

## Dien Bien Phu Operations

This document is designed to be used with the two "Overview" map files in pdf format located in the main game directory, which provide a representation of the country, both north & south and the general locations of the actions listed here.

### 1) Operation Lea - 1947

**002.Khoan Bo\_a.scn** – October 23, 1947 – 30 Turns

Clear River, Bac Phan Province

Scenario Size: Small

Side: French vs VM AI or PBEM

1 of 2 alternate VM deployment scenarios covering this action.

May contain hidden objectives - see 'Cache' objective type in user manual.

Operation Lea was a massive French offensive designed to strike a blow at the Communist leadership, destroy the main force of Viet combat troops, and seizure of key positions to reseal the border with China.

During the operation, a detachment from Dinassaut 1 was transporting units deep into Vietminh held territory when they came under heavy fire from shore. The French Commander immediately maneuvered to land his marines, the Commando 'Jaubert' who were able to suppress and clear the Viet ambush.

**\*\*N.B. - Not all the French Troops are combat troops, and if the way is clear, should continue to their objective exits.\*\***

If VM forces are encountered, a sweep of the immediate vicinity may yield a hidden weapons cache or other information useful to the French high command. **HOWEVER**, the main responsibility and key to victory is safeguarding the transport and exiting as many troops as possible.

**003.Khoan Bo\_b.scn** – October 23, 1947 – 30 Turns

Clear River, Bac Phan Province

Scenario Size: Small

Side: French vs VM AI or PBEM

1 of 2 alternate VM deployment scenarios covering this action.

May contain hidden objectives - see 'Cache' objective type in user manual.

Operation Lea was a massive French offensive designed to strike a blow at the Communist leadership, destroy the main force of Viet combat troops, and seizure of key positions to reseal the border with China.

During the operation, a detachment from Dinassaut 1 was transporting units deep into Vietminh held territory when they came under heavy fire from shore. The French Commander immediately maneuvered to land his marines, the Commando 'Jaubert' who were able to suppress and clear the Viet ambush.

**\*\*N.B. - Not all the French Troops are combat troops, and if the way is clear, should continue to their objective exits.\*\***

If VM forces are encountered, a sweep of the immediate vicinity may yield a hidden weapons cache or other information useful to the French high command. **HOWEVER**, the main responsibility and key to victory is safeguarding the transport and exiting as many troops as possible.

## 2) RC4 – Deo Cat, Dong Khe, etc. 1948 – 1950

**004.Lung Vai.scn** – March 10, 1948 – 24 Turns

Route 4 - between That Khe and Lang Son

Scenario Size: Platoon +

Side: Best as French or PBEM\*

\*For PBEM, it is strongly recommended that the Variable Ending Option be used.

Following the surrender of the Japanese, the French had reoccupied the northern provinces and had established bases at Cao Bang, That Khe, and Lang Son. Outposts were strung along Colonial Route 4 connecting the main French bases. Convoys were used to maintain communications and keep the posts supplied. These convoys were attacked regularly and with increasing proficiency by the Vietnamese.

This hypothetical scenario makes ample use of random reinforcements and offers high replay value. It should never play out the same way twice.

**005.Song Ky Cong\_a.scn** – March 16, 1949 – 24 Turns

Route 4 - ca 10 km SW of That Khe

Scenario Size: Small

Side: French vs VM AI

To help secure the border with China, the French established bases at Cao Bang and Lang Son. Colonial Route 4 ran between the two and was the main artery for supply of the northern base. The Viet Minh attacked convoys all along the route. To increase security, the French in turn established a series of small posts all along the road. Naturally they became magnets for Vietminh attention. The post covering the new bridge over the Song Ky Cong would hold off the Viet Minh for three hours on this night before meeting the same fate as Deo Cat and other posts along RC4.

**006.Song Ky Cong\_b.scn** – March 16, 1949 – 14 Turns

Route 4 - ca 10 km SW of That Khe

Scenario Size: Small

Side: VM vs French AI or PBEM

To help secure the border with China, the French established bases at Cao Bang and Lang Son. Colonial Route 4 ran between the two and was the main artery for supply of the northern base. The Viet Minh attacked convoys all along the route. To increase security, the French in turn established a series of small posts all along the road. Naturally, they became magnets for Vietminh attention. The post covering the new bridge over the Song Ky Cong would hold off the Viet Minh for three hours on this night before meeting the same fate as Deo Cat and other posts along RC4.

Reduced number of turns for PBEM/HTH/French AI play

**007.Deo Cat.scn** – March 16, 1949 – 15 Turns

Route 4 - between That Khe and Lung Vai

Scenario Size: Small

Side: Best as French or PBEM

To help secure the border with China, the French established bases at Cao Bang and Lang Son. Colonial Route 4 ran between the two and was the main artery for supply of the northern base. The Vietminh attacked convoys all along the route. To increase security, the French in turn established a series of small posts all

along the road. Naturally they became magnets for Vietminh attention. Supported by fires from other posts the post at Deo Cat would survive repeated human wave attacks in the early hours of March 16. The final message came at 0350 h: "Strong attacks continue – ammunition diminishing". There would be no trace of the garrison when the French reoccupied the post later that afternoon.

**008.Dong Khe\_a.scn** – May 26, 1950 – 24 Turns

Route 4 - Village of Dong Khe, 15km to the west of the Chinese frontier.

Scenario Size: French Company +/-

Side: Either or PBEM

Having had success in eliminating small posts along RC4 in the preceding years, the Viet Minh decided to strike a blow against a larger target - Dong Khe. Following a day long bombardment, the Viet Minh TD 174 would roll forward and over the out laying positions. The bombardment of the main camp reached a crescendo at 2200h and the main assault was on. Relief was sent from the south, but the 8e Tabor could not break through. The garrison would be on their own. Fight on they did until 0200h on the morning of the 27th, before attempting to break out in small groups, or being swamped in the waves of Viet Minh.

**009.Dong Khe\_b.scn** – May 27, 1950 – 16 Turns

Route 4 - Village of Dong Khe, 15km to the west of the Chinese frontier.

Scenario Size: 2 French Commando Groups (Company strength)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

Having had success in eliminating small posts along RC4 in the preceding years, the Viet Minh decided to strike a blow against a larger target - Dong Khe. Overrunning the 2 companies of Moroccans and their partisan allies on the night of 26/27 May, the Viet Minh set about salvaging equipment and supplies.

Meanwhile, the 8 and 10 Tabors had set out with artillery and engineers from That Khe. They would become pinned down along the way north.

Simultaneously the 3e Battalion Colonial de Commandos Parachutists were loaded on to C-47 and Ju-52 (Toucan in French service) transports and prepared to jump into the fallen base. At 1730h, they were dropped low (180m) over the paddies to the NW of Dong Khe. Within an hour they had secured the hill 'Montmartre' as well as the 'Citadel' of Dong Khe itself.

With this jump and subsequent capture of Dong Khe, the 3e BCCP cemented their place in the annals of French Military history. While the unit would be ground down in the coming months with many of the men passing into captivity, there were several young officers, most notably a Capitaine Marcel Bigeard, who would continue to lead the French paratrooper arm and would find themselves leading the defense of Dien Bien Phu 4 years later.

**010.Dong Khe\_c.scn** – September 18, 1950 – 18 Turns

Route 4 - Village of Dong Khe, 15km to the west of the Chinese frontier.

Scenario Size: French Company +/-

Side: Best as French or PBEM

**\*\*Scenario uses Asymmetric Scoring\*\***

Following 48 hours of bombardment the Viet Minh 174 Regiment had used the now familiar pattern of isolation and constriction of strong points. By the morning of the 18th, the French had once again been reduced to holding the 'Citadel' and the center of Dong Khe. There would be an attempt to breakout by a portion of the survivors, while the others would try to buy time, holding the fortified positions.

With Asymmetric scoring, the French gain points for each turn they hold an objective. If they can exit any units, they will gain points each turn, so the earlier they can exit, the better.

### **3) Mao Khe – VM Tet Offensive 1951**

**011.Mao Khe\_a.scn** – March 27, 1951 – 20 Turns

Route 18 - ca 18 km N of Haiphong

Scenario Size: French (Tho) Company (-)

Side: Either or PBEM

Buoyed by his successes on the northeastern frontier, Giap felt that in the spring of 1951 that he had the strength to push the French into the sea. He would be soundly defeated in open battle by French Groupe Mobiles at Vinh-Yen. Undeterred he shifted his attentions further east to the hills to the north of the Red River Delta.

A thin picket of posts along Route 18 helped to control the vital mines of the Dong Trieu Hills. At Mao Khe a few weak companies and a handful of armored cars held the town and an outpost by the Mao Khe mine itself. On the night of 26-27 March they would be attacked by waves of infantry including suicidal Volontaires du Mort.

The company of Tho partisans guarding the mine, despite losing their CO and most of the French NCO's would hold out. Temporary relief came with the dawn and the arrival of the French air force.

**012.Mao Khe\_b.scn** – March 27, 1951 – 30 Turns

Route 18 - ca 18 km N of Haiphong

Scenario Size: French Para Battalion (-) + support vs VM Battalion (-)

Side: Either vs AI or PBEM

On the afternoon of the 27th, 6 BPC launched an attack to relieve the beleaguered Thos holding out by the Mao Khe mine.

Despite naval fire support and several sorties by the air force, the attack was bogged down by Viet artillery and support weapon fire. The Thos would be left to break out on their own after night fell.

**013.Mao Khe\_c.scn** – March 28, 1951 – 16 Turns

Route 18 - ca 18 km N of Haiphong

Scenario Size: French Battalion (-)

Side: Either or PBEM

Having stymied the Viet Minh advance on the mines, the French holding the village became the target of a major communist attack. A barrage at 0200h was followed by waves of Viet Minh infantry infiltrating the defenses. The armored cars of the RICM were buried in the rubble and their crews would serve as infantry in the battle. The whole village was soon engulfed. When dawn arrived, paratroopers, partisans, Senegalese and Moroccans still held the destroyed village. The communists had been beaten back and left 400 bodies in the village and surrounding wire.

### **4) Hoa Binh – Operation Tulipe 1951-52**

**014.Tu Vu.scn** – December 9, 1951 – 24 Turns

Tu Vu on the Black River - 25km North of Hoa Binh

Size: Battalion (-), support

Side: French vs VM AI or PBEM

In order to protect the riverine convoys supplying the forward base at Hoa Binh, the French had established a series of outposts along the Black River. In a portent of things to come the Viet Minh desired to isolate the base before forcing the French to withdraw. The 312th and 308th Divisions moved into the area. Despite a preemptory attack by 1 BPC and others, well supported by artillery and aircraft, the post at Tu Vu would come under an intense attack.

The southern strongpoint was considered lost after two hours of fighting and eventually the survivors crossed to the northern strong points. The Moroccans and armor held for another three hours before being swamped by the weight of the Vietnamese. A few were able to cross to a small island and were witness to the bloody aftermath of the battle.

**015.Dong Vong.scn** – December 19, 1951 – 16 Turns

Black River, north of Rocher Notre Dame

Size: Commando

Side: Either or PBEM

The commander of the Black River sector, Colonel Dodelier had worked to clear the Viet Minh from the Ba Vi Mountain and Ba Trai Forest areas. Now his attention turned to reestablishing contact with the outpost at Rocher Notre Dame, located directly across the Black River from Tu Vu. 1 and 2 BEP pushed south, led by Commando 35. Resistance was light and the road was again open.

**5) RC2 - Chan Muong - Operation Lorraine 1952**

**016.Chan-Muong\_a.scn** – November 17, 1952 – 20 Turns

Route 2, Chan Muong Gorge

Size: Battalion

Side: Best as French or PBEM

Operation Lorraine was a joint operation involving naval, airborne, armor and leg infantry aimed at striking a blow against Viet Minh main force units and their bases of supply. The operation did net some small successes and after a week or so of operations, the withdrawal back to the Red River delta began.

The main column was ambushed during the withdrawal in the exact spot they had encountered the 36th Regiment a week before. The Viets sprang the ambush when the column was fully in the kill zone, just after 0930 Using fire and movement, the French forces were able to create a perimeter. By 1500 the French had a plan to clear the area. The Legionnaires of the II/2 REI would push to the west, while the experienced Battalion de Marche Indochinois would push down the road and into the hills to the east.

The attack was launched at 1530. The Legion had the easier terrain and were able to clear the hills. The BMI, however, had more difficult terrain and would become bogged down several times.

At 1630 a sound more at home during the 19th century was heard: the strident notes of a French bugler sounding 'bayonet charge'. It was enough to get the BMI on their feet and surging forward. It was also enough for the men of the 36th. They melted away quickly into the jungle, but would continue to harass the column on its way to Viet Tri.

**017.Chan-Muong\_b.scn** – November 17, 1952 – 12 Turns  
Route 2, Chan Muong Gorge  
Size: Company + support  
Side: Either or PBEM

Following the ambush earlier in the day, the column regrouped and continued on down the road to Viet Tri. Units from the Sous-Groupement Blindé served as the rear guard. The Viet Minh were not satisfied with the damage inflicted in the earlier assault and would continue to harass the column with recoilless rifles and molotov cocktails.

Originally the column had planned to rest at Thai Binh, but in light of the attacks, the commander would eventually forego that and push on to Viet Tri in the dark.

## **6) Na San 1952**

**018.PA8\_a.scn** – November 23, 1952 – 14 Turns  
N sector of inner ring of Na San Fortified Camp  
Size: French Company (+), VM Battalion (-)  
Side: Best as French or PBEM

The commander of the Foreign Legion's 5th Infantry Regiment's 11th company, Captain Letestu, had served on the impressive Maginot Line early in his career and knew the business of prepared defenses well. Making use of ample machine guns, well sighted fields of fire, and sound block houses, the Legionnaires would be confident of their ability to withstand a Viet Minh attack.

That confidence would be tested on the evening of the 23rd.

At 2000h the first Viet battalion to arrive in the valley was immediately committed to the attack. They were veterans of Giap's 308<sup>th</sup> and were expected to carry position. The hard work served the Legionnaires well and despite penetrations being made, they were able to drive off the hurried attack. They would have only a brief respite...

**019.PA8\_b.scn** – November 23, 1952 – 14 Turns  
N sector of inner ring of Na San Fortified Camp  
Size: French Company (+), VM Battalion (-)  
Side: Best as French or PBEM

The commander of the Foreign Legion's 5th Infantry Regiment's 11th company, Captain Letestu, had served on the impressive Maginot Line early in his career and knew the business of prepared defenses well. Making use of ample machine guns, well sighted fields of fire, and sound block houses, the Legionnaires would be confident of their ability to withstand a Viet Minh attack.

That confidence would be tested on the evening of the 23rd.

At 2000h the first Viet battalion to arrive in the valley was immediately committed to the attack. They were veterans of Giap's 308<sup>th</sup> and were expected to carry position. The hard work served the Legionnaires well and despite penetrations being made, they were able to drive off the hurried attack. They would have only a brief respite...

**020.PA8\_c.scn** – November 23, 1952 – 60 Turns  
N sector of inner ring of Na San Fortified Camp  
Size: French Company (+), VM Battalion (-)  
Side: PBEM or HTH Only

**\*\*This is a mini monster, allowing players to fully explore the Viet Minh's initial attack in the Na San Valley.\*\***

Both players will receive reinforcements throughout the scenario. It is up to the Viet commander where the attacks will fall. Both players will need to ration illumination rounds and make use of the rest and refit capability of the game. To be successful, a player will need to take the long view and husband their resources.

The commander of the Foreign Legion's 5th Infantry Regiment's 11<sup>th</sup> company, Captain Letestu, had served on the impressive Maginot Line early in his career and knew the business of prepared defenses well. Making use of ample machine guns, well sighted fields of fire, and sound block houses, the Legionnaires would be confident of their ability to withstand a Viet Minh attack. That confidence would be tested on the evening of the 23rd.

At 2000h the first Viet battalion to arrive in the valley was immediately committed to the attack. They were veterans of Giap's 308<sup>th</sup> and were expected to carry position. The hard work served the Legionnaires well and despite penetrations being made, they were able to drive off the hurried attack. They were joined by a company of the 3 BPC later in the evening and again repulse an attack. Exhausted they would stave off the final human waves in the early hours of the 24th.

Letestu, his men, and their fortifications would serve as an example for the rest of the camp. The defense of Na San was seen as a validation of the Hedgehog Defense and would lead to the disaster at Dien Bien Phu just over a year later. The example of Captain Letestu would be forgotten.

**021.PA8.scn** – November 24, 1952 – 15 Turns  
N sector of inner ring of Na San Fortified Camp  
Size: French Company (+), VM Battalion (-)  
Side: Best as French or PBEM

The two battered companies at PA8 would consolidate their position after beating back the 2nd Viet attack of the evening. They would not wait for long as not long after midnight, the Viet Ming commander would try again. Exhausted they would stave off the final human waves in the early hours of the 24th. Letestu, his men, and their fortifications would serve as an example for the rest of the camp. The defense of Na San was seen as a validation of the Hedgehog Defense and would lead to the disaster at Dien Bien Phu just over a year later. The example of Captain Letestu would be forgotten.

**022.PA22bis.scn** – December 1, 1952 – 16 Turns  
W sector of outer ring of Na San Fortified Camp  
Size: Company, support  
Side: Either or PBEM

On the night of 30 November/1 December VM Regiment 141 would sweep a company of 2 BT from their fortified position. Realizing the importance of the position, the French hammered the position all night long with their artillery.

When the sun rose, a company from the 2 BEP would be sent in to reclaim the hill from the shattered survivors.

**023.PA24.scn** – December 1, 1952 – 24 Turns

N sector of outer ring of Na San Fortified Camp

Size: Mixed French Company + support, VM Battalion

In the early morning hours of 1 December, a company each of Thais and Moroccans had been overwhelmed by the People's Regiment 102. When the sun rose, the 3 BPC was tasked with taking the hill. They were assisted by 2 REP and II/6 RTM.

After nearly 10 hours of fighting they would take the position back and found a French Lieutenant and a handful of Moroccans still holding from the night before.

**024.PA21bis\_a.scn** – December 2, 1952 – 24 Turns

SW sector of outer ring of Na San Fortified Camp

Size: French Company + support, VM Regiment

Side: VM vs French AI or PBEM

This scenario makes use of Asymmetric Scoring. Please see the User's Manual for further information.

Asymmetric Side: Viet Minh

Strongpoint 21bis was held by Lt. Bonnet's 10th Company, III/5 REI and they had seen the payoff for their sister company's work in fortifying a position. In a mere 10 days they had built what they hoped would be a solid position.

Starting at 2030h on 01 December Bonnet began to call in 105 fire on the approaches to the position. At 0130 the Legionnaires faced their first human wave. The fighting was hand to hand and Bonnet was killed by a Viet grenade. Lt. Bachelier would take command, only to be killed a short while later. Command of the position would fall to Lt. Blanquefort who would maintain control of the position until the attacks by two regiments from the 'Ben Tre' Division had been beaten back.

**025.PA21bis\_b.scn** – December 2, 1952 – 24 Turns

SW sector of outer ring of Na San Fortified Camp

Size: French Company + support, VM Regiment

Side: French vs VM AI

This scenario makes use of Asymmetric Scoring. Please see the User's Manual for further information.

Asymmetric Side: Viet Minh

Strongpoint 21bis was held by Lt. Bonnet's 10th Company, III/5 REI and they had seen the payoff for their sister company's work in fortifying a position. In a mere 10 days they had built what they hoped would be a solid position.

Starting at 2030h on 01 December Bonnet began to call in 105 fire on the approaches to the position. At 0130 the Legionnaires faced their first human wave. The fighting was hand to hand and Bonnet was killed by a Viet grenade. Lt. Bachelier would take command, only to be killed a short while later. Command of the position would fall to Lt. Blanquefort who would maintain control of the position until the attacks by two regiments from the 'Ben Tre' Division had been beaten back.

## 7) QL1 – ‘Street Without Joy’ – Operation Camargue 1953

**000.Started.scn** – July 28, 1953 – 9 Turns

This scenario is intended to be played as the French using the "Getting Started" help file instructions. The scenario represents a hypothetical engagement during the amphibious landing of French forces along the coast of South Vietnam to start the sweep along the "Street Without Joy" which ran from Hue to Quang Tri. The amphibious forces of the French Groupement A attacked along the coast and moved rapidly inland.

**029.Amphib.scn** – July 28, 1953 – 9 Turns

Annam Coast

Size: Company (+)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

This scenario is the PBEM balanced version of the "Getting Started" scenario. This scenario is a hypothetical representative of the many engagements fought during the amphibious attack of French forces along the coast of South Vietnam. French forces would sweep along the "Street Without Joy" which ran from Hue to Quang Tri. The amphibious forces of the French Groupement A attacked along the coast and moved inland. The Viet Minh for the most part would not offer battle, but sometimes, when cornered, they could turn on the attackers and bloody their nose.

**030.Dong Que.scn** – July 28, 1953 – 9 Turns

Central Annam Coast

Size: Small

Side: Either or PBEM

During the French offensive in 1953 to clear enemy forces along the "Street Without Joy" which ran from Hue to Quang Tri, Groupement B had the task of clearing the area south from Quang Tri. The day had been quiet so far, but the sixth sense of the veteran North African troops led them to approach the village of Dong Que with caution. It was the correct choice.

With support of howitzers of the 69th African Artillery Regiment, they would clear the village and the surrounding area.

## 8) Muong Khoua – VM Invasion of Laos 1953

**026.Muong Khoua\_a.scn** – April 12, 1953 – 10 Turns

Nam Hou River, Laos

Size: Company

Side: Best as French or PBEM (though the VM are favored)

The French commander of the post of Muong Khoua, in an attempt to avoid his entire force being choked off, hoped to slip a convoy of dugout canoes down river to Muong Ngoi. Once again however, the Viet Minh were faster. The convoy would run into trouble and only swift action by the garrison of Muong Khoua would save the convoy from complete destruction.

**027.Muong Khoua\_b.scn** – April 14, 1953 – 12 Turns

Muong Khoua, Laos

Size: Company +

Side: best as VM or PBEM

The Viet-Minh command was eager to finish off the tiny garrison of Muong Khoua now that it was sealed off. Rather than invest in a siege they moved quickly to assault the outpost. A short barrage of mortar shells was followed by a general attack. The garrison would survive and in the morning they found 22 bodies in the wire as evidence of the savagery of the attack.

**028.Muong Khoua\_c.scn** – May 18, 1953 – 20 Turns

Muong Khoua, Laos

Size: Multiple VM Regiment + support

Side: best as VM or PBEM

When their original assault on Muong Khoua failed, the Viet-Minh switched to a tactic that they would use with great efficiency a year later at Dien Bien Phu: siege and attrition. On the night of 17/18 May, the French and Laotian garrison's time would be up. They had been asked to hold for 14 days - they held for 36.

## **9) Dien Bien Phu – Operation Castor 1953-54**

**031.Operation Castor (DBP).scn** – November 20, 1953 – 18 Turns

Dien Bien Phu

Size: Battalion

Side: Best as French or PBEM

Operation Castor was the name given to the air assault into the Dien Bien Phu Valley. Major Bigeard and his 6 Colonial Parachute Battalion (6 BPC) would lead the assault. The HQ of Vietminh Independent Regiment 148 was reported in the valley and it was hoped that the air assault would be surprise and capture them. 3 of it's 4 battalions were not present in the valley, but French intelligence was not aware of the presence of Heavy Weapons Company 226, an artillery detachment, as well as a detached infantry company in the valley to refit and train.

While resistance was stronger than expected, the elite paratroopers were able to secure the LZ, the approaches to town and the main village of Muong Thanh (soon evacuated and obliterated to make way for the fortified camp known as Dien Bien Phu).

**032.Ban Him Lam (DBP).scn** – December 5, 1953 – 14 Turns

NE of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company

Side: French or best as PBEM

As per General Cogy's Directive 739 on 30 November 1953, the Colonial Parachute battalions (BPCs) were to begin their sorties outward from Dien Bien Phu to secure the outlying villages. Major Souquet's 1st BPC took the lead patrol on Route 41 to clear the road. A bare 3 miles northeast of the center of Dien Bien Phu itself, the road twisted through a narrow valley overshadowed between two hills that led to the T'ai tribal village called Ban Him Lam. Major Souquet was to push forward to the village and did not expect any enemy force to be operating that close to home.

**033.Ban Him Lam (DBP)\_a.scn** – December 5, 1953 – 12 Turns

NE of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company

Side: French vs VM AI (modification of original scenario to create more of a challenge for the French)

As per General Cogy's Directive 739 on 30 November 1953, the Colonial Parachute battalions (BPCs) were to begin their sorties outward from Dien Bien Phu to secure the outlying villages. Major Souquet's 1st BPC

took the lead patrol on Route 41 to clear the road. A bare 3 miles northeast of the center of Dien Bien Phu itself, the road twisted through a narrow valley overshadowed between two hills that led to the T'ai tribal village called Ban Him Lam. Major Souquet was to push forward to the village and did not expect any enemy force to be operating that close to home.

**034.633\_a (DBP).scn** – February 1, 1954 – 18 Turns  
NNE of DBP Fortified Camp  
Size: Battalion (-)  
Side: French or PBEM

Operating with the concept that the best defense is a good offense, the French continued to patrol aggressively and mount offensive operations whenever possible. Once such operation was an attempt to clear suspected enemy gun positions on hill 633.

The French would be bloodily repulsed by a well connected network of bunkers.

**035.633\_b (DBP).scn** – February 2, 1954 – 18 Turns  
NNE of DBP Fortified Camp  
Size: Battalion  
Side: Best as French or PBEM

The operation to get at the guns of hill 633 had been stymied and now the French were faced with the delicate problem of withdrawing from contact with the enemy. The Vietminh were all too happy to have the French at a local disadvantage and were not about to let them slip away unmolested.

**036.781 (DBP).scn** – February 6, 1954 – 18 Turns  
5.5 km East of main DBP Fortified Camp  
Size: Battalion (-)  
Side: Best as French or PBEM

In a bid to root out suspected Viet Artillery emplacements on the reverse slope of Hill 781, Lt. Col. Langlais led a force of paratroopers, Moroccans, and Thais supplemented by a few Legionnaire flamethrower teams and engineers from the camp's Battalion of Engineers on a long march up RP 41 to Bin Him Lam, through the forest and jungle and then up the hill. However, after spending fruitless hours searching in vain for Viet artillery, the men of I/4 RTM reached the summit of Hill 781 overlooking the DBP camp in the early afternoon. As they moved down the forward slopes they came under heavy fire and were attacked by strong infantry forces. The Moroccans would hold their ground in an afternoon of bitter fighting, but Langlais would pull them back later that evening. The entire force would be back in camp at 3am the following day, 23 hours after their departure, much reduced in strength.

The Viet Minh had in fact placed their artillery on the forward slopes of the mountain, relying on their camouflage and stout bunkers to protect them. They would also enjoy a better line of sight in the coming battle and more than compensate for their lack of experience in indirect fire, by being able to directly observe the fall of their shot.

Had the French force been able to push further down the hill, they might have realized the predicament they were soon to be in. As it was that knowledge came to late to save the men of DBP.

In this scenario, there are hidden objectives for the French to discover. While not mandatory, if taken, they can ensure victory in the scenario.

**037. Beatrice (DBP).scn** – March 13, 1954 – 15 Turns

NE sector of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: French Battalion, VM Regiment (+)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

The initial French positions at Dien Bien Phu were mainly clustered around the airfield and bridges near the village. In addition, the French established several outlying strong points including one called Beatrice east of the main positions and manned by forces of the Foreign Legion. After months of build-up, the expected Viet-Minh offensive began at the Beatrice strongpoint in the middle of the night. Using human wave attacks, the Viet-Minh completely overran the strongpoint. This would begin the attrition of the Dien Bien Phu forces and positions that was to end two months later.

**038. Gabrielle\_a (DBP).scn** – March 14, 1954 – 24 Turns

Northern Strongpoint of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Multiple VM Battalions, support

Side: Either or PBEM, though the VM have the harder task.

The loss of Beatrice was a stunning blow to the French forces. They began to realize the strength and determination of the Viet-Minh forces encircling them in the Dien Bien Phu valley. It was also obvious to them that the artillery support they had been promised was not going to protect them from the Viet-Minh attacks. The night after Beatrice fell; the strongpoint of Gabrielle north of the main positions was also attacked by Viet-Minh using human wave tactics. And like Beatrice, this strongpoint fell to the overwhelming numbers of the Viet-Minh. The next morning, the French artillery commander killed himself.

**039. Gabrielle\_b (DBP).scn** – March 15, 1954 – 24 Turns

Northern Strongpoint of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: French Battalion (-), support

Side: French or PBEM

As the sun rose, the battered defenders of Gabrielle still held onto half of the hill. Fourth Company was gone, consumed by the Viet Minh attack. Only a few determined stragglers of First Company remained, but Second and Third Companies still retained some military cohesion. Meanwhile the Viet Minh were battered, but still determined to take what was left of the hill.

During the night, plans for a counterattack had been considered by GONO staff. At about 0500 hours, it was apparent that the need for such an attack existed. The 1st BEP and the 8th BPC had been assigned to the counter attack role. However, the Viet Minh had launched several diversionary assaults during the night and it was still not clear if these might develop into full-fledged attacks. Langlais decided to commit only a portion of his best two battalions. Two companies of 1st BEP with tank support would lead the assault. As none of these units had rehearsed or even really discussed a night counterattack, it was decided that the units would start the assault at dawn.

As the garbled messages from Gabrielle continued to trickle through, it became apparent that the Algerians would have to be replaced if Gabrielle was to be held. This assignment was given to the newly arrived 5th BPVN. After parachuting in the day before, these men had spent the night digging in on the east side of the compound. No guides were available, so they slowly crossed through the maze of trenches until they reached the airstrip. They proceeded single file up the drainage ditch as the sun rose. As they entered the flat area north of the airstrip, the Viet Minh artillery found the range. While most of the men of the 5th BPVN were veterans, they had never been exposed to heavy artillery fire while in the open. They did not react well.

**040.Ban Kho Lai (DBP).scn** – March 22, 1954 – 12 Turns

S of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+) Vehicles

Side: Best as French or PBEM

The French positions at Dien Bien Phu included one called Isabelle which was several kilometers south of the main French fortifications. The road between the main positions and Isabelle was vulnerable to Viet-Minh occupation. Regiment 57 had thrown up two rows of trenches, cutting RP41 and isolating Isabelle. Moving south from the main position, Legion paratroopers supported by Ney's tank platoon ran up against the entrenched Viet Minh. Attempts to break through or flank the position were thwarted and so from the Isabelle position, Algerians from II/RTA as well as another platoon of Bisons moved north in support. Not until an additional platoon of tanks from Claudine was committed would the village be cleared and the road opened. The fighting was fierce, but the French forces joined hands, giving them their first real victory in the fighting.

**042.Dominique 6 (DBP).scn** – March 24, 1954 – 9 Turns

DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company

Side: Either + PBEM

The position Dominique 6 had been abandoned under an intense artillery bombardment. The Viet Minh had moved forward to occupy the position. The stalwart 5th Vietnamese Parachute Battalion was called on to retake the position, following a French bombardment of the position. The 4th Company would clear the position and be joined by the 3rd Company the following day. D6 would remain French - for now.

**043.Ban Ong Pet (DBP).scn** – March 28, 1954 – 16 Turns

NW of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (-)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

After losing Beatrice and Gabrielle, the French at Dien Bien Phu realized they couldn't wait for the Viet-Minh to attack, but rather had to take the fight to them. However they faced a major supply problem with the Vietminh antiaircraft (AA) guns preventing air resupply. In a quickly arranged attack, forces from both the main position and Isabelle strike west towards Viet-Minh positions around Ban Ong Pet to capture a nest of AA batteries. The 6th Colonial Parachute Battalion led by none other than the famous Major Marcel Bigeard was to spearhead the attack. Due to the swiftness and suddenness of the attack, the Viet-Minh were surprised and overwhelmed, but only after some fierce fighting by paratroops and armor. With this attack, the French demonstrated that they were capable of fighting back against the Viet-Minh.

**044.Ban Ong Pet-Ban Ban (DBP).scn** – March 28, 1954 – 108 Turns

W of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Multiple Battalions

Side: PBEM or HTH play. (There are basic AI scripts included, but perhaps to challenging for the AI to play effectively.)

On the night of March 27, Colonel de Castries decided to strike out against the AA positions to the west of the DBP camp. He assigned Major Bigeard to plan and execute this attack.

On the heels of a 30 minute rolling barrage, the largest artillery concentration and expenditure the French would muster for the entire siege, the paratroopers moved forward in the clear bright sun. Through the course of the morning they would take and clear the trenches in an action that more resembled World War I actions

than the mobile combined arms attacks of the mid 20th century. Timely support by armor, mortars, and artillery was able to keep the attack moving forward. Eventually, at 1500h, Bigeard called back his tired, successful paratroopers.

\*\*In such a long scenario, players will need to make use of rest and refit. Units not coming under fire and expending no Movement Points will regain status, as will their weapons. Please see the SB Manual for further explanation. Also, the artillery support you see is all you will get. Husband it wisely. It is well used interdicting reinforcements or keeping pressure on those trying to rest and refit.

**045.Dominique (DBP).scn** – March 30, 1954 – 30 Turns

Central sector of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: MULTIPLE VM Battalions, support

Side: Human French vs VM AI

After the fall of Beatrice, the French positions of Dominique and Elaine east of the airfield were now on the front-line of the fighting.

In a combined attack which became the Battle of the Five Hills, the Viet-Minh attacked the 2 strong points of Dominique and the 3 strong points of Elaine simultaneously. At 1800h the Viet-Minh artillery struck just as Vietnamese Paratroopers were relieving the Algerians holding Dominique 1. A 30-90 minute (depending on the source) barrage was followed by massed human wave assaults that were only stopped by fire from the quad 50's and direct fire from the 105's of the 4th battery, RAC.

**046.Eliane 2 (DBP).scn** – March 30, 1954 – 15 Turns

Central Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (+)

Side: Either or PBEM

Lieutenants Lucciani and Rancoule would be tasked with holding onto one of the key positions of the central sector of the camp - Eliane 2 - with a mixed bag of T'ais, Legionnaires and Moroccans. They would face the wrath of 2 regiments of Viet Minh over the evening of March 30/31. They would receive help - but would it be enough?

**047.Ban Kho Lai (DBP).scn** – March 31, 1954 – 12 Turns

S of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+) Vehicles

Side: Either or PBEM

Despite having cleared the road between Isabelle and the main French positions, the French find that the Viet-Minh have reoccupied Ban Kho Lai and now block the road again. When a mixed infantry and armor force is sent from Isabelle to reopen the road, it runs into significant Viet-Minh forces and barely escapes back to Isabelle. The Isabelle strongpoint would remain isolated for the duration of the siege.

**048.Eliane 1 (DBP).scn** – March 31, 1954 – 16 Turns

DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (-) vehicles, support

Dawn of 31 March found the Viet Minh in the possession of many of the objectives outlined by General Giap on the 27th. The French command was left with no choice but to counter attack with whatever force they could cobble together. The pattern of attack by the Viets at night followed by a determined counter attack by the French forces would repeat itself again and again.

The 5th BPVN eager to redeem itself after the failure of Gabrielle and the 6th BPC would be tasked with taking back Eliane 1. They would slog over muddy open ground to come to grips with their enemy and push them back from the summit.

They would take the hill, and dug in awaiting relief. That relief never came, there was nothing to give and the hill would be abandoned at dusk.

**049.Eliane 2 (DBP).scn** – March 31, 1954 – 18 Turns

Central Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (+)

Side: Either or PBEM. The more experienced player should take the VM.

Lieutenants Lucciani and Rancoule's force was bloodied and hanging on by a thread. A counter attack was needed, but from where and with what? The small armor reserve was once again committed to help blunt the attack and push the Viet Minh off the hill.

**050.Eliane 2 (DBP).scn** – April 1, 1954 – 18 Turns

Central Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (+)

Side: Either or PBEM

Having been fought to a standstill in his massive assault on March 30/31, on April 1 Giap contented himself with limited assaults on Elaine 2 and Hugette 7. As night fell, 2 battalions of Regiment 102 as well as the remaining one from Regiment 98 pressed forward the attack. They were faced by a scratch force of survivors from the I/4 RTM, 1 BEP and some Legionnaires of the I/13 DBLE. In turn, this force was joined after midnight by Ney's battered platoon of Chaffees. Langlais was forced to commit a second armored platoon after 4 am.

The Viet Minh tide would ebb and recede at first light with the French still holding onto their smashed positions.

**051.Huguette 7 (DBP).scn** – April 1, 1954 – 8 Turns

NW Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (-)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

On the west side of the main French position were the strongpoint clusters of Huguette and Anne-Marie. After the fall of Gabrielle and the desertion of several Tai soldiers, the French consolidated their position by abandoning Anne-Marie and incorporating two of its former positions into the Huguette complex. This made the position now called Huguette 7 the most exposed strongpoint of the complex and the next to be attacked by the Viet-Minh. Captain Bizard would pull back his 90 odd survivors and call in a pre-arranged shoot by the big 155mm guns on his former positions. They would re-emerge at dawn to sweep the position clear of the Viet-Minh.

**053.Huguette 7 (DBP).scn** – April 2, 1954 – 10 Turns

NW Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+) Vehicles

Side: Either or PBEM

The battle for Huguette 7 had been raging back and forth for several days. Finally, the defenders of Huguette 7 were forced back into the last remaining bunker of the position. A small scratch force from the main camp led by Captain Bizard and Carette's Moroccan tanks came to the relief of the legionaires.

While they were successful, with no way to maintain a defensible perimeter, Langlais gave the order to abandon the position a few hours later.

**054.Huguette 6 (DBP).scn** – April 3, 1954 – 15 Turns

Northern Sector of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (++)

Side: Either. Favors French in PBEM

The Huguette 6 position lay at the end of the runway at Dien Bien Phu. It was essential to the French that it be held so that the runway could continue to be used for supplies and reinforcements. But it was just as important to the Viet-Minh that this position fall. The first attack on the position came from the East and threatened to overrun the strongpoint, but then the French committed precious reserves in a counterattack. The paratroops and armor of this counterattack caught the attacking Viet-Minh in open ground and drove them back.

**055.Elaine 2 (DBP).scn** – April 4, 1954 – 14 Turns

Central Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+)

Side: Either or PBEM

The Battle of the Five Hills ended with Major Nicholas and Lt. Lucciani still in possession of Elaine 2. The Viet Minh had decided to pull back and concentrate on the areas of success elsewhere.

When the French command realized that this, they pushed forward to clear the slopes of Baldy and Phoney and were able to enter the Viet Minh approach trenches, over-running the rear guard.

**057.Huguette 6 (DBP).scn** – April 5, 1954 – 12 Turns

N Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+)

Side: Either or PBEM

After the first Viet-Minh attack on Huguette 6 failed, a second attack from the North was launched. It drove the French defenders back to the southern part of the strongpoint and threatened to overrun them. But again, a force of paratroops and armor was committed to a counterattack and once more the strongpoint was held.

**058.Elaine 1 (DBP).scn** – April 10, 1954 – 24 Turns

DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion (-) vehicles, ample support

The Viet-Minh held one of the important Elaine strong points. Maj Bigeard of the 6 BPC was determined to take it back. From his position on Elaine 4 he and his staff would direct fires from multiple batteries and coordinate the attacks of several different units. After an artillery bombardment, the paratroops of the 6 BPC

advanced together with their flamethrower team. This force would burn out the Viet-Minh defenders on Elaine 1 and return it to French possession.

**059.Huguette 6 (DBP).scn** – April 18, 1954 – 13 Turns

N Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

The situation at Huguette 6 was hopeless. Rather than surrender to the Viet-Minh, the defenders of the strongpoint decided they would attempt a desperate breakout through enemy lines back to the remaining French positions. To protect themselves from their own grenade splinters, most of the men hung sandbags over their chests and backs. A wounded Foreign Legion sergeant, Sgt. Ganzer, remained behind with one last automatic rifle to cover their attempt. As they made their final dash along the steel plates of the airstrip, a Spanish tune, 'Si Tu Madre Quiere Un Rey', could be heard carrying through the fog.

**060.Huguette 1 (DBP).scn** – April 23, 1954 – 18 Turns

Western Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Company (+) Vehicles

Side: Best as French or PBEM

After taking both Huguette 6 and 7, the Viet-Minh attacked the length of the runway and overran the next French strong point of Huguette 1. A counterattack by 2 BEP was ordered to retake the position. The mission was plagued by snafus. The 6th Company became lost in the maze of tunnels and trenches and arrived late at the jump off; the commander of the battalion, Maj Liesenfelt, was tuned to the wrong frequency; the artillery was unfocused; all leading to a disaster. In disarray, the French forces fell back to their lines.

The operation was a disaster for the French - an elite paratroop battalion had been defeated in a stand up fight, their operational reserves no longer existed, artillery ammunition expenditure was far above the allotted amount, and they failed to retake any ground whatsoever. The noose tightened again.

**061.Isabelle (DBP).scn** – May 2, 1954 – 12 Turns

4 km S of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Composite Company

Side: Best as French or PBEM

The asphyxiation of the Dien Bien Phu camp was well underway by early May. The exhausted soldiers fought tooth and nail for churned up patches of mud exchanging yards for lives, often for a few hours or days. On the night of 1/2 May, the 57th Viet Minh Regiment had pushed the defenders of Strong point Weime (Isabelle 5) back on their heels and almost out, but a determined counter attack by Algerians and Legionnaires would force them out. In turn the price of holding the position was determined to be too high, and eventually the position would be abandoned - if only temporarily.

**062.Huguette 4 (DBP)\_a.scn** – May 4, 1954 – 24 Turns

Western Sector of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: 80 French vs 3000 VM

Side: French vs VM AI

Shortly after midnight de Castries and his staff received a call from Cpt. Lucciani at H4. His mixed company of Legionnaire Paratroopers and Moroccans were under attack again - over the course of the evening by six battalions from the 308th and one from the 312th Division, as well as artillery. The French artillery could not

respond as they came under heavy suppressing fire by the more numerous VM batteries. Their support would be sporadic and light.

The paras and Moroccans held fast for 2 hours, throwing the attackers into disarray. Eventually the numbers told and as the French Headquarters listened in, the post fell at 0335h. De Castries turned to the newly arrived Pouget: "There goes another strongpoint. There is nothing we can do about it."

**063.Huguette 4 (DBP)\_b.scn** – May 4, 1954 – 20 Turns

Western Sector of DBP Fortified Camp

Size: 80 French vs 3000 VM

Side: Balanced for PBEM or HTH

Shortly after midnight de Castries and his staff received a call from Cpt. Lucciani at H4. His mixed company of Legionnaire Paratroopers and Moroccans were under attack again - over the course of the evening by six battalions from the 308th and one from the 312th Division, as well as artillery. The French artillery could not respond as they came under heavy suppressing fire by the more numerous VM batteries. Their support would be sporadic and light.

The paras and Moroccans held fast for 2 hours, throwing the attackers into disarray. Eventually the numbers told and as the French Headquarters listened in, the post fell at 0335h. De Castries turned to the newly arrived Pouget: "There goes another strongpoint. There is nothing we can do about it."

In this variant, the VM forces available are severely reduced. In addition, the French have slightly more artillery at their disposal.

**064.Eliane 4 (DBP).scn** – May 7, 1954 – 18 Turns

Central Sector of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Composite Company (--)

Side: Either or PBEM

Dawn broke on 7 May with the defenses DBP in shambles. Positions once held by battalions were now manned by a few tattered platoons, low on ammo, food and water. The People's Army had no remorse and kept up the tempo they had set. Elianes 4 and 10 received a preparatory bombardment shortly after 0800 followed by infantry. By 0900 they were in possession of the NE portion of Eliane 4.

A few French defenders would try and make it to Eliane 10, which was holding and still in direct contact with the main camp. Most could not and some, like Majors Brechignac and Botella, would not. At 0930 the following came over the radio: "Breche to Bruno. It's the end. Don't shell us - there are too many wounded." Then: "Dede to Bruno. It's all over - they're at the command post. Goodbye - tell Gars Pierre we liked him a lot."

By 1000 Eliane had fallen and by the early evening, organized resistance would cease. The People's Army had triumphed.

**065.Isabelle (DBP).scn** – May 7, 1954 – 15 Turns

4 km S of main DBP Fortified Camp

Size: Battalion

Side: Best as French or PBEM

While the main French fortifications at Dien Bien Phu had been whittled away, strongpoint by strongpoint, the isolated Isabelle position had held on. A second position, Strongpoint Wieme, across the river had

maintained a connection with the east side of the valley. But as the main Dien Bien Phu position fell, the defenders at Isabelle knew that the end was near. A breakout attempt was made during the night. A few disorganized groups of men did successfully get out, but most were captured by the Viet-Minh and joined their fellow soldiers as prisoners. This was the end of the French at Dien Bien Phu.

## **10) QL19 - GM 100 Battles 1954**

**041.Plei Rinh.scn** – March 22, 1954 – 14 Turns

Route 19, 34km West of Ankhe

Size: Weak French Battalion (+)

Side: French or PBEM

**\*\*Note suggested House Rule for PBEM at end of description\*\***

The month of March 1954 saw GM 100 covering Route 19 time and time again. Having been in support of an Airborne Group in the area, the GM was returning to its home base. They bivouaced near the post at Plei Rinh, where the road crossed the Dak Ya-Ayun. Their Vietnamese nemesis, the 803rd used their central position and lack of heavy equipment to beat the French to the area and prepared an attack.

In the early hours of the 22nd, an attack was launched against the GM as well as the post. Progress was made, but were stopped by the men of the HQ company.

During the attack Captaine Charpentier of the 2nd Korea's 5th Company was captured. An attack by the tanks of the armored support group as well as a counter attack by survivors of the 5th was able to free the Captaine.

**\*\*\*House Rules for PBEM\*\*\***

Only the VM section in possession of Charpentier and the other prisoners should use the escape hexes. If Charpentier is exited, increase VM victory status by 1 level. (Draw -->Minor Victory, Minor Victory -->Major Victory). If Charpentier is freed from VM and survives the scenario, decrease VM victory level by 1. Other results have no effect. This rule only applies if both players agree at the start of scenario.

**052.PK-15.scn** – April 1, 1954 – 25 Turns

Route 19, 15km West of Ankhe

Size: Battalion, Vehicles, support

Side: best as PBEM or as the French

The French did not have enough forces to occupy the whole of Vietnam. In an attempt to maintain control over the land, they formed mobile groups (GM) made up of mixed forces of infantry, armor, and artillery. These groups patrolled the roads of the Vietnamese central highlands in an attempt to maintain control. In early April, the commander of GM 100, Col. Barrou was to make a trip from Pleiku to Ankhe. The GM took up defensive positions along Route 19. Once the colonel had been safely passed to GM 11, the delicate process of telescoping back into Pleiku began.

At 1530h members of 43<sup>rd</sup> Colonial stopped in their tracks as they could hear the sound of combat coming from the road 2 km behind them. They turned about and double timed back down the road to come to the aid of the 1st Korea Battalion who were caught in an ambush at PK 15. They were shortly overtaken by Doucet's platoon from the 5th Armored. Together they would stand on the high ground north of the road to defend against 2 battalions of Viet-Minh regulars from the 108th Regiment and 30th Independent battalion.

**056.PK-15.scn** – April 4, 1954 – 12 Turns

Route 19, 15+km West of Ankhe

Size: Platoon(+)

Side: Either or PBEM

This hypothetical scenario focuses on the numerous small actions that happened along Route 19. The French would sweep the roads frequently, but as soon as they passed the Viet Minh would reoccupy the spot. If the Viet Minh were cornered they might fight, but more often broke contact and slipped into the bush. Here we have a platoon from the BM 43 RIC happening upon a small group of Viet Minh, just to the west of PK-15.

**066.PK-15.scn** – June 24, 1954 – 25 Turns

Route 19, 15km West of Ankhe

Size: Multiple Battalion, vehicles, support

Side: Either, but best as French or PBEM

The French High Command realizing that the Communists were ready for a major push into the plateau area of the central highlands made a decision to abandon Ankhe and fall back on Pleiku. The Viet-Minh got wind of the evacuation and moved once more on Route 19. Col. Barrou decided to up the tempo of the march and cover 22 kilometers in 1 day rather than the more typical 11. This trip would become a gauntlet of Viet-Minh attacks, that could continue not only all the way back to Pleiku, but until the final ambush at Chu-Dreh Pass. The final ambush at PK-15 is portrayed in the movie "We Were Soldiers".

The survivors of the initial attack managed to form a defensive hedgehog on a small knoll and hold on until night fell. Using the darkness, they would attempt to breakout to PK22, and eventually many would make it back to Pleiku.

**067.Dak Ya Ayun.scn** – June 27, 1954 – 18 Turns

Route 19, 34km West of Ankhe

Size: Weak French Battalion (+)

Side: Best as French or PBEM

The goal for the 28th was the bridge at Dak Ya Ayun, a march of 12km. Once again, the GM would be subject to a well laid ambush. And once again, this time lead by the 1st Korea Regiment and the Royal Poland Cavalry, the Group would break though and make camp at Plei Rinh on the Dak Ya Ayun.

**068.PK-3.scn** – June 28, 1954 – 18 Turns

Route 19, 3+km East of Pleiku

Size: Regiment(-), support

Side: Best as French or PBEM

After repeated ambushes, the GM100 and GM42 combined force was getting better at defending against them. They had learned that it was important to form a defensive perimeter at the first sign of trouble and it was also important that armor accompany the convoy to stop the Viet-Minh attacks. At PK-3, only three kilometers from their destination of Pleiku, the column would once more suffer an ambush from the Viet-Minh, but would be able to survive this attack with the help of the B-26's napalm and machine guns. Caught for once in the open, the Viets suffered heavily.

## 11) QL14 - Chu Dreh Pass 1954

**069.Chu Dreh Pass\_a.scn** – July 17, 1954 – 12 Turns

Chu Dreh Pass, Road 14, S of Pleiku

Size: Battalion (+) Vehicles

Side: Best as French or PBEM

After reaching Pleiku, it seemed that the struggle of GM100 and the Korean battalions was over. However, it what seemed to be insanity, the GM100 and GM42 forces were ordered south to Ban Me Thout. This order led a corporal of the 1st Korea battalion to exclaim, "My God, they want to kill us to the last man". Despite the best effort of the column to be ready for an ambush along the way, the Viet-Minh were waiting at Chu-Dreh Pass and in the attack, the 1st Korea would suffer its final casualties, two weeks before the armistice of the war.

**070.Chu Dreh Pass\_b.scn** – July 17, 1954 – 12 Turns

Chu Dreh Pass, Road 14, S of Pleiku

Size: Battalion (+) Vehicles

Side: Best as French or PBEM

**\*\*In this variant, the column is leavened with armor from the 1 RCC.\*\***

After reaching Pleiku, it seemed that the struggle of GM100 and the Korean Battalions was over. However, it what seemed to be insanity, the GM100 and GM42 forces were ordered south to Ban Me Thout. This order led a corporal of the 1st Korea Battalion to exclaim, "My God, they want to kill us to the last man". Despite the best effort of the column to be ready for an ambush along the way, the Viet-Minh were waiting at Chu-Dreh Pass and in the attack, the 1st Korea would suffer its final casualties, three days before the armistice that would end the war.

## 12) Saigon region

**001.Ad Hoc.scn** – February 22, 1946 – 12 Turns

In the vicinity of Saigon

Scenario Size: Small

Side: Either or PBEM

The French tried to move quickly to reassert their mastery of their former colony at the conclusion of World War 2. The Viet Minh, fresh from fighting the Japanese were more than willing to meet the French and fight for their liberty.

The post-war French army was in no position to supply and arm their colonial forces. The forces on the ground would make do, or as it is called in the culinary world 'demerder'. They pressed into service captured Japanese equipment, cast-offs from the British and American forces, and even stocks from their own first war in Indochina, 60 years prior. The Viet Minh on the other hand had their own hodgepodge of equipment - liberated from supply depots or captured on the battlefield in the preceding years.

The French fought many small actions trying to rub out the small Viet Minh movement. In this scenario, a mixed French force is acting on information that a Viet unit has been training and preparing for an attack on a French outpost in the south.