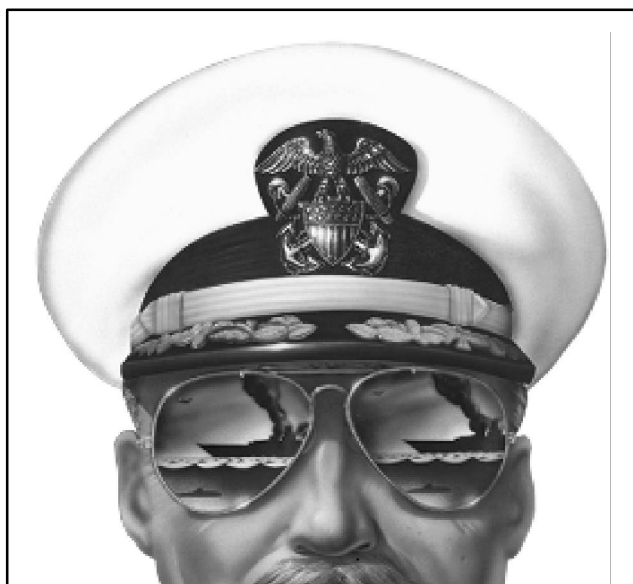


[Main Menu](#)

# Harpoon Designer Series I



The world is an ever-changing place. Much has transpired during the first three years that computer Harpoon has been in existence. America went to war. The Berlin Wall crumbled. The Soviet Union ceased to exist. All of these events have had a profound effect on the future of this planet. The Gulf War showed us all just what our military was capable of, and demonstrated how technology has changed the ways in which wars are fought. The fall of the Soviet Union and world communism has introduced new opportunities, contingencies, and new threats to the sea-going nations of the world. These changes to our world will ultimately affect all of us in one form or another.

The changes in the geopolitical layout of the world have also influenced the future of the military forces of the world. At present, decisions are being made that will determine what type of military the United States will have in the next decade and beyond. Major ship, submarine, and aircraft programs have been modified or canceled as a result of the fall of communism. How will these decisions affect our Armed Forces and their ability to function in the years to come?

Like the world, Harpoon has also changed. We at Three-Sixty felt that it was important to reflect the changes in the world in a new Harpoon product. We are pleased to present this Designers' Series to the Harpoon aficionado, or "Harpooner" as they are more often called. The Harpoon Designers' Series is something special for those of you who wanted something more, something to challenge and educate you further.

The Series is the result of the efforts of a group of dedicated Harpooners who possess the skills, expertise, and backgrounds to produce challenging and detailed scenarios. These individuals worked hard to provide their peers with a set of scenarios that would take advantage of the enhancements made to each of the four original battlesets while reflecting (and in some cases, taking advantage of) the major changes in the world. Several new weapons platforms have also been included with the Designers' Series battlesets that will provide the user an opportunity to evaluate the impact that procurement, or even cancellation, of these systems will have on the future of naval warfare.

The veteran Harpooner will note that we made some changes in scenario presentation. This manual contains detailed Scenario Notes that will give users the story behind each scenario. Designers Notes will provide the user with an explanation as to why the designer fashioned their scenarios the way they did while including insight into what special situations and platforms are featured in the scenario. The Scenario Orders contained within the Harpoon program are now presented in Message Text Format which provides more realistic detail to each scenario. Victory conditions have been written for each scenario such that if you follow your orders and accomplish your assigned mission, you will meet your victory conditions.

We hope you enjoy the Harpoon Designers' Series and find it to be challenging and educational.

Good Hunting,

Carl C. Norman, Producer  
May 1992

# Contents

<b>The Greenland Iceland United Kingdom Gap .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>"The Svalbard Incident"</i> .....	5
<i>"Return of the JEEP Carrier"</i> .....	7
<i>"Circle the Wagons"</i> .....	8
<i>"Sichelschnih (Cut of the Sickle)"</i> .....	9
<i>"The Heart of the Problem, Part 1"</i> .....	10
<i>"Romanov Revenge"</i> .....	12
<i>"Operation: GOLDEN GULL"</i> .....	13
<i>"KILO's, Anyone?"</i> .....	14
<i>"The Liberation of Gdansk"</i> .....	15
<i>"Land of Fire and Ice"</i> .....	16
<i>"The Baltic"</i> .....	17
<i>"The Kola, Revisited"</i> .....	18
<i>The North Atlantic Convoy</i> .....	19
<i>"Bring 'em Home"</i> .....	21
<i>"The Pillars of Hercules"</i> .....	22
<i>"Convoy, Ho!"</i> .....	23
<i>"Beans, Bullets, and Gas"</i> .....	24
<i>"Break Out"</i> .....	26
<i>"The Heart of the Problem, Part 2"</i> .....	26
<i>"...To Fight Another Day"</i> .....	27
<i>"The Threat of Escalation"</i> .....	28
<i>"Operation: Anvil K"</i> .....	29
<i>"Homecoming"</i> .....	30
<i>"Head On"</i> .....	31
<i>"Search and Destroy"</i> .....	33
<b>The Mediterranean Conflict .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>"A Splendid Little War..."</i> .....	34
<i>"The Libyan Bomb"</i> .....	35
<i>"Into the Aegean"</i> .....	36
<i>"Gallipoli Redux"</i> .....	38
<i>"Sail from Sidra"</i> .....	39
<i>"The Other Canal"</i> .....	40
<i>"The Libyan Connection"</i> .....	41
<i>"The Old Regime"</i> .....	41
<i>"...An Instrument of His Will"</i> .....	42
<i>"The Second Crimean War"</i> .....	44
<i>"Yom Hadin: Judgment Day"</i> .....	44
<i>"Children At Play"</i> .....	45

<b>The Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>“The Mother of all Brawls” .....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>“Operation: EARNEST WILL II” .....</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>“Operation: Praying Mantis,” .....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>“The Maldives Campaign” .....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>“Un-Measured Response” .....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>“Attack on Yemen” .....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>“Gather The Flock” .....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>“Finders, Keepers” .....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>“Gonzo Station” .....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>“To Enter Paradise” .....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>“A French Affair” .....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>“Gog and Magog” .....</i>	<i>60</i>
<b>About The Scenerio Designers .....</b>	<b>61</b>

# The Greenland, Iceland, United Kingdom Gap

Gateway to the North Atlantic

The Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap is the gateway between the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. The seemingly large passages are in fact a choke point in terms of modern weapons and sensors.

This choke point aspect is particularly important to the interests of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), as their naval forces must transit this passage to reach the open ocean. If the CIS is concerned only with defending her coastline, the geography works to their advantage. They need only deny NATO forces access to the Norwegian sea to prevent attacks upon the Rodina. If, on the other hand, they wish to conduct offensive operations against NATO, it is an intolerable impediment.

The Submarine has been THE CAPITAL SHIP of the CIS fleet. Since the days of Stalin the Russians have built more submarines than any other type of vessel. Why Submarines?. The Submarine is a weapon of Sea Denial. It can never control the three-dimensional space of the modern naval battle field, though it can project power ashore (via cruise and ballistic missiles). Instead, a submarine denies the use of the seas to the enemy. This goal of sea denial makes great sense from the Russian perspective. They are, after all, a continental power and independent of overseas trade. Their potential enemies, on the other hand, are a trans-oceanic alliance, and depend on freedom of the seas for their very survival.

NATO has thus viewed the GIUK Gap as the natural place to locate and destroy hostile submarines as they transit to the North Atlantic. NATO has spent fortunes on Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) technology, and almost all of it has been invested in systems for Barrier Operations, convoy escort, and Battle Group defense. If NATO can bar the door at the GIUK Gap, they can force the CIS to assume a defensive position at sea, and ensure safe passage for their convoys to Europe.

## ***“The Svalbard Incident”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

Following the demise of the “Evil Empire” the West believed the “Red Threat” had completely evaporated. However, those same Western governments failed to anticipate the profound effects that hunger and poverty would have on the people of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The government of the CIS, faced a hungry populace on the verge of rebellion, realized the West either could not or would not provide the massive capital outlays required to end the depression within the CIS. This left the government with the belief that only two options remained: allow the disintegration of the CIS (and subsequent Western takeover), or seize what was needed to end the economic nightmare.

That choice having been easily made, the military leaders began to look for

ways to enhance the probability of a favorable conclusion to the forthcoming war. These military leaders, operating within the newly created “Advisory Council for the Restitution of the CIS Superpower” (consisting entirely of the new power element within the Commonwealth and led by the military) determined that preliminary warnings should be kept to a minimum. Land forces would conduct minimal mobilizations, since the West would require several months to establish a satisfactory defensive posture following their own military cutbacks. This delay would allow the month required to fully mobilize CIS armor and mechanized infantry forces and allow the first phases of a substantial land offensive before the West could effectively respond. The initial “incidents” would be arranged at sea. Diplomatic efforts would be used to confuse the situation by assuring the Western European nations that the CIS had no intention of involving them in its conflict with the United States.

On April 2, CIS naval units began harassing US forces. These actions continued until the morning of April 4, when five CIS-initiated ramming incidents occurred between ships of the two superpowers. Also on the 4th, the CIS discovered a US amphibious task group conducting exercises in the Svalbard islands...

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

Most government and military “authorities” insist that prior to a major conflict, there would be a series of events which would increase tensions worldwide. Any major future war, by extension, would not come as a surprise. This may be partially true, but it ignores past incidents such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the 1939 German Blitzkrieg on Poland, the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the unexpected Austrian-Hungarian attack on Serbia in 1914, or the numerous similar “surprise” attacks which history records. [Everyone has 20/20 hindsight. It is one thing to look at the complete body of historical evidence and say “They should have known,” and quite another to accurately determine the intentions of a foreign power in real time. Ed.]

Perhaps governments may indeed note rising tensions between nations and thereby accurately predict a forthcoming war, but history records this as the exception rather than the rule. It must also be understood that the most successful way to begin a war is to surprise your foe and inflict massive damage before he can react.

A surprised enemy may be completely broken before he is able to mobilize an effective defense (witness the fall of France, 1940). Therefore, regardless of the assurances of politicians as to the extent of world peace and the remoteness of war, we must remember that we never fully comprehend the actions and intentions of foreign governments. War can, realistically, still occur with little or no notice.

This scenario reflects such misinterpretations and unexpected actions. The Commonwealth of Independent States has been plotting a war with the West. Because of widespread reductions in worldwide military forces, they have a reasonable expectation of success.

The US amphibious group in the region reflects the continued US recognition of the GIUK Gap as the primary Atlantic choke point between a still distrusted world power and the West. The other “ready” naval force in the Norwegian Sea in this scenario is the Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT). STANAVFORLANT is an actual NATO task group consisting of several combatants

(one from each of the member nations) which move from port to port throughout the Atlantic.

### ***“Return of the JEEP Carrier”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

The US-CIS War is now three weeks old. Following the initial “Incident” in the Norwegian Sea, there has been little action. The CIS, while achieving its initial goals, saw its fleet beset with problems. An engineering main-space fire on the Northern Fleet flagship ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV, combined with battle damage to the KALININ, postponed Commonwealth exploitation of the weakened Allied GIUK Gap defense. While CIS land and Naval Infantry forces managed to capture northern Norway and the Svalbard Islands, further control of the Norwegian Sea required the capture of Iceland, and this was a dangerous undertaking while the KUZNETSOV was under repair.

This delay allowed the US to strengthen the forces in theater with a Mediterranean-bound CV Battle Group. By supplementing the CVBG with an amphibious group from Little Creek, VA (loaded with a combination of US and Royal (British) Marines), the Allies managed to create a major offensive force. (The UK’s three carriers were either occupied elsewhere or in the midst of periodic overhaul.)

With the forces available, the Allied Commander decided to seize the initiative. Operation Screen Play commenced on 24 April.

The intent was to drive the US CVBG north through the middle of the Norwegian Sea while the Amphibious Battle Group proceeded north along the coast of Greenland and prepared to assault CIS positions on the Svalbard Islands. The CIS, however, was able to get its fleet, including KUZNETSOV, underway on the morning of the 26th.

The first major engagement occurred on 27 April, and was short and decisive. The US carrier was torpedoed and sunk, along with several escorts, but only after launching a strike on the CIS fleet. The KUZNETSOV, while not destroyed, was sufficiently damaged to force a hasty retreat back to port. The surviving escorts found themselves outside of Surface to Surface Missile (SSM) range, and combat ended almost immediately. This leaves the amphibious task force behind what has abruptly become hostile lines...

Designer’s Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

Not all sea battles in the modern age will revolve around a super carrier. Operation Praying Mantis [US. Naval Forces from Joint Task Force Middle East and Battle Group Echo engage Iranian oil platforms and the bulk of the Iranian fleet. Ed.], for example, was centered on one CG and several smaller combatants, while the Iranian force was led by FF’s. Since CV’s are platforms capable of conducting punishing strikes over a long distance, it can be surmised that they will receive the brunt of the attention in the first few days of a war between super

powers. Currently, only three nations possess “super carriers”: the United States, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS, ex-USSR), and France.

Should India decide to continue construction on its own CV, it will join this list. Should some or all of these nations suffer carrier losses in the first few days of a war, either worldwide or regionally, what would remain is a large body of “light” carriers (CVL [known from WWII as “Jeep Carriers,” Ed.]). The task of sea control would then fall to these “JEEP” Carriers.

A light carrier is a platform that can accommodate numerous vertical-launch aircraft, but which can not support longer range high performance fixed wing aircraft. What, perhaps, first comes to mind are the UK and non-CVN French carriers. There are, however, a number of other nations that possess equivalent platforms: Italy, Spain, India, the CIS, and the United States all possess platforms which meet the bill. Most of these are currently classified as CVH’s (or LHA’s, LPH’s, and LHD’s in the US inventory).

It is very feasible that CVL’s may carry the weight of combat and sea control in certain areas of the world during war, as CV’s cannot be everywhere at once, and are not indestructible. The resulting Light Carrier Battle Groups (CVLBG’s) would have significantly reduced offensive ranges, firepower, and limited capability aircraft. These tactical limitations would force the development of alternate tactics and doctrine.

This scenario provides the opportunity to explore the tactics of modern CVL’s on the modern Naval battlefield.

### ***“Circle the Wagons”***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Cass Johnson

The ongoing war between the US and the CIS has been a mixed affair. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are still no-man’s land, while the Norwegian Sea remains under the effective control of the Allies.

Early losses by both sides left the Mediterranean up for grabs, and the CIS managed to slip at least two task groups past Gibraltar and into the Atlantic in the ensuing confusion. These forces have since been causing incredible difficulties for allied shipping between the United States and Europe.

The Baltic Sea has also been a relatively uncontested area. To date, those Baltic Sea European nations not involved in the conflict (referring to themselves as the “Combined Allied Neutral European Nations” (CANEN), including Germany, Sweden, Poland, and Denmark) have maintained the Baltic as a “region of controlled shipping” (meaning no belligerent combatants have been allowed to transit). This action was uncontested by either of the belligerents since CIS naval forces in the Baltic were almost entirely unseaworthy, and the US was occupied elsewhere.

Believing CIS Atlantic naval forces were consolidated near Gibraltar, the US launched a major offensive into the Norwegian Sea. Using two CVBG’s and another Anti-Surface BG, the US Force drove into the Norwegian Sea and appeared to catch CIS Naval Forces un-awares. However, in a surprising counterstrike, one



CVBG was obliterated and half the Anti-Surface BG was sunk. Concurrently, the freshly (and secretly) repaired CIS Baltic Fleet struck, and obliterated CANEN forces without suffering major damage in return. The surviving Allied forces are now outflanked and outnumbered, and they are “Circling the Wagons” as they prepare to withdraw.

Designer's Notes

By: Cass Johnson

The US Carrier Battle Group is one of the most formidable combat forces fielded in military history. With a multi-layered defensive structure consisting of Anti-Air Warfare (AAW), Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW), and picket units, the CVBG should be able to survive any assault. Should is the key word here. There is no way of knowing how “survivable” a US CVBG is since the modern version has never been attacked (World War II predecessors by no means compare in offensive or defense strength). But, on paper (and by what I have observed during my naval service), most contingencies are accounted for, and the CVBG does very well indeed against most threats.

Harpoon likewise reflects the impressive capabilities of the US carrier battle group. Except in the most unbalanced scenarios, a player with a US supercarrier can lay waste to most enemies. This is where scenario balancing requires some thought. To make a US carrier more equitable to the CIS counterpart, one of two things must occur: give the CIS more, or give the US less. Either will generally work (even a mixture of the two).

Yet, at the same time, I find the carrier one of the best elements in Harpoon. There are several naval simulations available on the market, but none I have yet discovered allow the player to control the entire air wing of a carrier. Some allow squadron control, others provide one type of aircraft which assumes all roles (shame on them). Harpoon, though, lets me pick and choose, create a mission-specific attack wave, and control the formation/CAP stations. So, even though carriers will not always be involved in the naval battles of humanity's future wars, they will remain the Queens of the Sea until such time as they are supplanted by a more capable system. Considering all options, I give you “Circle the Wagons.”

### ***“Sichelschnih (Cut of the Sickle)”***

Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

It is the second week of the war in Central Europe. The forces of the reformed Warsaw Pact remain on the offensive, and are making steady progress against the NATO defenders.

NATO's position is precarious at best. Much of NATO's defensive force is in the Saudi Desert, too far away to be recalled in the current threat environment. The remaining units have been forced to withdraw rapidly throughout the theater. The surviving elements of the US 2nd armored division have been cut off and surrounded at Wilhelmshaven Germany. If they are to be saved a rescue effort must

be organized at once.

Forces in the Western TVD (Soviet Theater Commands are referred to as TVD's) have advanced deep into NATO's rear area and have inflicted heavy casualties on support units. The Pact is no doubt aware of NATO's desire to save the survivors of the 2nd Armored Division. The Pact has thus decided that they must be destroyed before they can be withdrawn. All air assets assigned to the Western TVD are currently committed to operations in support of front line advances. Any re-deployment of these forces will relieve the pressure on withdrawing units and give NATO the time and space required to re-group.

Forces from the Northwestern TVD have been released to the Western TVD for this operation.

Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

Soviet Military Doctrine strongly emphasized the art of deception and counter intelligence. Since the officers of the new Commonwealth of Independent States were trained under the Soviet system, it is reasonable to assume that any offensive military action they might initiate would be preceded by a period of renewed interest in arms control.

To feed on western political problems in Europe the Commonwealth has proposed large reductions in offensive conventional forces. At one point they even suggested the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from European soil. Once all of the agreements dealing with conventional troop strength have been concluded, Phase 2 of the operation can begin.

August 1990 Iraq invades Kuwait and Allied forces begin one of the largest military buildups since world war II.

January 16, 1991, (the day this scenario becomes hypothetical) most major elements of 9 US and Allied divisions are assembling for a major campaign in the Saudi desert. Allied air units have been briefed and begun formation for the opening operation of Desert Storm.

That same day, the totally unexpected happened. When the news broke it came as a complete and total surprise. The CIS has attacked Central Europe across a wide front and their forces were advancing rapidly.

In this scenario we will examine two tactical problems. The first being the organization and implementation of a large scale rescue operation in the face of growing hostile activity. The second being the exploitation of opportunities created by battles won on other fronts.

The best historical example of this operation would be Dunkirk. In this case, though, the number of troops to be evacuated is substantially smaller and the threat level is much higher.

## ***“The Heart of the Problem, Part 1”***

### Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

In the early days of a surprise war in Europe, the Red Banner Northern Fleet would be teamed with Naval Infantry and Spetznatz units for an invasion of Iceland. Iceland is the key to opening the GIUK Gap for the Russians, as well as a position from which to harass shipping enroute from North America to Northern Europe. Once Iceland was secure, Soviet Naval Aviation could move large quantities of maritime strike assets into position from which they could assault NATO convoys trying to transit the North Atlantic.

From the Soviet perspective the ruse in the Persian Gulf was successful in that there are no US CVBG's on station in the North Atlantic. NATO is scrambling theater wide to plug the various holes in its defensive positions. The GRU (Former Soviet Military Intelligence service) estimates that NATO planners expect an attack on Iceland, and thus a Fleet opposed invasion is likely. The GRU also warns that even though there is no CVBG currently on station in the North Atlantic, this is subject to change on short notice as a US carrier group was sighted leaving Norfolk two days ago.

From the NATO perspective the order of the day has been “catch up.” The units deployed in the Persian Gulf have adversely impacted NATO's ability to conduct its primary mission in the North Atlantic: sea control. Intelligence assets indicate that the long expected invasion of Iceland may be underway. With the few assets available it is doubtful that the invasion can be stopped indefinitely. Instead the hope is to forestall the invasion until reinforcements can be moved into position to defend the island.

### Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

The last large scale fleet opposed invasion took place more than 40 years ago at the battle of Leyte Gulf. There a clearly superior force decimated the opposing force with only minor losses. [B.I. is dead on concerning the outcome of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. However, the battle was not nearly as cut and dried as the results suggest. Rather, the US Carrier forces ravaged the forces that Japan used as a distraction, but missed the body of battleships and cruisers that managed to enter the gulf and engage the invasion fleet. This force greatly out gunned the American forces in the gulf, and could easily have wreaked havoc on the landing beaches. Instead, the remaining naval forces (consisting of JEEP Carriers and Destroyers) put up such a fierce fight that the Japanese believed they were engaging heavy cruisers and full deck carriers, and withdrew. Ed.] In this scenario we will examine the difficulties both sides face in a modern version of such a conflict.

From the Soviet perspective this operation is straight forward: capture and hold the island of Iceland. While the naval forces of the Red Banner Fleet are clearly superior to the forces that NATO can field against them in this operation, care must be taken to sweep NATO forces from the area and to defend the landing force and beach head until the landings are complete.

From the NATO perspective this is a case study in contingency planning. A landing in Iceland has been expected and responses planned for many years.

Unfortunately the lynch pins of all the NATO defense plans are the CVBG's now in route to the Persian Gulf, and the destruction of the Red Banner Fleet in the Norwegian Sea. A composite force has been assembled in the UK and must be re-deployed before the Soviets arrive.

### ***“Romanov Revenge”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

All of Cobalt Shiva's Scenarios take place in the course of what he calls the First Eurasian War (FEW), 1996-1999. Cobalt Shiva provided a lot of detailed documentation for this “Future History,” and I regret that much of it wound up on the cutting room floor due to length constraints in this manual. This particular scenario is designed to be played as RED. Ed.

Civil War in the old Soviet Republics culminated in the restoration of the Romanov Family to the Russian Throne in 1996 (the so-called Rightful Restoration). The Romanov's (RED) have gained ascendancy over their Social Fundamentalist adversaries (WHITE). The European Union (BLUE), originally neutral, has committed itself reluctantly to WHITE's cause.

The causes of the civil war and the eventual restoration lay in long suppressed ethnic tensions, the food and fuel riots of '94 and '95, and the annexation of the Crimea by the Russian Republic. Not surprisingly, the majority of ethnic Russians turned to the only symbol of stability and dignity that seemed even remotely credible... not only to the “man in the street,” but to the demoralized Military as well. Seemingly overnight, a new sense of purpose revitalized the spirit and purpose of that great Slavic People. Mother Russia would have her dignity — and her Empire — back.

The fiercest fighting was centered in the Ukraine and eastward. However, in a bid to dislodge BLUE from its still politically unpopular alliance with WHITE, RED opened a Scandinavian Front. In lightning surprise raids, Romanov Naval Infantry and Spetznatz units secured the Orland Airfield on Norway's coast. The real objectives were more ambitious: Bergen, the Faeroes, and Iceland.

Because surprise is so essential to this operation, RED's primary strike force is more than a day's sail from its primary objective, Bergen. To reach it, TASK FORCE ZVC must now run the gauntlet of BLUE air strikes and coastal patrols. RED's beachhead at Orland must now be protected and reinforced from Bases hundreds of miles to the North and East. They must also secure Bergen, and be prepared to respond to an American CVBG.

Intelligence derived from a RORSAT (Radar Ocean Reconnaissance SATellite) pass suggests the presence of the USS BAINBRIDGE and a surface action group south of Orland. The two “merchants” securing Orland reported contact with a Norwegian group north of Orland twelve hours ago. The US CVBG is presently entering the Norwegian Sea. Both the SAG and the CVBG are believed to include TLAM-capable ships. However, it is EXTREMELY unlikely that they have been programmed with data suitable for an immediate attack on Orland.

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

This scenario is designed to permit the Harpooner to explore many of the operational choices that the Romanov Grand Admiral will face in the fall of '96. His primary task force must get to Bergen in under two days (for both political and military reasons). It starts out well within range of BLUE airfields in northern Norway. These must be neutralized or skirted. Orland is RED, but is without air or sea cover. It must be protected, for its own sake, as well as to provide a "pipeline" to Bergen, once that naval base is secured. Your first priority will be to get YAK-141's onto the Kiev. The older YAK-38's will not be able to withstand concerted attacks against the Group once fighting breaks out. But the BIG problem is the American carrier group. You have two aces to play... long range bombers, and an Oscar. However, before you can play them, you will need to find that group!

### ***"Operation: GOLDEN GULL"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

(This Scenario is optimized for play as BLUE ONLY)

Reaction in the US to its embarrassing defeat by Romanov Naval Forces in the Norwegian Sea will take two forms. Politically, it will precipitate the first Republican "sweep" of the Federal Government in fifty years. Militarily, the Pentagon will scramble to recover some sort of control over their own fate, and of the situation rapidly deteriorating in the North Atlantic. They will only be successful in the second regard — most of those responsible for the Norwegian Sea debacle will be ferreted out and swept aside in the DOD's purge that will be popularized as Pentagate by the media. But it will not undo the loss of the USS EISENHOWER.

The American failure in the Norwegian Sea was not due to any lack of Intelligence; rather, it followed from the DOD's woeful inability to deliver that Intelligence to its theater commanders in a timely fashion.

Currently the US Intelligence Agencies report that a second KIEV class carrier is entering the Norwegian sea escorting a number of converted replenishment vessels. This, coupled with SOSUS data, strongly suggests that the Romanov's plan to replenish their submarines at sea, before Bergen (or Keflavik) is secured. This is a calculated risk on the part of the Romanov's to accelerate their campaign against US convoys now beginning to move in earnest to the aid of the European Union (EU).

Your mission in this scenario, as Commander, Submarine Forces Atlantic fleet (COMSUBLANT), will be the disruption of the replenishment effort initiated by the Romanov's. Your secondary objective will be the destruction of the Romanov amphibious units still believed to be anchored outside of Bergen. US Intelligence believes that the replenishment of returning Romanov subs will occur somewhere west and south of Orland, out to the vicinity of the Prime Meridian. Major land units of the Scandinavian Countries are now disengaging. Their

withdrawal from the conflict now seems imminent. Norwegian Naval forces, however, are committed to your effort. Count on a number of their submarines to cooperate with your efforts.

Intelligence indicates that the KIEV is currently off the coast of Bergen, protecting her prize. The Romanov Air Force is believed to be strengthening its presence at Orland, and is aggressively patrolling the approaches to the Norwegian Coast. The Romanov bombers that survived the EISENHOWER's Air Wing may sortie against your forces at Keflavik.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

Time is not a factor in this scenario. Coordinating air and submarine assets is. Your biggest advantage relative to what the actual COMSUBLANT would enjoy in "the real" version of this scenario is your ability to pass air intelligence instantaneously to your subs. There is simply no good way to do that in real life, especially in a threat environment.

It is also very difficult for two or more submarines to operate together for much the same reason: any current form of communication between units is both slow and subject to interception. Thus the "Wolfpack" would give up its greatest tactical advantage: Stealth. Submariners are taught early in their careers that time is always on their side. If the approach looks bad, go away and come back later. If the bad guys zig when they should have zagged, break it off and come back later. Never do anything to give away your presence until you're ready to launch a full spread of torpedoes at the major units and then run like mad. Ed.

Note: Although it is theoretically possible to attack the RED surface groups with your aircraft at Keflavik and to attrit them slowly, that is not the point of this scenario. Your subs should be used as your anti-ship platforms.

### ***"KILO's, Anyone?"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: David Davenport

Because of the critical economic situation within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in early 1993, drastic steps were taken to infuse fresh capital into the ailing economy. Despite the ongoing UN embargo of weapons to Iraq, the Russian Republic decided that Iraq's cash was more important than international politics. (In order to offset the sale of KILO class submarines to Iran, Iraq had ordered and pre-paid for the delivery of two KILO class submarines.) The UN, learning of this transaction, criticized the CIS sharply for considering economic gain over political reality. In a stormy session of the UN security council, the major Western naval powers (The US, France, and the United Kingdom) decided that the Kilo's would be stopped before entering the Mediterranean.

Alerted by national intelligence assets of the departure of the Kilo's from Kaliningrad (on the Baltic Sea) on 4 April, 1993, the US, France, and the United Kingdom formed a series of ASW barrier patrols to stop the transit of the Kilo's

from the Baltic to the Mediterranean via the Atlantic Ocean. In order to prevent unnecessary loss of life, the naval forces of the West have been ordered to force the Kilo's to surface and escort them back towards the Baltic. Destroying them is the last resort. However, the ASW forces may protect themselves if they are attacked, and are under orders to answer any hostile actions.

Note also that Intelligence suggests that the CIS may send an escort of SSN's and or SSGN's along with the KILO's to ensure their safe delivery...

#### Designer's Notes

By: David Davenport

This scenario is based on the situation as it currently exists in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Weapons exports are the only hard currency earning exports of note for the Russian Republic. If the situation within the CIS worsens, we should expect to see weapons exports to many countries hostile to the West. Also, it must be understood that the Russians are very sensitive to criticism by the West in any area, and are particularly touchy about criticism concerning their weapons exports.

The Russians have never been known for restraint in international affairs. It is thus very possible indeed that the Russians would use their fleet to facilitate the delivery of advanced weapons systems to client nations [particularly those that pay in hard currency or specie. Ed]. Western criticism would not be allowed to force the Russians into enduring a worsening economic situation.

### ***"The Liberation of Gdansk"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Kevin Stover

With Lithuanian independence the Kaliningrad oblast found itself cut off physically from the Russian Republic, and in 1993 declared its independence. However, the government that came to power represented the interests of the old communist regime and was heavily influenced by the Admirals of the Soviet Baltic fleet which had been based there. Soon Kaliningrad became a haven for those in the military displaced by the changes sweeping the rest of the former Soviet Union. Many of the newcomers arrived as complete units bringing with them their families, and most importantly, their equipment. Ironically, Kaliningrad soon resembled a Russian version of the city's Prussian predecessor, Königsberg.

The parallel was not lost on the new republic's leaders when population pressures forced them to consider expansion of their borders. With their concentration of military might the Admirals believed they could back up any claim to former Prussian territory they cared to make.

The Admirals' cause had been aided unintentionally by Lech Walesa in 1992 when, fearing a military coup, he arrested the senior staffs of the army and air force. This severely weakened his country's defenses and served to encourage the plans of Kaliningrad's leaders. When Kaliningrad's intentions later became known, Walesa entered into a defense treaty with Germany and Sweden until his

military could be rebuilt.

In April of 1994 Poland refused to turn over any territory without a fight, signaling the end of diplomatic efforts. Kaliningrad's forces simultaneously crossed the Polish border (in a drive for Warsaw and negotiating leverage) and captured the Polish base at Gdynia in an amphibious assault that also gave them control of Gdansk. The Poles were able to stall the ground attack at Olsztyn but the second front at Gdansk threatened to draw away too many of the resources defending Warsaw.

At this point Poland invoked the treaty with Germany and Sweden in the hope dislodging the enemy from Gdansk.

Designer's Notes

By: Kevin Stover

This scenario stems from my belief that although the cold war is over, the world has in fact become a far more dangerous place. [There is currently an effective power vacuum in the region formerly controlled by the Soviet Union. Chaos may well be the rule, as opposed to the exception, in nature, but mankind does not favor anarchy. It thus follows that something must fill the vacuum left by the collapse of the Communist Regime. The CIS may well prove to be a transitory stage on the road to a bloody revolution, for there has never been a peaceful revolution in Russia. Ed.] There is a lot of surplus military hardware now at the disposal of local leaders with fewer restraints on its use. I also wanted an excuse to play with the German and Swedish platforms now available.

### ***"Land of Fire and Ice"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Gary Miller

The year is 1994. The great democratic experiment in the New Russia is over. Right wing interests in the Russian and Ukrainian republics have managed to defeat Boris Yeltsin and the legacy of glasnost left over from Mikhail Gorbachev's regime. A new Iron Curtain begins to descend over the populace and a crack down on civil liberties in the name of national emergency and reconstruction begins. The old guard military has taken over and a new conventional arms race has begun in secret.

The central government has failed in its promise to the population that consumer goods and wages would reflect a better life. Daily food riots in most cities are commonplace occurrences and the KGB is having to deal with them in harsher terms. The United Nations has voted to condemn the civil rights abuses and threatens a trade embargo against the two nations. The Russian and Ukrainian Republics form a new military and political coalition based on Socialist principals and have demanded that the United Nations stop interfering in the "internal politics" of the country. It is decided that a show of force by the new coalition is needed to show the world that they are determined to take what is needed.

The new Russian coalition of states have been on the offensive for over



three weeks. The Scandinavian countries have all been overrun or forced to sign "Treaties of Friendship and Cooperation" with the Slavic Socialist Republic.

The key to any Russian advances into NATO territory would be preventing the free flow of men and materiel across the North Atlantic. The Russians must deny use of the Sea Lines of Communication (SLOC's) to United States if they wish to seize Europe at their leisure. The capture of Iceland would provide the Russian war machine an excellent platform to choke off supplies to Western Europe.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Gary Miller

I have written this scenario to showcase the use of Russian submarine tactics. [The Submarine was the Capital Ship of the Soviet Navy, and remains so in successor forces. Russia need not control the seas, for she is a continental power. Her Western foes, on the other hand, are all maritime nations. If the Rodina can deny the seas to her foes, she will be safe from attack and free to do as she pleases on the Continent. Ed.]

The GIUK battle area lends itself to classic naval warfare. NATO must be able to defend the area or be strangled into submission. This scenario posits an invasion of Iceland and a blockade of the United Kingdom and the Atlantic coast of Europe. I have included here a race between amphibious groups to occupy Iceland. Anti-submarine operations will be crucial to the success or failure of the opposing forces. The main showcase units here, will be the HMS Invincible in an anti-submarine role and the Russian carrier Kuznetsov in the power projection role.

### ***"The Baltic"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Charles J. Rouhier

The war between the CIS and the European Community is in its second week. There are continuing signs of possible escalation, but so far the war has been both conventional and limited to the Baltic States.

The land battles that have resulted are a virtual replay of the Soviet Union's "Winter War" with Finland in 1936. The CIS is making steady progress and continues to advance, but the cost in men and materiel is staggering. The CIS has thus decided to bypass the well-organized resistance on the ground via a series of small amphibious operations.

In order for these leap-frog landings to succeed, the CIS must first gain control of the Baltic Sea. The European Community will not cede control of the Baltic without a fight, but is not well prepared to stave off the large CIS Baltic Fleet.

In terms of modern naval warfare and weapons, the Baltic is a virtual pond. Large combatants are at considerable risk due to the proximity of land and hostile air power. The preferred combatant thus becomes the medium and small combatants which can effectively maneuver in the restricted waters and hide in the radar shadow of the nearby land masses.

The battle of the small boys is about to begin...

Designer's Notes

By: Charles J. Rouhier

In the event of war with either the former Warsaw Pact or the newly formed CIS, the Baltic Sea would become a major battleground for small surface and subsurface combatants. Russia would conduct landings, using both Naval Infantry and Spetznatz commandos, to support their operations in the Baltic states. Finland would undoubtedly join with Russia because of the Laplanders hatred for NATO. Sweden would do everything in her power to remain neutral, although it would be a futile effort on her part. Russia has repeatedly demonstrated her blatant disregard for Swedish neutrality. Sweden will protect herself at all costs, thus bringing her into the war on NATO's side.

None of the countries involved will risk capital ships in these confined and torturous waters. To do so would be suicide. Actions would take place between destroyers, other small surface ships, and diesel-electric submarines. Such actions will no doubt be swift, violent affairs. Except for air support for amphibious operations, air attacks would probably be limited to targets of opportunity as both sides will be supporting the ground war and looking for bigger fish in the North Sea and North Atlantic.

### ***"The Kola, Revisited"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Richard Wickboldt

Since the time of Peter the Great, the leadership of Russia has attempted to gain warm water ports with open access to the oceans for its fleet. On the Atlantic side, the Russian fleet has historically been isolated by ice (Murmansk and the Kola Peninsula) and geography (the North Cape, GIUK Gap, and the Kattegat for elements homeported in the Baltic). Efforts to exploit Kam Rahn Bay in Vietnam following the US withdrawal show that this trend did not end with the Czars. Ed.

The CIS has decided to make a bold step and initiate a preemptive strike on NATO. In typical Russian fashion, this operation will be undertaken under the guise of a planned exercise, codename: "Sever."

A large Task Force, built around the new Russian CV ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV and the aging CVH MOSKVA, is the center piece of the exercise. While the Task Force makes a broad ASW sweep of the Norwegian Sea flushing out NATO subs, the Red Banner Northern Fleet's SSGN's and SSBN's will follow close behind and "breakout" through the GIUK gap!

Designer's Notes

By: Richard Wickboldt

The GIUK Gap battleset earned for Harpoon it's reputation as the best modern naval warfare computer simulation ever designed. The GIUK embodies both the Cold War and the area's long history of naval warfare (spanning at least

500 years). “The Kola, Revisited” was designed to add a new chapter to this long history. In it we will re-explore the strategic significance and difficulties involved in a breakout by the Red Banner Northern Fleet submarine forces home ported in and around the Kola Peninsula and White Sea regions.

The Red Banner Northern Fleet is particularly crucial to the CIS due to the Montreux Convention of 1936. The convention restricts submarine and Aircraft Carrier transit between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea [Which is why the Soviets classified their MOSKVA and KIEV class ships as ASW and Aviation Cruisers, respectively, and have officially designated their ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV CV as a “Heavy Aircraft Carrying Cruiser” Ed.] Approximately 50% of the CIS’ submarine force must therefore break out from Kola through the GIUK Gap in time of war. Due to the geography and Cold War geopolitical make-up, NATO had a distinct advantage in containing such a breakout. This advantage, combined with NATO’s technology lead, was able to contain any such breakout. The Russians countered by building massive numbers of submarines in the hope of overwhelming NATO ASW forces. However, as more subs splashed off the ways, NATO continued to maintain its technological lead, and developed a coordinated ASW concept.

What made the NATO coordinated ASW concept work so well was the heavy use of air assets to prosecute contacts whenever and wherever they were detected; and the inability of the Russians to project air assets of their own from a naval platform to counter NATO’s air superiority in the Norwegian Sea. With the addition of the ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV to the CIS’ Red Banner northern fleet, the complex formula of the “Kola breakout” containment has changed yet again.

“The Kola, Revisited” will afford you the opportunity to explore the new flavor of the strategic situation with the inclusion of the KUZNETSOV paired along with a MOSKVA CVH in a large Task Force operating in support of an attempted breakout. You will have the chance to explore the effectiveness of the open-ocean ASW capabilities of the CIS.

## The North Atlantic Convoy

The North Atlantic Convoy’s BattleSet is the open ocean arena of Harpoon. The GIUK choke point is included to the North, as is the Strait of Gibraltar to the East, but the vast majority of the BattleSet is the trackless expanse of the North Atlantic Ocean.

As Oceans go, the North Atlantic is about average in terms of size: Larger than the Indian Ocean, smaller than the Pacific. The true significance of the North Atlantic lies in shipping. Merchant vessels have braved the fierce storms, drifting Icebergs, and dense fogs for centuries as they have plied their routes between Europe and the Americas.

The trans-Atlantic shipping is the lifeblood of trade between Europe and North America. Both Europe and North America are dependent upon this trade for their livelihood, especially in time of war. This century alone has seen two concerted and dedicated efforts to close the trade routes that span the Atlantic Ocean.

In both the First and Second World Wars the Germans very nearly severed the vital link between the old and new worlds using the original stealth platform: the Submarine.

Ironically, the German's were not prepared in either instance for a major submarine campaign. Admiral Karl Doenitz had only 56 total submarines at the outbreak of war in 1939, and only 46 of these vessels were fit for combat duty. For the first two years of the war, Doenitz was lucky if he could maintain ten submarines on station in the Atlantic at any one time. The German U-Boats reached their peak in 1943, with 112 boats at sea.

Over the six year course of the war, the Allies lost 2,770 ships to submarines. These 2,770 ships constituted 14.5 MILLION tons of shipping and represented 10% of the total shipping available to the Allies at the beginning of the war. New construction did not break even with these losses until 1943, and the loss rate for 1942 left England in danger collapse.

By contrast, the Soviet Union was prepared to wage un-restricted submarine warfare against NATO. The submarine was the capital ship of their navy, ideally suited to a continental power that need only deny free use of the seas to its maritime enemies. Before their eventual and inevitable collapse, the Soviets had built a fleet of over three hundred modern submarines.

Admiral Doenitz would have coveted these submarines. These modern merchant raiders are limited more by their weapons loadout than by any other factor. They need not return to port until all their weapons are expended. Couple this improved endurance with greatly improved sensors, higher speed, and a Western merchant marine which now consists of far fewer (though considerably larger) vessels, and the stage is set for a "Happy Time" that would make the losses of World War II pale to insignificance.

NATO recognized this threat for what it was, and spent billions of dollars to counter it. The fleets of the United States and her NATO allies are heavily oriented towards Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW). The fact that war never broke out is mute testimony to the validity of deterrence and peace through strength.

Harpoon is not limited to ASW in this, or any of the other, BattleSets. Yet history, geography, economics, and strategy indicate that this is the venue for a modern day *Guerre de Corse*. Now more than ever are nations dependent upon overseas trade, and the vessels which carry this trade are fewer, larger, and harder to replace than they have ever been.

Nor is Harpoon limited to an examination of NATO versus Warsaw Pact warfare. The changes incorporated in both the simulation and the BattleSet will now allow the player to explore the possibility of new alliances and mutating threats as the former Soviet Union continues to fragment and new governments come to power.

Here is a vast playing field, a constantly moving expanse of water that is often a dull gray reflection of leaden skies. Here is a trackless and featureless expanse, where even a Carrier Battle Group can become lost in the vast distances, and where merchants of every nationality go about their business.

The sea herself is enemy enough here. This cold, barren waste of gray water and gray skies is a warning and a threat. A warning for those who will heed and be watchful, a threat to those who would take the sea for granted. There are no markers for the countless men and women who have perished here, there is no sign

of the thousands of ships which litter the bottom.

War has merely added to the carnage. Over ten thousand German submariners are entombed here in their iron coffins. Mother nature has claimed many ships and more lives over the centuries, but now man is both hunter and prey in the dangerous game of cat and mouse that is the North Atlantic Convoys.

*Eternal Father, Strong to save,  
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave  
Who bidst the mighty oceans deep  
Their own appointed limits keep  
Oh hear us when we cry to Thee,  
For those in peril on the sea.*

***Navy Hymn***

### ***“Bring ‘em Home”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Ron Artigues

The war between the CIS and NATO is in its second week. Operation Perseverance, the transport of war materiel from the United States to Europe is in full swing, but not a moment too soon. NATO's ground force has so far given little ground to their CIS foes, but they have been expending ordnance at a prodigious rate. The front line forces are now down to less than a two week supply of ammunition, and their stocks of precision guided munitions are critically low.

The much needed supplies have been carefully shepherded across the vast expanse of the North Atlantic. The CIS has had little success in finding, let alone attacking the convoys in the open ocean, primarily due to the severe losses they have suffered in breaking out from the GIUK Gap. NATO claims to have killed at least twenty CIS submarines, with another ten probable, while the CIS has not commented on their losses.

As the Masters of the Merchant Vessels breathe a sigh of relief, they are actually entering the most dangerous portion of their passage. After a convoy has made the Atlantic crossing, it must still make it to port. Even under the cover of land-based air, daring sub skippers will attempt to carry out their mission. Shallower water makes ASW more difficult. Meanwhile, the subs know that the convoys have to head for a limited number of ports. The battle will not be over until the cargo ships are tied up at the pier.

Designer's Notes

By: Ron Artigues

The US Navy is found on the Blue side of Harpoon scenarios far more than any other country. Several navies use ships built to American specifications (Australia and Spain have both built *O. H. PERRY* class frigates under license). It is always interesting to see how other nations respond to the Red threat. While English and French carriers are not likely to stand up to a multi-regiment Backfire

raid, they can more than hold their own in the ASW arena. Both nations also have indigenous ASW A/C, other than the ubiquitous P-3 Orion's.

Admittedly, the closer to shore the more danger there is for a submarine. However, the Germans in WW II came in close numerous times with their submarines to attack shipping. This scenario shows what this would be like with modern weaponry.

*There is a standard joke among ASW operators in the United States Navy: "Want to hear what a modern Diesel Electric Submarine sounds like while operating on battery at low speed? Go listen to the battery in your car." This is not as great an exaggeration as many might think. The Achilles Heel of the Diesel boat is the requirement to run its diesel engines to recharge the battery. This requires the Diesel Electric submarine to come to periscope depth, extend the snorkel mast (to bring in fresh air for the diesel engines while providing an exhaust path), and run the engines. This means that the sub is now 1) Making a great deal of Noise above the thermocline, 2) Presenting a radar target above the surface, and 3) creating a thermal bloom with its exhaust gasses.*

*The generally poor acoustic conditions found in shallow water, in combination with the geography that forces ships to transit such areas, make the continental shelf the hunting ground of the Diesel Electric Sub. Ed.*

### ***"The Pillars of Hercules"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

The Eurasian War is only one week old, but nations are quickly aligning themselves into one of the three camps: the Allies, currently consisting of the United States, Great Britain, Iceland, France, Canada, Italy, Norway, Australia, and Spain; the CIS Alliance, currently consisting of the CIS, India, Libya, and Syria; the Non-Aligned Powers, consisting of most of the remainder of the world, including Germany, Japan, and China. In addition, a civil war has broken out in Turkey over which alliance to join. (Turkey had recently become disillusioned with the European Community due to its refusal to admit Turkey to the EC.)

The initial strikes by the CIS Alliance caught the Allies entirely off guard, resulting in several days of confusion and disarray. This resulted in tremendous advances in sea control by CIS forces. In the Mediterranean, the CIS Black Sea Fleet broke out through the Dardanelles and gained control of the Eastern Med and portions of the Central Med. While control of the Atlantic remained contested, it became necessary for the Allies to ensure the Black Sea Fleet remained isolated. This, in turn, demanded that the Straits of Gibraltar be closed to all non-allied forces.

With all US super carriers occupied near the front lines of battle, control of Gibraltar automatically fell to those nations which could best afford to allocate sufficient ASW platforms to accomplish the task. Spain and France were the logical choices. These forces were told to expect a heavy infiltration of CIS SSN's with various surface units attempting to break the blockade. Within days both nations were ready to deploy CVH task forces to the choke-point.

Meanwhile, the CIS continued to apply pressure on Allied controlled areas, and the passage once known as the “Pillars of Hercules” was one point which would not be conceded without a fight....

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

There are a number of key choke-points throughout the world. Probably the most familiar to naval simulation buffs is the GIUK Gap. Others include the Dardanelles, the Straits of Malacca, and Gibraltar. Each of these divide sea zones through which CIS fleets, or other potential enemies to Western alliances, would have to pass.

While fleets, and especially submarines, enjoy the wide roaming ground's that oceans have to offer, one can expect a major portion of battles in any future world war to occur in more restrictive seas — one being the Mediterranean. The Med, containing volatile nations as well as industrial nations, is the body of water through which many European nations gain access to the world's oceans. By controlling the Med, an alliance could effectively dictate terms to, or choke-off, a major portion of world trade. The combination of these elements makes the Mediterranean Sea a “hot spot.”

Gibraltar separates the Atlantic Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea. The only other access routes to the Med are via the Suez Canal or overland. Any extremely restrictive navigational route, such as the Suez Canal/Red Sea, would be near suicide for a naval task force. Providing no ability to maneuver for defense, such canals would make any combatant caught inside an easy target. Additionally, overland routes are both inefficient and hazardous. This leaves Gibraltar, a seven-mile wide strip of ocean which is rather shallow, though still deep enough for submerged passage. Gibraltar has in recent history remained under the control of Great Britain, but modern day weaponry could easily change such conditions.

For the CIS, free access to both the Atlantic and Mediterranean would remain a primary objective. The Black Sea Fleet would need access to the Atlantic, and the Atlantic-adjacent fleets would need access to the Med should reinforcements in the region be required. This makes Gibraltar a key objective to any war in which European powers become involved.

### ***“Convoy, Ho!”***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

To assist the war front in Northern Europe and the Mediterranean, the United States and Canada began a convoy program shortly after the war's beginning. The operation was codeworded “LANTCROSS,” and the first convoy — lantcross 1-98 — arrived in France with little difficulty. The return journey — lantcross 2-98 — was also extremely successful. A number of (non-naval) military commanders indicated that the convoy program was a heavy draw on naval combatants, especially in light of the very minor CIS attempt at interdiction, and convinced the President that the Navy needed to allocate more ships to the frontal areas of the fighting.

This decision caused strong negative reactions in Great Britain and France. The reduced number of US ships escorting convoys required these two nations to dedicate a number of ships to the program (the Europeans could not afford to watch vitally needed supplies “deep sixed” to CIS torpedoes). Britain could not afford to withdraw ships from the defense of its own shores, especially in light of a growing conflict in the Indian Ocean to which two carrier battle groups had already been deployed. France, also, was tied up in the defense/blockade of Gibraltar. Even the Navy Department in the United States believed the move “frighteningly shallow” considering the growing land war in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia.

The solution resided in the US dedicating an additional CVBG to the Norwegian Sea Campaign. In return, Britain, France, and Canada created an ASW Task Force to assist in convoy escort duties.

lantcross 3-98 arrived six days ago in Portsmouth and Lorient. The ships have unloaded and are now ready for the return journey. In light of recent Intel reports and CIS naval victories in the Norwegian Sea lantcross 4-98 will not be nearly as simple as its predecessors.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

Two factors always return to me when I consider the Atlantic crossings I made in the past: loneliness and time. There are few things more unsettling than being out on the ocean and seeing nothing — absolutely nothing — but ocean and sky (and perhaps a few more haze gray islands under the sun). Combine this emptiness with the other factor, time, and unsettling becomes outright eerie. An average warship transit of the Atlantic takes from ten to fifteen days, allowing for the endless exercises and drills, designed to alleviate boredom, which always fill a sailor's day at sea. A quick transit may take a few days less. But a quick transit for warships is nothing similar to a merchant, always slow and ponderous, and even more so in merchant convoys.

The primary concern to a convoy during an ocean crossing is submarines. Surface vessels are relatively easy to track, as are aircraft. Satellites, long-range reconnaissance, and ESM equipment allow for consistent tracking of above ocean hostile forces. Submarines are different. While networks like SOSUS can alert Western nations as to the general location of submarines transiting the GIUK Gap, once these vessels reach the open waters of the Atlantic they are basically free to roam at will.

What remains, then, is a slow ocean crossing, made slower by the idea that any moment could deliver death and destruction to the company at hand. Merchants are noisy. They are, as are large combatants, beacons for their more silent aquatic counterparts cruising beneath the waves. And merchants also have no SONAR systems, trusting in escorts during time of war to tell them when they are under attack. Often, however, once an attack has been initiated, there is little a merchant can do to alter the destined outcome.

The key, then, to a convoy's successful ocean crossing is the ability of an escort to detect submarines at long ranges, well away from the convoy. Once detected, helo's can prosecute subs well beyond their ability to return fire at shipping. This, in my view, is the realm of the NACV Battle Set. While a variety of scenarios can be created for this Battle Set, it best lends itself to the slow, monotonous, and occasionally frightening world of convoys and ASW.



## ***“Beans, Bullets, and Gas”***

### Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

Significant advancements by Allied forces in Europe have led US military planners to initiate preparations for an amphibious invasion in CIS held territories there. Preliminary actions consisted of amphibious vessel movement along with attached marine detachments to the region. Hesitation by Command Authority to move these units early in the war left US naval planners with a very risky situation — move these slow, lumbering ships in the heat of war instead of earlier before the CIS had open reign in the Atlantic.

Options were few, but one choice was more acceptable than others. The Pentagon decided, hesitantly, to send two convoys across the ocean at the same time. One would consist entirely of noisy merchants; another would be composed of the direly needed amphibs. Planners hoped the former convoy would attract most submarines, thereby allowing the latter to arrive in Europe safely. The two convoys would not take the same route, but they would leave at approximately the same time.

Being eight weeks into the war, the CIS had been able to slip a great number of SSN's into the Atlantic Ocean. Most were earmarked for anti-convoy missions, while a few others were in support and reserve operations. In any case, the transit would prove to be difficult.

### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

A Lieutenant Commander once told me his opinion of anti-submarine warfare: “ASW is like watching paint dry.” He hated the warfare area, primarily because ASW situations are filled with hours upon hours of boredom — perhaps even ennui? — with scattered bits of absolutely intense action and terror. This is the underlying aspect of ASW, primarily because submarines are the aggressors, not the ASW ships. Submarines have the luxury of choosing the location they wish to make the attack from, then remaining in this spot until a target arrives.

Another benefit of the submariner's position is the effect ASW has on the surface ship. While the ASW ship has sensors and weapons to locate and prosecute a submarine, the crew of the ship must be on guard and watching the entire time that ship is at sea. Aside from boredom, this also leads to weariness, lowered alertness, and irritability. A six hour exercise can leave an ASW team tired. Imagine the same level of attentiveness for six days, or twelve, around the clock with no stand-down.

Being an ex-ASW Officer, I find the field compelling. Even though I never served on an ASW-dedicated platform (although nearly all new US ships can be considered such), the experiences I had convinced me that whichever bloc wins the ASW battle will probably win any foreign war. This is another NACV Battle Set ASW scenario, and illustrates many of the difficulties encountered when conducting ASW battles — whether on or under the water.

## ***"Break Out"***

Scenario Introduction

By B.I. Hutchison

With the outbreak of war two weeks ago NATO has found itself on the defensive world wide. This was largely due to the fact that many essential forces were out of position with regard to their normal peacetime assignments. For example, the build up for operation Desert Storm left 6th Fleet without a CVBG.

In the last eight days NATO has faced several crucial setbacks: In the first, the USS Forrestal was sunk and the USS KENNEDY was badly damaged trying to stop an invasion of Iceland. In the second, the Soviets were successful in their invasion of Iceland and now posses an operational airfield at Keflavik. Concurrent with the Iceland situation was yet another major setback, the fall of Israel. A combined Arab/CIS force attacked and destroyed the Israeli Defense Force, and are now consolidating their defense of the Suez Canal. Last, and probably the most damaging, was the attack on British Forces defending the Straits of Gibraltar. This devastating defeat cost the Royal Navy 6 ships including HMS Invincible and allowed a Soviet SAG to escape into the North Atlantic. NATO must now contend with a double sided threat to convoys enroute to Europe.

From the Soviet perspective things are proceeding nicely. Iceland is secure in the North and elements of the Black Sea Fleet have broken out into the North Atlantic and are now ready to attack NATO supply lines.

Designer's notes

By B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we will examine several key questions that would effect the outcome of any large scale war in Europe. The first being, how will NATO react to the introduction of a significant air threat into the North Atlantic. Second, How will NATO re-organize convoy operations in order to protect the convoys from a three dimensional threat. Third and foremost How will NATO deal with the surface threat in light of the recent loses.

From the Soviet perspective this is an all or nothing operation. Success against American convoys means a breakthrough in northern France. With almost no combat support ships available, major combatants have a limited time on station due to fuel and ammunition shortages. While the surface force that broke out of the Mediterranean poses a great threat to NATO convoys it must not be forgotten that friendly waters are a long way away.

## ***"The Heart of the Problem, Part 2"***

Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

The war is just entering its second week and the situation is very difficult for NATO world wide. NATO ground forces are retreating rapidly across the German Front. With casualties high and supplies running low forces in Europe are

in urgent need of resupply. Elements of the Red Banner Northern fleet have successfully completed their invasion of Iceland and have begun moving long range strike assets in to interdict NATO convoys.

From the NATO perspective Iceland must be recaptured at all costs. The threat posed by Soviet strike assets stationed in Iceland is such that the necessary convoys will not get through. A joint landing force has been assigned the task of recapturing the Island. A light brigade of Royal marines is ready to sail from the UK as is a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) of the 2nd Marine Division from Little Creek, Virginia. 2nd Fleet has assigned 2 of its 3 remaining CVBG's to this operation. Due to ongoing operations in other areas only the assets necessary to this operation will be available.

From the Soviet perspective, with Iceland in hand and NATO forces retreating rapidly across Europe, victory may be in sight. The key now is to defend Iceland from the expected counter attack and apply a strangle hold on the UK and force a surrender before the US can complete mobilization and move significant amounts of men and materiel to Europe.

#### Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we will look at Iceland as the high ground in the North Atlantic. If a major surface battle is to be fought in this conflict Iceland will be the prize.

From the Soviet perspective the landing in Iceland is complete and operations to enhance the defense of the beachhead are underway. Elements of Soviet Naval aviation are ready to be moved to the island for operations against NATO shipping. The bulk of supplies supporting these air operations are in route via a convoy that departed Murmansk 48 hours ago.

The main thrust of this operation revolves around the successful reinforcement and supply of the forces in Iceland and the destruction of NATO forces operating in the North Atlantic.

From the NATO perspective time is of the essence. Forces in Europe are in desperate need of resupply and Iceland must be dealt with before the Soviets can consolidate their position. Here we will examine the difficulties faced by a task force commander who is faced with the responsibilities of defending convoys and conducting offensive operations simultaneously.

### ***"...To Fight Another Day"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Gary Miller

The year is 1994. The Russian and Ukrainian republics have formed a new military and political coalition. Under threat of United Nations embargo, the leadership of these nations have launched a strike deep into NATO territory and have managed to occupy the Scandinavian countries. They are also tightening their strangle hold on the West's lines of communication.

Key to the Russian military plan is control of the Sea Lines of Communication between North America and Europe. Iceland, in turn, is the key to the GIUK Gap and access to the North Atlantic. If the Russians can seize Iceland, they will be able to sortie their submarines at will. It will also give them an air head from which to launch attacks against the American, Canadian and European combat areas. A Russian military presence on Iceland will also force resupply convoys to take the long southern crossing in order to resupply the European theater.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Gary Miller

This scenario is a study in the extraction of troops from a combat environment. US Navy must extract the surviving elements of a Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) from an overwhelming force of Russian invaders. This extraction will showcase the ASW capability of the NATO forces as they embark the stranded Marines and transport them to England.

The US CVBG in the area has taken a pounding over the preceding days of intense fighting. Reykjavik and Keflavik have both fallen to Russian Naval Infantry and parachutists. British air cover is limited to protecting its own air space and suffers from daily missile and Backfire strikes. The area is also saturated with SSN and diesel electric submarines that have put up an effective blockade of the sea lanes between Iceland and Britain. CINCLANT has ordered the evacuation of the MEB and will redeploy them in Britain for refit and replacements.

### ***"The Threat of Escalation"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Charles J. Rouhier

The war between NATO and the CIS has reached a turning point. After initial successes, the CIS' advance into central Europe has been halted. A counter offensive has just been launched by NATO, and already has broken three of the CIS' crack Guards Motor Rifle Divisions. As the CIS' military position worsens, NATO planners are concerned that Russia may resort to the use of Nuclear or Chemical weapons.

In fact, the Commonwealth is far more desperate than the West believes. The Strategic Bomber force has lost a significant portion of the assets they "loaned" to Naval Aviation, and any deployment of land mobile launchers would be immediately apparent to Western spy satellites. The Commanding General of the Strategic Rocket Forces has proposed sending SSBN's to sea as a method of insuring a nuclear strike capability without alarming the West.

The SSBN's are under orders to take station close to the US and Canadian shores. These subs will transit the Polar ice cap into Hudson Bay and down the Eastern seaboard.

The much maligned CIA has learned of this move by the Commonwealth, but is having a difficult time convincing the Administration of the reality of the threat and their information. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

(DCI) has decided that the President will probably not act in time, and has relayed a sanitized version of the intelligence to his counterpart in Canada. He has also relayed his information to his college room mate, who is currently CINCLANT.

The job of eliminating this threat thus falls to Canada and the US Second Fleet. The Canadian frigates and diesel/electric subs must locate and destroy the hostile submarines before they can take up station in Hudson's Bay, while CINCLANT must deal with the threat to the Eastern Seaboard without revealing the source of his information.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Charles J. Rouhier

One of the fundamental differences in philosophy between the US Navy and the navy of the CIS lies in their definitions of readiness. The US Navy believes that being prepared means operating in the areas where you expect to fight, and that the best training is underway training. The CIS believes in being prepared to go to sea.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the way the two superpowers employ their SSBN's. The US triad now places more than half of its warheads in patrolling SSBN's. The SSBN's have two complete crews (referred to as BLUE and GOLD), and are in port for only two to three weeks between their eight week patrols. In contrast, the Commonwealth's SSBN's are seldom at sea for more than four weeks at a time, and less than 20% are underway at any given time.

It is thus an ominous sign indeed if the boomers begin to sortie from Polyarny.

"The Threat of Escalation" will pit the Commonwealth's SSBN's against an alerted and alarmed NATO that intends to destroy them.

### ***"Operation: Anvil K"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

(This Scenario is designed to be played as BLUE Only)

Following the Restoration, the Romanov's will rapidly evolve a series of contingencies for an expected intervention by the US in what their historians will call "The War of Reunification." This scenario examines one particular evolution in that series.

Extensive wargaming in 1995 and early 1996 will convince the Romanov's General Staff that their available submarine fleet will be insufficient, in and of itself, to adequately blockade the European Theater for the six months they judge necessary to achieve an "understanding" with the EU. Two ingredients will be found lacking: relatively unhindered access to the North Atlantic, and reasonably timely reconnaissance. "ROMANOV REVENGE" demonstrates the bold solution they will find to the first problem [See pages 12-13. Ed.]. For the second, even the highest priority funding and other efforts will be inadequate to restore the once proud Russian satellite constellation to operational readiness. Another solution will be needed. That solution will be codenamed Anvil K.

Both the northern and southern approaches to the European Continent will have to be monitored. Iceland will be the obvious candidate for the northern lookout. However, capture of that island will undoubtedly precipitate a massive counter attack by US Forces, a much stronger response than the simple neutralization of Scandinavia will provoke. Anvil K is intended to turn this apparent liability into an advantage. Anvil K calls for the use of the US's own attack on Iceland to screen the Romanov's attack on a southern outpost suitable for monitoring shipping in the southern approaches to Europe.

The Romanov's will conclude that their entire Northern Fleet will be insufficient to both protect Iceland and simultaneously sortie two thousand miles to attack a suitable site such as the Madeira's or the Azores. For this second front, they will decide to commit their Black Sea Fleet.

Anvil K posits the successful egress from the Med of sufficient elements of the Black Sea Fleet to successfully attack and capture a southern base of operations in the Atlantic while the Northern Fleet protects Iceland. Your mission in this scenario is to foil the Operation Anvil K.

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

In order to win this scenario, you must capture Keflavik. In order not to lose, you must protect your base in the Azores, and, you must ensure that any Romanov raids on the US or its EU allies are not successful.

You have tremendous resources at your disposal. Adequate to any one of your tasks. But all three? This is the dilemma faced and feared by all Theater Commanders. Your major advantage in this scenario is the intelligence of the strategic plan (Intentions) behind Anvil K. In reality, the Russians would rely heavily on misdirection [and the CIA's reputation for HUMINT is less than stellar. Ed.] in the hope of camouflaging their real objectives until it was too late for the US to effectively respond. But that won't work against you, right?

The Russians also know and understand the precepts of Clausewitz and the need to maneuver and to apply overwhelming force at critical points. This will require a coordinated and unflinching application of the preponderance of their conventional strategic forces, and the willingness to accept the consequent losses as an acceptable price for strategic victory.

### ***"Homecoming"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

(This Scenario is designed to be played as RED Only)

Coincident with their attacks on Orland and Bergen, the Romanov's will also attempt to close the Suez and Panama canals, and they will succeed. This will follow the successful decoying of substantial US forces into the Pacific. (Alaska was, after all, unfairly traded away in 1867 for \$7 Million dollars; it was time for it to rejoin a reborn Empire!) The immediate consequence will be the temporary

isolation of the remaining forces in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Their greater than expected success in the Norwegian Sea will present them with an unprecedented opportunity, the outright destruction of an entire US Carrier Group, at relatively little cost. They will choose not to, but what if they had?

The Romanov's will, in fact, opt to pursue their original plan. First, they will aggressively target all European-bound merchants. Second, they will occupy the Faeroes, and prepare for a January invasion of Iceland. If the original Romanov Strategy will be judged brilliant for its operational boldness, it will still be flawed by a tactical rigidity that will characterize its execution and that has characterized Russian Arms for centuries! (Their most recent excuse for this shortcoming has been Scientific Socialism. Oh well.)

Russian submarines and Backfires will pretty much have their own way in the Atlantic in the two days following the fall of Bergen. The subs will then turn northward, to rendezvous with a resupply group entering the Norwegian Sea. But what if they had decided, instead, to concentrate on the destruction of the Eisenhower? This scenario is designed to help you answer that question!

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

People nowadays make a lot of "stealth." The original stealth weapon was the submarine. Now it seems that everyone wants to be invisible, especially the fly boys. But stealth is a lot like "first impressions:" You only get one chance. At some point, the commander of any stealthy asset has to make the choice to trade away "invisibility" for attack [a "Flaming Datum" in Subpeak. Ed]. That conundrum is the essence of this scenario. There will be several inviting targets for you to choose from. Which ones will you choose to engage? And how will you engage them? Decisively? Or will you probe first? Will you feint, first here, then there? Or will you "put all your eggs in one basket — and then watch that basket very carefully"?

Remember, this is a hypothetical scenario. The Eisenhower will put to sea again in the late Spring of 1997. Its return to service will prove to be, in many respects, decisive, freeing as it will substantial assets for use in the Indian Ocean.

The debacle in the Norwegian Sea at the beginning of November in 1996 may well prove to be both embarrassing and costly for the US Navy, but it won't be crippling. Despite the losses, they will retain substantial abilities, ASW forces in particular. It is these survivors that you will have to contend with in this scenario. There will be plenty of them — and they will all prove to be quite formidable! Good Hunting, Gospodin!

### **"Head On"**

Scenario Introduction

By: Richard Wickboldt

The preemptive strike by the Warsaw Pact under the guise of an exercise ("Kola, Revisited" was partially successful. By luck those SSBN's with missiles

targeted against the US were destroyed. Unfortunately a few SSBN's with payloads targeted on England made it through. England now lies in ashes, and is effectively out of the war.

This happenstance did not leave the Russian State Committee of Defense (Gosudarstvenny Komitet Oborony - GKO) without a victory plan. The US did not fire any of its ballistic missiles since none were heading for US soil. With the sections of England not destroyed by nuclear fire demoralized, it was out of the strategic picture. The rest of the European NATO members did not wish to suffer the same fate as England, and so refrained from launching a nuclear counterstrike. The fate of England did, however, encourage NATO to continue the fight conventionally.

Thus was achieved a nuclear stalemate. All that remained for the GKO to do was to gain control the SLOC's (Sea Lines Of Communication) between the US and her European Allies. The remainder of the SSGN's and a few small SAG's from the Northern Fleet have been ordered to enter the Atlantic and take up station off the Eastern Seaboard of the US. Two large battle groups from the Black Sea Fleet have been ordered to enter the Atlantic via Gibraltar and take control of the SLOC's. If the GKO is successful in this endeavor, they will block the re supply of NATO and insure victory for themselves. The US response is to deploy two large Battle Groups built around a BB. A CVBG may be deployed out of Norfolk when it is ready.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Richard Wickboldt

The NACV is the cousin of the GIUK battleset. Here the Cold War operations are again depicted, but with large open water SLOC's to be fought over. NATO must have secure SLOC's to feed the European battle front. Warsaw Pact must destroy NATO convoys and deny use of the SLOC's to insure total victory.

The NACV's relationship to GIUK lies in the fact that the CIS would have to make a successful breakout via the GIUK Gap (For the Northern and Baltic Fleets) and the Mediterranean (Black Sea fleet) of its submarine and surface assets. This cause and effect relationship is explored in "Head On." It is the logical extension of "Kola Revisited" in that it will depict a head on battle between US forces and the forces of the CIS that succeeded in breaking out from the Norwegian Sea.

The open waters of North Atlantic will also provide an excellent playing field for surface warfare. "Head On" will involve US battle groups attempting to contain the breakout of the Red Banner Northern Fleet's subs and the major surface combatants of the Black Sea Fleet into the Atlantic.

This scenario was designed under the premise that the Warsaw pact has successfully made a "breakout" from both the Norwegian and Black Seas, and that Iceland and Gibraltar have been neutralized or captured. Traditional NACV scenarios involve the protection of convoys traveling in both directions over the Atlantic SLOC's. However it will take time for the convoys to be formed and vessels outfitted. During this lull time a battle would be waging for supremacy in the Atlantic. During this battle no convoy duty would be taking place... Leaving both sides free for a full blown old fashion naval battle with modern weapons.

The Black Sea Fleet has the greatest number of large combatant ships of all



the Russian fleets. Part of this fleet would be used in the Atlantic “breakout.” The Black Sea fleet would then supply the major surface assets to the “breakout” and the Northern Fleet would supply most, if not all, of the subs needed.

### **“Search and Destroy”**

Scenario Introduction

By: Steve Winslow

Since the war began, the Red side has been trying to prevent the flow of supplies from America. Protecting these convoys has been increasingly difficult with the loss of Iceland. Attack aircraft can now reach some of the northern shipping routes, and if long-range bombers are ferried over from the mainland then no convoys will be safe. Red subs have moved south of Iceland through the GIUK Gap and also patrol the area, searching for convoys.

It is believed that two large Surface Action Groups are operating south of Iceland. An un-escorted merchant ship, the *MV VERDUGO*, radioed that it and its two sister ships were under attack and sinking. Lookouts reported seeing several sea-skimming missiles coming from the North, 30 seconds before several explosions rocked the three ships. All were lost.

NATO has the task of protecting convoys heading to England and back to America. Convoys have been organized, but there are not enough escorts, so ships are being sent on their way with minimal protection.

A large surface task force has been organized the search for and destroy enemy units operating in the Atlantic along the shipping lanes. It is hoped that the path can be cleared and allow safe passage for vital convoys.

Designer’s Notes

By: Steve Winslow

In this scenario, I hope to create a large surface battle between one Blue group and two Red groups. Major surface actions are few and far between in Harpoon, for much the same reason they would be rare in real life: CV Air Wings will keep the fighting out of SSM range. There will be submarines on both sides, with the Red side having more than Blue [*perhaps art does imitate life... Ed.*].

The scenario will include some small groups of 2 or 3 warships with 2 or 3 merchants/amphibs per group also. This will give the Reds some extra targets and give the Blue commander some extra things to worry about.

## **The Mediterranean Conflict**

*Strife in the Cradle of Civilization*

The Mediterranean Sea is the cradle of Western civilization. Along its shores developed the societies of Babylon, Ancient Egypt, Crete, Ancient Greece, Rome, Carthage, and the Ottoman Empire. The world’s first navy is attributed to

Crete, and the first recorded naval battles occurred here.

Strife has been the single constant of life on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. From “The face that launched a thousand ships” to the current civil war in what was briefly (in the terms of this region) known as Yugoslavia, war has been the rule and peace the exception. The cultural and religious tensions of this polyglot region have not mellowed with age. Rather, they have festered and fermented, yielding a witches brew of hatred, envy, and fanaticism.

The Mediterranean is a virtual sideshow in the context of warfare between the West and whatever eventually rises from the ashes of the Soviet Union. The major players from both GIUK and NACV may be found here, but they are not the predominant powers in the region. MEDC is the realm of regional powers and gun boat diplomacy, a place where terrorism and piracy continue with alarming frequency.

Welcome, then, to the world of Plato, Aristotle, and Muamar Khadaffi. Enjoy your visit, and remember to keep your powder dry...

### ***“A Splendid Little War...”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Ron Artigues

The leadership of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was faced with a public relations crises. The Government’s promises of prestige, a vibrant economy, and an end to graft and corruption had not been met. As the people perceived the Government to be defaulting on its promises, civil unrest grew to a new and dangerous level of dissatisfaction.

The increasingly violent civil war in Yugoslavia provided an excuse for a military excursion to turn attention from governmental failures at home. Now, decreed the leaders of the CIS, was the time for a splendid little war... Without much warning, CIS forces invaded northern Yugoslavia on the Morning of July 17th, 1993..

The Slovenians appealed to their Italian neighbors, who took their plea for help to the European Community (EC). Europe, anxious to show that it could put together a multi-national coalition (such as the Persian Gulf War’s coalition) without US participation, began to assemble forces and declared a deadline of August 1st for CIS withdrawal.

The deadline the EC set for CIS withdrawal from Yugoslavia has passed, and the stage is set for military action.

Naval commanders have decided to launch a two-pronged amphibious assault in southern Yugoslavia, using Dubrovnik as a European Inchon. French and Italian marines are embarked aboard their landing craft. The Naval Forces must ensure that the bulk of these forces reach their invasion beaches at Dubrovnik and Split.

Designer's Notes

By: Ron Artigues

This is another scenario that draws its inspiration from recent news stories. The civil war in Yugoslavia is a very ugly reality that is becoming uglier with each passing week. Many European nations have vested interests in the eventual outcome of this bloody little war, but all have so far shown restraint.

This author hopes that his hypothetical intervention (on both sides) never comes to pass. However, the possibility of intervention, besides being all too real, serves as another showcase for non-US equipment in use against RED forces. It also demonstrates the tactical problems for a CIS task force operating outside of land-based air support.

### ***"The Libyan Bomb"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

The Western nations have anticipated that Libya would be a nuclear power by the end of the century. Yet, when several intelligence sources in Libya hastily departed that country with word that Khadaffi had acquired several ex-Soviet nuclear scientists, and even now was near development of an operational device, Western leaders were frantic.

The agents who were extracted stated that Tripoli would definitely have a usable nuclear device within three weeks, and probably within two weeks. The amount of time lost in extracting the operatives (they would not transmit their information through normal channels) was approximately one week. Another three days were lost while the various intelligence agencies "evaluated" the information. This left four days, as a worst case assessment, to ensure Khadaffi's the bomb program died in infancy. Needless to say, the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of several Western nations were furious.

In the time frame allotted, there was an unsatisfactory quantity and variety of assets available to destroy Libya's nuclear program. Military planners estimated that a majority of Libya's aircraft would be placed around the sites where development was occurring. This would require at least three supercarrier air wings to ensure Western losses were kept to a minimum. All that was currently available was one US carrier. With the assistance of France and Italy, and the rapid deployment of several Marine detachments and one F-111 squadron, planners believed the operation could succeed. In any case, there was little choice in the matter. The prospect of a nuclear weapon under the control of Muamar Al Khadaffi was more than the West was willing to tolerate. With only two days remaining, the Sixth Fleet was given the go order.

Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

It is a great irony indeed that while the demise of the Soviet Union greatly reduced the danger of a full scale nuclear exchange, the probability of nuclear

weapon use has actually increased. The world is now faced with the prospect of a recognized “terrorist state” obtaining an atomic device.

Presently, there are six “nuclear powers” in the world: the United States, the Commonwealth of Independent States (perhaps to be restricted to Russia only), the United Kingdom, France, China, and India. Additionally, South Africa and Israel are generally believed to have stockpiled the components for Nuclear Weapons. As long as nuclear weapons can be restricted to this small set of nations, the nightmare may end.

However, there are several states which will soon have the technology, or which could soon produce the bomb. These nations include, but are not limited to the following: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico, North Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. Add to this the recent news that many ex-Soviet nuclear scientists have both received and accepted “job offers” with many of these nations (including, unfortunately, Libya), and we have a witch’s brew that’s ready to boil over.

It is important to realize that many of these nations will probably never produce a nuclear device, and may not even try. It is just as important to read the newspapers to see who is currently attempting to build a bomb (specifically, North Korea, Pakistan, Libya, Iraq, and Iran/Bangladesh [*in partnership*]). Several of these nations have also indicated they will pay **any** price for a nuclear bomb. And if this isn’t enough, don’t forget that there are several unsponsored terrorist organizations which could also gain access to nuclear weapons.

The nightmare does not end here. We can thus expect a quick and ruthless response to any “unauthorized” nation developing nuclear weapons. We have seen elements of this already in Iraq, and will probably soon see a response to the North Korean threat. This scenario represents one such Western reaction to a third world nuclear threat. The United States and her allies have already shown a willingness to enforce their will in this matter.

### ***“Into the Aegean”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

Initial advances by the CIS in the Mediterranean Sea were now long past. The Banner Black Sea Fleet had, within days of initiating hostilities, managed to drive the US Sixth Fleet from the East Med while capturing the northern end of the Suez Canal, Port Said. The small fleets which had supported the Allies, those of Greece and Egypt (Israel remained staunchly neutral), were swept away along with one US carrier battle group. The “front line” in the naval war had moved as far west as Italy. But those advances were early in the war, now 93 days old.

CIS control of the Med Battle had stalemated before the end of one month. A surprising assault by the Italians had damaged the one CIS CV in the region. While the Commonwealth was enjoying incredible victories in the North Atlantic, heads were rolling in the Mediterranean. Without a carrier to control the seas, the CIS push for Gibraltar had ground to a halt. This allowed the United States to

bring another CVBG into the region and reverse the tide of battle. The Black Sea Fleet was driven from the Central Med while its Libyan ally saw its own fleet ravished. What remained under CIS control, after another month of conflict, was the Aegean and portions of the East Med. The African coastline along the eastern Mediterranean was now completely under Allied control, including Port Said.

But, the CIS still had a few tricks under its sleeves. While the sole US CVBG in the region drove into the East Med to liberate Port Said, a second Commonwealth carrier with escorts forced its way through the CVL barrier at Gibraltar. In a rapid transit, the carrier, deployed from the Northern Fleet, traversed the Central Med and prepared for the next major CIS Med operation: Aegean Breakout. The Black Sea Fleet carrier was now repaired and in transit from the Crimea — together they would sweep away Allied resistance and recapture Port Said and the Suez Canal.

To complicate matters, however, Intel just notified fleet commanders that another US CVBG had entered the Med on the tails of the second CIS carrier. The battle was about to be joined...and it would prove to be exhilarating.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

Every scenario designer wants to design a multi-supercarrier battle. This is mine. With the advent of the supercarrier in nations other than the United States (i.e., the CIS and France), the seas will be becoming quite an interesting place for sailors — carriers have a tendency to “crowd” the oceans (being able to control the seas for a radius of 400-500 nautical miles). The most interesting aspect, however, is that the muscle the United States has held in world-wide military projection is now going to be shared with at least two other nations. The CVL does not have the same ability to control seas and enforce policies as does the supercarrier (sorry UK, Italy, Spain, India, etc.). But the CV — ah, there is a powerful platform. And, the power these ships lend to involved battles is phenomenal.

The carrier battles in the Pacific during World War II are the events from which legends are made. Incredible battles (Midway, Coral Sea) and the ability to project a nation's power over vast distances (Pearl Harbor) illustrated to a generation the absolute necessity of the Aircraft Carrier. Nations without carriers could not begin to oppose those which did. Yet, in light of today's firepower and capabilities, World War II carriers were little more than an inkling of what the CV would evolve into. Consider: a US CVBG, with nuclear weapons, could literally level any nation on the Earth — selectively. Without nukes, the nation would simply look like Iraq after Desert Storm (and, trust me, one carrier could have done the same damage as all the forces involved — not as quickly, but just as completely).

So, imagine two such carriers opposing each other in battle. An amazing show of fireworks, death, and destruction would ensue. Add two or three more carriers. In a tight region such as the Aegean, the opposing forces would feel very restricted — carriers like room to breathe. For the force caught inside the Aegean, a form of large scale claustrophobia would set in; and, feeling as if backed into a corner, that fleet would literally be driven to escape into open ocean. The other force, unfortunately, would have much more sea area to cover, thereby extending its own fleet. Who would “win” in such circumstances?

The battle is joined....

## ***“Gallipoli Redux”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

The CIS War was now nearly four months old. What seemed most amazing to military planners was that a war between superpowers could actually extend much beyond a few days or weeks. Nearly all experts would have insisted that such a war would go nuclear within a short period of time. Yet, neither side had considered nuclear weapons. This hesitancy, it seemed, was also the reason the war was continuing for such a long period of time — neither side wished to push the other to the brink of desperation.

Now, the National Security Council was considering just that — pushing the Commonwealth to desperation. Operation Homeplate was a two-part operation, the god-child of several very high-up military and civilian leaders who had never trusted the Soviets, whether they call themselves Russia, the Commonwealth, or any other name. It was designed by these officials to end the Cold War in the only method which was acceptable to US “national security.” Most military planners rejected this view point. Unfortunately, considering the Commonwealth was showing no signs of surrender even though the Black Sea Fleet was bottled up in its home waters, the NSC members could produce no other viable option.

Stage One of Homeplate would consist of entering the Black Sea with two CVBG’s, then moving north and eliminating the port and airfield facilities along the southern coast of the Ukraine and Russia — the Crimean region. This would allow Stage Two to begin: an amphibious assault on the Commonwealth homelands. The operation could easily work; there were no major doubts raised by the NSC. The problem lay in the CIS response to an attack on its home territory. The Council believed there would only be one reaction: nuclear strikes against the invading force, the United States, and other Western Allied nations. To prevent this, the US had to hit the Commonwealth’s ICBM fields first, and do so simultaneously with Operation Homeplate.

Of course, the first problem lay in transiting the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus without being obliterated by the CIS Air Force.

Designer’s Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

To make this scenario work, I’ve had to “fudge” a bit on some aspects of play. First, when playing BLUE, you’ll need to split your formations into groups of three or four ships. This is the maximum controllable (within reason) in a transit of Dardanelles/Bosphorus. Second, again when playing BLUE, follow the orders TO THE LETTER, especially paragraph 5. This is a realistic restriction, and also puts major pressure on the Allies during transit. I won’t suggest which ships to send through first; use logic. Third, make sure you turn ON the staff option “Ignore Ships Running Aground.” While this will allow you to move your ships overland, fight the urge to do so and follow the Turkish Straits pathway. Fourth, when playing RED, don’t expect HAR I O (the **H**arpoon **A**rtificially **I**ntelligent **O**pponent) to follow the guidelines listed above. I checked, but there’s no way a scenario designer can alter a formation during play.

In reality, a superpower war would probably never go this far without the

use of nuclear weapons — or perhaps an armistice to prevent their use. And even more likely, two nuclear superpowers would probably never go to war with each other. This is not a guarantee by any stretch, although I believe it to be more realistic.

But, if there were to be an amphibious assault against Russia or the Commonwealth, it would probably occur in the Crimea. An amphibious assault to the North would be dangerous and difficult due to the weather, in the East it would be worthless, and from the Baltic such an invasion would provide only limited access (the Baltic is, after all, an extremely confined sea) to the Russian Homeland. Not to mention the number of neutrals along the Baltic coast. The only problem with the Black Sea is the transit of the Turkish Straits, making it as confined as the Baltic.

Of course, an assault against the Crimea would prove to be extremely difficult [*As the British once learned to their chagrin. Ed.*]. Aside from the vast number of missile patrol craft in the Black Sea, the CIS could fill the air with swarms of aircraft. An operation of this magnitude would be one of the most challenging in modern warfare. Try it for yourself.

### ***“Sail from Sidra”***

Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

The War is in its seventh day and the Soviets have been making substantial gains. With the fall of Israel two days ago, Commonwealth forces have begun a major logistical operation throughout the North African continent with reserve elements entering theater wide.

From the NATO perspective things are finally starting to become clear. At this point in the War the bulk of Commonwealth air operations have been against 2nd Allied Air command in the North. Intelligence reports indicate a sudden increase in Soviet activity in north Africa. During the first days of war elements of the Allied 4th Tactical Air Force were reassigned. It is possible that The Soviets are aware of this weakness and are preparing an attack.

From the Soviet perspective the key now is speed. NATO has been forced to re-deploy forces to their northern flank, thus severely weakening defenses in the Med. A large task force has assembled in the Gulf Of Sidra. As part of a joint force they will break into NATO's rear area and destroy as many hostile forces as possible.

Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we will examine the effects of preemptive air operations and misinformation on offensive and defensive operations.

From the NATO perspective intelligence activity on the North African Continent suggest that the Soviets are ready to begin the next phase of their offensive. The only question now is when and where? This scenario will look at

the difficulties faced by a defense force awaiting the onslaught of a superior force both in strength and organization.

From the Soviet perspective misdirection is the key to success. The next phase of the operation calls for an attack in the soft under belly of the 4th Allied Air Force. This scenario will examine the use of coordinated air strikes as a tool in counter intelligence.

### ***“The Other Canal”***

#### Scenario Outline

By: B.I. Hutchison

As war broke out across Europe, the combined Arab armies (supported by the Commonwealth) attacked and destroyed the Israeli Defense Force. In an unexpected turn of events the Israeli government chose to surrender rather than cross the Nuclear threshold. In an emotionally charged moment the Prime Minister of Israel said “God’s chosen people will not initiate what would surely be the end of humanity,” after which he formally surrendered to the United Arab Council.

The President of the United States ordered operational planners in the Pentagon to prepare plans for the liberation of Israel. At this point in the war Israel has no real value except its proximity to the Suez Canal. It has thus been decided that the liberation of Israel will begin with an assault on the Suez Canal.

To meet the time table laid down by the President, Task Force 62 will be forced to begin operations before preparations and training are complete.

Most major Soviet units have moved on to the Gibraltar Campaign. The Canal is heavily defended by front line air defense regiments of the Commonwealth, as befits an important part of the CIS logistics network.

#### Designer’s Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we will examine the affects that political considerations have on military decisions.

We will be looking at Task Force 62, a Phibron assigned to Sixth Fleet. In a pre-planned contingency strategy this group has been tasked with recapturing the Suez Canal under circumstances similar to these. However, the corner stone of the plan is Task Force 60 — the Sixth Fleet’s CVBG which is currently on station in the Indian Ocean. A patch work re-deployment of Allied forces is now in place to overcome this shortfall.

One of the main focuses of this scenario is the difficulties a Phibron would face without CV support to supplement their organic air power. Their entire air wing consists of one squadron of AV-8Bs.

From the Commonwealth’s perspective, this is a case study in defense. The Suez Canal is a vital link to the Persian Gulf and operations in that theater. With the shortage of first line naval assets, most major combatants have moved on to other operations. The only combatants in the area are in port for repair or re supply, or are involved in convoy operations. This scenario will require a great deal of creativity from Soviet forces.



### ***“The Libyan Connection”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Gary Miller

The United States, under UN Sanction, today imposed a quarantine on Libya for failure to extradite two Libyan Nationals suspected of masterminding the terrorist bombing of Pan Am flight 103. Syria has refused to recognize the quarantine, and is preparing to transship supplies to Libya in Syrian flagged merchant vessels. Israel has increased tensions by announcing that it will not allow any flights from Syria to Libya. Egypt has claimed neutrality in the developing situation, but has beefed up its coastal patrols and has indicated to the West that it will halt any surface traffic bound for Libyan ports. Several Republics of the CIS have previously arranged weapons sales to both Libya and Syria, and have stated their intent to make delivery on these sales...

This is a game of chicken on the international scale, and neither side will change course before the inevitable collision.

Designer's Notes

By: Gary Miller

Libya has long taken a rather unconciliatory stand on its support for terrorist groups. Its refusal to turn over the suspected terrorist in the Pan Am bombing for trial in the West is quite typical of their reactions in such matters. Libya and Syria consider themselves to be the spokesmen for Palestinian rights and have supplied them with training bases and equipment.

Meanwhile, the former Soviet Republics are now in dire economic straits. They all lack the capital to rebuild their crumbling economies and infrastructures. They also lack the trust and good faith of the West to secure loans.

The fight over the Black Sea Fleet and the dissolution of central command facilities was not so much a function nationalism as it was an easy way to earn hard currency by selling off the high tech military equipment. Iran, Libya, and several other nations with deep pockets, are eager to buy the surplus equipment.

The threat, as outlined in an article in the U. S. Naval Institute's *PROCEEDINGS*, indicates that even the carrier *KUZNETSOV* can be had on a government to government lease. Conflicts that up to now may have included only diesel electric subs, may now include Victor III's. This is the nature of the current challenge to the US and it's allies.

### ***“The Old Regime”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Charles J. Rouhier

After six years of Perestroika and Glasnost, the KGB and Red Army had endured enough. In a lightning move they successfully deposed the government and implemented their own on the lines of the Politburo.

Within two weeks they had notified all ex-Warsaw Pact countries that they would once again be required to do as the Soviet Union decreed. They were further

told that they could either do this peacefully, or be taken over by force.

The US objected loudly, at first. When the State Department was informed by the new regime that interference would result in catastrophic consequences, the US Administration decided the “Internal affairs of the Commonwealth are of no legitimate concern to the United States Government.” The United States thus returned to an isolationist foreign policy for the first time in over seventy years.

Where the former Soviet Republics and satellite nations had shown no signs of cooperation since the collapse of the Soviet Union, they suddenly found a new sense of purpose and spirit of cooperation in uniting before the threat of a common enemy. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania have signed a treaty denouncing the claims of the new Soviet Government, and have pledged combined resistance to any Soviet invasion. They have asked for US assistance, but it is unlikely that the US will respond in light of the strong isolationist atmosphere.

It would appear that the US is preparing to once again take a hands off attitude and allow oppression to spread over the face of Europe.

Designer's Notes

By: Charles J. Rouhier

This scenario is an examination of the tactics and strategy of RED on RED warfare, against the all too real specter of civil war in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The postulation of American Isolationism is historically justified. Isolationism has followed virtually every major conflict that the United States has fought and won, just as the tendency towards a massive demobilization is being realized by the head long rush towards a “Peace Dividend.”

This work of fiction should also serve notice to the Harpooner of another salient historical fact: Russia has never had a peaceful transition between forms of government.

### ***“...An Instrument of HIS Will”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

The First Eurasian War (FEW) spread to the Indian subcontinent and to the Middle East in January of 1997. These sad events were heralded by the nearly simultaneous detonation of several nuclear devices...These devices are the legacy of the New Russian Republic (under Gospodin Boris Yeltsin) and the short lived CIS, which was 99.9% successful in its attempts to control the nuclear weapons of the old Soviet Union. This scenario will examine the consequences of that near perfection as they will bear upon the Middle East in the year 5757 of the Jewish Calendar.

The Koranic Compact of Moslem Nations will emerge from the Tashkent Covenants. During this phase of the FEW, they will be co-belligerents with the European Union against the Royal Russian Empire (RRE). However, the Compact will have its own agenda! Highest priority will be accorded the “purification” of Islam's holiest places, and the extermination of their “defilers.” The use of “God's Fire” will be sanctioned by the most senior of the Prophet's successors.

The State of Israel has been on a war footing since the preceding Chanukah. The Mossad is adamant: The Nations of the Compact *do* have several nuclear weapons, several of which have been earmarked “for special delivery” to their Zionist friends! But the suspicion will take on a reality of its own. In what will be judged at the time as a reciprocal mobilization, Syria and other Compact Nations will move substantial forces into Jordan and into the Golan Heights.

This is primarily an air war scenario, and is based on what will be the real life experiences of Seren Moshi BenArens, OIC for air defense at the Ramat Airfield, east of Haifa, Israel. You will be able to “play” either side, however.

Syria and its allies will detonate two small nuclear devices on *their* side of the border, and a nuclear artillery shell over the headquarters of 7th Brigade of the IDF stationed not far from Quneitra in the Heights... and will then unleash a major “counterattack” against the Zionist invaders. For reasons too complex to examine here, the world will buy this story — initially. As a consequence the State of Israel will literally be on its own as it fights for its survival — again.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

It is impossible in a single scenario to capture all of the fighting that will take place in so compressed a piece of space and time as will be the case here. So, instead, I have endeavored to capture some of the tension that will be associated with the air and naval components of this conflict in its opening hours. If you take the Israeli side, you must protect both Haifa and Tel Aviv, and then destroy two RED Bases — without suffering substantial losses in the process. If you take the Compact side, you must at least damage, and ideally destroy, both Haifa and Tel Aviv. The possibility of a nuclear exchange will be real. If you play BLUE, even a minimum victory should be considered an achievement. If you play RED, then nothing short of total victory should be considered satisfactory... at whatever the cost in martyrs and materiel!

One last point. **YOU MUST NOT ALTER THE LOADOUTS ON ANY AIRCRAFT.** These have been selected to reflect the relative proportions and capabilities of the aircraft and weapons available to each side. And, any nuclear weapons can only be used **ONCE** — if authorized.

For those interested in such things, the Syrian artillery involved in the attack on the IDF 7th will be situated just outside of Tafas, a small village lying south and east of Quneitra. Elements of the unit involved will be captured in the IDF counterattacks through northern Jordan on D+7. If you play RED, you must accept the need to take heavy losses to ensure that you are finally able to get “bombs on target.” And don't forget about Israeli SAM's! Make sure that they have been exhausted before you commit your surface ordinance. A single nuclear device against either target Base should suffice — if it can get through! If you play BLUE, remember to minimize losses! You may even lose temporary control of the air in the process, but as long as RED is unable to put ordinance on your Bases, it won't matter. Just make sure that you can sortie interceptors against surface attack aircraft headed your way when they come. Oh, and one other thing. Don't forget about your flanks. Libya is in this thing, too!

### ***“The Second Crimean War”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Kevin Stover

When Khrushchev ceded the Crimea to the Ukraine in 1954 it mattered little which Republic had jurisdiction over the Black Sea region. But now, with the break up of the monolithic Soviet system, the Crimea has become one of many areas of conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Russian interest in the region stems from its Russian majority and the naval base at Sebastopol. Likewise, the Ukraine is also interested in the base and in protecting the interests of the Ukrainian minority. As if it matters, the Crimean's would naturally like to be left alone.

When negotiations fail to resolve the issue, Russia (BLUE) decides to send a task force led by the *ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV* to take and hold Sebastopol. With assurances from Kiev that the region would have some autonomy under Ukrainian (RED) rule, the Crimean's, and most importantly the remnants of the Black Sea fleet, resolve to resist the Russian invasion.

Designer's Notes

By: Kevin Stover

As the new republics of the CIS struggle to shake off the artificial bonds of the old Soviet empire they in turn will be challenged by ethnic and political groups within their own borders. The Crimean question is particularly sanguine since it involves the two strongest republics and threatens to cause the first war between the republics of the Commonwealth.

The *MOSKVA* class CVH is included for military and sentimental reasons. I actually built a model of it in my younger years (and when it was a new class), and it was the last of my model collection to face BB gun and firecracker destruction when I no longer assembled models.

*Harpoon is a much safer way of destroying warships than the method described here... Ed.*

### ***“Yom Hadin: Judgment Day”***

Scenario Description

By: David Davenport

With the fall of the “Soviet Union” and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, the world has become an even more dangerous place. Third World countries with hard currency are able to purchase many weapons previously unattainable from the arms rich and cash poor CIS. Such is the case with Libya. Isolated from the world in early 1992 due to its links with international terrorism, the West expected that Libya would halt its support for terrorism. Nothing could be further from the truth. After implication in several large truck bombings across Europe and overt threats of retaliation from Israel, Libya played its trump card.

October 6th, 1993, known to Jews as the holiday of YOM KIPPUR, will now have a new and chilling significance. During celebration activities in the

morning, a huge explosion rocks Tel Aviv. Thousands die as the explosives disseminate the persistent nerve agent VX across a large part of the city. Through sensitive intelligence sources and methods, the MOSSAD [*Israel's Intelligence service*] is able to track the plotters support directly back to Libya. An emergency session of the Knesset releases the IDF [*Israeli Defense Force*] to take whatever action they deem necessary to "secure the safety of the Israeli people and the Jewish State." The IDF, demonstrating unusual reserve, does not assemble and use the devices they deny possessing. Rather, they set in motion their most elite forces to execute operation "Judgment Day."

#### Designer's Notes

By: David Davenport

This scenario is designed around real world tensions that currently exist between the State of Israel and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Janahiriya (Libya). Col. Muamar al-Khadaffi has supported international terrorism for over two decades. His intention has apparently been provocation of Israel and the West, and he continues to do so today.

The Israelis, for their part, have proved themselves on many occasions to be masters of Special Operations deep within hostile territory, and have often achieved stunning results. The combination of the enmity that exists between the two countries, as well as both nation's willingness to use force has led to the creation of this scenario. Although hypothetical, this scenario is based in fact and provides the Harpoon enthusiast a truly interesting and challenging "What If?"

### **"Children At Play"**

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Richard Wickboldt

Libya lies on the outskirts of the Arab world and was once a colony of Italy. Like most of the former colonies of the old European empires, the Libyans have maintained a commercial and economic link beneficial to both parties. This economic link also implies a certain cooperation in the political relations of both nations, and serves to add political stability to the former colony.

With the formation of the CIS and the endless investment opportunities brought about by that formation, Italy began to funnel as much investment money as it could to the CIS. This left little in the way of capital investment and trade for Libya.

Mr. Khadaffi was nearly killed by the power projection of a US CVBG in the mid '80's. However, it wasn't enough to joggle his cerebral material into a structure capable of thinking in a rational manner. Khadaffi wasn't to be slighted. So he nationalized all commercial properties of Italian firms and took scores of hostages.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), held in Helsinki, passed a declaration criticizing Mr. Khadaffi's actions as a terrorist act and an assault on a member nation. The CSCE authorized Italy to take what ever

action it deemed necessary. Italy then dispatched its own Reaction Force to persuade Libya to reverse its actions by destroying all port facilities in the country.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Richard Wickboldt

The MEDC battleset covers a larger and more diverse geopolitical spectrum than the stark Cold War reality of the GIUK and NACV BattleSets. The MEDC has a smorgasbord flavor by virtue of the many diverse cultures and religions intertwined with overlapping geographical and geopolitical structures. The Mediterranean is also the heart of the Old World, with ethnic and religious tensions that have been fermenting for the length of recorded history. Nothing is black and white here in the cradle of civilization. Peace in the MEDC is an unusual occurrence held together by a delicate balance of self gratification and self interest. At any time a conflict could ignite over the smallest of things.

The naval forces of the MEDC also follow the diverse nature of the geopolitical structure. Since none of them are large and supported by overflowing bank accounts, they are built haphazardly and disjointedly over the continuously changing regimes. Thus any naval commander of a MEDC country involved in a conflict would need to be very innovative indeed. Typical naval doctrine does not apply here. Your opponent is in a similar situation, and will thus be cautious and innovative at the same time.

"Children At Play" will explore this unique environment of two diverse forces looking to be victorious.

## The Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf

The Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions would be sleepy backwaters were it not for oil. The vast quantities of oil discovered in the Persian Gulf provided the wealth and leverage the region had long lacked. It also provided the means for nations such as Iraq to purchase vast quantities of modern weapons for use against their neighbors.

The West has become dependent upon the oil that flows from the Gulf and through the Indian Ocean. The only nation which is dependent upon Persian Gulf oil that does not maintain a presence there is Japan. Even the United States, which draws less than 20% of its oil supply from the Gulf has maintained a constant naval presence there since 1948.

The inhabitants of the Gulf region are of two major peoples, Arab and Persian. Thus even the name of the Gulf is contested. The Arabs refer to it as the Arabian Gulf, while the Iranian's prefer to call it the Persian Gulf. They all share the same religion, much as Northern Ireland does. The followers of the Prophet are deeply divided between Shiite and Sunni, and tensions between the two sects frequently flash into violence.

The Indian Ocean nations are the poor cousins of the region. India and Pakistan were once the same nation, since torn asunder by religious warfare between Sikh, Moslem, and Hindu. The passions, hatred, and instability here make the Mediterranean look like an idyllic retreat. At any given time there is likely a

border skirmish going on between at least two of the nations in the region, and often more.

Welcome, then, to Southwest Asia. Remember to watch your back, for someone here will consider you to be an infidel and potential servant in Paradise...

### ***“The Mother of all Brawls”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Ron Artigues

It is August 1991, and Kuwait has been forcefully annexed by Iraq. The departure from reality is that Saddam Hussein, instead of sitting back and letting the allied forces build up without interruption, decides to head further south before the forces arrayed against him can solidify. His goal is Bahrain, where the US Commander, Joint Task Force Middle East (CJTFME), is moored in his flagship *LA SALLE*.

If the Iraqi forces can overrun the Saudi defenses and northern ports, they will make it very difficult indeed for the US to establish a base of operations from which to assault Kuwait. And by taking Bahrain, the US will be denied its base of naval operations in the Northern Arabian Gulf. Saddam’s advisors are convinced that the US will not attempt to challenge such a strong position.

With Iraqi tanks heading south, no US ground or air forces are brought into Saudi Arabia. But the US is NOT willing to let their Saudi Arabian allies fall to Iraq. Instead, the offensive must be stopped with the forces on hand— the Royal Saudi Air Force, the remnants of the Royal Kuwaiti Air Force, the ships of CJTFME, and the ships and aircraft of the *INDEPENDENCE* battle group.

Designer’s Notes

By: Ron Artigues

This is a rather straightforward what-if: what would have happened if the Iraqis not stopped after taking Kuwait? [*That’s kind of like asking what would have happened if the Iraqis had had sound leadership, instead of Saddam Hussein... Ed.*] Although the *INDEPENDENCE* was on station in the Indian Ocean flying air cover for Desert Shield, the ship rotated home to San Diego before hostilities commenced.

This scenario assumes that no USAF aircraft had a chance to fly to the Gulf before the first set of Saudi Arabian air fields were over run. Thus there are no F-117A’s, and no BUFFs (B-52’s).

The name of the game here for BLUE is power projection. BLUE must destroy the Iraqi Air Force, and wreak havoc on the Iraqi Armored Columns rolling south through Saudi Arabia. BLUE must also interdict the Iraqi lines of communication, and disrupt Iraqi command and control. Time and distance currently favor the Iraqi’s, so BLUE must use his forces wisely.

RED has more forces, and shorter flying time to targets. But their technology is dated, and their tactics are poor. In addition, Iraq is seriously outgunned in terms of technology, and has no equivalent to, and no defense against, the Tomahawk TLAM-C.

## ***“Operation: EARNEST WILL II”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Ron Artigues

*As the land war between Iran and Iraq deadlocked in the mid 1980's, the belligerents moved the action to the waters of the Arabian Gulf in what became known as the “Tanker War.” Iran began to intercept vessels they suspected to be engaged in trade with Iraq, while the Iraqi's began to fly aircraft against tankers in the Southern end of the Arabian Gulf. Between the two of them, the Arabian Gulf rapidly became a dangerous place for shipping. Realizing the threat to their oil supplies, Western nations — led by the United States — began to increase their naval presence in the Gulf. Things had grown so dangerous by 1987 that the United States Navy began to escort US flagged vessels (and those Kuwaiti and other ships permitted to fly the US Flag) through the Gulf. This prolonged series of escort missions was codenamed “Earnest Will.” Ed.*

In the aftermath of the 1991 Gulf War, all sides rearmed to the fullest extent possible. Iran purchased MiG-29's and KILo Class diesel-electric submarines from the capital hungry CIS. Kuwait, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia all asked to purchase more US weapons and fighter aircraft, as they anticipated problems from their re-armed neighbors.

Iran began launching small raids against Iraq in the Spring of 1992. This fighting has escalated to the point where Kuwait has again asked for the US Navy to escort reflagged tankers to and from its rebuilt oil terminals.

The US Government has agreed to this request, and the Commander, Joint Task Force Middle East (CJTFME) has been tasked with escorting US flagged vessels under Operation Earnest Will II. CJTFME will have aircraft on call from the CVBG on station in the North Arabian Sea, as well as AWACS support from the Royal Saudi Air Force. In addition, forces from France, England, and Italy may place themselves at the disposal of CJTFME. The CVBG is expressly forbidden from entering the Gulf.

Intelligence tells us that the Iranians have mostly air assets at this time. However, they still have small gun and rocket equipped ships, and one or more KILo subs bought from the CIS. Iraq has been launching Mirage F-1's armed with Exocet's.

Designer's Notes

By: Ron Artigues

Originally, this was going to be set in the late 80's, when Earnest Will first started. However, since Iran started to overfly Iraq, I decided to move the time up. It will also be more interesting now that Iran has some new fighters. For the sake of the scenario, I'm assuming that Iran gets its hands on some Kilos. The US CVBG does not have a full load of aircraft on purpose. At the height of fighting between Iran and the US, very few aircraft were actually flying over the Gulf. The *SABAND* and *SAHAND* were not attacked by War at Sea strikes, but rather by single aircraft.

Gulf Cooperative Council aircraft are left out with one exception, Saudi AWACS. These planes are up all the time. No other GCC aircraft helped the US Navy during the first Earnest Will, and I'm guessing this to be the case if there is a



second round. I did include a few F-15's to escort the AWACS, but not enough to do anything on their own.

The main attraction of this scenario is the prospect of ASW operations in the Gulf. Now you can see what all the fuss is about.

*The Arabian Gulf is one of the worst operating environments imaginable for ASW operations. The water is shallow and littered with shoals, wrecks, and oil platforms. The incredibly warm waters teem with biologics (the Arabian Gulf is the only place I know of where man overboard survival time is limited by threat of shark and snake attack instead of hypothermia) and are cluttered with shipping. Detecting a diesel electric submarine under these conditions using passive sonar is unlikely at best. The lack of a Submarine threat was one of the few redeeming features of the area when I was operating there in 1988-1989. Ed.*

### ***“Operation: Praying Mantis,”***

18 April 1988 (historical scenario)

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

Since the early 1980's, the Iran-Iraq War had consistently expanded without yielding a clear victor on land. In the mid 1980's Iran began intercepting ships suspected of trading with Iraq, while Iraq began launching air strikes against merchant shipping in the southern Gulf which they suspected of trading with Iran. Thus was born the “Tanker War.” To ensure a continual oil supply to Western nations, the US and other powers brought warships into the Gulf [*The US Navy has maintained a constant presence in the Arabian Gulf since 1948. Ed.*] to patrol “international waters” outside the Iranian-announced “war zone” (the northern-eastern half of the Gulf). Escort duties to protect shipping followed shortly thereafter.

US involvement accelerated with two incidents in 1987. The first was the “accidental” Iraqi attack on the *USS STARK* (17 May) in which two Mirage F-1's fired Exocet missiles which struck the ship (killing 37). The second incident was a US helicopter attack on an Iranian boat in response to hostile Iranian fire. In return, Iran attacked two tankers (one US owned, the other US flagged). This incident culminated with a 19 October US attack on two Iranian off-shore oil platforms used for military staging.

Over the next several months, tension in the Persian Gulf reached dizzying proportions. Iran began sowing mine fields in the Gulf, with many mines breaking their moorings and drifting into neutral shipping lanes. This forced Western nations to deploy mine-sweepers and additional warships for protection. To ensure the US escorted ships were not “accidentally” attacked, US Warships openly announced their locations. But not all neutral shipping could be protected.

On 13 April 1988, *USS SAMUEL B. ROBERTS* escorted a convoy to Kuwait. On the 14th the *ROBERTS* struck an Iranian-laid mine while transiting the route the convoy had traveled the day before. The remaining mines were recovered on the 15th and found to be newly laid, indicating that Iran had been watching the convoys and was taking steps to attack them. On 18 April, following

a rapid build-up of US warships in the Gulf, the US responded to the *ROBERTS* mining by launching an attack on two Iranian oil platforms used as military staging locations (much like those attacked the previous year) and the *SABALAN* (the primary frigate involved in attacking neutral merchants). The action was called Operation Praying Mantis.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

Initially, this scenario may seem a bit off-balanced. US warships, consisting of a CG, FFG's, and DD's, far outclassed their Iranian counterparts. However, Iran did have aircraft in the area, and although many did not participate, the capability was there. In addition, the Spruances involved were not Tomahawk capable, reducing their firepower (comparable to today's capabilities). And, while *USS ENTERPRISE* was flying SuCAP over the Straits of Hormuz, these aircraft were originally for reserve only. The fact that they entered the battle almost immediately upon Iran's response indicates the fluidity of the situation.

Iran was apparently caught completely off-guard. Response was disorganized and sporadic. Later information indicated that many Iranian senior naval officers were not present in the battle. A unified response on Iran's part may have provided an entirely different result.

The battle was fought primarily in the southern Gulf, although several US units were located in the North (protecting US surveillance installations). Had the Iraqis not launched an attack on Iran that same day, US forces may have been attacked in the northern region. Iraq's response, initiated without the knowledge or assistance of the United States, took advantage of the disarray in Iran's chain of command.

Iranian losses far outweighed US losses. The United States force lost one Cobra helo and its two-man crew in a non combat related accident. (The helo was attached to the *WAINWRIGHT*, a Josephus Daniels class cruiser [*The Belknap Class was re-named the Josephus Daniels Class after the BELKNAP was substantially altered from the rest of the class in her post collision repairs*].) A Harpoon missile was launched at the *WAINWRIGHT* by the *JOSHAN*, but the missile never engaged. Iran, on the other hand, lost several vessels and aircraft, including the FF *SAHAND* (Saam-Vosper Mk5), the PG *JOSHAN* (Combattante II), numerous Boghammers (small speed boats mounted with RPG's and MG's), and at least one F-4. In addition, the FF *SABALAN* (Saam-Vosper Mk5) was severely damaged.

To provide accurate time/light conditions, set your computer clock to 18 April, time of 0700.

### ***"The Maldives Campaign"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

Following the fall of the Soviet Union, and faced with the results of consecutive devastating winters and recessions, the Commonwealth of Independent

States was forced to take drastic financial measures. The CIS economy was in tatters, and assistance from the West was slowed by stagnant economies, political struggles, and elections. Only one avenue remained through which the Kremlin (still the seat of government) could acquire hard currency: weapons sales.

While most nations sought US hardware, proven in the Gulf War of 1991, the best Western military equipment was unavailable to most buyers. Commonwealth materials, however, hit the market at bargain prices, allowing many would-be power's access to modern weapons systems. The West, unable to stop the Kremlin's arms sales, began to realize that their own military build-up, which had broken the Soviet superpower, had the unexpected effect of sprouting several smaller, less stable, mini-powers.

One of the foremost buyers of ex-Soviet war materiel was India. Keeping to her promise (perhaps threat?), India sought to become the sole protectorate of the Indian Ocean region. India, not desiring the presence of the CIS or Western powers, began an unprecedented military build-up. At the same time, political pressures in Western nations to reduce spending forced many nations to make drastic cuts in defense spending. The United States reduced its Navy to nine carrier battle groups

The withdrawal of the United States from the Indian Ocean opened a power vacuum which the UN could not stabilize. Thanks to the CIS, a beefed up Indian Navy and Air Force began its rise to the "Regional Super Power" status the New Dehli government sought. The only hurdle remaining in India's quest for the position of unchallenged Indian Ocean Protectorate was the removal of the remaining Western presence.

Step one in the expulsion of the West would be the incorporation of the Maldives Islands into the Indian Protectorate. The ex-British airbase in the Islands would prove useful in controlling the south-central Indian Ocean. The fact that the Maldives were members of the British Commonwealth did not concern New Dehli in the least.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

The Commonwealth's "flea market" described in the scenario introduction is not fiction. According to the April 1992 issue of the United States Naval Institute's Proceedings, the CIS has everything from MiG-21's to the CV *KUZNETSOV* up for sale. Submarines, aircraft, small and large combatants are all on the auction block. Any number of nations, such as India, could become "Regional" superpowers.

If the CIS sale isn't enough, India has stated its intention to become the dominant military power in the Indian Ocean. The combination of these two elements may prove to be the basis for a series of events similar to this scenario.

With the elimination of the Soviet threat, defense budget cuts can be expected in the United States and European powers in the near future (they are already underway). This may or may not be an appropriate action. For several decades, Western nations have geared themselves to the idea that the Soviet Union was the arch-enemy. This concept eventually shifted to view the Soviets as the only enemy. What is forgotten in the post-USSR rally cry "Communism is dead" is that several communist nations still exist, one of which is China. Despite what Presi-

dent Bush and other Western leaders would have the people of their nations believe, there is little love lost between China and the West. China continues to be a major human rights violator and an “ask no questions” military equipment supplier. This will more than likely prove to be a sore spot between China and the West in the future.

“Communist” nations will probably not be the primary threat to the West in the future. There are any number of potential threats to the industrialized world awaiting in the wings. Who would have thought two years ago that Iraq would prove to be such a problem? What happens when several nations which could prove to be hostile to the West purchase modern ex-Soviet weapon systems?

While I do not necessarily believe the Constitution of the US meant for a tremendous military structure to be maintained in peacetime, the contemporary world does not allow anything but a standing force. With the USSR gone, it would be foolish to believe war went with it. There is an infinite list of possible conflicts which could occur.

### ***“Un-Measured Response”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cass M. Johnson

What began as an Indian challenge to the United Kingdom in the Maldives Islands evolved into a major war. Initial successes against the British allowed India to expand its control to the northern half of the Indian Ocean. Although the British carrier which investigated the Maldives six weeks ago was not sunk, it was sent to the yards in Australia. Thinking Britain was out of the way, India expanded its Protectorate to the Seychelles, a French territory. The French response was non-existent. Swift moves against Pakistan and Iran provided India with control over the North Indian Ocean. A last move was the “integration” of the US base at Diego Garcia (this was a no-shots-fired action, and all US military and civilian personnel were safely transferred to Australia by the Indian military). This occurred but two weeks past. There were diplomatic motions by the US on the take-over of its base, but no other action. India believed their Protectorate was completely in control of the situation...

While smaller brush fire wars began between India’s Protectorate allies (Iraq, eager to do anything against the West; Yemen, likewise staunchly anti-West; Oman, also historically less than a Western friend; and others) and their enemies, India felt her claim to the Indian Ocean was sufficiently solidified and unchallenged. Then came a British, French, and US ultimatum: back off or suffer the consequences. Indian military advisors considered the proclamation ridiculous and shallow, unsupported with any real threat. But they prepared, just in case, which was probably lucky — the ultimatum was meant in all seriousness.

The British had, over the last six weeks, managed to repair their damaged carrier in Australia. Another carrier was also enroute to the Indian Ocean, moving around the Cape of Good Hope to avoid detection in the Suez Canal. France had also been preparing its new supercarrier for action. While the US could not supply a carrier (all were occupied elsewhere), it did send a surface action group. With

battle soon to be joined, both sides in the conflict realized that destruction of the enemy carriers was paramount. The only force with carriers remaining would control the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean.

#### Designer's Notes

By: Cass M. Johnson

I wanted to design a scenario which would pit the Indian carriers against their counterparts in the West. While India does not have her CV completed, and considering budget problems in that nation (yes, India, too), the carrier will probably not be completed. But, who knows? Perhaps India will purchase the ex-Soviet *KUZNETSOV*. Despite setbacks, India will likely continue to expand its control over the Indian Ocean region.

India also does not presently have the VTOL aircraft I gave its carriers in this scenario. However, this is less a question of if than when. With the bargain flea market occurring in the CIS, and rumored plans for purchase of YAK-38's (which will almost definitely be converted to orders for YAK-141's when and if they become available), India will soon become a versatile and powerful regional force.

With at least two carriers, and the benefit of land-based aircraft, India would be a difficult opponent. Britain alone would be unable to successfully challenge Indian control of the region (should an event such as this ever occur). However, a combined force of several nations, one of which would have to possess a supercarrier (France in this case), India could be defeated.

The inclusion of a US supercarrier was never a consideration. US carriers tend to "pop-up" all the time in Harpoon, so I intentionally avoided them to give the player (and myself) experience with other carriers. In fact, I only included a US task group at the last minute (I had to fill a gap, and more British or French ships would be a tad unrealistic).

And the title? Well, in war, is there really anything like a "measured" response? The results of war are always relative. Only now are we getting the true details involved with the Gulf War — equipment not working nearly as well as we were told, Iraqi troops numbering half (or less) what we were told. Details will continue to leak out. Mistakes do occur — what matters, however, is how we learn from these mistakes. So, a "measured" response to one side may be a devastating response to the other. After all, the rules are dictated by the victor. So are the definitions.

### ***"Attack on Yemen"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

Allied Forces are prepared for a combined amphibious operation against both ends of the Suez Canal.

From the Soviet's perspective the only flaw in the operational plan is the build up of allied forces in the Persian Gulf area. In order to protect operations in the Israeli theater allied forces stationed in Saudi Arabia must be held in position.

To this end Elements of the 5th Motor Rifle Division and the 37th tank Division have crossed into Iraq and engaged allied forces in the deserts of Saudi Arabia. India has just announced it's alliance with the Soviets and extended its territorial waters to 300nm.

From the NATO perspective things in this theater could be worse. Preparations for operation Desert Storm have prepared forces for long term hostilities. Aborted Amphibious operations in the Gulf have Left 7th Fleet with a large Phibron ready for action. The President has ordered the liberation of Israel at the earliest possible moment. The 6th Fleet is set to begin operations against the Mediterranean access to the Suez Canal in 48 hours. Seventh Fleet will attack the Red Sea entrance at the same time.

Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we examine a well supported NATO amphibious operation against Soviet Naval installations in and around Yemen. Although the Allies have vast amounts of air power in Saudi Arabia, it is currently allocated to battles in the North.

From the Soviet perspective this is a case study in defense. Intelligence reports indicate a gathering amphibious group off the coast of Egypt indicating an imminent assault on the canal. It is estimated that a superior force will attack forces in and around Yemen with in 48 to 72 hours. With forces currently available it will be impossible to stop the invasion for more than a few days. This operation will be focused on survival until reinforcements arrive.

From the NATO perspective this scenario is very straight forward. Conduct an amphibious assault on Soviet installations in Yemen with multi-carrier support.

### ***"Gather The Flock"***

Scenario Introduction

By: B.I. Hutchison

The outbreak of war a few days ago took most governments by surprise. They are just now awakening, from a state of shock if you will, to the reality that an actual worldwide conventional war has erupted. As the effect wears off and the situation becomes clearer, everyone is getting down to the business of running a war machine.

India, while officially a non aligned nation, has always leaned to the East. It should have come as no great surprise when India seized a number of tankers destined for the Allied nations. The pretext was that the tankers had violated India's newly proclaimed 300nm territorial sea. The Indian Prime Minister issued a statement offering to sell the West it's own tankers and the oil they contained for a specific list of Military equipment. The President of the United States, in an angry speech before the UN., said that civilized nations around the world do not do business with governments that practice piracy on the high seas.

As if to prove the Presidents point, the next morning's headlines quoted the President of the Commonwealth of Independent States as to details of a recently concluded arms deal which sent several squadrons of MiG fighters to India in Exchange for the tankers in question. The President of the Commonwealth went on to say that the CIS would come to the immediate aid of any non aligned nation attacked for trading with the CIS.

The President of the United States vowed silently that those tankers would not reach their final destination. Since India is still officially neutral great care must be taken not to inflict casualties on her forces operating in the area.

#### Designer's Notes

By: B.I. Hutchison

In this scenario we look at the efforts of a potential super power antagonizing a vastly superior force that is engaged in a conventional war with a third party.

While India is not directly supporting combat operations of the CIS, she is distracting US forces by commandeering oil tankers she claimed violated her territorial waters. In the free market economy created by warfare those tankers quickly turned into 5 squadrons of MiG fighters.

From the CIS perspective a large supply of oil is now available. The problem is that the oil is in India. Surface forces stationed in and around Yemen must transit the Indian Ocean and rendezvous with an Indian task force escorting the tankers in their territorial waters and escort them back to Yemen.

This operation will reveal the difficulties encountered by a surface action group as it leaves the umbrella of friendly air cover.

From the US perspective most forces in this theater have withdrawn south to Diego Garcia to reorganize and re-supply. Only one CVBG is on station, and it must now attack and destroy a convoy of tankers in Indian territorial waters. The rules of engagement state clearly that no Indian forces may be engaged unless they first fire on US forces. All other hostile forces should be attacked and destroyed at every advantageous opportunity.

### ***"Finders, Keepers"***

#### Scenario Introduction

By: David Davenport

The Indian-Pakistan border conflicts have worsened throughout 1992. Neither country's military really wants a full scale conflict, yet problems along their mutual border and in the Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir have worsened. Both countries have a limited nuclear capability, but are actively looking to improve that capability in order to bully the other. In the Summer of 1993, the Japanese planned to ship over 40 tons of enriched Plutonium from Western Europe for their nuclear reactors. The Japanese did not believe that any group had the capability to interfere with their shipment. They were wrong.

On June 19th, 1993, the Second Indian-Pakistani war exploded. Initiated by India over "Border Clashes," the war quickly escalated. Both sides used all

available conventional weapons in order to gain military superiority. Unfortunately, from the beginning, Indian military leadership squandered many air and naval assets in high risk attacks on heavily defended targets. The ensuing stalemate widened the war into a truly regional conflict. It is interesting to note that the Japanese ship carrying the enriched plutonium entered the 200 nautical mile zone around India on 17 June 1993.

Designer's Notes

By: David Davenport

This scenario is designed around real world tensions and events that could conceivably coincide. The Indian-Pakistani border tensions have increased tremendously in the last 18 months, leading to cross border raids and artillery exchanges. Both India and Pakistan have active nuclear programs, with both sides claiming nuclear weapons.

Over the past five years, the Indian military has spared no expense to become a "regional super power," to include limited "Blue Water" naval units. Add to this plutonium shipments from Europe to Japan and you have all the makings of a nuclear "Finders Keepers."

### **"Gonzo Station"**

Scenario Introduction

By: Richard Wickboldt

The confluence of the vast wealth of the oil fields and ancient civilizations of the middle east gives fertile ground for hostilities. The wealth of the oil and it's uneven distribution among the Arab nations prevents the formation of a true Pan Arab state. This has divided the Arab nations between rich and poor. Iraq has formed its own Coalition of Arab nations to redistribute the wealth and unite all Arab nations. The military alliance of the Coalition is formed around Iran [*formerly Persia, and not considered to be an Arab Nation. The Arabs refer to the region as the "Arabian Gulf" for this reason. There is no love lost between the Arabs and the Persians. Ed.*], Yemen, Oman, Jordan and Iraq.

The Coalition's plans are to capture the complete Arabian Peninsula south of Iraq and it's oil wealth. Iraq and Jordan will make a lightning land attack over the Saudi and Kuwait borders. Iran, Yemen, and Oman will choke off the Persian Gulf at the Strait of Hormuz and prevent any quick reaction from the American Carrier stationed in the Arabian Sea.

Designer's Notes

By: Richard Wickboldt

The IOPG battleset will always be infamous due to it's timely (some might say serendipitous) release after the Desert Shield and Desert Storm operations. The decisive victory of the Coalition forces precludes any need to depict that battle. However the flawed Iraqi battle plan of stopping at the Kuwaiti-Saudi border gives the chance to explore the possibility of a more intelligently conducted conflict.



The IOPG battleset also covers the geopolitical arena furthest from the shores of the United States and thus the most difficult challenge to the policy of power projection by naval forces. US strategy calls for a number of CVBG's to be stationed at predetermined locations to protect vital National Security interests around the world. In the IOPG we find one of these predetermined points at what is known as "Gonzo station."

Gonzo Station is located in the western Arabian Sea to protect the shipping routes coming out of the Persian Gulf and the approaches to the Red Sea and it's Suez Canal transit point. Through these waters pass a large portion of the free world's oil, and the vast Arabian oil fields lay just over the horizon. The "Gonzo Station" group would be ready to react to any immediate threat to the flow of oil and stability of the oil fields. "Gonzo Station" gives us the chance to explore how this could be accomplished.

### ***"To Enter Paradise"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

The First Eurasian War will spread to the Indian subcontinent and the Middle East simultaneously. In 1992 and 1993, the New Russian Republic (under Gospodin Boris Yeltsin) and the short lived CIS will have made a serious and dedicated attempt to control **all** of the old Soviet nuclear weapons, and to systematically destroy many of them. They will be 99.9% successful. This scenario will examine the results of that near perfection as it will unfold in India.

There is a nuclear power plant on the island/peninsula of the sprawling metropolis known as Bombay. The area around it includes many of the city's most important buildings. It is directly on the harbor coast. Nearby is the Gateway to India, built to honor Queen Victoria. You can see it easily from Elephant Island. Important carvings are in the caves of that island. They were savaged by the Portuguese about 500 years ago. Target practice, they called it. They enjoyed the sound of cannon balls ricocheting around inside. The most striking carving is an exact replica of the containment building at the power plant. The ignorant call it something else. It was carved more than a thousand years ago. If you don't believe me, go look.

In late December of 1996, three large Mercedes trucks will leave Lahore (Pakistan) and enter India at Amritsar. Their drivers will be Indian citizens — Brothers. Their father was one of the nameless many that had died trying to build the Ayodhya mosque in 1991. These brothers take their Islamic religion seriously; and they have not forgotten the martyrdom of their father. They will have made this particular trip dozens of times. North Americans would call it a milk run: Faizabad, to Lucknow, then skirting north of Delhi, and on to Lahore; and then back. Until that day in December, their cargo will always have been cotton — for their Uncle's mills, one of the few really large textile plants in that part of India.

A tactical nuclear device does not weigh much. Neither does a notebook computer and a reasonably effective detonating mechanism. Certainly, the routine

weigh-in outside of Amritsar will reveal nothing unusual. Only Geiger counters, or a complete unloading of the hundred odd bales of cotton in each truck could have done that. Needless to say, that won't happen. As a consequence three 50 Kiloton nuclear "land mines" will enter India undetected in late December of 1996.

The three brothers will take breakfast together for last time in Karnal, about a hundred clicks north of the Indian Capital. Jinnah will leave first, his journey being the longest — and, as it turns out, the only one that will be "successful." His route will take him down the eastern side of the Great Indian Desert through Jaipur, Ahmadabad, and on to Bombay. He will arrive there in early January. The weather will be dry and cool — not unusual for that time of year. And Allah will be smiling...

*Jinnah looked at the face of his Casio digital watch — exactly like the ones he knew his brothers wore. He had anticipated this moment for a long time. The forged bills of lading had been good. He was inside the power plant complex. One of the inspectors at the gate had actually complemented him for using cotton to cushion the sensitive instruments he was bringing from New Dehli. Why couldn't other haulers do that? At precisely 15 minutes to nine, his watch began to chirp. Almost with an air of serenity, he left the cab of his truck, and opened the back of the huge cargo compartment. There was really very little to do. He removed several bales of cotton camouflaging his real cargo. He lifted the lid of the notebook computer, and waited as it booted itself up. He smiled as the screen displayed a reminder his mother had suggested... "Be sure to say your prayers, Jinnah. Now press <return> to enter Paradise." He waited patiently until his Casio began to chirp again. He closed his eyes and prayed briefly one last time, and then pressed <return>, fully expecting to meet his two brothers immediately afterward...*

In this scenario, you will be given operational command of all remaining ready or at-sea surface forces belonging to the Indian Western Fleet at the time of the terrorist attack on Bombay. Your orders are simple. Sweep the Northern Arabian Sea free of the Pak, or anyone foolish enough to come to their aid! Transfer your flag to the *VIRAAT*, and conduct operations from there. For the time being, in order to minimize the possibility of engaging our own forces, all land targets are restricted. DO NOT ATTACK ANY BLUE BASE OR CITY UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES!

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

India and Pakistan will possess the most powerful navies in the Indian Ocean by 1997. India will have been gradually shifting its naval force structure from that of a "brown water" navy to that of a "blue water" one — with a strong submarine and ASW component. Pakistan, in no financial condition to even keep pace with India's desultory modernization, will have chosen to emphasize only its own ASW capabilities — at the expense of everything else. The surface Orders of Battle you will encounter in this scenario reflect these policy decisions.

Pakistan's only advantage in this war will be the fact that they are prepared for this conflict when it begins; the State of India will not. Despite this obvious

advantage, the nature of their naval dispositions will remain puzzling to later historians. The most likely explanation is that they will wish to avoid giving India any reason to increase its level of readiness prior to the actual initiation of hostilities. Once fighting begins, however, the Pakistanis will understand the vulnerabilities of their surface fleet — and will move rapidly to combine those forces under the relative safety of an air umbrella spread from Karachi. The Indians, driven more by emotion than by any sound military strategy, will attempt to strike quickly and decisively. These factors explain this scenario's motif. In order to win (achieving India's initial objectives) you will have to find and destroy Pakistan's scattered forces before they can combine (safely) near Karachi — presumably to fight another day.

### ***"A French Affair"***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

(This Scenario is designed to be played as RED only)

This is a hypothetical scenario... It examines something that didn't (won't) happen — but perhaps should have.

Following the outbreak of hostilities with the Koranic Compact, the State of India will attempt to gain the intercession and cooperation of the Western Powers. They will fail. In response, they will initiate an oil embargo of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, beginning in the Spring of 1997. A second French attempt to lift that embargo will be successful. (The initial attempt — utilizing the aging French carrier, the *FOCH* — will have failed miserably.) This second attempt will utilize the best that the French have — the carrier *DE GAULLE* and its newly acquired Rafale fighters. The Indians will attempt to maintain their blockade — but without a frontal challenge to this formidable French Group. As RED, you will be able to examine whether the direct approach could prove to be more fruitful than the course the Indians will eventually choose. Your objective will be the destruction or forced withdrawal of the French from the Arabian Sea.

You will have one and perhaps two surface groups available to you, along with a number of India's best submarines. You will also have a number of reconnaissance assets, some lent to the Indians by the Royal Russian Empire (RRE). Since this scenario is hypothetical, I have also chosen to place the French carrier further north and east than it will normally patrol. The second French group deployed to the Arabian Sea in the Spring of 1997 is not modeled in this scenario. The Pakistanis may very well attempt to assist their co-belligerents by flying support missions out of Karachi. You are therefore permitted to attack this base if you think it appropriate. It is also possible that the French may be able to sortie limited re-enforcement's to its battle group from this base.

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

This scenario has been designed to help you appreciate the great disparity

that will exist between first line combatants of the Western Powers and those of any third world power. In other words, 'tis a tough one!

Here is some friendly advice. Note the length of the scenario. All that BLUE has to do in order to win is to survive — and not even the full length of the scenario. Get all of your own resources into play, and try to keep track of what HAR I O (the **H**arpoon **A**rtificially **I**ntelligent **O**pponent) has and where. Control where the *DE GAULLE* goes; you must do this if you really hope to get your subs involved. (Yes, you **can** influence the *DE GAULLE*'s course.) It is difficult to avoid losses, so work instead to minimize them. Take advantage of HAR I O's somewhat dubious attack priorities: Operate your subs independently, stay below 5 knots when moving to engage, and **don't** engage at maximum range!

Micro-manage your aircraft in combat. Early on, air superiority might be the preferred mission load out. Concentrate on any BLUE aircraft with surface attack loadouts. (Did you know that your staff assistant can sometimes figure out enemy loadouts?) Decoy enemy fighters. (There's a lot of pleasure to be had in causing HAR I O to futilely chase one of your Foxbats with a couple of his Rafale!) Oh, and try to synchronize air and sub attacks. This is not as hard as it sounds!

Unlike some of the other scenarios in the First Eurasian War (FEW) series, the emphasis here is on tactical prowess. Once you've located the enemy, it is going to be a matter of weapon's selection and coordination, plus a willingness to accept losses. Should be a piece of cake — or even a cookie with a handle on it! If you've mastered Harpoon, that is. (If you'd like even more help, send me a note, along with a SASE, care of Three-Sixty. I'll do what I can!)

### ***“Gog and Magog”***

Scenario Introduction

By: Cobalt Shiva

The last major carrier battle of the 20th Century will be fought in the early Summer of 1997 in the Arabian Sea. The Restored Russian Empire, under the Romanov's, will commit major elements of its Pacific Fleet to assist the State of India in enforcement of its oil blockade. They will collide with the French and the Americans. The repair and return to service of the *EISENHOWER* and the reopening of the Panama Canal will permit the release of the *WASHINGTON* carrier group to relieve the French carrier *DE GAULLE* which will have been protecting oil transshipments through the Arabian Sea since that Spring. As luck would have it, both the *RRN KUZNETSOV* and the *USS WASHINGTON* will arrive in theater at the same time.

The Americans will be playing for keeps now; especially after what happened to them in the Norwegian Sea. So will the RRE. Once they learn that the *WASHINGTON* has sailed north around the Cape, they will commit the bulk of their three remaining maritime bomber divisions to support their Naval Task Force. And don't forget about the Indians!

As BLUE, you will be the Joint Allied Commander. For both political and military reasons, you are not to permit the RRE carrier group to link up with the Indians. At the same time, you are to continue to protect oil shipments transiting

the Arabian Sea. It must be understood that operational or physical loss of either of your carriers will have political and economic consequences out of proportion to any military consequences.

Designer's Notes

By: Cobalt Shiva

You will be able to compare two generations and four styles of carrier design in this one! In the week that the actual battle will unfold, more than two thousand carrier based sorties will be launched (by all sides), and almost ten thousand lives will be lost. This battle will trigger events in the Far East that will dramatically alter the remainder of this First Eurasian War. (21st Century Historians will reserve the title of "Third World War" to subsequent events that culminated in fighting on five (some would say four) of our planet's seven continents.) Your first priority ought to be the safety of your northernmost assets. Once that is in hand, you should determine how best to take out the RRN (Royal Russian Navy) carrier. HArI O has roughly three divisions of long range bombers at his disposal. These can sortie from an RRE Base in the North; or they can first ferry to India and attack from there. Oh, one last thought. Don't forget to look under the surface!

## About The Scenerio Designers

### Ron Artigues

Ron Artigues has been playing wargames for the past 20 years. He has Beta-Tested a number of games; including the 2nd edition of the board game OGRE, the Harpoon USNI scenarios, and the IOPG battleset. Ron is a charter member of the Harpoon User's Group (HUG). He helps edit and writes for their publication C<sup>3</sup>I.

In his spare time he likes to visit US (and occasionally Soviet) naval vessels. Ron is a graduate of the University of California at Santa Barbara. He lives in Coronado, CA and works as quality assurance analyst for a publicly owned software company.

### David A. Davenport

Dave was Born in Berkeley, CA . He attended Rice University where he received two BA's (History/Political Science - Emphasis on Military History and International Terrorism). While attending Rice he was active in Football, Lacrosse, soccer and the Rice NROTC Drill Team. Following graduation, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps where he served in a variety of tactical and administrative billets in the Intelligence/Counter-Intelligence and Communications fields.

Dave is currently a Captain in the USMC Reserve where he serves as an Intelligence Officer. Dave has participated in Counter-Narcotics Operations on the Southwest Border of the U.S. and was deployed for five months during Operation Desert Storm.

Dave is currently employed by NASA in Houston as a Threat Analyst.

### **Rodney G. Graves**

Rod Graves has been an avid gamesman for years, and draws his particular interest in HARPOON from his years of Naval Service. He Enlisted in 1981, entering the pipeline for Nuclear Power training and the Submarine force. Rod was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1983, and graduated with a BS in English and a commission in 1987.

Rod spent his time as an Officer in *USS GRIDLEY (CG 21)*, homeported in San Diego, California. He served as Electrical Officer, Electronic Warfare Officer, and Administrative Officer. His operational experience includes a deterrent patrol in *USS GEORGE C. BANCROFT (SSBN 643) GOLD*, a Mediterranean cruise in *USS TICONDEROGA (CG 47)*, and a Persian Gulf deployment in *GRIDLEY*. Rod left the service in 1992, and is currently working free-lance for Three-Sixty Pacific, producing the manual you see before you. His wife, Glenda, is a resident claims adjuster for a major insurance company, and their year old daughter is Victoria Marie. The Graves', including Nicolai (an English Springer Spaniel) and Pandora (a Calico) live in Oceanside, California. He can be reached on CompuServe at 70651,462.

### **B.I. Hutchison**

Hutch has been a wargame enthusiast as far back as he can remember, and an avid Harpooner since the day it hit the streets. He has been beta testing for Three-Sixty since the first IBM version became available. "I have enjoyed the opportunity to contribute to the best tactical/strategic simulation available." B.I. is currently employed in the health care field and sits (in an advisory capacity) on the board of a major international corporation. "At times I have found tactical principles explored with Harpoon very useful in the board room. After all sound strategy will prevail no matter the field of conflict."

"My greatest accomplishment to date is my family! My wife Laura is very supportive of my wargaming activities and has encouraged me to instill these interests on the next generation of Harpooner, my son John Thomas."

### **Cass M. Johnson**

Cass Johnson draws his interest in Harpoon from his service in the U.S. Navy. He joined the Navy in 1984, attending Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island. After commissioning and follow on schools, he was assigned to *USS WAINWRIGHT (CG 28)*, homeported in Charleston, SC.

While serving on *WAINWRIGHT*, Cass held the positions of ASW Officer, Navigation Officer, and Legal Officer. During his tour on *WAINWRIGHT*, Cass made deployments to the Norwegian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Persian Gulf (during the peak period of the Iraq-Iran "Tanker War"). While in the Persian Gulf, *WAINWRIGHT* was a key player in Operation Praying Mantis, 18 April 1988. Cass is now a high school teacher of English and lives in Louisville, Kentucky. His wife, Patty, is a computer programmer/analyst, and his dog, Seelele, is a West-Highland Terrier. He received a BA in English (with Honors) from the University of Louisville and a Master of Arts in Teaching from the same institution. He remains active in the U.S. Naval Reserve in Louisville, and is currently billeted as the Weapons Officer in a reserve Knox Class FF. Prior to this assignment, he was the chief instructor for a Naval Reserve Ship Board Simulator.

### **Gary Miller**

Gary draws his interest in Harpoon from casual contact with the program. "I was introduced to the game by a friend of mine who bought it. We put it up on his machine and promptly played it for over seven hours straight. Needless to say, I went out and bought my own copy the next day, and have been hooked ever since." After playing all the internal scenario's, Gary called Three-Sixty and inquired about BBS's that catered to HARPOON players. There he learned of the HARPOON Scenario Warehouse, run by JIVA in New York. "I called up, and to my delight and Susan's' (my wife) chagrin, found several hundred new games written by other user's. The Scenario Editor was one of the best things that 360 could do to keep the game fresh and interesting to it's consumer's."

Gary is currently the Manager for the Change Management Control Center of AT&T.

Gary can be reached on the Harpoon Scenario Warehouse BBS (516) 829-2557, member number #118 @7815. He also runs the aptly named "Millers' HARPOON and IBM Technical Help" sub-board on the Warehouse.

### **Carl C. Norman**

Carl Norman's interest in the military and in wargaming dates back to his childhood days playing "G.I. Joe" and spending Saturday afternoons at the local Army-Navy Store. After attending Purdue University he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps serving as an infantry officer. He has held a variety of tactical and administrative billets in the United States and overseas. While on active duty he received his MBA from National University in San Diego. Carl currently holds the rank of Captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Following his active duty tour, Carl entered the hectic world of commissioned sales where he provided financial programs to military families for three years. Called to active duty in support of Operation Desert Shield, Carl was introduced to and eventually hired by a defense contractor to develop and market a computer version of a Marine Corps manual wargame. In December 1991 Carl was hired by Three-Sixty Pacific, Inc. where he now serves as Customer Support Manager while working on several development projects. Carl is also a private pilot with an instrument rating.

Carl is also the founder of the Harpoon Users' Group which publishes a quarterly newsletter for computer Harpoon users. Information on the Group can be obtained by writing to : HUG, P.O. Box 5138, Bryan, TX 77805-5138. Carl can be reached by calling the Three-Sixty Customer Support Hotline at (409) 776-2187, on COMPUSEVE at 76711,240 or on the Harpoon Scenario Warehouse BBS at (516) 829-2557 as #47.

### **Charles J. Rouhier**

Charles Rouhier draws his interest in Harpoon from his long association with the US Air Force. He spent fourteen combined years in the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Air Force Reserves, including eight months with the 37th ARRS at DaNang, RVN, and four months with the 40th ARRS at Nakon Phanom, Thailand, as a flight engineer on HH-53 (Jolly Green Giant) helicopters. He has made 90 plus combat missions over North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Chuck has been active in the reserves for the past eleven years as a HH-53E, helicopter mechanic

with the 305th ARS at Selfridge ANGB, Michigan. His current assignment is with the Civil Air Patrol as a Reserve Assistance Program Officer.

Following a one year stint in the Merchant Marine (working in military related salvage and diving) Chuck has spent the past fifteen years as a programmer/senior systems engineer on a variety of projects.

Chuck lives in Dayton, Ohio with his wife Carmela and their two children. He can be reached on the HSWBBS.

### **Cobalt Shiva**

Cobalt Shiva draws his interest in Harpoon from his interest in Wargaming, and Wargaming and History have been his addictions (some might say afflictions) since his tenth year.

Cobalt Shiva has progressed from a fleet of several hundred flat, wooden ice cream spoons — with pages of handwritten rules for engagement — to board gaming (in 1969). He now has a modest collection of several hundred... In 1986 he added computer gaming to his list of addictions.

By training, Cobalt Shiva is an engineer. He lives near Boston, Massachusetts, and has traveled extensively (Lake Dal in the Himalayas being the most perfect place on this planet he has thus far visited). When not designing, he enjoys cycling and backpacking, collecting oxymoron's (quintessential refutations to our Aristotelian view of this multiverse), and reading past and future History.

Cobalt Shiva believes that the message is almost always more important than the messenger, and leaves you with this thought... If you go with the flow, you add to the flow.

### **Kevin Stover**

Kevin's interest in Harpoon stems from an undergraduate degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Cincinnati, many hours reading novels by the likes of Tom Clancy, Dale Brown, Larry Bond etc. and an avid interest in current affairs and world history. He finds scenario ideas in publications such as U.S. News & World Report, Foreign Affairs, The Economist and various history books.

Kevin is married with a two year old son and a house that is slooowly being remodeling. In combination with his job as a design engineer, it's amazing he has time for Harpoon (a question his wife often asks). Kevin currently works in the food equipment industry, designing dishwashers.

Kevin is interested in small scenarios that emphasize regional conflicts. With the breakup of the Soviet Union, he believes that the world has in many ways become a more dangerous place with the potential for many local conflicts as the world realigns itself.

### **Richard Wickboldt**

Richard was born, raised, and educated in the state of New York. He is a graduate of the S.U.N.Y. Maritime College at Fort Schuyler with a BE degree in Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, Computer Science. He also received an unlimited third assistant engineer's license steam, unlimited third assistant engineer's license motor; and a commission in the US Naval Reserve. Richard served 4-1/2 years on active duty in the Navy with the NSWG-2. After leaving



active duty he entered the USMMNR active, sailing with Gulf Oil Corporation and upgrading his qualifications to an unlimited first assistant engineer's license steam. He was an engineering watch instructor, and graduated from the Navy's-coordinated ASW school in Norfolk.

In 1982 Richard returned to civilian life and came ashore to work for Con Edison of New York City as a General Watch Supervisor. He is better known to many Harpooners as JIVA, the SYSOP of the Harpoon Scenario Warehouse BBS (HSWBBS). The HSWBBS can be reached via modem at (516)-829-2557, 24 hours a day. The scenarios included here are dedicated to Steve and George Wickboldt. Their love of the sea and their country led them to the ultimate sacrifice.

### **Steve Winslow**

Steve draws his interest in Harpoon from his interest in computers and computer games. He has been a fan of computer games and wargames from the time he played his first games of Star Trek and Empire on the local college's computer (at age 14).

Steve is a 1984 graduate of San Diego State University (BS in Computer Science), and has worked for a defense contractor doing Research & Design work for the past 8 years. He had always wanted to design a game of modern Naval Warfare (to be called "Carrier Battle Group"), but Three-Sixty beat him to it with Harpoon.

Steve has spent many hours playing Harpoon since its inception with version 1.0, and is now adding to the wealth as a designer.

## **Sources For User Scenarios and Harpoon Information**

Additional scenarios for computer Harpoon are available from the following sources:

The Harpoon Scenario Warehouse Bulletin Board System (HSWBBS) is operated by the HARPOON USERS' GROUP (HUG) and may be accessed via modem at (516) 829-2557. Hundreds of user created scenarios are available for downloading. You may also contribute your own scenarios for others to play. The HSWBBS also provides Harpoon users the opportunity to share ideas, tactics, and experiences through the use of several message board categories and an e-mail system.

The HARPOON USERS' GROUP is an organization that publishes the quarterly newsletter **C<sup>3</sup>I** and operates the HSWBBS. Information about HUG may be obtained by sending a SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE to:

HARPOON USERS' GROUP  
P.O.Box 5138  
Bryan, Texas 77805-5138

The War & Strategy Section (Section 3) of the GAMERS' Forum on the CompuServe Information Service is another source of Harpoon scenarios and information. To reach GAMERS' Forum type GO GAMERS at the CompuServe prompt. CompuServe subscriptions may be obtained by calling 1-800-848-8199. Three-Sixty maintains Section 15 of the GAME PUBLISHERS' FORUM (GO GAMPUB). Section 15 of GAMPUB is accessed regularly by Three-Sixty Customer Support Representatives.

SCORPIA'S GAME ROUNDTABLE (M805) on the GENie Information Service is yet another source of scenarios and information. Messages concerning computer Harpoon can be found in Category 4, Topic 62. To obtain a GENie subscription call 1-800-638-9636.

Harpoon is also discussed on the Prodigy service in the Computer Club Bulletin Board section under the "Other Games" category. Look for topics that include the name "Harpoon".

INTERNET users share information through the on-line publication CONVERGENCE ZONE (CZ). For more information on CZ contact the administrator at CZ@PRAM.CS.UCLA.EDU.