

## Winter War Operations

This document is designed to be used with the Winter War Scenario Location Map.pdf file located in the main game directory, which provides an overview map of the contested area and the general locations of the actions listed here.

### **001.Getting Started.scn** – 10 turns

20 December 1939, near Kollaa River (Hypothetical)

The struggle to control the Loimola road and the railroad track raged on from early December to the end of war. Finnish 34th Infantry Regiment used every available reserve squad to counter dozens of Russian probes into the Kollaa defense line; sending fire brigades to counter another crisis against an overwhelming enemy. This scenario depicts a situation where a Russian probe manages to capture a forward trench line. Finnish HQ reacts swiftly and sends a company to recapture the trench before Russians find time to consolidate their gains.

### **002.Terijoki.scn** – 16 turns - Winterhorde Onward Ride

30 November 1939, Terijoki, Finland Karelian Isthmus

As the Russo-Finnish War launched the Kremlin pompously anticipated a steamroller campaign that would consume tiny Finland within a week. With an air of overconfidence, the RKKA crossed the Finnish border on the morning of 30 November woefully unprepared for the hell on earth that would become known as the Winter War.

Knowing that the Russian prediction may not be too far off of the mark due to the fact that Finnish Forces were hopelessly outnumbered and possessed virtually no armor, Finnish High Command organized four "Covering Groups" that would fight a series of stubborn delaying actions back to the Mannerheim Line. If successful it would allow for an extended period to muster more troops as well as improve the condition of that infamous defensive position.

Of these ad hoc units, Group U (Uusikirkko) made immediate contact with the Russian 123. Rifle Division shortly after their crossing into Soumi, but despite their determination the 1st Jager Battalion had been pushed back to the eastern edge of the village of Terijoki by the evening of the war's first day.

As the Russians neared the village on the heels of the Finns they very quickly became aware of the fact that their enemy was not about to leave another inch of ground without a fight. Instantly, a vicious battle erupted that would stop the Russian pursuit in it's tracks and give the RKKA 123rd Division a harsh lesson in exactly what Finnish "sisu" entitled.

### **003.Kollaa.scn** – 14 turns - Fire Brigade Locomotive

01 December 1939, Kollaa River, Suojarvi Sector

"On the day the war started, the Suojärvi Front was defended by Border Guard detachments totaling about a battalion's worth of troops, two regiments from the 12th Division (JR-34 and JR-36), a handful of light-to-medium artillery pieces, and an old armored train bristling with machine guns and French 75's in steel cupolas. This train proved to be quite effective in slowing the Russians advance. Hastening from trouble spot to trouble spot, it the Finns at least a token measure of mobile artillery support. Perhaps even more valuable than it's firepower was the psychological effect on the defenders' spirits as the train hove into sight, bellowing a roaring like some prehistoric monster, gushing angry smoke, and knocking sheets of snow from the trees when it fired it's main battery" (William R. Trotter, Frozen Hell, pp. 124).

This scenario is a hypothetical situation in which the Russians attempt to advance on a Finnish position defended by JR-34. Supported by medium and heavy mortars, the Russians begin to make good

headway against the Finns until the arrival of armored train support. Finding themselves in dire straits, the RKKA calls on medium tank support to quell the threat imposed by the Finnish armored train.

**004.Linnasalmi.scn** – 10 turns - Calm Down and Kill Russians  
03 December 1939, Linnasalmi Strait, Soumussalmi Sector

Best played as Russians against the AI.

As the Soviets entered central Finland, all that stood between the Red Army and absolute victory in the Soumussalmi sector were a handful of border guard detachments and a few token independent infantry companies. Under orders to achieve the impossible, these lightly armed troops somehow managed to stall one of the world's largest armies long enough to allow outnumbered Finnish forces to reinforce this area and achieve a major victory in one of the war's most reknown campaigns.

From the Russian perspective the initial tasks seemed militarily trivial. The 163rd Rifle Division (General Selendsov) of the 47th Corps was to advance into the sector destroying all Finnish border resistance and then proceed to the village of Soumussalmi itself. From the Finnish perspective it was an entirely different situation.

A small platoon of border guards led by a Finnish 2nd Lt. by the name of M.Elo were the first to spot Soviet troops crossing the border on 30 November 1939. Greviously outnumbered, Elo's platoon withdrew to the west side of Lake Kokkajarvi and then again to Kattera on the proceeding evening. His reports unbelieved by his superiors, Elo was heavily distraught when told by his command something to the nature of "stop being so nervous and fight the bastards".

Under the cover of darkness, Elo's men once again withdrew after repulsing a company sized attack by the forward elements of the 163rd Rifle Division. Eventually arriving at Linnasalmi Strait, the exhausted border guards took advantage of the geographical location and began to prepare their position.

On the morning of the 3rd, an entire battalion of the 81st Rifle Regiment assaulted the Linnasalmi position with the support of heavy mortars. Although the detachment miraculously repulsed this attack, a flanking force soon threatened to cut them off from the north. Following 4 days of delaying an entire regiment while sustaining over 50% casualties and now threatening to be flanked, the stress consumed 2nd Lt. Elo whom committed suicide rather than face capture.

In keeping with the ironic nature of warfare, the II RO was reinforced by ErK. Kontula and managed to escape their impending doom by withdrawing to Palovaara under command of Lt. M. Airanne.

**005.Soumussalmi.scn** – 16 turns - Delaying Action at Krylänmäki  
07 December 1939, Krylanmaki, Battle of Soumussalmi – Scenario One

After having broken through the Finnish defenses at Linnasalmi, the 81st Regiment of the Soviet 163rd Rifle Division continued it's drive towards Soumussalmi and unknown doom. On the night of December 7th, 1939 the newly formed 1./Er.P 15 (reinforcement battalion) deployed to the Kylänmäki junction to conduct a delaying action against 81/163 which was moving south from Palovaara.

Arriving at the village just moments before the advancing Soviets, the Finnish troops quickly deployed into defensive positions and managed to hold until their enemy poured at them with superior numbers and armored support. Conducting their policy of scorched earth, the Finns soon torched Soumussalmi village and withdrew across Lake Kiantajarvi under the cover of darkness.

**006.Koukkuniemi.scn** – 20 turns - Somme at Taipale  
08 December 1939, Koukkuniemi Peninsula, Taipale

Finnish 10th Division which was responsible for the defense of Taipale entrenched alongside the shores of the Suvanto and Taipale rivers to Lake Ladoga. Although the trenchline followed the river shores in most places; Finns left the Koukkuniemi Peninsula, which was located at the elbow between the Suvanto and Taipale rivers, outside the main defense line. Consequently Russian 49th Rifle Division had easy time occupying the tip of the land and the Koukkuniemi Village. At first sight this gave Russians a foothold from which future offensive operations could be launched. However it was a trap Finnish command deliberately set. Every inch of the Peninsula was carefully zeroed by the Finnish machineguns and artillery, turning the land a killing field for the Russian soldiers.

On December 08, Russian troops launched the first strong offensive at the bridgehead of Koukkuniemi. Command staff planned to send all troops of 49th Division plus armor to start the offensive. Russian artillery began a powerful barrage from the southern shore of the Taipale River. Finnish artillery had strict orders not to open counter battery fire in order to save ammunition. When the heavy artillery barrage ended, Finnish troops saw a remarkable view; Russian companies advancing slowly in lines against entrenched machinegun positions; which led disastrous consequences in the First World War.

**007.Hevossalmi.scn** – 18 turns - Battle for the Hirvasharju Hotel  
12 December 1939, Hevossalmi Strait, The Center, Battle of Tolvajarvi

Captain H.Laakso's morning attack (for initial battle see scenario "Hevossalmi - The Drive on the Center") to capture the Hevossalmi Strait and the Tourist Hotel was checked by a fierce Russian resistance. The Finnish artillery coordination was poor. As the battle progressed, Finnish companies lost cohesion, and fighting became sporadic. By noon, the 2nd Battalion (16th Regiment) lost its momentum and was taking heavy losses.

At this point Lt. Colonel Pajari, was in a difficult situation. Both his Northern and Southern attacks across the Lakes of Hirvasjarvi and Tolvajari had very limited success which exposed his flanks to Soviet counter-attacks. With the Finnish forces advancing towards the Hotel at Huvossalmi, Pajari made the difficult decision and sent his reserve, the 10th Separate Battalion to support Captain Laakso.

**008.Kotisaari.scn** – 20 turns - Island on the Ice  
12 December 1939, Kotisaari Island, Southern Sector, Battle of Tolvajarvi

Colonel Paavo Talvela's attack against the Russian bridgehead at Tolvajarvi had three directions. To the north, a diversionary attack was to be launched over the Lake Hirvasjarvi to fix the 718th Rifle Regiment. In the center, troops from the 16th Infantry Regiment were ordered to attack and capture the Hevossalmi Strait, and the tourist Hotel dominating the area. However, Talvela intended the real blow at the Southern section of the Lake Tolvajarvi. According to the plan, the "Separate Battalion 112" (Er.P 112) from Task Force Pajari was to attack the Kotisaari Island over the frozen lake Tolvajarvi; clear the area and send a company to cut the road in Kivisalmi strait at the Eastern shore of the lake; effectively cutting the logistical line of the Russian 139th Rifle Division.

The Er.P 112, commanded by Captain A. Kanerva, was deployed on the extreme right of the Finnish forces with the 1st and 2nd companies. The 3rd company was entrenched to defend the Tolvajarvi village on the western shore. Utilizing the thick ice on the Lake, Kanerva's battalion launched its attack at 0800 hrs, and got a foothold on the southern tip of the island. At this point, 2nd Company crossed the eastern shore of Lake Tolvajarvi, to cut the road leading to Kivisalmi. The 1st Company continued the attack towards the northern end of the island to secure this important land feature dominating the shores surrounding the Tolvajarvi Lake.

**009.Tolvajarvi-A.scn** – 12 turns - An Unwanted Surprise  
12 December 1939, Lake Hirvasjarvi, Northern Pincer, Battle of Tolvajarvi

By the second week of December the relentless onslaught of the Soviet Army had pushed the Finnish Army to the near breaking point on all fronts. Nowhere was the situation as desperate as along the

Tolvajärvi Road, and hoping to fight the RKKA to at least a standstill, Mannerheim was hard pressed to take a desperate gamble. Deciding that the best defense was a good offense, the infamous Commander in Chief engineered a strategy to break the Soviet lines in the previously mentioned sector.

Initially replacing many inadequate leaders, Mannerheim assigned a cadre of WWI veterans (namely Talvela and Pajari) to assume command of the Finnish forces in this area of peril. Aggressive and intelligent, they instantly constructed a doctrine for the attack. The northern pincer of this offensive operation was comprised of various infantry units under the command of Major Malkamäki (Task Force Malkamäki), and his forces were tasked with attacking Soviet forces in the northern sector of Lake Hirvasjärvi.

Due to orienteering errors, the attack got off to a lackluster start. I/JR 16 (Kapteeni U.Herranen) was advancing north from its previous position as elements of its sister battalion (ErP.9) were combating strong RKKA forces on the western side of Lake Hirvasjärvi.

Once across the lake, I/JR.16 immediately butted heads with the 718th Rifle Regiment/139th Division (who were on an offensive operation of their own). Taken by surprise, both Finn and Russian troops became engaged in a chaotic firefight in which unit cohesion was lost by both forces. Making no progress by 1200 hours, Major Malkamäki gave his men the order to withdraw.

#### **010.Tolvajarvi-B.scn** – 18 turns - Hevossalmi - The Drive on the Center 12 December 1939, Hevossalmi Strait, The Center, Battle of Tolvajarvi

As Task Force Malkamäki was repelled on the northern pincer of the Lake Hirvasjarvi, Col. Pajari ordered his troops forward on the center. Reeling from a miscalculation in the amount of time it would take the Finnish artillery to move into position, the RKKA forces in the sector exploited this momentary stall. Unfortunately for the Russians, the Finnish guns were brought to bare in time to repel elements of the 609. Rifle Regiment that had launched a counterattack along the Finnish northern flank.

After recuperating from this momentary setback, the 2nd and 6th Companies of the 16th Infantry Regiment launched their attack into a heavily defended and prepared line. Finnish casualties became high as the Soviet troops turned the Tourist Hotel on Hevossalmi Strait into a fortress packed with heavy and light machineguns. Determined to take the position, Pajari continued to commit Finnish reinforcements to the center as the 609th Rifle Regiment continued to resist fiercely.

Eventually Pajari would commit the 2nd and 3rd Companies of ErP.10, and PPP7 to the fray as the fight became a close range meatgrinder of attrition. Although the position was eventually taken and the elements of the RKKA 609th Regiment defending the Hotel were wiped out to the man, the task of taking the Hotel was no easy task for the Finns. In addition, several battalions of Finnish troops were in a concentrated area and stood the risk of being counterattacked by the Soviets en masse.

Note\*- This scenario represents the battle before the arrival of 2.ErP/10 and the PPP7.

#### **011.Uomaa.scn** – 18 turns – Crossroads 12 December 1939, Lemetti - Uomaa Road, Ladoga Karelia

General Hagglund's counterattack plan was particularly relied on Task Force Autti's success which was the main offensive element of Colonel H.Hannuksela's 13rd Division. Colonel Autti's main group was to pass the wilderness at East of Kotajarvi with a night march and surprise the Russian elements that were already pinned by attacks from Northern part of the Road.

After midnight, on December 12th, Task Force Autti began its advance near Lake Varpajärvi. Roadless and rugged terrain slowed the movements of the troops and delayed the flanking attack aimed at the Russian rear. Aware of the importance of the element of surprise in this operation, Colonel Autti

forced his tired troops to a march in order to reach the crossroads where roads from Lemetti, Kotajarvi and Uomaa link. Autti's spearhead, the I/JR 37 reached the crossroad at 1300 hrs. However, leading troops immediately spotted a large Russian formation moving towards the crossroads. There, under the frigid cold of Ladoga Karelia, started a desperate fight for the possession of the vital crossroads.

#### **012.Kotajarvi.scn** – 18 turns - Encounter at Kotajarvi

12 December 1939, Western Shore of Lake Kotajarvi, Uomaa Road

The strong Russian advance on the Eastern side of Lake Ladoga was a nasty surprise for the Finnish command that didnt expect a full corps with armor in the area. Russians advanced with two rifle divisions as spearheads. The 168th Rifle Division turned westwards to the shore of Ladoga and reached Kitila, while the 18th Rifle Division moved towards Lake Syskyjarvi. Russian command left the 97th Rifle Regiment along the eastern part of the road network to defend the vital supply line between Lemetti and Uomaa.

At this point, Major General Häggglund's IV. Corps launched their planned counterattack to isolate the advancing Russian formations. The Finnish 13rd Division committed its 6 battalions to the attack. Finnish command sent a large group (Group Autti) against the Russian rear with a wide flanking movement in the wilderness East of Lake Kotajarvi. At the same point, another formation (JR38) was to attack the Uomaa Road through the Western shores of the Lake Kotajarvi, thus cutting the logistical lines of the huge enemy formations at NorthWest. On December 12th, the III. Battalion of the 38th Regiment made contact with elements of the Soviet 97th Rifle Regiment on the western side of Lake Kotajärvi. Finnish troops immediately launched their attack against the Russian roadblock.

#### **013.Uomaa.scn** – 12 turns - Task Force Autti

13 December 1939, Uomaa - Lemetti Road, Ladoga Karelia

On December 11th, the 13th Division, commanded by Colonel H.Hannuksela, was deployed to defend the area northeast of the coast of Ladoga, especially the vital road and railroad, that lead from Salmi to Sortavala via Kitilä. The deployment of the division was the direct result of General Hagglund's (IV Corps) plan of counterattack on the advancing Russian formations.

According to the plan one battlegroup under the command of Lt.Col Järvinen was to defend the area near the Lake Syskyjärvi to stop Russian advance on the Uomaa - Lemetti - Kittila road. Another battlegroup of six infantry battalions had orders to outflank the road and attack the Russian formations pinned down between Uomaa and Lemetti. The largest formation in the attack group was Colonel P.Autti's force mainly consisting of the 36th and 39th Regiments.

On December 12th, The spearhead of Colonel Autti reached the road without opposition. Although the Finnish advance on the rugged terrain was slow, Autti's troops managed to cut the road. Having lost the surprise factor and being unable to advance towards Uomaa, Finnish troops formed positions blocking any attempt to help the Russian infantry in the pocket today known as Lemetti Motti. On December 13rd, Russian 34th Tank Brigade reached the battlefield. They quickly launched an attack on the Task Force Autti in an attempt to clean the road and reach the isolated troops.

#### **014.Suomussalmi.scn** – 14 turns - Tightening the Noose

14 December 1939, Suomussalmi Village, Battle of Suomussalmi

163rd Rifle Division was entrapped in and around the village of Suomussalmi and Lake Kiantajarvi. The division was so harrassed by the Finnish probes and raids, it was unable to conduct an assault to break the encirclement. Thus elements of the 81st and 759th Rifle Regiments formed a defensive perimeter around the town and waited for relief.

Finnish 27th Regiment commanded by Colonel Siilasvuo has deployed at the eastern outskirts of the Suomussalmi Village which was heavily defended by the 759th Rifle Regiment. Their orders were

cutting the roads leading from the village towards Raate. Colonel Siilasvuo planned a series of quick raids to tighten the noose on the Russian perimeter. The 27th Regiment has formed raiding parties consisting light infantry heavily equipped with submachine guns, molotov cocktails and grenades. On the evening of December 14, a Finnish assault group led by Captain J. Sihvonen infiltrated the village and launched a heavy attack.

**015.Kemijarvi.scn** – 18 turns - Buying Time with Blood  
17 December 1939, Salla-Kemijarvi Road, Lapland

While the majority of the Soviet Army engaged in a heavy fighting for the Mannerheim Line in the South, the 9th Army launched several attacks in the Lapland area, in Northern Finland. Those attacks aimed to flank the Finnish defenses and isolate the capital Helsinki from the center and the Northern parts of the country. The attacks posed a great threat to the Finnish forces since most of the army was committed in the South and general Mannerheim had a hard time finding reserves to put against the Russians.

One sector of the 9th Army's offensive was Salla, a municipality in Lapland near the Russian Border. The Soviet 122nd Rifle Division, followed by the 88th Division, crossed the Finnish-Russian border and began its march Westwards. The Soviets troops had orders to advance through Salla to Kemijarvi and capture Rovaniemi in two weeks. From there they were to advance to Tornio and cut Finland in two. Finns had nothing but one border battalion in the area (the 17th Separate Battalion) at the start of the war. The troops were part of the Lapland Group commanded by Major General Kurt M. Wallenius.

The 17th Battalion was crushed under heavy attacks and the Russians had no difficulty in capturing Salla on the 9th of December. The Finnish HQ reacted by forming an ad-hoc battlegroup (Osasto) under the command of Major V. Roininen. The "Task Force Roininen" was composed of the remnants of the 17th Battalion, the 26th Separate Battalion and the 40th Infantry Regiment. The group also had many Swedish volunteers. Major Roininen's task was stopping the Russian advance before the lake town of Kemijarvi. On the 16th of December, Roininen received reports that a strong Russian column had passed Markajarvi, 20km East of Kemijarvi. Most of the Finnish troops were not arrived to put an effective defense. Major ordered the 26th Separate Battalion to advance towards Markajarvi and set up roadblocks to delay the 122nd Division. The Finnish and Russian spearheads met 7km west of Markajarvi.

**016.Petsamo.scn** – 10 turns - White Death at Petsamo  
20 December 1939, Hoyhenjarvi-Nautsi Road, Petsamo

When the elements of the 14th Army launched their attack towards Petsamo, the Finns had little to counter the Russians. The Lapland Group under the command of Major General Kurt Martti Wallenius organized a battle group, called Osasto Pennanen, after its leader, Captain Antti Pennanen. Osasto Pennanen was a small unit compared to the two full Soviet Divisions (104th and 52nd) it was facing. It had three separate companies (10. , 11. and 3. Erillinen Komppania), one artillery battery (5. Erillinen Patteri) and a Reconnaissance Group (Tiedusteluosasto 11).

Elements of the 104th Division crossed the border on November 30, 1939 and occupied the Rybachi Peninsula. The 52nd Division was moved to Petsamo by boats. Osasto Pennanen tried to slow the Russians down by a series of rearguard actions and retreated towards Nautsi. The 52nd Division took over the attack from the 104th and pushed the Finns all the way to Höyhenjärvi. While trying to organize roadblock defenses with the meager forces he had, Captain Pennanen sent light troops for reconnaissance and guerilla raids behind enemy lines to disrupt Russian advance. Tiedusteluosasto 11, with its light equipment and soldiers specialized in skiing and cross-country skills, hit the advancing columns of the 52nd Division, causing heavy casualties. This scenario depicts one of those raids when Finns surprised a Russian column moving towards Nautsi.

**017.Piispajarvi.scn** – 5 turns - How to Die with a Quickness : Motti Tactics 101  
22 December 1939 Lake Piispajarvi Area – Battle of Soumussalmi

Best played as Russians with Finnish AI.

This scenario was designed to give the Squad Battles player a taste of 3 things.

1. Devastation inflicted by Finnish Motti tactics were during the Winter War
2. Why the Soviets called the Finns "The White Death"
3. To show why more scenarios of this type are not included in this game.

The sole challenge in this scenario is to see if you can muster enough kills to achieve a major victory. Ambush the convoy. Capture the objective hexes and then break contact by skiing straight through the Soviets to the exit objectives. You have 5 turns to achieve this.

**018.Raate Road.scn** – 12 turns - Haukila Farm  
02 January 1940, Haukila Farm, Raate- Soumussalmi Road

The 163rd Rifle Division entrapped at Suomussalmi was destroyed and Finnish attention had turned to the 44th Rifle Division which was bogged down at Raate Road. Colonel Siilasvuo's 27th Regiment (JR27) deployed to launch coordinated attacks on the 44th Division which resembled a huge snake along the frozen road in the woods. Finnish plan was to chop down this snake into mottis and destroy them separately.

On the night of January 1st, two companies from the JR27 silently deployed around the road and attacked the Russian column with molotov cocktails and grenades. After a short but bloody firefight many vehicles were burning on the road. Russian troops retreated to a neighboring farm and were waiting for relief. It was time for the Finns to setup roadblock to stop the Russian counterattack and destroy the pinned forces in the farm. Both sides collided in the subarctic daylight of the next morning.

**019.Raate Road.scn** – 14 turns - The Sausage War  
23 December 1939, Kuomasjarvi Isthmus, Raate- Soumussalmi Road

The actions between 11 and 13 December effectively halted the Soviet advance on Suomussalmi through the Raate Road. Finnish troops quickly grasped the initiative and launched strong counterattacks towards Suomussalmi and Raate directions. The Ukrainian 44th Motorized Rifle Division, unable to reach the encircled 163rd Rifle Division at Suomussalmi, was fighting for its own survival along the icy road. After 20 December, Finnish troops followed a different pattern on their actions. Rather than conventional manuevres in regimental level, they launched small sudden strikes against the flanks and the encampments of the enemy.

On 22 December, Battle Group Makinen (Osasto Makinen) was facing a single battalion from the 44th Rifle Division at the Eastern edge of the Raate Road. The 9th Division HQ reinforced Makinen with several antitank units and light infantry companies. Makinen's orders were attacking the Russian formations at the narrow isthmus between the lakes of Kuomasjarvi and Kuivasjarvi. Makinen's attack started on 23rd December with the advance of the spearhead, 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment (I/27JR). The battalion failed in taking the isthmus as the Soviet defenders had already erected some field fortifications and were supported by tanks. However by noon units from the I/27JR surprised a Russian column resting and refitting along the road. Finnish troops launched the attack from several directions while Russians reinforcements tried to turn the table. Makinen's troops especially targeted the Russian field kitchens along with the heavy weapons in the column. Field kitchens were regarded as prime targets by the Finns, as high protein and warm food were vital to fight in the arctic climate. A reason why Finns used to call the Winter War, "the Sausage War".

**020.Kelja.scn** – 20 turns - Blood on the Ice  
25 December 1939, Kelja, Suvanto River, Karelian Isthmus

Taipale sector was the left extremity of the Finnish defenses at the Mannerheim Line. Its flanks were protected by two geographical features; Lake Ladoga to the North and Suvanto a major river to the South. In Mid-December, the Soviet 49th and 150th infantry divisions, supported by tanks, attacked in the Taipale sector. All attacks were repulsed especially with the help of heavy Finnish artillery concentration in the area. On Dec 18th Soviet pressure died away, enabling the Finns to switch the front-line troops. Although the infantry attacks were not strong, the Soviet artillery was very active, keeping up constant bombardment aiming on the other side of the Suvanto River.

However the calm was misleading. Finnish HQ started receiving many reports giving hints for the coming Soviet attack. Soviet patrols were actively probing the Suvanto River evidently checking if the thickness of the ice was suitable for an assault. Finnish recon flights too reported heavy enemy concentration on the southern side of the Suvanto. The Finnish rear areas, especially sectors of Kelja and Haaparainen and Patoniemi Fort were bombarded frequently. On Dec 20th, the Finnish intelligence captured a Soviet radio message, showing the increased Soviet interest in the strength of the Suvanto ice-cover. Also some reports were telling that a fresh Soviet division had reinforced the enemy.

In fact, the Soviet 4th Rifle Division was moved to the area to attack the Finnish 10th Division that was guarding the rear areas of the Taipale and the shore of the Suvanto. The 4th Rifle Division was a strong formation with five infantry regiments. The division was to attack on a sector some 8-10 km wide. The plan was to cross the ice in the cover of darkness, without a preliminary bombardment in order to achieve surprise. The attack over Suvanto had three directions: The sector of Kelja village; Volossula and Patoniemi. The old forts of Kekinniemi and Patoniemi too were primary Soviet targets.

On the 25th, the temperature was -17°C and heavy snowfall was limiting the visibility. The Soviet attacks were launched at 0500 and 0700 hrs achieving surprise among the Finnish lines. The Kelja sector was defended by the 8th Company of the 29th Regiment. Most of the troops were in shelters seeking protection from the cold when the Soviets launched their attack. The troops reconing the ice had to run to the friendly lines to alarm their friends since they didnt have radio communication with the company Hq. This delay gave Russians time to come closer to the Finnish lines.

**021.Patoniemi.scn** – 16 turns - Wake up! Russians are here  
25 December 1939, Patoniemi, Suvanto River, Karelian Isthmus

The 19th century fort at the Patoniemi cape was one of the three beachheads Soviets aimed in the Suvanto offensive for outflanking the Finnish positions in the Taipale sector. The fort was one of the remnants of the Russian domination before the Finnish independence. It hosted obsolete coastal defense cannons emplaced in bunkers and defended by machine gun positions. A Finnish infantry company from the 30th Regiment was guarding the wooded cape.

It was 0700 hrs, when leading Soviet troops reached the shores of Patoniemi. Similar to the Kelja sector, heavy snowfall and arctic temperature had hindered the Finnish recon activity. Most of the crews of the bunker positions were in the shelters when first enemy soldiers put foot on the ground. Alarm spread among the Finns and a struggle started for reaching the bunkers before Soviets can establish themselves on the shore.

**022.Kelja.scn** – 20 turns - The God of War  
27 December 1939, Kelja Bridgehead, Suvanto River, Karelian Isthmus

The Soviet attack over the Suvanto River was aimed at three sectors; Kelja, Volossula and Patoniemi. Of those three sectors the Russians managed to hold a bridgehead only at Kelja. Other attacks were repulsed by a combination of Finnish counterattacks and concentrated artillery power. On the 25th and 26th December, the Finnish 29th and 30th Regiments (10th Infantry Division) launched repeated attacks to destroy the dangerous bridgehead. All attacks were defeated with the help of the Russian

artillery. Russian troops too made numerous attempts to reinforce the bridgehead but those attempts were also stopped by the Finnish 10th Artillery Regiment and the guns of the Kekinniemi Fort. Both sides deployed a heavy artillery concentration to support their troops around Kelja.

On 27th December, Finnish command made another attempt to destroy the Russian pocket. The newly arrived 6th Separate Battalion of Captain O. Saarinen, attached to the 10th Infantry Division, was deployed in the woods neighboring the Russian lines. Their orders were to attack and destroy the Russian forces in the area. The anti-tank detachment was to support their attack with a flank movement around the Russian right wing. The success of the attack was depending on the coordination with the artillery. Most of the artillery power of the Russian 4th Division was in the area too, reacting quickly to any Finnish counterattack. Once again the "God of War" had the last word.

### **023.Kiantajarvi.scn** – 14 turns - The Last Agony

30 December 1939, Lake Kiantajarvi, North of Suomussalmi

Finnish raids, freezing weather and starvation destroyed most of the 163rd Rifle Division trapped in and around Suomussalmi village. Disorganized remnants of the division tried to escape to safety on the frozen Lake Kiantajarvi to the North of Suomussalmi. Finnish command reacted to the situation by organizing a raiding party under the command of Captain H. Kuistio. Kuistio's detachment was consisting of the elements from the III Battalion (JR64) which acted as the reserve of the JR27 during the battle of Suomussalmi. Captain Kuistio gathered a small group with comparatively high firepower. The detachment had submachine guns, heavy machine guns, one Anti-tank gun and an AA machine gun. Finnish troops were loaded on the trucks and started the chase over the frozen surface of the lake Kiantajarvi.

The detachment set out on the 30th and moved along the eastern shore. At noon they encountered a long Soviet column near the NorthEastern shores of the Lake Kiantajarvi. Finns drove towards the column. This move surprised the Russians since they probably never had seen Finnish troops mounted on trucks. Moving close to the column, Finns opened a murderous fire from close range. The Russian soldiers, already suffered heavily during the siege, had to endure a last agony before reaching to safety near the woods of the Kiantajarvi.

### **024.Haukila.scn** – 10 turns - A Blaze in the Northern Sky

02 January 1940, Near Haukila Farm, Raate Road, Soumussalmi Sector

As the Finnish forces continued to surround the RKKKA 163rd Division at Soumussalmi, the Ukrainian 44th Motorized Rifle Division had for the most part; sat idle a mere 6 miles to the east. Though some historians credit the Soviet hesitation to the degree of fierceness with which the Finns repelled the initial probes of the Ukrainians, others have found no reason why the Soviet Commander (Vinogradov) failed to issue a plan for breakout.

Quickly capitalizing on the paralyzed state of the 44th Motorized Rifle Division, the 1st Battalion/27th Infantry Regt. (Capt. Lasilla) went forward to cut off the road to the east in order to form a "motti" of the western most units of the enemy formation. Moving into position without detection, the cool headed Capt. Lasilla would take a full 90 minutes to orchestrate his attack plan while observing from a mere 400 meters away.

The attack began shortly after 2400 hours on 2 January, 1940. The men of I/JR-27 quickly removed the Russian sentries with only token resistance and then the entire attack hit the road with conviction. As the situation developed, Lasilla realized that he was not assaulting the entrenched infantry unit as he had planned, but had broke into a rear area and found himself amidst an unknown formation.

Due to an error in night navigation, Lasilla had ended up 500 meters off of course and was now wreaking havoc on rear echelon artillery troops. The assault continued to progress well despite the appearance of Soviet AA trucks armed with quad Maxim MG's that set the night sky ablaze. By first

light, I/JR-27 had opened 500 meters of road and roadblocks both east and west were not only manned, but highly operational and covered by minefields.

#### **025.Makinen.scn** – 14 turns - Mäkinen's Roadblock

03 January 1940, Ratte Road, Makinen's Roadblock, 44th Division Motti

Immediately following I./JR.27's successful road cutting operation, Finnish engineers erected a series of barriers and minefields with blazing speed. Predicting a very strong counter thrust by the 44th Rifle Division, the commander of the Finnish 9th Division (Siilasvuo) took the extreme risk of sending Captain Lasilla's battalion the only two 37mm Anti-tank guns the division possessed. Arriving shortly before 0700 hours, the 37mm Bofors guns were no sooner laid in when the Soviets launched a heavy combined arms attack on what was now known as Makinen's roadblock (named for the Task Force Commander).

Now in possession of the correct tools for the trade, Finnish AT gunners peppered the advancing tanks with precision fire. Knocking out 7 AFV's within the first 15 minutes of combat, the Finnish AT gunners left the road littered with burning Red Armor. These destroyed hulks served to strengthen the defensive value of the Finnish roadblock by providing obstacles to future Soviet advances.

#### **026.Hotinen.scn** – 15 turns - Heroes of the Soviet Union

03 February 1940, Bunker No:45, Hotinen, Mannerheim Line

Timoshenko's february offensive was started by a series of reconns in force and raids to disrupt the enemy and capture critical strongpoints that are comparatively close to the Russian lines. One of those strongpoints was the two concrete bunkers that were defending the approaches of Hotinen, 1km west of Summa village. Bunker no:44 and no:45 were modernized fortifications that can deliver machinegun fire in different angles and accomodate a platoon of infantry. Those strongpoints were key factors of the bloody Russian defeat in the December. They were also covering the right flank of the Summa village. Determined to capture, or at least soften those bunkers, the 100th Infantry Division sent a battalion level raid in the Hotinen sector.

2nd Battalion of the 355th Rifle Regiment launched continuous night attacks for the bunkers between 1-3 February. The battalion commander Captain Sipovich, supported by super heavy howitzers, conducted raids in order to catch the Finnish defenders off footed. On 3 February, the 5th Company managed to capture Bunker No:44; while the 4th Company was bogged down in front of the Bunker:45. The 5th Company was ordered to stay at Bunker:44 and defend the area until explosive teams arrive for the destruction of the concrete structure. The 4th company was preparing another night raid towards the powerful Bunker:45 in front of the Finnish positions.

At this very point, the commander of the Finnish 7th Regiment Kaarlo Heiskanen, who was aware of the importance of those strongpoints, ordered a counterattack to recapture the lost positions and throw the Russians out of the Finnish lines. Captain Jaakko Hakanen's 3rd Battalion launched a determined attack at midnight. Both sides collided in a confused night struggle for the Bunkers.

#### **027.Sisu.scn** – 8 turns - Soumis, Satchel Charges and Sisu

08 February 1940, Summa, West Karelian Isthmus

Soviet Force commander: Comrade! You have the honor of smashing through the enemy defense line and attacking his vital rear areas. Comrade Marshal Timoshenko is counting on you to succeed. Do not fail !

Finnish commander: A Red tank column has broken through our main defense line but without infantry support. Your "bomber" unit will be tasked with stopping these tanks. They must not get through !

This scenario depicts the desperate AT measures used by the Finns to counter the overwhelming numbers of armored vehicles unleashed upon them by the Soviets in their bid to crush Finland. Red Army tank losses in the Karelian Isthmus during the Winter War as a result of mines, satchel charges, or burned amounted to 819 tanks destroyed. Sisu, indeed !

#### **028.Terenttila.scn** – 15 turns - Fight for the Bunker

10 February 1940, Terenttila, Taipale Front

World knows the Russo-Finnish War dominated by "hit and run" and guerilla tactics. However most of the heavy fighting was happened in trenches where, in some places combatants fought for a trenchline for months. This is true especially in the struggle for the Mannerheim line, Karelian Isthmus. This scenario pictures a typical situation Finnish and Russian soldiers found themselves hundreds of times in the struggle for strongpoints.

Taipale was the northern extremity of the Mannerheim Line. Resting the Lake Ladoga on its left and the large River Suvanto on the right, Taipale provided an excellent defensive position for the left flank of the Finnish forces in the Isthmus. Although it was not the weightcenter of the Russian attacks, Taipale has seen a very bloody trench warfare from December 1939 to March 1940. Russian forces made several attempts to capture the positions and outflank the Finnish II Corps in the South. All those attempts were repulsed by the stubborn defense of the 10th Infantry Division.

Both sides organized raids and "recons in force" during the "calm" periods between the major offensives in Taipale. The "Strongpoint 3" was part of the Finnish trench system covering the Taipale River. It was defended by a platoon from the 28th Infantry Regiment. On 10 February, a Red Army company from the 222nd Rifle Regiment (49th Rifle Division) has attempted to capture the Finnish strongpoint guarding the approaches of the town of Terenttila. Trying to grab the element of surprise, Red Army riflemen, assaulted to capture the trench without initial bombardment.

#### **029.Lahde.scn** – 16 turns - Breaking the Mannerheim Line

11 February 1940, Poppius Bunker, Lahde Sector, Mannerheim Line

After 2 months of stagnant and costly fighting the situation at the Lahde Sector of the Mannerheim line had grown very grim for the besieged Finns. Dominated by 2 very stubborn strongpoints (the "Poppius" and "Million Dollar Bunker") the fortifications and their surrounding areas now stood severely damaged by ten days of intense bombardment. With anti-tank barriers reduced to mere rubble, minefields blown away by artillery strikes and barbed wire shredded by the same, the Finnish troops of JR8 would soon find themselves under the pressure of two entire regiments from the 123rd Rifle Division.

At 1200 Leningrad time the attack was launched and although the initial RKKKA attacks were repulsed after only 20 minutes, the 123rd was determined and were soon reinforced by another infantry battalion and armored support. The fight in the center continued until a tank crew with nerves of steel maneuvered their vehicle in front of the firing ports preventing the Finns from firing from the bunker. Although JR8 continued to resist fiercely the Poppius Bunker would be under the Red Banner by 1230.

On the eastern flank the Finns faced only infantry. Although the RKKKA lost so many troops on this flank that survivors dubbed the area the "Valley of Death", Lieutenant Hannu and his company were forced to abandon their position. This was due to the fall of the Poppius Bunker to the west and the fact that numerous T-28 tanks were closing in on their position from the Lähde Road to his companies rear.

To the west at the "Million Dollar" bunker the Jagers were able to hold their original line for the remainder of the day versus numerous Russian assaults. Only after troops of the 123rd Rifle Division placed a 500 pound block of TNT on a fissure in the roof of the bunker (blowing it to pieces and killing all 30 men inside) did this position fall.

By 12 February, the Mannerheim Line had finally been broken by the determined siege of the 123rd Rifle Division and cheers were heard by these troops for possibly the first time in the war. For their part in overcoming this obstacle, the 245th Regiment was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and Colonel Rosly (The Regt. CO) was bestowed the Golden Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

### **030.Summankyla.scn** – 22 turns - Hardest of the Hardest Days

11 February 1940, Summa, Mannerheim Line

Both sides spent the January for refitting and recovering from the losses of the bloody december. Soviet Army, now commanded by General Timoshenko, prepared for the assault operations dated for February. Timoshenko's plan was to drag the Finnish Army into a war of attrition that they cannot win. Therefore he concentrated nearly his entire hitting power into the narrow Karelian Isthmus to strike Mannerheim Line. The plan was attacking the Mannerheim Line in all sectors and applying overwhelming pressure over Finnish defenses and forcing Finnish High Command to commit their reserves into attritional trench warfare. The critical sector where Timoshenko was expecting the breakthrough was Summa and Lahde, the gateway to Viipuri.

The Soviet 7th Army had concentrated 2/3 of it's forces on a 40 km wide front from Summa to Muolaa. This gave 3 infantry battalions and over 50 artillery pieces for each km. First ten days of the february passed with probing attacks into individual strong points and almost constant heavy artillery and air bombardment, wasnt seen since Verdun. The Soviet artillery fired 300.000 shells daily in the Summa area alone, turning the ground into a moonshape desert. Finnish artillery didnt react since they had strict orders to preserve ammuniton for the major enemy offensives.

On Sunday, February 11th, the morning was clear and the temperature was -20 Celsius. At 0840 hrs, a heavy artillery barrage started along the whole sector of the Finnish 3rd Division. Just before noon, the Soviet 100th division, supported with dozens of tanks, started the attack on the Summa sector. Veterans of the 7th Infantry Regiment was going to remember the day as the hardest of the hardest days.

### **031.Muolaa.scn** – 12 turns - The Battle for Muolaa Church

11 February 1940, Muolaa Church, Mannerheim Line

When Timoshenko's February Offensive started there was no quiet sector at the Mannerheim Line from the Gulf of Finland to Taipale River. However the heaviest blow fell on the Summa Sector. On the left flank near Muolaa Lake the Soviet pressure was not cataclysmic as Summa or Lahde but it was bad enough for the defenders. The strongest position in Muolaa was a Lutheran Churchyard near the banks of the Lake Kirkkojarvi. Finnish trenches scattered along the forests surrounding the church and the graveyard behind a stonewall.

Russian artillery had been pounding the area for several days. However the pressure grew severe on the morning of February 11. After a brief bombardment, Russian tanks, supported by infantry and sappers started their advance. Finns had no antitank gun in the area and men defending the Muolaa position had only grenade clusters and molotov cocktails to throw against the steel monsters.

### **032.Kirvesmaki.scn** – 18 turns - Dark Day at Taipale

18 February 1940, Kirvesmaki, Taipale Front

The heavy fighting at Taipale entered a calm period in January and both sides tried to recover from the losses of December. In February, bolstered by reinforcements, Russian command launched several heavy offensives in Koukkuniemi Peninsula, Terentila and Taipale. Those offensives were undertaken by two fresh units; the 150th and 142nd rifle divisions. Finnish III Corps had no reserves and their strength had been wearing down by the repeating Russian attacks. The 10th Division, which was renamed as the 7th Division, had to fight on its own against an enemy who was getting stronger every month. The breaking point came on February 18.

Soviet bombers had been bombing the Finnish positions in Kirvesmaki since February 08. The bombardment was aimed especially at the command centers of the 7th Division and the concrete bunkers in and around the Kirvesmaki strong point. On 18 February 1940, after two calm days, Red Army launched a powerful offensive on Kirvesmaki and Terenttila villages. By the first lights of the day, dozens of Russian planes bombed Finnish positions. At 09:00, the Russian infantry started its advance. The majority of the Finnish trench system was destroyed by aerial and artillery bombardment. Officer casualties were very high severely hindering the rallying attempts. Russian 150th Rifle division, supported by armor, achieved several breakthroughs between Kirvesmaki and Terenttila. The Russian advance was threatening the staff point and the bunkers at Kirvesmaki, a vital center for the Finnish defenses near Suvanto River. The crack battalion of the 21st Regiment commanded by Captain Sorri was forwarded to stop the Russians and save the day.

### **033.Honkaniemi.scn** – 12 turns - Armored Clash at Honkaniemi 26 February 1940, Honkaniemi, Finland, Central Front

Best played as Finland against the AI

By the 25th of February the Russian salient at Honkaniemi proved to be a thorn in the side of Finnish efforts to control the region. Realizing this pocket needed destroyed, Lt. Gen. Öhquist detached a light tank company of Finland's sole armored battalion to the 23rd Infantry Division to assist Jäger Battalion 3 in the coming assault.

After a short artillery barrage by the 15th and 21st Artillery Battalions, the men of Jäger Battalion 3 launched the assault supported by 6 Vickers Light tanks. Immediately, one of the vehicles became stuck in a ditch and missed the entire action. As the remaining 5 tanks worked their way into the 382nd Rifle Regiment, they soon found themselves before a wall of 45mm fire from M37 anti-tank weapons and T-26 light tanks of the 112. Tank Battalion.

Although the Finnish armor crews succeeded in knocking out 3 enemy tanks, all 5 remaining Vickers were soon destroyed. Still facing enemy troops in strongpoints who stood reinforced by armor, Capt. I. Kunnas was forced to abort the attack by 1000 hours. Finland's first armored encounter (and the only one of the Winter War) had met with disaster.

This scenario is not a representation of the entire attack, only the sector assaulted by the 3rd Jäger.

### **034.Lemetti.scn** – 18 turns - Clash of the HQs 28 February 1940, Lemetti Pocket, Ladoga Karelia

The Finnish IV Corps' counterattack on the advancing Russian elements at the northern shore of Lake Ladoga aimed to trap the forward elements in a big pocket or -as Fins called- "motti" around Kitila. Instead, rather than retreating, Russian forces scattered along the road between Uomaa and Kitila dug in and started putting up a stiff resistance in isolated positions. This created several mottis from Kitila to Uomaa. The content of those mottis differed significantly since their very reason of existence was random. Some of them were heavily infantry based; some had support elements or armor and some of them consisted of headquarters personnel. Although isolated, those mottis were quite powerful to be overwhelmed by the light firepower Finns had. In fact, from January to the end of the war, many mottis managed to hold on under winter conditions and Finnish attacks. In most of the sectors, Finnish troops barely provided sufficient troops to maintain the siege.

One of the mottis created on the Kitila-Uomaa road was the Lemetti pocket. It had two sectors; western and eastern pockets. Administrative elements from the 18th Rifle Division and the 34th Tank Brigade was trapped in the eastern Lemetti sector. Thanks to the hundreds of horses and firepower from tanks, trapped Russians survived the brutal winter conditions and light infantry attacks mounted by the Fins. On February 28th, the Soviet High Command gave the permission to break out of the Motti. Russians

formed several breakout parties attacking towards different directions to reach the friendly lines. One of the parties that launched its attack toward the Uomaa road was mainly headquarters personnel and tank crews whose tanks were left behind due to lack of fuel. Those soldiers; led by high brass such as the commander of the 34th Tank Brigade, Stepan Ivanovits Kondratjev, and G. Kondrasov, commander of the 18th Division launched a desperate night attack on the Finnish lines.

On the other side of the hill, Colonel Aarnio, commander of the 4th Jaeger Battalion, received several reports from the forward outposts that there is a total silence within the motti. No enemy movement was spotted during the last 24 hours. Colonel Aarnio decided to walk to the forward outposts and check the situation with his own eyes. Suddenly, a "Hurrah" cry broke the silence. Hundreds of Russian soldiers emerged from the woods running towards Finnish positions. The 4th Jaeger Battalion's ring was too thin; particularly the sector Russian troops were attacking. Reacting quickly, Finnish colonel rallied a scratch defense from HQ personnel such as clerks, cooks, medics, drivers; and called for help. Both headquarters engaged in a confused and bloody firefight in the frozen forest.

### **035.Tuppura.scn** – 18 turns - Betrayal of General Winter 02 March 1940, Tuppura Island, Gulf of Viipuri

After the Russian breakthrough at Summa Finnish Army began a fighting retreat towards the historic city of Viipuri. The Soviet 7th Army conducted several flanking manuevres to trap the retreating Finnish army. All of those attempts were repulsed with skillful Finnish resistance and with the help of the arctic conditions. However the arctic conditions, which Finns had utilized during the entire conflict, now posed a great danger. The Gulf of Viipuri, a key geographical feature for the defense of the city was covered with a thick layer of ice. Soviet high command quickly realized the opportunity and attempted to flank the Finnish main defense line at south of Viipuri by an attack towards the Gulf. Russian plan was using the ice to deploy large formations and capture the other shore of the Gulf, thus outflanking the main defense line.

However the Gulf of Viipuri had been defended by a system of entrenched islands. Those islands were originally fortresses against Naval attack. Now they were castles on a flat white landscape. Tuppura was the strongest and the most important among them. It was standing like a rock in the Russian advance. The task of capturing Tuppura was given to the 169th Motorized Rifle Regiment. The regiment was supported by the 60th and 61st ski battalions.

The Finnish defenders of the Tuppura Fortress under Lieutenant Birger Kytöpuro consisted of several separate companies and artillery batteries hastily collected from other sectors. The fortress had one battery of 152mm "Canet" coastal guns (two remained during the battle), two 57mm Nordenfeld guns, two 37mm AT-guns, two obsolete 87mm guns with rigid gun carriages and 22 machine guns. Finnish forces were also supported by the huge naval guns of the Ristiniemi Fortress. On 1 March 1940, the island was reinforced with the 3rd Company of Battalion Hällfors under Lieutenant Kalle Korhonen. All the Finnish forces in Tuppura Island were inexperienced in infantry warfare; for instance Battalion Hällfors' soldiers were volunteer sailors.

On 2 March, elements of the 169th Rifle Regiment began the attack on the island from several directions. After several recon moves and deception attacks, Russian troops launched their main effort to capture Kuninkaansaari island, which was located on the Northern tip of the Tuppura Island. The attack on the Kuninkaansaari aimed to cut off the Tuppura Fort from North. At 9000 hours, Russian companies, packed up with armor started their advance.

### **036.Viipuri.scn** – 20 turns - The War of Diplomacy 12 March 1940, Viipuri, Southeastern Suburbs

The last days of the Winter War saw an epic struggle between both sides; Finnish troops were trying to hold ground at all costs and Russians were attacking to capture more soil. Both sides were aware of the unofficial meetings between the diplomats in Sweden and they wanted to get a stronger hand when a

ceasefire was agreed. The big price was the historic city of Viipuri; the gateway to Helsinki. Russian troops have been fighting to reach the city since December. Now the Finnish lines were cracking and the end of the road was visible. General Timoshenko ordered the capture of the city before the ceasefire.

Meretskov's 7th Army started its attack for Viipuri on 11 March. 50th Rifle Corps attacked in north, and 34th Rifle Corps in south. Total Russian strength between Viipuri and Repola was 4 rifle corps with 13 rifle divisions. The plan was to outflank Viipuri from north and isolate its defenders. 34th Rifle Corps attacked towards Viipuri with Sergey Verzin's 7th Rifle Division which had 257th, 27th and 300th Rifle Regiments in frontline.

When the 7th Army offensive started, suburbs of Viipuri were defended by the 7th Regiment (JR7) from the 3rd Division. Everste K.A Heiskanens was commanding the JR7 which was supported by Light Detachment 3 (Kev.Os.3). Hjalmar Öhquist, commander of the 2nd Corps proposed a withdrawal to the Patterinmäki defense line southeast of the center of the city, but this was refused by Mannerheim and Erik Heinrichs, commander of the Army of the Isthmus. As a result, JR7 dug in around the suburbs of Ristimäki and Kiesila and waited the Russian attack. Their Northern flank was covered by JR15 (5th Division) which was defending the town of Karjala.

JR 7 was able to hold its lines on 11 March 1940 against a strong Soviet assault. The weight of the Soviet attack fell largely north of their sectors on the dividing line between JR7 and JR15. On the morning of 12 March the Soviet assault continued in full force along the dividing line between the 3th and 5th Divisions. The southern flank of the JR7 was also under attack. While JR7 was able to repel all Russian attacks that morning, a serious crisis emerged at their Northern flank. Red Army had penetrated the 5. Division's southern flank and advanced into the suburb of Karjala. The left flank of the JR7 was in the air. A large Soviet force was probing into the gap between two Finnish divisions. Heiskanens sent his reserve, Kapteeni Karl Viisterä's "Kev.Os.3" to block the Russian advance and restore the situation.

**037.Salla.scn** – 20 turns - Rout at Salla  
04 July 1941, Markajarvi-Salla Road, Lapland

The Waffen SS unit Kampfgruppe "Nord" was formed in February 1941 in Norway. The unit was composed of SS men used for garrison duties in Norway and Totenkopfstandarten from concentration camps. "Nord" was transferred to Finland to fight alongside the Finnish troops. After the start of Operation Barbarossa, German High Command designed several offensives in Northern Finland. Those offensives aimed securing the Petsamo nickel mine areas; cutting the Murmansk railroad and severing the allied landlease route; and generally forcing STAVKA to move valuable troops from the battlefields of Leningrad.

The German High Command created two operations to sever the Murmansk railroad. One of them coded as Polar Fox. According to this plan, two divisions launched from the town of Rovaniemi in central Finland would strike the Soviet strong point at Salla, then advance on the railhead at Kandalaksha, 220 miles south of Murmansk. The operation command was given to Generalleutenant Hans Feige's XXXVI Corps consisting of Kampfgruppe "Nord", 169th Infantry Division and Finnish 6th Infantry Division. General Feige sent the 169th Division to attack Salla from NorthWest while Finnish 6th Division was to attack as southern pincer. Kampfgruppe "Nord", supported by Panzer Abteilung 40, was ordered to attack the Salla position frontally.

Kampfgruppe 'Nord', like all SS combat units, was superbly equipped. However the unit severely lacked training and battlefield experience. Hitler ignored continued reports from Feige that "Nord" needed training drills. Operation date set to 4th of July.

Attack at Salla got off to a poor start. German and Finnish troops lost their directions and coordination in the harsh land of the Lapland forests. Only the Northern group (169th Division) made some

progress. During the day General Feige struggled to reorganize the "Nord" and resume the advance towards Salla position. Finally, Nord's 7th Regiment deployed near the Russian positions covering Salla. Despite the poor road conditions some panzers were supporting the Waffen SS troops. However, the Soviets struck first at 0100. Elements of the 122nd Rifle Division supported by armor, hit the SS 7th Regiment's sector. Caught off footed, the raw Waffen SS unit found itself in a desperate fight for survival.

**038.Kuolajarvi.scn** – 18 turns - An Unlikely Blitzkrieg  
07 July 1941, Salla-Kuolajarvi Road, Lapland

SS Kampfgruppe Nord's attack on Salla was an unexpected failure for the Axis high command. This gave the Soviet 122nd Rifle Division time to conduct an orderly retreat towards Kuolajarvi where the River Salla made a bend. However, the pressure on General P.S.Shevchenko's division was mounting. The advance of the 169th Wehrmacht Division in the North and the Finnish 6th Division in the South exposed both flanks of the 122nd Division. The Russian command didn't have the forces to defend against 3 full divisions, eventhough their performance was far from the Blitzkrieg of other theatres. General Shevchenko was ordered to conduct a fighting retreat from Kuolajarvi to Alakurtti where Russian troops were preparing a main defense line.

596th Rifle Regiment was scattered in the crossroads and passes around Kuolajarvi sector. It's task was buying time for the main body which was retreating eastwards. Meanwhile, Kradschützen Kompanie of the SS Kampfgruppe "Nord", supported by armor from the Panzer Abteilung 40, was slowly approaching the wooded area near the Salla River. Their advance hit a roadblock manned by soldiers from Pavel G. Danilov's Battalion.

**039.Ienikuvaara.scn** – 15 turns – Dawn Patrol  
10 August 1941, Mount Ienikuvaara, Alakurtti Defense Line

The Finnish-German attack on Salla-Kandalaska axis slowly pushed the Russian defenders Eastwards. In mid-August, Axis pressure over Kajjala was so high, units of the 122nd Rifle Division received orders to fall back to the transitory defense line near Alakurtti. The 1st Battalion of the hard fighting 596th Rifle Regiment reached Ienikuvaara Mountain overseeing the Alakurtti positions. However battalion HQ lost communication with the regiment. Battalion commander Leitenant Pavel G. Danilo ordered his "Hunters" platoon to locate the regiment's command center by morning and clarify the battalion's further objectives. In 1941 Russian rifle battalion's had no organic recon units which became a disadvantage in the obscured terrain of Finland. Therefore, commanders formed "hunter" platoons consisting of lightly armed veteran soldiers.

The "Hunters" platoon commanded by Serzhant Ivan Kobets managed to establish connection with the regimental HQ of the 596th after a couple of hours patrolling. They spent the night trying to return to their Battalion's sector, fully alerted by the presence of the German forward patrols probing into Russian lines. They spotted the Ienikuvaara Mountain with the first lights of the 10th August. Kobets' platoon was approaching the battalion's location. Only some hundreds of meters of wooded ground was left to cross. All of a sudden, bursts of a submachine gun roared ahead of them and Kobets saw one of the front scouts running towards him shouting: "Germans ahead!". Kobets realized that the German troops were blocking his way towards the friendly lines and his troops were in the lower ground. He immediately ordered a charge before Germans find time to establish firing positions.

**040.Sainio.scn** – 18 turns – The Door is Closed  
22 August 1941, Sainio, South of Viipuri, Karelian Isthmus

The Finnish attack of the 1941 has started with multiple thrusts at Northern and Central Finland. However the main attack on the Karelian Isthmus has been delayed for several days. The Karelian Isthmus operation started on August 22 with the 4th Finnish Corps' attack on Viipuri. Viipuri was the second biggest city in Finland before the Winter War and had been ceded to the Soviets in the 1940

Moscow peace treaty. Finnish command sent the 8th Division to the Russian left flank over the frozen surface of the Gulf of Viipuri, while JR25 and the 4th Divisions attacked the town from North. Russian command's reaction to the Finnish movement was slow. Finnish troops had already established strong bridgeheads by the time Russians realized the dangerous situation caused by the 8th Division's movement on their coastal left flank.

The 123rd Rifle Division was ordered to abandon Viipuri and retreat Southwards to escape the trap. However the retreat order was late and Finnish troops had time to set roadblocks on the roads South of Viipuri. The Finnish attempt to isolate three Russian Divisions near Viipuri was almost complete. Leading elements of the 123rd Rifle Division encountered a Finnish roadblock at Sainio. Russian commander immediately launched an attack on the Finnish positions before they bring more reinforcements.

#### **041.Terijoki.scn** – 18 turns - Rearguard at Terijoki 02 September 1941, Terijoki , Finland Karelian Isthmus

With the start of the Operation Barbarossa the Finnish Army, seeking the revenge of the Winter War of 1939, has launched a large offensive aiming to recover the lost ground of the 1939 conflict. The Soviet 23rd Army has collapsed within 3 weeks under the pressure of heavy Finn attacks and was trapped in isolated pockets in Sortvala, Khitola and Vyborg. Soviet High Command had nothing much to restore the shattered northern flank of Leningrad. They desperately ordered the remnants of the 23rd Army to breakout and form a new defensive line on the eastern side of the Sestra River. The 131st Border Battalion, which had been acting as a rearguard for the retreating 23rd Army, was defending the town of Terijoki against the Finn spearheads. They were anxiously waiting for the order to release them for retreating back to the friendly lines. Meanwhile the leading formation of the Finnish 2nd Corps, the elite 1st Parachute Regiment was leading the way towards Terijoki.

#### **042.Olonets.scn** – 16 turns - Lagus Leads the Way 05 September 1941, Olonets, North of Laatokka, Eastern Karelia

For over a month after the outbreak of the Continuation War, the Karelian Army had stayed in place, replenished its forces and prepared for the offensive while the Finns had recaptured the Karelian Isthmus. Near the northern shore of Lake Ladoga, the Finnish VI. Corps' offensive started on the early hours of September 4 at Tuulos River. The 5th Division crossed the River Tuulos 7 km from the mouth of the river at 5am. The rivercrossing was easy but Soviets counterattacked the Finnish bridgehead and managed to encircle the Finns who had advanced to the coastal road. At this point Colonel Karhu committed the "Light Detachment 4" and "Detachment Lagus" into the battle. The Finnish attack shattered the Soviet 3rd Marine Battalion, 452nd and 419th Rifle Regiments and secured the coastal road north of Lake Ladoga.

The "Detachment Lagus" was founded on 25th July 1941. It included the Armoured Battalion of Lieutenant Colonel Sven Björkman, and the reinforced 1st Jaeger Brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Väinö Merikallio. The strong unit was named after its commander, Jäger Colonel Ernst Ruben Lagus. All armour of the unit was captured Russian tanks from the Winter War.

The destruction of the Soviets forces near Tuulos River opened the road to Olonets, an old Russian town near the Olonka River blocking the road between Tuulos and Svir Rivers. After the breakthrough was secured, "Detachment Lagus" took the lead from the 5th Division and started its advance towards Olonets, and the Svir River. Russian Command sent the remnants of the 452nd Rifle Regiment and hastily prepared a defense line west of the city.

#### **043.Rukajarvi.scn** – 20 turns - Last Stand at Rukajarvi 11 September 1941, Coastal Road to Rukajarvi, Northern Karelia

The Finnish attack on the Northern Karelia had aimed advancing the Repola - Rukajarvi - Ontajoki axis and encircling the Russian troops with a leftwing hook. Finnish 14th Division under the command of Col. E. Raappana was ordered to advance Rukajarvi and outflank the Russian 54th Division which was defending the area. First patrols crossed the border on July 1, and 14th Division's advance started on July 3. Soviet forces tried to delay the Finnish eastward advance by defending the narrow isthmuses on the coastal road to Rukajarvi. 14th Division had no light units and their advance was slow. Furthermore Russian 54th Division, with the help of the 73rd Border Guards Detachment put up a stiff resistance on the prepared positions at Ontrosenvaara and Rukavaara ridges and delayed the Finnish advance for 3 weeks.

However Finnish troops slowly outflanked the ridges and forced the Russians to fall back towards Rukajarvi. The capture of the Rukajarvi from the Northern road was threatening thousands of Russian troops which were already evacuating the Northern Karelia and retiring to the eastern side of the Ontajoki River. Russian command sent elements of the 27th Rifle Division and the 71st Border Guards Detachment to the area in order to gain time for the retreating troops. As the leading elements arrived Rukajarvi the Border Guards formed a perimeter at the northern approaches of the town, waiting for the inevitable Finnish attack.

#### **044.Petsamo.scn** – 18 turns - Last Grasp of Platinfuchs 22 September 1941, Litsa River, Petsamo-Murmansk Sector

Operation Platinfuchs (Platin Fox) was a German and Finnish military operation which had the objective of capturing the Russian White Sea port of Murmansk. Murmansk was a vital harbour and station point for the lend- lease equipment Western Allies were sending Russia. Its presence was especially a line of life for the besieged city of Leningrad. After the commence of Operation Barbarossa, in order to cut the railroad and capture Murmansk, German High Command transferred the Gebirgskorps Norwegen to Northern Finland to occupy Petsamo.

Korps was consisted of two mountain divisions; 2nd and 3rd Gebirgsjager Divisions and several independent Finnish battalions. As part of the Finnish- German offensive, Gebirgskorps Norwegen crossed the border between Norway and Finland into the Petsamo area on June 22. Their orders were to attack and capture Murmansk. However, the area between Petsamo and Murmansk had one the most terrible terrain German troops had operated. Deep swamps, rough terrain and lack of suitable roads seriously hampered Axis offensive and the attack bogged down at Litsa River. Korps commander Eduard Dietl ordered his troops to prepare defensive positions on July 17. Here, for a couple of weeks German troops consolidated their strenght and secured their flanks by the arrival of several Finnish battalions from the islands in the Barents Sea. In the beginning of September a new offensive was started from River Litsa. 2nd Gebirgsjager Division, with the 3rd Gebirgsjager Division on its right started its advance on the swampy river bed of the Litsa River. Facing them was the Russian 14th Rifle Division entrenched on the higher ground on the road to Murmansk. The elite mountain troops of the Wehrmacht was soon to realize the strength of the Russian soldier defending rough terrain.

#### **045.Karhumaki.scn** – 18 turns - The Last Barrier 05 December 1941, Karhumaki, near Lake Aaninen

The Karelian Army's advance was fast after their victory at the Syväri River. Finns took Petroskoi at the beginning of October and pushed the Russian 7th Army to the shores of the Lake Ääninen (Lake Onega). After a brief delay, at Petroskoi the 7th Army Corps has started the attack north towards Karhumäki (Medvezegorsk) on the west side of Lake Ääninen. However Russian troops were well entrenched on the Hills overlooking Karhumaki. In November, Finns launched several attacks by the 1st and 4th Divisions.

The Soviet troops dug in at Karhumaki Hills, has managed to repel attacks from all directions until November 29. On 5 December, Finns resumed the offensive with reinforced troops. The Finnish command had brought the elite 1st Jaeger Brigade with a Tank Battalion from Petroskoi to spearhead

the attack. With the first lights of the day, the Jaegers launched their assault to remove the last obstacle before Karhumaki and open the way to Poventsa near the Stalin Canal.

#### **046.Bengtskar.scn** – 20 turns - Through the Dark Waters

26 July 1941, Bengtskar Rock, 35KM Southwest of Hanko, Gulf of Finland

Bengtskär rock lies about twenty-five kilometres south-west of the Hanko naval base. It dominates the entrance to the Gulf of Finland and the naval route to Leningrad. Bengtskär is a tiny island, famous with its massive 52 meters tall granite lighthouse.

Following the Treaty of Moscow which ended the Winter War, Soviet troops took control of the port of Hanko. Hanko, with its natural harbours, dominates the Gulf of Finland and the approaches to Leningrad. Waters around Hanko is dangerous due to numerous rocks and shoals; there is only a limited number of routes into and out of the port. Those routes were controlled by the Finnish held islands such as Morgonland and Bengtskär. Therefore, when both sides resumed the hostilities in 1941, Russian command prepared plans to capture those small islands. On July 16th, a group of Russian marines landed on Morgonland and captured the island from the surprised Finns. After the loss of Morganland, Finns reinforced the vital Bengtskär rock with a platoon of infantry and a 20mm cannon. On 20th July, Lt Fred Luther and 26 men from 2nd Rannikkoiskukompania (Coastal Shock Company) were sent to garrison the island.

Encouraged by their success at Morgonland, the Russians decided to destroy Bengtskär lighthouse with a raid. The plan was based on an infiltration, destruction of the lighthouse, and retreat before Finns response. Russian plans called for a night attack in bad weather. The foggy nights around the island provided good chance for such a raid. The task was given to 1st Lt. P. Kurilov who commanded a group of 70 men of a Border Guard detachment, reinforced by patrol boats and escort ships. On the night of the attack, the night of July 25th, Bengtskär was inhabited by 37 men, and three lighthouse keepers. Cpl. Ryhänen who was on guard on the lighthouse tower spotted moving shapes in the dark waters to the south of island. Moving shapes didnt reply his morse signal with the password, rather they simply returned the initial message. Sentry sent codes twice before his suspicions were aroused and then ran to alert Lt. Luther. It was now about 01:00 and Russian boats were already close to the island. First shots started the bloody fight on the tiny island that was to last for hours with the inclusion of naval and air elements from both sides.

**Campaigns:** These scenarios are in the main list, accessible as individual battles, as well as being able to be played as a campaign.

Finnish campaign at **Kollaa** River: “Kollaa Holds”

Luutnantti Juutilainen 6/JR34/12th Div

- “The Backdoor is Cracking”
- “Against All Odds”
- “Rush to the Flank”
- “Rendezvous at Killer Hill”

#### **047.Kollaa Holds -1.scn** – 16 turns - The Backdoor is Cracking

07 December 1939, Suvilahti - Loimola Railroad

Commander; 36th Regiment's attack on the Suvilahti axis has bogged down. Frontline reports indicate that most of our leading forces were repulsed by the presence of enemy armour in this sector. Russian troops are trying to take advantage of this failure. Forward enemy elements; infantry supported by tanks are advancing on both sides of the railroad leading to the key city, Loimola. We cant establish communication with most of our forward elements and cannot be sure about the enemy's location. Your company's task is to follow the railroad and establish contact with the forward elements of the 36th Regiment. You will also intercept any enemy spearhead threatening the Loimola Railroad. Our

sector is vital for the rear defense of the 4th Corps. We must stop the Russian advance at all costs. Good Luck.

**048.Kollaa Holds -2.scn** – 16 turns - Against All Odds  
08 December 1939, Suvilahti - Loimola Railroad

Commander; thanks to your company's gallant efforts, we barely managed to stop the Russian thrust towards Loimola yesterday. However our lines are very thin in this sector and Russian reaction is unexpectedly strong. Scouts are reporting fresh Russian troops coming our way. It is certain that the enemy will resume its attack to control the area around the railway leading Loimola. Your company has to defend its positions against any enemy attack. Hold your ground commander. Reinforcements are on their way but we must survive today.

**049.Kollaa Holds -3.scn** – 20 turns - Rush to the Flank  
22 December 1939, Kollaa River, 15KM Southeast of Loimola

Commander, our gallant troops are holding the enemy on the Loimola axis against overwhelming numbers. However aerial pictures revealed that another strong formation; probably a fresh division, is moving into our southern flank through the wilderness where Kolla River runs southwards. Corps HQ has chosen the Kollaa riverbed as our main resistance line. Unfortunately our main body will not arrive in time to check the Russian advance before they infiltrate our right flank. Your company, as our only regimental reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards the Kolla river line and intercept any enemy movement. You have to stop them and give us time to react commander. Unfortunately we have limited numbers of skis so you can equip only one platoon. Good Luck Lieutenant.

**050.Kollaa Holds -4.scn** – 18 turns - Rendezvous at Killer Hill  
07 February 1940, Killer Hill, Kollaa River

Commander. We somehow managed to stop the Russian advance all along the Kolla Front. However enemy is pouring reinforcements and trying to find our weak spots. Your company must entrench on a ridge near the Kolla River as our regimental right flank. Scouts report a battalion strong force facing your troops; maybe more. The ridgeline is very critical for us and the loss of it will have catastrophic consequences. Regiment managed to pile up some artillery support for your company but dont expect more since we are short of ammunition. Dig-in, keep your head down and hold that ridge Lieutenant.

Finnish campaign at **Northern Karelia** near Kuhmo: “Riders of Kalevala”  
Kapteeni Saikkonen 4th Cavalry Squadron

- “Borders are Burning”
- “Gallop Against the Monsters”
- “Crossroads at Kuhmo”
- “The Stumbling Giant”

**051.Riders of Kalevala #1.scn** – 20 turns - Borders are Burning  
30 November 1939, Artahuhta, Finland - Russian Border

General LB. Belyayev's 139th Rifle Division, with 20000 troops, 147 artillery pieces and 45 tanks, crossed the border at Artahuhta to advance Tolvajarvi.

On the morning of 30 November, Captain Saikkonen and his 4th Cavalry Squadron was scattered all over the village; seeking shelter from the cold outside. At 08:00 they were alerted by artillery sounds coming from the border which was a few hundreds meters away to the east. It was apparent that border posts were under attack. Mounting immediately, Saikkonen and his squadron galloped to join the outnumbered border guards defending the post.

**052.Riders of Kalevala #2.scn** – 16 turns - Galloping Against the Monsters  
01 December 1939, Kuhmo Road, Kainuu Region

Captain, the Russian attack at Artahuhta was slowed down for only a couple of hours; but we need your troops in another sector. It looks like they have committed a second division since we identified the 54th Rifle Division in the area. Border scouts reported that a large Russian column has been advancing towards Kuhmo. It contains motorized infantry and armour. Your unit is the only one that can intercept and delay the enemy advance. Ride at full speed and cut the road. The disruption of the enemy column will give us time to prepare a strong defensive position at Kuhmo. Good luck commander.

**053.Riders of Kalevala #3.scn** – 15 turns - Crossroads at Kuhmo  
02 December 1939, Kuhmo, Repola - Hukkajarvi Road

Commander; we managed to slow down the Russian spearhead on the road to Kuhmo. This gave us little time to prepare a perimeter at the crossroads near the town of Kuhmo. The crossroads is vital for the enemy, which this far demonstrated an intention to advance towards Hukkajarvi and sever our communication lines with Ladoga Karelia. There is a strong enemy formation coming towards your positions; infantry plus tanks. Join the units there and defend this vital crossroads. Good Luck.

**054.Riders of Kalevala #4.scn** – 18 turns - The Stumbling Giant  
05 December 1939, Kuhmo – Hukkajarvi Road, Ladoga Karelia

Commander. Although managed to capture the crossroads and town of Kuhmo, enemy is losing momentum. Their logistical links are too stretched along the only road between Kuhmo and Repola. Corps command ordered quick raids on the enemy columns to further harrass their movement. One of our planes spotted a large enemy concentration on the road leading Kuhmo. It looks the column is out of gasoline and waiting for relief. We can't miss this opportunity. Your cavalry unit and a Sissi platoon are the fastest units that can reach the area in time. Proceed to the area and attack the column. Hit hard and destroy as much as you can. But be careful about the strong Russian reaction since that sector is their backyard and you are attacking into a road used by two Rifle Divisions. Good Luck Commander. Dismissed.

Russian campaign portraying attacks on the **Summa** Fortified Area: “Summa: Hell on Earth”  
Leitenant Korovin 90th Sapper Btn/100th Rifle Div

- “Under the Darkness”
- “Into the Killing Zone”
- “Peltola Stronghold”
- “To the Rescue”

**055.Summa, Hell on Earth #1.scn** – 12 turns - Under the Darkness  
03 January 1940, Bunker No:45, Summa Fortified Area

The fortified area at Hotinen and Summa villages was one of the vital sectors of Mannerheim Line. Along with the defenses at Lahde, Summa trench system defeated the strong but unimaginative Russian assaults during December. After his appointment Timoshenko prepared careful plans for the systematic reduction of the Mannerheim Line. His conception relied on the blend of well designed raids and attritional warfare where material quantity has the last word.

The Soviet 100th Division arrived the area on the last days of the year. They immediately started preparations for raiding parties that were supposed to conduct short but effective raids against the strong bunker system of the Finnish forces. Most of those raids had quite limited objectives leading the way for the main assault. This didnt mean those tasks were walks in the park. After 2 months of intense fighting and endless artillery barrages, Summa was more of a place from Moon than Earth. The

carefully designed Finnish trench system with intersected machinegun placements; barbed wires and antitank barriers which were leading the enemy into killing zones; and perfect coordination with the artillery made the Summa area a fatal landscape for the Russian soldier. This campaign depicts the actions of an assault group from the 90th Sapper Battalion (100th Rifle Division) which fought its way into the Finnish defenses to open the way to the armor.

Comrade Korovin. After long preparations our division was ordered to launch preliminary attacks against the Summa Line. Those attacks will be recon in force and raids aiming to soften the trench system so our rifle regiments and tanks will have easier time during the main assault. Your first mission is to launch a night raid to the Bunker no:45 near the "Axe Hill". Reports indicate that Bunker no:45 is a modernized "millionaire bunker" with heavy firepower. Your task is infiltrating the Finnish barbed wire and destroying the antitank barriers guarding the entrance of the bunker. We must open a corridor for the tanks if we will have any chance of a successful assault against the bunker tomorrow. Utilize the darkness and hit hard the Finns before they have time to react. It is probably impossible to capture the bunker tonight so I suggest concentrating on the antitank barriers for this mission. Good Luck.

**056.Summa, Hell on Earth #2.scn** – 12 turns - Into the Killing Zone  
04 January 1940, Bunker No:45, Summa Fortified Area

Comrade Lieutenant; by destroying antitank obstacles with explosives, we managed to open a narrow path in the Finnish defenses near the Bunker No:45. This will give us armor support in our upcoming assault to capture the bunker. However Finnish troops are now fully alerted for our attack. They most probably brought reinforcements to the area. Division will give your assault company three T-28 heavy tanks to protect your advance into the bunker's killing zone. This will be a night operation comrade lieutenant, so use darkness to your advantage and beware of machine gun approaches. After capturing this massive bunker our path will be open to flank the Summa village. Good Luck.

**057.Summa, Hell on Earth #3.scn** – 14 turns - Peltola Stronghold  
11 February 1940, Peltola Strongpoint, near Summa Village

Comrade Lieutenant. It is time for the main attack towards Summa position. The raids we conducted during January considerably softened the outer perimeter defenses south and southeast of the Summa village. Today, with heavy tank support, the 100th Rifle Division will launch its main assault on the Summa positions. Your assault company's task is to reduce an enemy stronghold near the heavily fortified village of Peltola. The capture of this stronghold is vital to outflank the Summa village by the advancing armor. Division sent two tanks to support your assault. One of them is a flame tank. We also gathered some artillery pieces but don't expect more since division allocated most of its firepower on the Summa village itself. Speed and tactical superiority is very important Lieutenant. Grasp the initiative and capture the stronghold before they find time to react. Be careful about the bunker at Peltola which is a menace for your advancing troops. Good luck comrade Korovin.

**058.Summa, Hell on Earth #4.scn** – 18 turns – To the Rescue  
11 February 1940, near HQ Bunker, Summa area

Commander. After weeks of heavy fighting light at the end of the tunnel can be seen now. At last one of our forward elements forced a breakthrough north of Summa village. They passed a large bunker assuming that it was abandoned. It turned out to be a wrong assumption. The bunker is now blocking their retreat path. Strong enemy formations are moving on their flanks; our comrades are virtually isolated. Your task is to attack immediately and relieve our troops trapped in the forest. The smoke produced by the continuous artillery barrage is restricting visibility so watch your flanks for enemy counterattacks. You will be supported by an infantry company plus two T28 tanks. Good Luck comrade Lieutenant.