

Falklands Operations

This document is designed to be used with the "Scenario Map" file in pdf format located in the main game directory, which provides a representation of the Falkland Islands and the general locations of the actions listed here.

000.Getting Started.scn – "Getting Started - The Last Skirmish" - June 14, 1982 – 7 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Platoon Level - Normal Day Conditions – Play while reading the Getting Started PDF to learn the basics of the game.

Fifth Infantry Brigade's night assault against Wireless Ridge, Mount Tumbledown and Mount William had been successful. From the captured heights, the Argentineans could be seen retreating into Stanley. To keep the pressure on, Brigadier Wilson ordered the Welsh Guards to capture the last high ground before Stanley, Sapper Hill.

The 1st Welsh Guards had taken heavy losses when the landing ships Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram were bombed at Bluff Cove. To replace the losses, A and C Companies of the 40th Royal Marines were attached to the Welsh Guards. Lt. Colonel Rickett's plan of attack called for the troops to be airlifted to the start line which would be secured by 9th Troop of the 40th Marines. The helicopters were to land on the Goose Green - Stanley Track as the surrounding ground was thought to be mined. The helicopters arrived on time and the troops were airborne.

M Company of the 5th Batallon de Infanteria Marnina had been positioned on Mount William when the Scots Guards attacked and captured Mount Tumbledown from other elements of their battalion. They were ordered to abandon the hilltop before the Gurkhas assault began. Now they were dug in on Sapper Hill, awaiting the inevitable British attack. While the Marines morale had been high when they arrived on the Islands, it was beginning to erode due to the ever increasing reversals of fortune. However, when two Sea King helicopters approached from the west, the Marines were shocked at the British audacity. Rather than prepare white flags as some other units were doing, the Marines checked their weapons and prepared to give the British a welcome to Puerto Argentino (Stanley) that they would not soon forget.

Meanwhile on the other side of the lines, the Welsh Guard airlift was going nicely. However, the two Sea Kings carrying 9th Troop were from a anti-submarine squadron and their navigation skills over land were somewhat suspect. They continued past the landing zone and flared to land on the track just below a small hill. The Royal Marines prepared to dismount when fusillade of shots rang out. Both helicopters shuttered under the hits, but miraculously, no one was injured. The troops made a rapid exit and both helicopters were able to lift off despite extensive damage.

The Royal Marines were somewhat surprised to find themselves at the base of their objective, Sapper Hill. The last firefight of the war was underway.

There is a chance that the Argentine units will be removed from the map before the scenario is over. This represents the Argentine Command's order to cease fire and retreat into town.

001.Rosario-a.scn – "Operation Rosario" - April 02, 1982 – 36 Turns

Side: PBEM

Battalion Level - Normal Daylight Conditions

The Argentine plan for the invasion of the Islas Malvinas called for a surprise attack on the Moody Brook Barracks by the Marine Amphibious Commando Company. The 2nd Marine Battalion would land by amphibious tractors on Yorke Beach and supply any additional firepower that was necessary to subdue the British garrison. A platoon from the 25th Regiment was assigned to seize Government House, the seat of power in the islands. However, when the Argentines realized that the element of surprise may have been lost, the plan was changed so that the 25th Infantry was now responsible for seizing the airport and the Marine Commandos would secure Government House.

Meanwhile, the British had elected to not to send home the rotating, platoon-sized garrison from the previous year, effectively doubling the number of troops on the islands. A small section of naval ratings from HMS Endurance was added to the garrison. The British plan was to fight a delaying battle starting at Yorke Beach, the anticipated landing spot for an amphibious landing. It was hoped that if fighting continued for long enough, political pressure could be brought to bear on the Argentines forcing them to withdraw from the area.

This series of three scenarios has been designed for play-by-email games. Each of the three versions of the scenario have a different British setup. The British player should pick one of the three scenarios, start the game and send the file to his opponent to begin play. In this fashion, the Argentine player will not know the location of the British forces. This scenario starts with the British in their historical locations, with sections and support weapons at the major chokepoints. The scenario has not been scripted for play against the AI.

002.Rosario-b.scn – “Operation Rosario” - April 02, 1982 – 36 Turns

Side: PBEM

Battalion Level - Normal Daylight Conditions

The Argentine plan for the invasion of the Islas Malvinas called for a surprise attack on the Moody Brook Barracks by the Marine Amphibious Commando Company. The 2nd Marine Battalion would land by amphibious tractors on Yorke Beach and supply any additional firepower that was necessary to subdue the British garrison. A platoon from the 25th Regiment was assigned to seize Government House, the seat of power in the islands. However, when the Argentines realized that the element of surprise may have been lost, the plan was changed so that the 25th Infantry was now responsible for seizing the airport and the Marine Commandos would secure Government House.

Meanwhile, the British had elected to not to send home the rotating, platoon-sized garrison from the previous year, effectively doubling the number of troops on the islands. A small section of naval ratings from HMS Endurance was added to the garrison. The British plan was to fight a delaying battle starting at Yorke Beach, the anticipated landing spot for an amphibious landing. It was hoped that if fighting continued for long enough, political pressure could be brought to bear on the Argentines forcing them to withdraw from the area.

This series of three scenarios has been designed for play-by-email games. Each of the three versions of the scenario has a different British setup. The British player should pick one of the three scenarios, start the game and send the file to his opponent to begin play. In this fashion, the Argentine player will not know the location of the British forces. This scenario starts with the British with a forward defense of the landing beach. The scenario has not been scripted for play against the AI.

003.Rosario-c.scn – “Operation Rosario” - April 02, 1982 – 36 Turns

Side: PBEM

Battalion Level - Normal Daylight Conditions

The Argentine plan for the invasion of the Islas Malvinas called for a surprise attack on the Moody Brook Barracks by the Marine Amphibious Commando Company. The 2nd Marine Battalion would land by amphibious tractors on Yorke Beach and supply any additional firepower that was necessary to subdue the British garrison. A platoon from the 25th Regiment was assigned to seize Government House, the seat of power in the islands. However, when the Argentines realized that the element of surprise may have been lost, the plan was changed so that the 25th Infantry was now responsible for seizing the airport and the Marine Commandos would secure Government House.

Meanwhile, the British had elected to not to send home the rotating, platoon-sized garrison from the previous year, effectively doubling the number of troops on the islands. A small section of naval ratings from HMS Endurance was added to the garrison. The British plan was to fight a delaying battle starting at Yorke Beach, the anticipated landing spot for an amphibious landing. It was hoped that if fighting continued for long enough, political pressure could be brought to bear on the Argentines forcing them to withdraw from the area.

This series of three scenarios has been designed for play-by-email games. Each of the three versions of the scenario have a different British setup. The British player should pick one of the three scenarios, start the game and send the file to his opponent to begin play. In this fashion, the Argentine player will not know the location of the British forces. This scenario starts with the British with a defense concentrated around Moody Brook Barracks and Government House. The scenario has not been scripted for play against the AI

004.Rosario-d.scn – “Operation Rosario - AI” – April 02, 1982 – 36 Turns

Side: Argentina

Battalion Level - Normal Daylight Conditions

The Argentine plan for the invasion of the Islas Malvinas called for a surprise attack on the Moody Brook Barracks by the Marine Amphibious Commando Company. The 2nd Marine Battalion would land by amphibious tractors on Yorke Beach and supply any additional firepower that was necessary to subdue the British garrison. A platoon from the 25th Regiment was assigned to seize Government House, the seat of power in the islands. However, when the Argentines realized that the element of surprise may have been lost, the plan was changed so that the 25th Infantry was now responsible for seizing the airport and the Marine Commandos would secure Government House.

Meanwhile, the British had elected to not to send home the rotating, platoon-sized garrison from the previous year, effectively doubling the number of troops on the islands. A small section of naval ratings from HMS Endurance was added to the garrison. The British plan was to fight a delaying battle starting at Yorke Beach, the anticipated landing spot for an amphibious landing. It was hoped that if fighting continued for long enough, political pressure could be brought to bear on the Argentines forcing them to withdraw from the area.

This scenario has been scripted for play against the AI. Given the number of turns and the size of the map, it may be problematic, however.

005.Mills-a.scn – “Fairly Famous Mills” – April 03, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: Argentina or PBEM

Platoon Level - Day Conditions

Port Stanley had surrendered the previous day. Lieutenant Mills and the Marine Detachment from the HMS Endurance had been put ashore at Grytviken on South Georgia Island to establish a military presence. Mills' rules of engagement allowed him to resist an Argentine incursion, but to try and prevent undue loss of Life.

Mills' plan was to deploy his troops in good positions, engage the enemy briefly and then pick up their bergens at the Church before yomping into the nearby mountains.

This series of three scenarios is meant to be played PBEM. The scenarios have the same units and map, but the setup of the Royal Marines is different in each. The defending British player should choose which of the three defending positions he would like his troops to adopt, start the game, and send it to his opponent who will not know which of the positions the British occupy. This scenario has the British setup historically on King Edward Point.

Should the British player sink the ARA Guerrico in game terms, this represents the vessel absorbing damage to the extent that it is no longer combat effective. This was close to the historical result.

006.Mills-b.scn – “Fairly Famous Mills” – April 03, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: Argentina or PBEM

Platoon Level - Day Conditions

Port Stanley had surrendered the previous day. Lieutenant Mills and the Marine Detachment from the HMS Endurance had been put ashore at Grytviken on South Georgia Island to establish a military presence. Mills' rules of engagement allowed him to resist an Argentine incursion, but to try and prevent undue loss of Life.

Mills' plan was to deploy his troops in good positions, engage the enemy briefly and then pick up their bergens at the Church before yomping into the nearby mountains.

This series of three scenarios is meant to be played PBEM. The scenarios have the same units and map, but the setup of the Royal Marines is different in each. The defending British player should choose which of the three defending positions he would like his troops to adopt, start the game, and send it to his opponent who will not know which of the positions the British occupy. This scenario has the British setup split between King Edward Point and Grytviken.

Should the British player sink the ARA Guerrico in game terms, this represents the vessel absorbing damage to the extent that it is no longer combat effective. This was close to the historical result.

007.Mills-c.scn – “Fairly Famous Mills” – April 03, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: Argentina or PBEM

Platoon Level - Day Conditions

Port Stanley had surrendered the previous day. Lieutenant Mills and the Marine Detachment from the HMS Endurance had been put ashore at Grytviken on South Georgia Island to establish a military presence. Mills' rules of engagement allowed him to resist an Argentine incursion, but to try and prevent undue loss of Life.

Mills' plan was to deploy his troops in good positions, engage the enemy briefly and then pick up their bergens at the Church before yomping into the nearby mountains.

This series of three scenarios is meant to be played PBEM. The scenarios have the same units and map, but the setup of the Royal Marines is different in each. The defending British player should choose which of the three defending positions he would like his troops to adopt, start the game, and send it to his opponent who will not know which of the positions the British occupy. This scenario has the British setup within Grytviken.

Should the British player sink the ARA Guerrico in game terms, this represents the vessel absorbing damage to the extent that it is no longer combat effective. This was close to the historical result.

008.Grytviken.scn – “The Second Battle of Grytviken” – April 25, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Day Conditions

M Company of the 42nd Marine Commando was ordered to take back South Georgia Island and was loaded aboard HMS Tidespring, a tanker. Accompanying the marines were a detachment of the Special Boat Section and added at the last minute, D Squadron of the Special Air Service.

The initial attempts to recon the Argentine positions almost ended in disaster. Mountain Troop of the SAS spent a miserable night on Fontana Glacier and had to be picked up by helicopter before their mission was completed. Two of the three helicopters crashed in a whiteout, but no lives were lost. The marines of the SBS did not fare much better as their boats drifted and those troops that did manage to reach their objectives were spotted by the Argentines.

While M Company was 200 miles away, the SAS troopers and marines on the three escorting frigates elected to try and take back the island. Naval gunfire would make up for a lack of numbers. Three ASW helicopters were available to transport the troops ashore while 4.5 inch shells rained down on the LZ as well as the Argentine positions. The British counterattack was underway.

009.Pebble Island Raid.scn – “The Pebble Island Raid” – May 14, 1982 – 10 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Normal Conditions

Pebble Island lies just to the north of West Falkland. Besides a small settlement of about 25 souls and 25,000 sheep, there was a short grass airfield on the island in 1982. The Argentines moved two units of short take-off ground attack aircraft to the airfield. The British were aware that air superiority was going to be an uphill fight around the islands and they feared what the ground attack planes could do to infantry on the open terrain of the Falklands. Partially for these reasons and partially to sate a Parliament and media that were demanding action, the British High Command ordered the 22nd SAS Regiment to conduct an old fashioned raid on the airfield long before the Marines and their amphibious ships arrived.

A patrol from Boat Troop, 22nd SAS was inserted by helicopter on West Falkland and then used to canoes to paddle across to Pebble Island. The patrol confirmed the presence of eleven aircraft at the airstrip and this information was passed on to Admiral Woodward. On the night of May 13-14, HMS Hermes and her escorts dashed towards the Falklands. Sea Kings lifted elements of D Squadron to Pebble Island where they met up with the patrol from Boat Troop. Air and Mountain troops prepared to assault the airfield, while Mobility Troop moved towards the settlement.

A platoon from H Company, 3rd Marines as well as naval air units protected the airfield. They had prepared positions, but expected an attack from the sea rather than a raid. The rain and wind had made their life on Pebble Island less than pleasant.

At 0215 hours, the SAS started their assault. On cue, HMS Glamorgan opened fire on the Argentine positions to the west of the airfield and provided illumination for the advancing troopers. The SAS mortar also fired illumination, but the buttplate continually sank into the soggy ground, forcing it to be re-sited after each shot. Air Troop provided covering fire, while Mountain Troop started to place explosives on the aircraft and vandalize anything of value. The Argentines' reaction was confused and it was not until after their airplanes started to burn that they realized where the enemy was. Their reaction was half-hearted and slow, allowing the SAS to damage ten of the eleven aircraft to the point where they would not fly again without repairs. The SAS then withdrew to their helicopters with their two wounded troopers. Many of these same

men would die in the South Atlantic when the Sea King that was ferrying them from ship to ship was hit by a bird and crashed into the ocean.

010.Fanning Head Mob.scn – The "Fanning Head Mob" – May 21, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: Argentine or PBEM

Platoon Level - Normal Conditions

Fanning Head covered the northern entrance to San Carlos Water. British recon patrols had detected an Argentine unit at the mouth of the bay and nicknamed them the "Fanning Head Mob." Fearing that the Argentines could damage or sink the passing landing craft, much as the Royal Marines had done to an Argentine corvette on South Georgia, Brigadier Thompson and Commodore Clapp assigned a group from the SBS to try and convince the Argentines to surrender and if that failed, to reduce the position.

The Argentines were members of Combat Group Eagle, made up of members of the 12th and 25th Regiments from Goose Green. About half of the men manned the positions on Fanning Head, while the remainder were sheltered in San Carlos. They were equipped with recoilless rifles and mortars, justifying the British fears.

Marines from the SBS, supported by the SAS, were landed by Sea Kings to the northeast of the Argentine positions. The attempts to get the Argentines to surrender were met with gunfire. Naval gunfire from HMS Glamorgan damaged the recoilless rifle. Several of the Argentines surrendered after a sharp firefight, but more than half managed to evade the attackers. They slowly made their way towards the Argentine lines around Stanley. Many were captured, but the survivors of Task Combat Group Eagle trickled into the Argentine positions around Mount Longdon in time to see further action there.

The Argentines can hear the British landing force consisting of A Company of the 40th Royal Marines in LCVPs arrive at about 0225 hours.

011.Darwin Diversion.scn – "Diversion at Darwin" – May 21, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Reinforced Platoon Level - Normal Night Scenario

The SAS was devastated by a helicopter crash, probably caused by a birdstrike, as the Task Force was preparing for the landing at San Carlos Water. Eighteen members of the elite regiment were drowned, the largest loss of life for the unit since 1944. Nonetheless, D Squadron's assignment was to create a diversion against Task Force Mercedes in the Darwin area. Brigadier Thompson wanted the Argentines to think that the main landing was in their sector, so they would not interfere with the main landing farther north.

HMS Ardent was tasked to be in support of the operation, but she was unable to fire as she had not received the latest codes and could not communicate with the fire control team. The 40 members of D Squadron were on their own. They were helicoptered to within about two miles of the reported location of the 12th Regiment's Recon Platoon. They covered the two miles carrying 80 pound packs, mostly weapons and ammo. Right on time, they opened up on Lieutenant Piaggi's Recon Platoon. Piaggi contacted headquarters and informed them that he was under attack.

012.Combat Group Eagle.scn – "Combat Group Eagle" – May 21, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: Either side, best as British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Day Conditions

As the British troops poured ashore on San Carlos Water, Lieutenant Esteban led his troops out of Port San Carlos and headed for the high ground to the east. He had already contacted his headquarters and advised them of the landings and he had lost contact with the other portion of his command on Fanning Head. As his

men dug in near "The Knob," Esteban observed British helicopters to his rear. Thinking that his command had been spotted and he was in danger of being encircled, Esteban ordered his men to open fire. The Sea King that was the target of his fire, was actually carrying mortar bombs and not troops. It immediately dropped its load and tried to flee the scene as a Gazelle gunship came to its support. Meanwhile the troops of 3rd Para tried to close the range.

013. Coronation Ridge.scn – “Confusion in the Dark” – May 28, 1982 – 6 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Night Conditions - Battle of Goose Green

Lt. Colonel Jones' plan for the attack on Goose Green called for A and B Companies to take the lead. B Company would advance on the right while A Company headed for the Community of Darwin. D Company would follow B Company. As B Company ran into elements of the 12th Regiment, it slowed down. D Company passed them in the dark and continued south. They made good progress, despite some blue on blue fire, until the lead platoon crested Coronation Ridge and came under fire.

A Company of the 12 Regiment were mostly recently called up conscripts who had barely completed their basic training. If this was not bad enough, most of their heavy weapons and ammunition were sent by ship while the troops themselves were airlifted to Port Stanley. The heavy weapons didn't arrive before the 12th Regiment was committed to battle. Some of the conscripts fought well, some tried to hide. Facing one of the elite units of the British Army on a cold, rainy night was a crash course in modern warfare, one that unfortunately, many would not survive.

014. Darwin Hill-a.scn – “Stopped at Darwin Hill” – May 28, 1982 – 14 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Conditions

As B Company clashed with the forward Argentine lines, A Company moved unopposed. A house that was supposed to house the 12th Regiment recon platoon had been vacated, before the British arrival. The British assault filled the house full of holes, but the lucky Falklanders who called it home, escaped unscathed. Their dog suffered the only injury, losing a tooth.

As the sun started to rise, the paratroopers approached the small settlement of Darwin. One platoon moved to inspect the causeway into town, while the rest of the company moved towards a slight rise to the west of town. This area was held by the best unit in the Argentine garrison, a platoon from the 25th Regiment. They were recalled reserves who had received extra "commando" training during their year of service. Unlike the troops of the 12th Regiment, they were fully equipped with all of their heavy weapons. There were also some remnants of A company as well as a composite platoon made up of headquarters personnel in the Argentine lines.

The British advanced at the quick march until they were taken under heavy and accurate fire. The paratroopers quickly searched for cover, but there was little available. They tried to make do and started to return fire. Small groups of men slowly started to work their way forward, but the company was pinned down.

The commander of 2nd Para arrived with some of his headquarters staff to try and get the unit to resume the attack. He led an assault on Darwin Hill that cost his life and the lives of three of his officers and NCOs. A Company had been stopped, at least for the time being.

015. Darwin Hill-b.scn – “Darwin Hill, Act II” – May 28, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Conditions

016.Boca House.scn – “Boca House Ruins I” – May 28, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Day Conditions – Goose Green

As B Company continued to move south, dawn found them cresting Middle Hill. Major Crossland observed Argentinean positions on Darwin Hill to the east and tried to call artillery on them, but it was denied by the battery commander. As the three platoons started down Middle Hill, they were taken under fire by Argentinean positions south of the Boca House Ruins and on the western end of Darwin Ridge. Soon, artillery began to fall also and the paratroopers were quickly pinned down.

017.Boca House II.scn – “A Plan Comes Together” – May 28, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Day Conditions – Goose Green

B Company's attack towards Boca House faltered under artillery and long range machine gun fire. The men either retreated or went to ground in whatever cover they could find. When Lt. Colonel Jones was mortally wounded near Darwin Hill, command of the battalion passed to Major Keeble, the executive officer. Keeble's command philosophy was significantly different than Jones'. He believed that the man on the spot was better able to correct decisions and he turned command of the individual companies over to their commanders while he tried to organize logistic support.

Majors Neame and Crosland, the commanders of B and D Companies met and established a plan for continuing the attack. A firebase would be established with Support Company's machine guns and Milan launchers. B Company would support the fire base and advance towards Boca House Hill. Meanwhile, Neame would take D Company along the beach and try to flank the position.

The Argentines were tired and they had expended a considerable amount of their ammo, but they were still full of fight. The British advance was hit with long range fire once again, but now there was accurate return fire from the Milans. Could the Argentines hold on?

018.Schoolhouse.scn – “Over the Top” – May 28, 1982 – 22 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Normal Day Conditions

As D Company accepted the surrender of the Argentine troops on the Boca Hill position, Major Keeble ordered A Company forward. However, A Company was unable to continue the attack due to losses sustained in taking the Darwin Hill position. Consequently, C Company was ordered forward. C Company, with an attached platoon from A Company, met elements of Support Company near the top of Darwin Hill and headed towards Goose Green. As they crested the top of the hill, they could see the Argentine positions around the airfield and the schoolhouse. The Argentines could see them as well and the anti-aircraft guns near the airfield opened fire. It would be a tough day for C Company as lines of infantry moved forward in a scene reminiscent of World War I.

019.Schoolhouse II.scn – “The Schoolhouse Falls” – May 28, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level - Normal Day Conditions

C Company took more than 20 casualties as they crossed Darwin Hill, including the company commander and his signallers. Reece and Patrol Platoons took cover near the river while the reserve platoon retreated back over Darwin Hill after taking several losses. D Company had pushed east after taking Boca Hill taking minimal losses. 10th Platoon assaulted some recently abandoned trenches near the airfield, but was stopped by friendly machine gun fire as well AA fire from the Argentines. 11th and 12th platoons moved east in dead ground. 12th platoon pushed on towards the "Flagpole Position," while 11th and command group neared the Schoolhouse.

020.Mt. Kent.scn – "Skirmish on Mount Kent" – May 30, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: Argentine or PBEM

Platoon Level - Normal Night Conditions

Mount Kent was an imposing feature that allowed visibility all the way to Port Stanley. A company of the Argentine 12th Infantry Regiment had initially been laagered on the mountain, but these troops had been helicoptered to Goose Green to take part in the action there. This left the hill undefended, which was duly reported by the SAS team that infiltrated the position. As Brigadier Thompson realized the importance of the position, more SAS troopers from Boat Squadron were moved in until additional troops could be moved forward. The weather failed to cooperate, however, and the first attempts to reinforce the troopers with K Company of the 42nd Marines were cancelled.

Meanwhile the Argentine command on the island elected to use their Special Forces troops to try and disrupt the British supply lines running San Carlos Water to near Estancia House. Portions of 602 Commando Company were tasked with securing Mount Simon, near Top Malo House, as an observation post. The rest of the company was to secure Mount Kent. The Argentine commandos were flown out in the early morning hours of May 30, 1982.

021.Top Malo House.scn – "Top Malo House" – May 31, 1982 – 6 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Platoon Level - Normal Day Conditions

After the British broke out of the beachhead at San Carlos Water, the Argentine command moved their special forces forward to try and gain information on British movements. Plans also included the possibility of using man portable AA missiles to try and down the helicopters that were supporting the advance.

One such unit was Captain Verseci's 2nd Assault Section of the 602 Commando Company. Captain Verseci's unit established an observation point on Mount Simon, near the center of East Falkland.

602 Commando Company had just arrived on the island and were not yet acclimated to the weather. Rain and snow showers pelted their hideout. They listened to their comrade's fight on Mount Kent to the east, but were unable to do anything to assist. They could see helicopters in the valley below them, but their radio transmitter failed and they could do nothing about it. Captain Verseci elected to try and return to the Argentine positions on foot and his unit headed east, towards the abandoned buildings at Top Malo House. The commandos were cold, wet and miserable after fording the waist deep Arroyo Malo. Verseci decided to house his troops inside for the night so that they could warm up out of the wind.

However, the commandos had been spotted by an Arctic and Mountain Warfare Cadre patrol. This was the Royal Marine unit that taught cold weather survival and tactics to the Marines for their possible deployment to Norway as part of their commitment to NATO. The war had started just as their leader course was winding down and the final exam was a deployment to the Falklands. Brigadier Thompson used the cadre as a brigade recon troop and had them patrolling across the island. Lieutenant Haddow, the commander of the patrol, initially thought that his unit's hide had been compromised and the Argentines were there to assault

his position. However, it soon became clear that the Argentines were seeking shelter rather than a fight. Haddow radioed for assistance. There were no Harriers available for an airstrike and Top Malo House was out of range of the artillery. The only military unit available was the Cadre itself. Captain Boswell, the unit's commander, gathered nineteen men and arranged for a helicopter to fly them in. He split the men into a seven man fire support group and a twelve man assault unit. At 0830 the next morning they were flown in and Boswell deployed his men on the low ridge above the abandoned buildings. The fight started when the support group fired LAW rockets into the house, catching the defenders at breakfast and a bit surprised.

022. Victoria Cross-a.scn – “The Victoria Cross” – June 11, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions

After two hours of heavy combat, B Company had fought its way onto the summit of Fly Half. 6th Platoon had made the most progress, surprising the Argentines in their bunkers. But as 6th Platoon neared the crest of the ridge, they were taken under fire by snipers with night vision sights and lost several men in minutes. They were forced to go firm just to the south of the ridgeline.

Meanwhile, 4th Platoon had moved through dead ground and closed on the summit of Fly Half from the north. As they crested the ridge and looked in "The Bowl" that separated Fly Half from Full Back, they came under intense fire from several reverse slope positions. Several men were hit, including the lieutenant commanding 4th Platoon and his radioman. Taking command of the platoon was Sergeant Ian McKay. Sergeant McKay reorganized the platoon including the left hand section of 5th Platoon. He then led four other men as they tried to cover the open ground between them and the first Argentine positions. Two of the five men were hit in the first sprint, with two more falling soon after. Sergeant McKay was last seen moving towards a Browning heavy machinegun position that was the focal point of the defense. Shortly thereafter, the machine gun went silent. Sergeant McKay's body was found amidst the remains of the machine gun and its crew. He was awarded Britain's highest honor, The Victoria Cross, for his actions.

Note: This scenario does not use illumination rounds, but has a visibility of five hexes.

023. Victoria Cross-b.scn – “The Victoria Cross” – June 11, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions

After two hours of heavy combat, B Company had fought its way onto the summit of Fly Half. 6th Platoon had made the most progress, surprising the Argentines in their bunkers. But as 6th Platoon neared the crest of the ridge, they were taken under fire by snipers with night vision sights and lost several men in minutes. They were forced to go firm just to the south of the ridgeline.

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Note: This scenario has a visibility of one and makes use of illumination rounds.

024.Two Sisters.scn – “Two Sisters” – June 11, 1982 – 21 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

The 4th Infantry Regiment was assigned to defend the center of the three hills making up the Outer Defense Zone. The hill was known locally as Two Sisters due to the separate peaks. Major Cordan, the regiment's executive officer, was in command. He had C Company as well as two platoons from A Company at his disposal. In addition, B Company of the 6th Regiment was deployed between Two Sisters and Mount Longdon to the north. His troops were well dug in on the imposing heights. The Battle raging to the north on Mount Longdon was clearly visible and the waiting conscripts knew that they were next.

Lt. Colonel Whitehead's plan for the assault on Two Sisters called for X Company to attack due east and take the first highpoint, Long Toenail. Support Company's Milan launchers would try and shoot the Marines through the first Argentine bunkers. Meanwhile Y and Z Companies would flank this position to the north and after the Argentines committed their reserves, attack Summer Days from the northwest. It was a fairly simple plan, but like most night battles, it was up to section and platoon leaders on the ground to adapt the plan to conditions and push on.

025.Zulu Zulu-a.scn – “Zulu, Zulu” – June 11, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

The plan for the assault on Two Sisters called for X Company to attack the western summit, code named Long Toenail, from the west. Once this position was secured, Y and Z Companies would attack from the northwest and seize the eastern summit, Summer Days. The plan ran into problems, however, when X Company ran into delays. Y and Z Companies were ordered forward before the initial objective was taken. They moved forward by broken moonlight when they saw the Argentine positions about 400 yards to their front. They held their position and requested artillery support, but it was not immediately available.

Waiting above the now stalled Royal Marines were the 1st and 2nd Platoons of C Company, 4th Infantry Regiment. From the light of a flare that skipped across the ground rather than flying upwards, they spotted the crouching troops below. A brisk firefight broke out, but the Argentines were in good positions and the Marines were mostly in dead ground so there were very few casualties. This stalemate was broken when Argentine mortar and artillery fire started to find the Marines with considerable effectiveness. It was time to make a decision.

Lieutenant Clive Dytor, the commander of 8th Troop, took the initiative. He stood up, moved up the hill and yelled "Forward Everybody!" His troops thought he was daft. One told him to get his bloody head down. But the section commanders took up the chant and his platoon, followed by the rest of the company began a bayonet charge up the hill. Screaming "Zulu, Zulu," the company's battle-cry, then men moved by teams to close with the positions above them.

This scenario has a visibility of five hexes to simulate the almost constant illumination of the objectives by both sides. In addition the Argentine use of illumination rounds has been randomized. It is recommended for play against the AI, but can also be played against a human opponent.

026.Zulu Zulu-b.scn – “Zulu, Zulu” – June 11, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

The plan for the assault on Two Sisters called for X Company to attack the western summit, code named Long Toenail, from the west. Once this position was secured, Y and Z Companies would attack from the northwest and seize the eastern summit, Summer Days. The plan ran into problems, however, when X Company ran into delays. Y and Z Companies were ordered forward before the initial objective was taken. They moved forward by broken moonlight when they saw the Argentine positions about 400 yards to their front. They held their position and requested artillery support, but it was not immediately available.

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This scenario has a visibility of one with an increased number of illumination rounds and artillery missions to launch them with. It can be played against the AI, but it should not provide as much of a challenge as the other scenario with the same name.

027.Surprise-a.scn – “Surprise!” – June 11, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

The Argentineans dug in on Mount Harriet expected the British to attack from the west. However, Colonel Vaux's patrols had found a path through the minefields and discovered that the southern approaches to the hill were lightly defended.

On June 11th, Vaux sent Companies L and K on the circuitous path to the southeast. The troops arrived at their jumping-off positions undetected. K Company, on the right, would start the assault into the rear of the Argentinean position.

Note: This scenario has a visibility of five hexes to represent the constant illumination of the hilltop by British artillery and mortars. Consequently, the number of illumination rounds has been decreased and randomized for the Argentines.

028.Surprise-b.scn – “Surprise!” – June 11, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

The Argentineans dug in on Mount Harriet expected the British to attack from the west. However, Colonel Vaux's patrols had found a path through the minefields and discovered that the southern approaches to the hill were lightly defended.

On June 11th, Vaux sent Companies L and K on the circuitous path to the southeast. The troops arrived at their jumping-off positions undetected. K Company, on the right, would start the assault into the rear of the Argentinean position.

029.Costly Diversion.scn – “The Costly Diversion” – June 13, 1982 – 9 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level - Night Conditions - Outer Defense Battles

When Major Bethell told his commanding officer that a daylight attack on Mount Tumbledown would not succeed, Lieutenant Colonel Scott eventually agreed. But in his new plan, he decided he needed a diversion to draw Argentine attention away from the night assault by the 2nd Scots Guards. Major Bethell, who had served in the SAS before being assigned to the Scots Guards, was put in charge of the diversion as a reward.

Bethell took command of an ad hoc platoon formed from Headquarters Company that included 4th Troop of the Blues and Royals as well as some pipers from the band to help with casualties. As mines had been discovered by Royal Marine patrols, Bethell was given two sappers to help clear a path. Bethell's plan was to advance east on the Stanley Track until he ran into the Argentine positions. Then the AFVs would provide fire support while his troops tried to convince the enemy that the main assault was coming down the main road to Stanley.

Pony Pass was defended by troops of O Company of the 5th Marine Battalion. They were aware that after the British conquest of Mount Harriet and The Two Sisters, they would be attacked next. They were backed up by an assault section from 602 Commando Company in the antitank role as well as Marine and Army artillery.

Bethell's small command was undaunted and at about 1830 hours, Bethell saw an Argentine trench line about 70 meters ahead through his night vision scope.

030.Armor.scn – “Armor In Action” – June 14, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Reinforced Company Level - Night Conditions

As night fell on June 13-14, the Argentines of the 7th Infantry Regiment knew that they would be tested again. B Company had fought valiantly on Mount Longdon, but it had not been enough. Now the rest of the regiment held Wireless Ridge with a company from 3rd Infantry Regiment in support. In addition to the infantry, two platoons of dismounted troopers from 10th Reconnaissance Squadron were positioned along Moody Brook where they had been calling in fire on Mount Longdon.

2nd Para, the victors of Goose Green, were tasked with taking the Ridge. They used overwhelming firepower to push the quickly disheartening men of the 7th Regiment backwards. However, when D Company approached their second objective of the night, Blueberry Pie, the dismounted troopers from 10th Recon counterattacked. The recon troops were supported by their mortar platoon, while the British paratroopers had a troop of the Blues and Royals attached. This led to the only, and very brief, battle between opposing armored forces.

031.Counterattack.scn – “Armored Counterattack” – June 13, 1982 – 12 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Hypothetical - Company Level - Night Conditions

When Major Bethell told his commanding officer that a daylight attack on Mount Tumbledown would not succeed, Lieutenant Colonel Scott eventually agreed. But in his new plan, he decided he needed a diversion to draw Argentine attention away from the night assault by the 2nd Scots Guards. Major Bethell, who had served in the SAS before being assigned to the Scots Guards, was put in charge of the diversion as a reward.

Bethell took command of an ad hoc platoon formed from Headquarters Company that included 4th Troop of the Blues and Royals as well as some pipers from the band to help with casualties. As mines had been discovered by Royal Marine patrols, Bethell was given two sappers to help clear a path. Bethell's plan was to advance east on the Stanley Track until he ran into the Argentine positions. Then the AFVs would provide fire support while his troops tried to convince the enemy that the main assault was coming down the main road to Stanley.

Pony Pass was defended by troops of O Company of the 5th Marine Battalion. They were aware that after the British conquest of Mount Harriet and The Two Sisters, they would be attacked next. They were backed up by a troop of armored cars as well as Marine and Army artillery.

Bethell's small command was undaunted and at about 1830 hours, Bethell saw an Argentine trench line about 70 meters ahead through his night vision scope.

This is the Costly Diversion scenario with the Argentine commandos replaced by a troop of armored cars. As the track between Stanley and Goose Green was one of the few drivable roads on the island, this would have been an opportunity for the Argentines to make some use of their armored support.

032.Pink Panthers.scn – “Operation Mikado; Pink Panthers in Action” – May 16, 1982 – 20 Turns
Side: British or PBEM
Hypothetical - Company Level - Night Conditions

The sinking of HMS Sheffield by an Exocet missile showed how vulnerable the British fleet was to air launched missile attack. Fortunately for the British, the Argentines had a limited number of missiles and planes that could launch them. With a little assistance from the Americans, British Intelligence was able to determine that the French built Super Etendard strike planes were based at Rio Grande in Tierra del Fuego. As Exocet fear grew in the British command at Norwood, plans to try and degrade Argentina's ability to launch missile attacks were suggested. An airstrike on the Argentine mainland was possible, but it would take all of the tanker resources available to get a single Vulcan bomber over the target. This type of attack had been launched against the airfield at Port Stanley with only limited success. Rio Grande was a much more substantial airport with better defenses. A Harrier strike could be launched, but it would require the British carriers to close on the mainland and make them very vulnerable to air attack. The plan with the highest chance of success appeared to be a night raid by special forces, but even this was rife with potential disasters.

The Argentines also realized the value of the Rio Grande airbase and went to great lengths to defend it. Elements of three Infanteria de Marina battalions were deployed in the area. These units included armored cars and amphibious, armored personnel carriers. An extensive minefield was placed around the airport. The Marines suspected that the British might try to launch a raid and they fortified the perimeter around the field. Only a single platoon was actually stationed on the airfield, however.

The British envisioned the best chance for success to be similar to the Israeli raid on Entebbe. The raid was codenamed Operation Mikado. Two C-130 transport planes would load B Squadron of the SAS and their Pink Panther vehicles. They would fly a circuitous route and approach Rio Grande low and from the west to avoid radar detection. The planes would crash land on the runway, releasing the SAS to wreck havoc on the planes, pilots and weapons stationed at the airfield. However, they had almost no information on where any of these targets were located. In preparation for the raid, a reconnaissance element was loaded aboard a stripped down Sea King and launched towards the mainland. The helicopter was spotted by radar and the commander of the recon element elected to abort the mission. The helicopter landed in nearby Chile as planned while the SAS troopers who had landed avoided the Argentine patrols looking for them and made it to Chile on foot. The British were still determined to go ahead with the plan even without intelligence about

the airfield. The men were on their way to Ascension Island when they learned of the catastrophic helicopter crash in the South Atlantic that claimed the lives of nineteen SAS troopers. The raid was finally called off and B Squadron was used to replace the losses incurred.

This scenario assumes the helicopter crash hasn't occurred yet and that the recon element has managed to infiltrate the airbase and provide a limited amount of intelligence back to their comrades. The troopers would emerge from their hides to knock out the powerlines and backup generator right before the C-130s landed, pitching the base into confusion and darkness. The SAS's motto is "He who dares, wins" and this would be the ultimate test of that theory.

Note - There are 190 points of hidden objectives for the British player to locate and capture. This is due to the lack of available intelligence before the mission was launched. The two C-130s may only enter hard and open hexes due to their large wingspan. Only the C-130s, and any units loaded on them may use the exit objectives on the east end of the runway. Any other British unit needs to use the objective hexes in the northwest corner of the map.

033.Rescue.scn – “Rescue” – May 6, 1982 – 16 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Hypothetical - Company Level - Night Conditions

Shortly after the May 1st airstrike on the Goose Green Airstrip, Argentine soldiers rounded up the majority of civilians in the Darwin - Goose Green area. The kelpers were housed in a building in town until May 22 when they were freed by 2nd Para. The conditions were a bit sparse to say the least with only two toilets for more than 100 people. The Argentine rationale for this imprisonment was to prevent the kelpers from communicating with the Task Force and providing military information to the special forces troops thought to be in the area. At British headquarters, however, the situation appeared to be more ominous. It was initially thought that the civilians were being held hostage and it was even thought they might be moved to the mainland. A rescue operation was planned, but when it became clear that the civilians were in little danger, it was called off.

This scenario assumes that the rescue operation was carried out. Elements of the SAS and SBS would secure Goose Green and rescue the civilians. Divers would land shortly before the assault and destroy the town generator and the radar for the AA guns. Harriers would be available to hit the AA positions before they could be operational. Even a platoon of Royal Marines would be landed to prevent additional Argentine troops from reaching Goose Green. As in most SAS operations, surprise and speed would be key.

The assault boats have been flagged as amphibious so that they can enter a land hex for the purpose of loading troops. Please do not use them as trucks and move then from land hex to land hex. The British player should also note that naval vessels cannot enter land hexes, so he will have to load the LCMs via the jetties.

034.Attack of the Kukris.scn – “Attack of the Kukris!” – June 7, 1982 – 20 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical – Multiple Company Level - Normal Conditions

The Argentine supply problem was getting worse. Moving enough material, especially mortar and artillery ammunition, by helicopter was proving to be more difficult than planned. In addition, the gunships had taken losses at a rate that could not be sustained. With the loss of fire support, the brigade commander decided to stop pushing towards San Carlos Water and withdraw out of range of the British escort ships there.

Meanwhile, General Moore saw an opportunity to cut off the stranded paratroopers. 40th RMC began to push from the west while 45th RMC held firm on the east side of the pocket. The Gurkhas were tasked with

making the main effort from the south. Parts of the battalion were moved by helicopter, others walked and the last company was being moved by the BV-202s of 3rd Commando Brigade. The tracked snow machines had proven to be quite adept at crossing the wet peat bogs of East Falkland.

As the pressure began to increase on the Argentine Brigade, the order to withdraw was issued. Helicopters would make several lifts on the night of June 7 and move the paratroopers back to Port Stanley where they could refit and assist in the defense of the city. The only problem was the Gurkhas who continued to press in from the south. The Air Force Commandos and attached paratroopers were ordered to hold them back long enough to allow the rest of the brigade to reach the landing zones just to the north. But the Gurkhas were on them before they could dig in. If the Commandos could hold, the only thing that could stop the withdrawal would be mother nature!

035.AvsB.scn – “Contact on Coronation Ridge” – May 28, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level – Normal Night Conditions

Despite protestations that it was not necessary, Brigadier Thompson was ordered to attack the Argentine garrison at Goose Green. Thompson gave the assignment to the 2nd Para Battalion, supported by commando engineers and artillery. 2nd Para moved into position during the night of May 26-27. As they waited for the order to attack, they heard the BBC announce that they were about to attack Goose Green. Any chance of surprise had been lost.

The initial Argentine lines were held by A Company of the 12th Regiment. This unit was made up of conscripts who had seen only about four months of service. In addition, the regiment had been flown into the Malvinas and most of its heavy weapons were loaded onto a transport ship that had not yet arrived. When it became apparent to the Argentine High Command that the British landing at San Carlos was not a feint, they ordered the 12th Regiment to push their lines farther north. A Company left their secure positions and moved about a mile north where they hastily dug in.

The British plan was to conduct a night attack supported by the artillery and HMS Arrow. A and B Companies would lead the attack with C (Patrol) and D Companies in reserve. Support Company would set up a base of fire to the north, although their stocks of ammunition were low as there were no vehicles to help move supplies. The attack's progress was good at first as the paratroopers pushed aside the remnants of the 12th Regiment recon platoon. A Company continued to move south without serious opposition, but B Company ran into the new Argentine positions. Confused fighting broke out in the pouring rain and the paratroopers started to winkle the Argentines out of their positions. Artillery from both sides fell on the battlefield, but the soggy ground reduced its effectiveness. Some of the Argentine conscripts fought well, but they were eventually forced to fall back to the main line of resistance. The British success was not without cost, however.

036.Blowpipe.scn – “Blowpipe” – June 5, 1982 – 14 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical - Company Level – Normal Day Conditions

While the Argentines were able to gain control of the air over the Falklands long enough to land the airborne brigade, the cost was high. Harriers from Goose Green were reconfigured from ground strike to air-to-air and once again the British ruled the skies. Attempts to land supplies by air drop were rarely successful and came to a stop after a C-130 was shot down with the loss of the entire crew. Resupply of the airhead was now going to be the responsibility of the 601 Helicopter Company and the other rotary air units in Port Stanley.

The British realized that there were only a few routes the helicopter units could take to avoid the British troops and reach the airhead. Right in the middle of two of these routes was Chata Hill. Overnight, a platoon of Marines and several Blowpipe missile launchers were airlifted to within a day's march of the hilltop. It was a struggle to get the missiles up the steep hillside, but dawn found them dug in on the summit and waiting for the morning supply run. Several missiles were fired from ambush and a Chinook was damaged and a Huey was shot down.

The Argentines reacted quickly and a platoon of paratroopers and the Air Force Special Forces were flown in at night in the few helicopters that had pilots which were capable of flying at night. The troopers marched to the base of the hill and started their attack as the sun started to rise.

037.Bridge.scn – “Another Bridge Too Far?” – June 9, 1982 – 24 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical – Reinforced Company Level – Moonlit Night Conditions

It had been a long costly fight for both sides, but what was left of the 4th Airborne Brigade had bypassed Teal Inlet and was now trying to break through the last ring of British troops. Showing more audacity than the British were accustomed to, General Mendoza organized a relief column of every vehicle that could reach the trapped brigade. The column was escorted by the armored cars of the 10th Recon Squadron and elements of the 25th Infantry Regiment, the best in the Argentine garrison. The British were caught by surprise and the motorized troops broke through with few loses; more vehicles became immobilized in the wet peat of the Falklands than were hit by enemy fire. The vehicles carried water, food and ammo that the paratroopers desperately needed, but everyone knew that the surrounded brigade needed to reach safety tonight or it never would.

While it was true that the British had been caught by surprise, General Thompson quickly ordered 3rd Para to move north and cut the Camp Road. They had been preparing to assault Mount Longdon in the confusion of the breakout attempt. The British had already experienced the inability of wheeled vehicles to navigate cross-country on the water-soaked terrain of the Falklands and they knew that the relief column was road bound. The Ghurkas were pushing hard from the southwest trying to catch up with the fleeing paratroopers, 40th Marines had defended the logistic encampment at Teal Inlet, but had not been able to stop the Argentines from bypassing the community. Now they were patrolling aggressively to the south and east. The 45th Marines finally overran an Argentine delaying position just to the south of the Camp Road. If 3rd Para could hold the door shut, the trap would catch even bigger prey.

The Argentines pushed hard to the east, led by the paratroopers. They ran into a hasty roadblock set by Patrol Company and had to deploy. The brigade commander rushed the armored cars forward. The armor was able to push aside the initial defenders, but this took time and the circle around the trapped brigade was getting smaller. The Argentines realized that they would have to run a gauntlet of fire if they were going to escape. The problem would be at Luis Pass and the bridge over the Murrell River. If the British held these choke points in strength, the whole column was doomed. The Air Force Commandos were ordered to race ahead once more and secure the bridge. Reinforcements would arrive as soon as they could clear the ambush to the west. No one knew what British forces, if any, were in the area. Like the ancestors of the men they fought, they were bound and determined to hold open a bridge no matter the cost.

038.Cortley Hill.scn – “Raid!” – June 13, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Company Level – Night Conditions

As 2nd Para prepared to attack Wireless Ridge on the night of June 13-14, Headquarters approved of a plan for a special forces raid on Cortley Hill. The idea was to try and convince the Argentine defenders that an

amphibious landing was taking place that would pull troops away from the main attack to the west. However, there was very little in the way of support available for the SAS troopers with all of the artillery and naval gunfire being assigned to the attack on the Inner Defense Zone.

Three troops of SAS troopers, two from D Squadron and one G Squadron rendezvoused with assault boats from the SBS's 1st Raiding Squadron. Awaiting them on or near Cortley Hill were Argentine Marines as well as B Battery of the 101st AA Group. It was the classic SAS raid, daring troopers using stealth to overcome daunting odds. Unfortunately for the troopers, their boats were heard by an Argentine Special Forces trooper on the Almirante Irizar, an anchored ice breaker that was being used as a hospital ship by the Argentines. A searchlight stabbed out over the dark waters.

The British assault boats have been labeled as amphibious to allow the SAS troopers to load back on the boats and escape. They are not intended to be trucks, so please do not move them from land hex to land hex.

039.Day Battle.scn – “From Dawn to Dusk” – May 28, 1982 – 120 Turns

Side: Solo - Hotseat as a study of the battle or PBEM

Battalion Level - Very Long – Day Conditions

May 28th dawned cool, but relatively clear by Falklands' standards. Lt. Colonel Jones was not happy, however. His troops were well behind the timetable he had laid out. True, B and D Companies had pushed aside resistance on Coronation Ridge with only a few casualties, but had become disorganized in the process. While the darkness had allowed his men to get very close to the Argentine positions before being seen, it made it very difficult for the formations to realign after the firefights. Navigation on the almost featureless island had also been difficult, making it hard for the companies to keep from getting intermingled. There had been instances of blue on blue fire during the night, but no men had been lost. The rising sun would bring an end to these problems, but it would also cause many more.

The Regimiento de Infanteria 12 had also suffered during the night. A Compania had been scattered and only about a platoon's worth of troops remaining under arms. The remainder had been killed, captured or had run further than their officers could round them up. Night combat had been a brutal experience for the young conscripts, with some trying to hide inside their sleeping bags. But the night was gone and now the British paratroopers were no longer ghosts, but men they could see, and shoot at.

Both sides had logistical problems. The paratroopers had to carry their ammo and heavy weapons from San Carlos. They only brought two of the battalion's mortars with them. Sea Kings had flown in three 105 mm light guns, but ammo was not plentiful. Any ammo resupply would have to be by helicopter and air superiority had not been gained. The 12th Regiment had flown into Stanley without their heavy equipment.

This was supposed to arrive by ship, but due to the British Total Exclusion Zone, it never arrived. Consequently, the regiment was short of just about everything, but men and smallarms. A battery of four 105 mm pack howitzers had been sent by coaster from Stanley, but the boat had been seen and attacked by Harriers. The captain had beached the boat to keep it from being sunk. Three of the guns were rescued, but the fourth was damaged beyond repair. Ammo for the guns was more plentiful than for the British, but there was almost no chance of any resupply.

With limited artillery and air support, this was going to be an infantry fight. The British had training and morale on their side. The Argentines had numbers and a decent defensive position. The scene was set for first major engagement of the war.

While this scenario has been scripted for play against the AI, the large size of the map and the length of the game make this problematic. It's best use may be to play solo in the hotseat mode as a study of the battle and

problems of advancing across open ground on the modern battlefield. Be sure to review the rules on rest, as your troops will not remain effective without a breather and a chance to recover fatigue and effectiveness.

040.Desperation.scn – “An Attack of Desperation” – June 8, 1982 – 16 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical – Company Level – Day Conditions, Low Visibility

The Gurkhas had pushed hard against the Airborne Brigade, but the majority of troops were waiting on the landing zones for their helicopter extraction. One of the first helicopters to take off was carrying a contingent of the Gendarme Special Forces unit to help hold the LZs until all of the paratroopers could be extracted. Enroute, the aircraft was buffeted by high winds and when the pilot lost visibility in a snow squall, it crashed with only a few survivors. The weather continued to deteriorate and only a few paratroopers were evacuated before the helicopters were grounded. With few other options, the Brigade Commander ordered his troops to try and break out on foot.

The Argentine plan was to move up the valley to the south of Chata Hill until they hit the track from San Carlos. Hopefully, they could push on towards Teal Inlet where they could be picked up by small boats. However, the British had moved much of their logistic effort to that very same area and it was heavily defended. A Company of the 2nd Airborne Regiment had tried to push the Marines off of Chata Hill without success. The 603rd Commando Company was able to seize one of the heights on the ridge to the south in a night assault. There was at least another platoon of Marines dug in on the next hill, however. Desperate to move his unit northeast to safety, the Brigade Commander ordered the commandos to push on, reinforced by elements of B Company attacking from the valley floor. As dawn broke, fast moving clouds rolled in and the land was blanketed by rain and snow showers. The Argentines were thankful for the concealment as they climbed over the rock runs and peat and moved towards the last height blocking their escape.

041.Mount Tumbledown-a.scn – “Night Attack ” – June 13, 1982 – 15 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Company Level – Night Conditions

After being flown to their positions around the Bluff Cove area, the 2nd Bn Scots Guards commanders made a daylight recon of their target for the next day, Mount Tumbledown. The mount is a menacing peak, and is one of the highest points on the approaches to Stanley. The British plan involved a feint attack by the 2nd Bn Scots Guards Recon Platoon, following which the 2nd Bn Scots Guards would advance in stages over the mount.

After the feint attack, G Company moved to their staging positions and started their advance. They moved quickly since the first third of Mount Tumbledown was devoid of Argentinean forces. Now it was the turn of the Left Flank Company to advance.

042.Mount Tumbledown-b.scn – “Finishing the job” – June 14, 1982 – 13 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Company Level – Day Conditions

At 6 a.m the Left Flank Co attack was grinding to a halt. The Battalion CO decided to move the Right Flank Co forward in order to clear what was left of Mount Tumbledown.

The 1st Plt was placed on a high point of the Mount in a fire support role. Preceded by a barrage of 66mm rockets, the LF Co advanced with the 2nd and 3rd Plt's.

043.Mount William-a.scn – “Gurkha attack!” – June 14, 1982 – 20 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

What-if – Company Level – Day Conditions

By the time the Scots Guards finally overcame Argentinean resistance in Mt Tumbledown, the Gurkhas schedule was compromised. When they finally got the order to advance to Mt William, they not only became entangled in a minefield north of Mt Tumbledown but also suffered under artillery fire, reaching their jump off position already with casualties.

Having detached one company, the Gurkha battalion got ready for the assault on Mt William, by now it was dawn and the assault would unfold under daylight.

Historically, the Argentinean troops, already edgy after the loss of Mt Tumbledown, ran away from the Gurkhas believing them to be cannibals.

This scenario exploits the possibility that the Argentinians instead decided to stand and fight.

044.Mount William-b.scn – “Diversion in the night” – June 13, 1982 – 8 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Platoon Level – Night Conditions

As part of the attack on Mt Tumbledown, a diversionary attack was to be made in the area south of Mt William. For this purpose a small combined arms force was assembled, with elements from the 2nd Bn Scots Guards' Reconnaissance Platoon, commanded by an ex-SAS Major, and an armored element from the Blues and Royals.

Early in the night, the Guards silently approached the Argentinean positions, and with the support from the light tanks, begun their attack.

045.Mt. Harriet.scn – “The Perfect Attack” – June 11, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level – Night Conditions

Mount Harriet was the objective for Lieutenant Colonel Vaux's 42nd Royal Marine Commando. He had lost M Company from his command when it was detached to seize South Georgia from the Argentines. To replace the missing company, Brigade formed J Company from the repatriated marines of NP 8901 who surrendered in Stanley on April 2, along with any troops that could be spared from other commands. Lt. Colonel Vaux decided to use J Company to launch a diversionary attack on the west slope of Mount Harriet. His patrols had explored far to the south and east while his sappers had cleared paths through the minefields that attempted to block that approach. K and L Companies would take a long roundabout and attack from the south.

Mount Harriet was defended by B Company of the 4th Infantry Regiment. Their defenses had initially faced to the south when it was thought that the British would land next to Stanley. When the Commando Brigade landed at San Carlos Water instead, they re-orientated their defenses to the west. The eastern half of the hill was occupied by the Headquarters Company of III Infantry Brigade. This company was made up of several ad hoc platoons and there was little unit cohesion.

The previous nights had seen the Argentine positions probed by fighting patrols of Royal Marines. On this night, they could hear the fighting to the north as Mount Longdon and then Two Sisters were engulfed by tracers and explosions. Unlike the other two assaults taking place, this one was a "noisy" assault, meaning it was preceded by an artillery barrage. The conscripts sought whatever cover they could find as the shells

rained down. Unlike their own artillery, the British used a combination of contact fused and airburst rounds and those troops without overhead cover started to take losses.

As the artillery dominated the attention of the Argentine troops on the summit, K and L companies advanced unseen from the south. They were amongst the positions of the Headquarters Company before they were even noticed. They quickly launched what many would consider the perfect night-time assault.

046.Mt. Longdon.scn – “The Bloodiest Battle” – June 11, 1982 – 36 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level – Night Conditions

On the night of June 11th, General Thompson launched a brigade attack against the dug defenders of the ring of hills surrounding Stanley. The northern prong of the attack was conducted by the 3rd Battalion of the Parachute Regiment against Mount Longdon.

The plan called for A Company to seize a finger ridge on the north side of the mountain, code named Wing Forward. Elements of the Support Company were then to advance and provide fire support. B Company was to attack the ridge itself with the initial objective being Fly Half. The company was then to proceed along the ridge until it reached Full Back and secured the high ground. If the attack went well, the battalion was to continue the advance and take Wireless Ridge to the east.

Mount Longdon was held by B Company of the 7th Infantry Regiment. The company was reinforced by a group of Marine heavy machine guns and an engineer platoon. The Argentineans were well dug-in and had artillery in support.

The British advanced under cover of darkness until a corporal in 4th Platoon stepped on a mine. Then the stillness of the night was broken by tracers, both red and green. The paratrooper advanced with British resolve. The Argentineans fought with back. For both sides, it would be the "bloodiest battle."

047.Night Battle.scn – “Goose Green: The Night Battle” – May 28, 1982 – 30 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level – Night Conditions

Brigadier Thompson's initial plans called for bypassing the Argentine garrison at Goose Green. The troops there did not block his intended route along the north side of the island and he thought it was a dilution of the main effort. However, he was ordered by the high command at Northwood to launch a battalion sized "raid" on the airfield for political reasons. Second Para was assigned the mission, but since a "raid" was not in their vocabulary, it became an operation to seize Goose Green.

The paratroopers tabbed to Camilla Creek House, carrying their gear and weapons along with ammo for the battalion mortars. As they prepared for the night's battle, they heard the BBC announce their upcoming advance. If that wasn't bad enough, a patrol ambushed an Argentine land rover that had been sent out to check on the radio report. The Argentines knew the paratroopers were coming.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones' plan was complicated with several phase lines and high expectations for moving across unknown ground in the dark. While he had received some information on Argentine troop dispositions, he did not really know what he was up against. A and B Companies would lead the assault with B Company on the right. D Company would follow B Company and Patrol Company would be in reserve. He expected his troops to have seized Goose Green by the time the sun came up.

The 12 Regimiento de Infanteria had been one of the last units to arrive in the islands. They had flown in while their heavy equipment was being sent by boat. However, the British Total Exclusion Zone around the islands and the arrival of the British submarines to enforce it, prevented the vast majority of their equipment from arriving. Consequently, they were very short on heavy weapons, vehicles and especially, radios. There was a fairly high percentage of barely trained conscripts in the unit as well. However, the defense was bolstered by a company from the 25th Regimiento de Infanteria, which was one of the best in the Argentine army. Teniente Coronel Piaggi had been ordered to move his defenses farther north to meet the impending attack. This he did, moving his A Company to Coronation Ridge and elements of the Recon Company to Burntside House. His troops were as ready as he could get them.

The fight started with an artillery barrage on Coronation Ridge by the supporting British frigate. Then a one-sided firefight broke out at Burntside House between A Company and the quickly withdrawing Recon Platoon in which the only casualty was the family dog. Rain fell on the dark night as the British troops continued to move forward. It would not be long before they would blunder into the Argentine defenses and confused firefights would shatter the night.

This scenario is rather long and the map is very large. While it has been scripted for play against the AI, it might be better to play the scenario solo by using the hot-seat method of play with the player controlling both sides. This could be a good study of the inherent problems with conducting a night assault over unknown ground.

048.Pathfinders.scn – “Pathfinders Lead the Way” – June 2, 1982 – 10 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical – Company Level – Normal Low Light Conditions

One of the Argentine High Command's plans included the airborne landing of the 4th Airborne Brigade to the east of San Carlos Water and another landing to the north of Goose Green. Their plan was to disrupt the British lines of communication and cut the British forces in half. The plan was unfeasible due to the British control of the air space over the Falklands. This scenario assumes that the Argentine Navy has managed to sink or damage one of the two British carriers and they can at least contest the air space over the islands.

As the Air Force Special Forces units have already been airlifted to the islands, it was decided that they would be inserted onto the landing zones by helicopter. Once the radio beacons and strobe lights were set up, C-130s would drop the paratroopers in a night landing.

However, the helicopter activity was heard by an observant Arctic and Mountain Warfare Cadre patrol and passed up the chain of command.

The 40th Royal Marine Commandos had been tasked with protecting the British beachhead at San Carlos Water and felt that they had been left behind as their comrades moved east and south to engage the Argentines. Now it was their chance. A platoon sized fighting patrol was quickly helicoptered towards the site of the Argentine activity. Their mission was to find out what was happening and disrupt it if possible. The AMWC patrols in the area were also descending from the hilltops to try and determine what their enemy was up to. As the sun sets, the British Marines approach the valley bottom the Argentines have chosen as their main landing zone.

The Cargo units in this scenario represent the beacons, strobe lights and other equipment used to establish a drop zone.

049.Patrol.scn – “Fighting Patrols” – June 8, 1982 – 18 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Company Level – Night Conditions

As the 3rd Commando Brigade concentrated on the hills opposite of the Argentine Outer Defense, they sent out nightly patrols. These patrols had multiple functions. The engineers were tasked with finding Argentine minefields and creating lanes through them. Fighting patrols of up to platoon size were sent to probe the Argentine defenses and, if possible, bring back prisoners. The Special Forces continued to position small patrols in hides behind enemy lines where they could observe Argentine activity in areas that were not visible to the main British positions.

The Argentines used their commandos for the majority of their patrol work. The commandos were tasked with gathering intelligence and trying to prevent the British from doing the same. The regular infantry was mainly used to guard the engineers as they tried to extend the minefields in front of their positions.

Several skirmishes occurred during the nights leading up to the British assaults on the Outer Defense. On the night of June 8/9, 1st Troop of K Company was tasked with conducting a fighting patrol towards the northwest slopes of Mount Harriet. While the marines were keeping the Argentines busy, two patrols from AMWC hoped to slip through enemy lines and find hides on Goat Ridge where they could observe the rear of Mount Harriet and Two Sisters. Engineers, meanwhile, continued to plot the location of minefields and try to clear paths through them. At the same time, the Argentines had elements of 601 Commando Company on a counter-recon patrol and engineers working on the minefields in front of Mount Harriet. It was going to be a busy night.

Only the AMWC patrols should use the exit objectives as this represents them finding their hides.

050.Pushing Out.scn – “Pushing Out” – June 3, 1982 – 22 Turns

Side: Either side or PBEM

Hypothetical – Company Level – Day Conditions

The 4th Airborne Brigade's landing had been relatively successful. While there had been some difficulties on some of the landing zones, the majority of troops had landed safely and formed into their units during the night. The morning of June 3 found the Argentines pushing out from their landing zones. The advance to the southeast had the ridges surrounding San Carlos Water as the main objective. Once the Rapier batteries were destroyed and the Argentines could call down artillery and air strikes on the ships below, it was hoped that the British troops would withdraw.

The advance was led by the Air Forces Commandos as well as troops from 603 Commando Company. Following slightly behind was A Company of the 2nd Airborne. Spirits were high.

While the British High Command in London was demanding more information, Brigadier Thompson realized the seriousness of the Argentine counterattack and promptly moved troops to stop the advance. First off was A Company of the 40th Marines supported by a few special forces troops. They hoped to meet the Argentines well short of their objective and at least slow them down long enough to allow troops from Fifth Infantry Brigade to redeploy to the north. There had been no time to redeploy artillery to support the Marines, but it was hoped that the frigates defending the beachhead would be able to fire in support at maximum range. The two companies appeared to be bound for a head-on collision.

051.Sapper Hill.scn – “The final attack” – June 14, 1982 – 25 Turns

Side: British

What-if – Battalion Level – Day Conditions

At dawn on the 14th June, the British forces were in control of almost all of the high ground on the way to Stanley. The only piece of high ground left was Sapper Hill, immediately south from Stanley.

The attack on Sapper Hill was to be lead by the Welsh Guards, and, given they were seriously depleted, parts of the 40th Commando were assigned to reinforce it. Whilst in reserve, this composite battalion got bogged on a minefield near Tumbledown, and due to the delay, the 45th Commando was to spearhead the attack on Sapper Hill.

On the early hours of the 14th , and while 45th Commando was marching towards Sapper Hill, the composite battalion was picked up by helicopter to air assault Sapper Hill.

052.Wireless Ridge-a.scn – “Clearing Wireless Ridge” – June 14, 1982 – 25 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level – Night Conditions

The attack on 'Wireless Ridge' was part of the attacks on seven hills, required to allow an advance on Port Stanley. The attack force was composed by the 2nd Para Battalion , supported by Artillery and Naval units. Their initial assault over an hill known as 'Rough Diamond' started with a massive bombardment of the area. When 2nd Para A and B Co's advanced, they found the Argentinean positions empty. After a small setback when A and B Co's had again to call in a massive bombardment to clear the Argentine Compañía C of the 7th Infantry Regiment from the 'Apple Pie' hill, the stage was set for the final advance on the final elevation of 'Wireless Ridge'.

After another heavy bombardment, D Co of the 2nd Para Bat advanced through the western side of the hill relatively easily. They the re-grouped, and with flank fire support being provided by the A and B Co's they advanced to clear the remainder of 'Wireless Ridge'.

053.Wireless Ridge-b.scn – “Clearing Wireless Ridge” – June 14, 1982 – 25 Turns

Side: British or PBEM

Battalion Level – Dawn Conditions

The attack on 'Wireless Ridge' was part of the attacks on seven hills, required to allow an advance on Port Stanley. The attack force was composed by the 2nd Para Battalion, supported by Artillery and Naval units. Their initial assault over an hill known as 'Rough Diamond' started with a massive bombardment of the area. When 2nd Para A and B Co's advanced, they found the Argentinean positions empty. After a small setback when A and B Co's had again to call in a massive bombardment to clear the Argentine Compañía C of the 7th Infantry Regiment from the 'Apple Pie' hill, the stage was set for the final advance on the final elevation of 'Wireless Ridge'.

After another heavy bombardment, D Co of the 2nd Para Bat advanced through the western side of the hill relatively easily. They then re-grouped, and with flank fire support being provided by the A and B Co's they advanced to clear the remainder of 'Wireless Ridge'.

Scenario Variant : On this variant the British start their attack with dawn and the Argentineans manage to bring the 10th Armoured Car Squadron to counterattack the British Advance. The British will receive the remainder of the light tanks of the Blues & Royals as reinforcements.