



1941 Hong Kong RBv01

FOR HONOUR AND EMPIRE ALONE

Japan's invasion of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong

Original author and scenario: Tim Hayes, Hong Kong 1941

TOAW Conversions: Japlace (TOAW III), Silvanski (TOAW IV)

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Version: 1941 Hong Kong RBv01

TOAW Version: TOAW IV 4.0.1.40

***** SCENARIO ANALYTICS *****

:: Hotseat::PBEM::Allied and Imperial Japanese Army PO::

Date: December 8 thru 26, 1941

Location: Hong Kong

Map Scale: 2.5km per hex

Time Scale: full-day turns

Unit Scale: Company/Battalion

Length: 18 Turns

Complexity:

Force 1 Allies (British, Royal Navy, Hong Kong Force)

Deployment: 9 formations, 62 units

Theater Options: 1

Force 2 Imperial Japanese Army/IJA

Deployment: 7 formations, 85 units

Theater Options: None

Unit Colors:

Japanese: White

Allies: Brown

RB versions 01 Changes

- Reduced Automatic R/R Destruction, ZOC Cost to 150, added IJA Supply Points
- Added objective tracks (three selected randomly) for amphibious assault on Hong Kong
- Revised unit graphics and colors
- Units do not reconstitute
- Set Company as smallest divisible unit
- Add IJA supply point Formosa airfields
- Add Allied Theater Option for Japanese PO to increased supply, proficiency, loss tolerance, sea transport
- Withdraw HMS Thracian (variable turns 8 thru 10) to enable Japanese PO amphibious assault
- Deleted excessive Theater Recon events

***** DESIGN NOTES *****

Changes have been incorporated to enhance the ability of the Japanese PO to conduct an amphibious assault on Hong Kong island. The changes are applicable to the Allied Player vs Japanese PO game and will have minimal impact on the Japanese Player vs Allied PO and PBM games. The primary changes are activated by the Allied Player using a Theater Option on turns 1 or 2.

JAPANESE PO AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT

A programming problem exists where the PO (Japanese PO in this scenario) will not conduct an amphibious assault on a port hex containing an enemy unit. To circumvent this deficiency most deep water coastal hexes now contain an invisible port facility which the Japanese PO will use to invade.

For PBM games it is suggested that the players have an agreement concerning how the invisible port hexes will be used as assault points.

ALLIED THEATER OPTION

On turns 1 and 2 a Theater Option will be available to the Allied player which activates enhancements giving the Japanese PO a better chance of playing a competitive game. Features added include: Supply Points, Strategic Bias (Aggressive, Berserk), Objective Tracks 2, 3, 4 and 5.

HMS THRACIAN

In the Japanese PO games the PO is usually unable to destroy the HMS Thracian. The Allied TO will remove the HMS Thracian prior to conducting the amphibious attack.

VICTORIA/KUNG TONG TSAI HARBORS

An extra debarkation port hex has been added to both Victoria and Kung Tong Tsai Harbors. This change is designed to provide the Japanese PO with more assault capability.

SUPPLY POINTS

Supply points added at Victoria Harbor, Kung Tong Tsai, Formosa airfield and the five north shore Hong Kong island ports.

ASSAULT OBJECTIVE TRACKS

Objective Tracks 3, 4 and 5 have been programed to randomly select the landing points of the Japanese PO assault formations.

JAPANESE PO ASSAULT

Even though Objective Track 2 is designed to mass Japanese assault troops at the debarkation ports prior to the amphibious assault, the PO is not capable of making a coordinated and consolidated amphibious attack. Do not be surprised if amphibious attacks are made piecemeal over several turns.

***** ORIGINAL AUTHOR'S BRIEFING *****

HONG KONG 1941

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Length: 18 Turns

::PBEM::

::PO::

UNIT COLORS:

AXIS

Japanese Infantry: Red on Red

Japanese Air Force: Red on Red/Yellow Border

COMMONWEALTH

British: White-Red Border on Brown

Canadian: White-Red Border on Brown

Indian: White-Red Border on Brown

Royal Hong Kong Defence Force: Dark Blue-Red Border on Brown

Royal Navy\Coastal Artillery: Green on Brown

Royal Air Force: White-Red Border on Brown

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS:

-Turn 1 British Supply decreases due to Japanese 5th Column activities. May decrease further throughout the battle until turn 18.

-Turn 3 to Turn 5 a chance for Nationalist Chinese intervention. Leading to the possible withdrawal of some Japanese troops.

-Turn 1 a chance that the British may enlist the aid of Communist Chinese guerrillas in the territory to fight the Japanese.

-Turn 1 C Force's supply ships may make a dash out of Subic Bay (Manila) to make it to Hong Kong and supply the British, Canadian, Indian, and Chinese forces defending Hong Kong.

It is 4AM December 8, 1941. The 38th Division of the 23rd Japanese Army, battle-hardened after 3 years of combat in China has invaded the British Colony of Hong Kong. The British garrison, under Gen. Maltby is ready for the Japanese. Having

issued STAND TO orders at 2AM. The British troops consist of 6 battalions. The 2/Royal Scots, 5/7th Rajputs, and 2/14th Punjab all have extensive combat experience while on station on India's Northwest Frontier. Half the 2/14 are tough Afridi tribesmen from Afganistan. The 1st Middlesex fought in France in May-June 1940. Only the two ill-equipped Canadian Regiments (Winnepeg Grenadiers, and the Royal Rifles of Canada) have no experience. The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Force (HKVDF)(a.k.a Royal Hong Kong Regiment, or "The Volunteers") consists of a quarter WWI/Boer War veterans and three-quarters inexperienced Hong Kong Chinese soldiers. The only Royal Air Force presence was 3 Vildebeest Fighters and 2 Walrus Floatplanes at Kai Tak Airport. The Royal Navy presence consists of 1 old destroyer of the Hong Kong Flotilla. The key to the British defensive line (The Gin-Drinkers Line) on the mainland is the Shing Mun Redoubt. Once this falls the line is indefensible. By Dec. 12, the British were in full retreat to Hong Kong Island. Once on Hong Kong Island, the British repulsed three Japanese attempts to land with the brave, if not suicidal, assistance from the Royal Navy. Finally, on Dec. 19, the Japanese succeeded in landing. On Dec. 23 Japanese reach the South side of the island. The British forces were divided in half. By Dec. 25, Gen. Maltby, with Fortress HQ about to be overrun, issues orders for the garrison to surrender. At 5PM Dec. 25, 1941 Hong Kong surrendered to the Japanese. The last British soldiers to surrender, a squad from the Royal Scots, in the colony were captured after a fierce firefight among the slopes of Mt Davis on Jan. 21, 1942. Upon surrendering, the Japanese bayoneted all. Hong Kong was not to be liberated until the arrival of a large British Carrier Task force on Aug. 29, 1945.

