swedish army with the help of Norwegian "police troops", gathered in Värmland and Dalsland and started to advance in the direction of Oslo. Secondary attacks against Trondheim and Mo i Rana were also carried out. Just outside Oslo, the two armies met and pushed back the German forces towards the north.

German troops counter attacked into northern Sweden in order to occupy the ore fields and fierce battles took place around Kiruna. The Germans demanded that Finland attack from the east, but that request was firmly rejected. German troops also invaded in the direction of Östersund but goet stuck as they dide not get past the deep Swedish border fortifications. Large number of paratroopers, Fallchirmjagers and Nachtjägers were released behind the Swedish lines at Östersund. The Border Defence and the troops advancing towards Trondheim was forced to retreat and establish new defensive positions just east of Östersund and south of Storsjön.

Despite a lack of materials, the Swedish armoury industry succeededs in producing the first mechas during '45 and '46. The information on how Rift technology can be used came from the Swedish signal reconnaissance that hads been able to listen to German radio messages for a long time. The Norwegian and Danish resistance movements hade also been able to smuggle out parts of German technology to Sweden for investigation.

The first Air Rangers saw their service in '46 and the Heavy Infantry was also distributed to the divisions and their heavy companies that same year. With the help of the Allies, the first Strv m/42 T (Tesla) can roll out to the armoured divisions in the beginning of 1947 as the war progresseds...

Headquarters Units

First lieutanant (Löjtnant)

Cost	60pts (Inexperienced), 75pts (Regular), 90pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Second lieutanant (Fänrik)

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular), 65pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Captain (Kapten)

Cost	95pts (Inexperienced), 110pts (Regular), 125pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Major

Cost	135pts (Inexperienced), 150pts (Regular), 165pts (Veteran)
Team	1 officer and up to two further men (1 is a Second-in-Command officer, if taken)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The officer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular) or +13pts (Veteran)

Medic

Cost	20pts (Inexperienced), 25pts (Regular), 30pts (Veteran)
Team	1 Medic and up to two further Assistens
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Options	The medic may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +7pts (Inexperienced), +10pts (Regular), +13pts (Veterans)

Forward Observer

Cost	Artillery 100pts (Regular), 115pts (Veteran) Air 75pts (Regular), 90pts (Veteran)
Weapons	Pistol, submachine gun, rifle as depicted on the models
Team	1 Forward Observer and up to two further soldiers
Options	The Observer may be accompanied up to two men at a cost of +10pts (Regular), +13pts (Veterans)

Infantry Squads and Teams

Infantry Squad 1946-1947

Cost	35pts (Inexperienced), 50pts (Regular), 65pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +7 (Inexperienced), +10 (Regular), +13 (Veterans) each A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts each Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts Up to 2 soldiers can have a semi-automatic rifle (Automatgevär m/42) instead of a rifle for 1 1/2pts each (For every two men with a semi-automatic rifle shooting, roll 1 extra dice) Up to 2 soldiers may have Pansarskott m/46 (Counted as a Panzerfaust) in addition to other wepons for +5pts each The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops (ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)

Police Troops (Danish or Norwegian) [Max 1 unit per platoon]

Cost	50pts (Regular), 65pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +10pts (Regular), +13pts (Veterans) each A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle for +3pts each Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Fanatics (against German units),Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Bicycles (if taken)

Home Guard 1946-1947

Cost	42pts (Inexperienced)
Team	NCO and five men
Weapons	Rifle
Options	Add up to 6 men for +7pts (Inexperienced each The NCO may replace his rifle for a SMG for +3pts 1 soldier may replace his rifle with a automatic rifle for +5pts 1 soldier may have Pansarskott m/46 (Counted as a Panzerfaust) in addition to other wepons for +5pts The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man The entire squad can be mounted upon bicycles for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Green, Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Bicycles (if bicycles taken)

Free Ranger squad 1946-1947+A505:A505:M514	
Cost	80pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Rifles (Gevär m/96)
Options	Add up to 5 soldiers for: +13pts (Veterans) each
	A NCO and up to 1 soldier can have a Smg (Kpist m/37-39) instead of a rifle
	for +3pts each
	Up to 1 soldier can have a Automatic rifle (Kg m/37) instead of a rifle for +5pts
	Up to 4 soldiers can have a semi-automatic rifle (Automatgevär m/42)
	instead of a rifle for 1 1/2pts each (For every two men with a semi-automatic
	rifle shooting, roll 1 extra dice)
	1 Soldier may be appointed as a medic with in the squad for +15pts
	(still counts as a soldier).
	Up to 4 soldiers may have Pansarskott m/46 (Counted as a Panzerfaust) in addition
	to other wepons for +5pts
	The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man
	The entire squad can be equipped with skies for +1pts per man
Special Rules	Stubborn, Behind enemy lines, Tank Hunter (if grenades taken), Ski Troops
	(ignore movment penelties for snow and other winter conditions, if skies taken)
	Marksmen (When firering from ambush the squad members gets +1 to hit)

Heavy Infantry	
Cost	100pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	Automatic Rifle (Kg m37)
Options	Add upp to 3 soldiers with automatic rifle for +20pts each
	Up to 2 soldiers may have Pansarskott m/46 (Counted as a Panzerfaust)in addition
	to other wepons for +5pts
	The entire squad can be given anti-tank grenades for +2pts per man
Special Rules	Large Infantry,Resilient, Slow, Tank Hunters (If grenades taken)

Air Rangers	
Cost	90pts (Veterans)
Team	1 NCO + 4 soldiers
Weapons	SMG (Kpist m/37-39)
Options	Add up 3 soldiers with smg for +18pts each
	Up to 2 soldiers may have Pansarskott m/46 (Counted as a Panzerfaust)in addition
	to other wepons for +5pts
Special Rules	Flight

Medium Machine Gun

Cost	65pts (Veteran)

Flamethrower

Cost	65pts (Veteran)

Light Mortar (47mm)

Cost	46pts (Veteran)

Medium Mortar (80mm)

Cost	65pts (veteran)

Heavy Mortar (120mm)

Cost	84pts (Veteran)

Recoilless AT-Rifle Team (Pansavärnsgevär m/42)

Cost	40pts (Veteran)

Vehicles

Pansargångare (Armoured Walkers)

m/45 S

Cost	90pts (Inexperienced), 110pts (Regular), 130pts (Veteran)
Damage Value	7+
Weapons	1 Heavy Auto-Cannnon, 1 fixed forward-mounted MMG, 2x Fist
Special Rulers	Walker, Agile, Recce, Assault, Singel Crew - may only fire 1 weapon each turn.

m/46 A

Cost	105pts (Inexperienced), 125pts (Regular), 145pts (Veteran)
Damage Value	7+
Weapon	1 light AT-gun, 1 fixed forward-mounted MMG. 2x Fist
Special Rules	Walker, Agile, Assault, Singel Crew - May only fire 1 weapon each turn

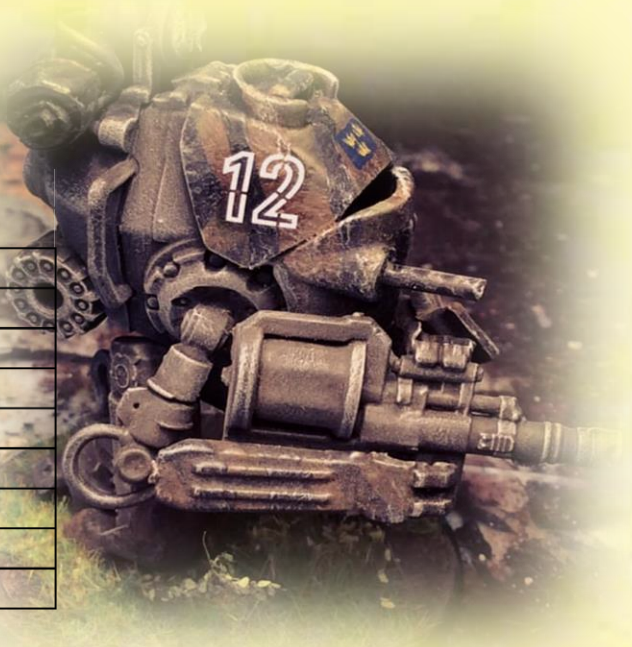
Anti-Tank Guns

Bofors 37mm Pvkan m/38

Cost	60pts (Veteran)
Special Rule	Armor-piercing projectile (Pansarprojektil) m/46: Pvkan m/38 may be equipped with this ammunition for +15pts. This ammunition increases Pen to +6 but only at short range. Armor-piercing projectile m/46 can not be used at longer range then short.

Bofors 57mm m/43

Cost	90pts (Veterans)



Anti-Air

Luftvärnskanonvagn (Anti-Air Vehicle) m/43

Cost	140pts (Inexperienced), 160pts
	(Regular), 180pts (Veteran)
Field service	1946-
Weapons	2xTwin-linked Bofors 40mm Guns
	(Heavy Auto-Cannons) with
	360-degree arc of fire
Damage Value	8+
Crew	4
Special rules	Flak, Open-topped

Artillery

Haubits 7,5cm m/02-33 (Light artillery)

Cost	60pts (Veterns)

Haubits 10,5cm m/40 (Medium Artillery)

Cost	90pts (Veteran)

Haubits 15cm m/38 (Heavy Artillery)

Cost	138pts (Veterans)

Anti-Air Guns

Bofors 20mm m/40

Cost	60pts (Veterans)

Bofors 80mm m/30

Cost	90pts (Veterans)

Bofors 40mm m/36

Cost	72pts (Veterans)

Self-propelled artillery

Stormartillerivagn (SAV) m/43

Cost	124pts (Veteran)
Options	In 1946, SAV received its intented armament of 10,5cm Gun. For +40pts you can upgrade to a medium howitzer.

Tank Destroyers

Pansarvärnskanonvagn (PvKv) m/43

Cost	210pts (Veteran)

Tanks

Strv m/39-m/40

Cost	162pts (Veterans)

Strv m/41

Cost	162pts (Veterans)

Strv m/42

Cost	249pts (Veterans)
Option	Strv m/42 may replace its medium AT gun for a Telsa Cannon for +15pts
Special Rule	Tesla

Armoured Cars

m/31

Cost	95pts (Veteran)

m/39 Lynx

Cost	135pts (Veteran)

Transport and TOW

Terrängbil (Terrain Vehicle) m/42 KP

Cost	96pts (Veteran)

Terrängdragbil (Terrain TOW Truck) m/42

Cost	48pts (Veterans)

Terrängbil (Terrain Vehicle) m/39

Cost	25pts (Veterans)

Terrängbil (Terrain Truck) m/42

Cost	48pts (Veterans)

Artilleritraktor m/43

Cost	53pts (Veterans)

Terrängpersonbil (Terrain Car) m/43

Cost	25pts (Veterans)

Northern Europe

Our Preparedness is good

Compiled by Fredrik Löfqvist