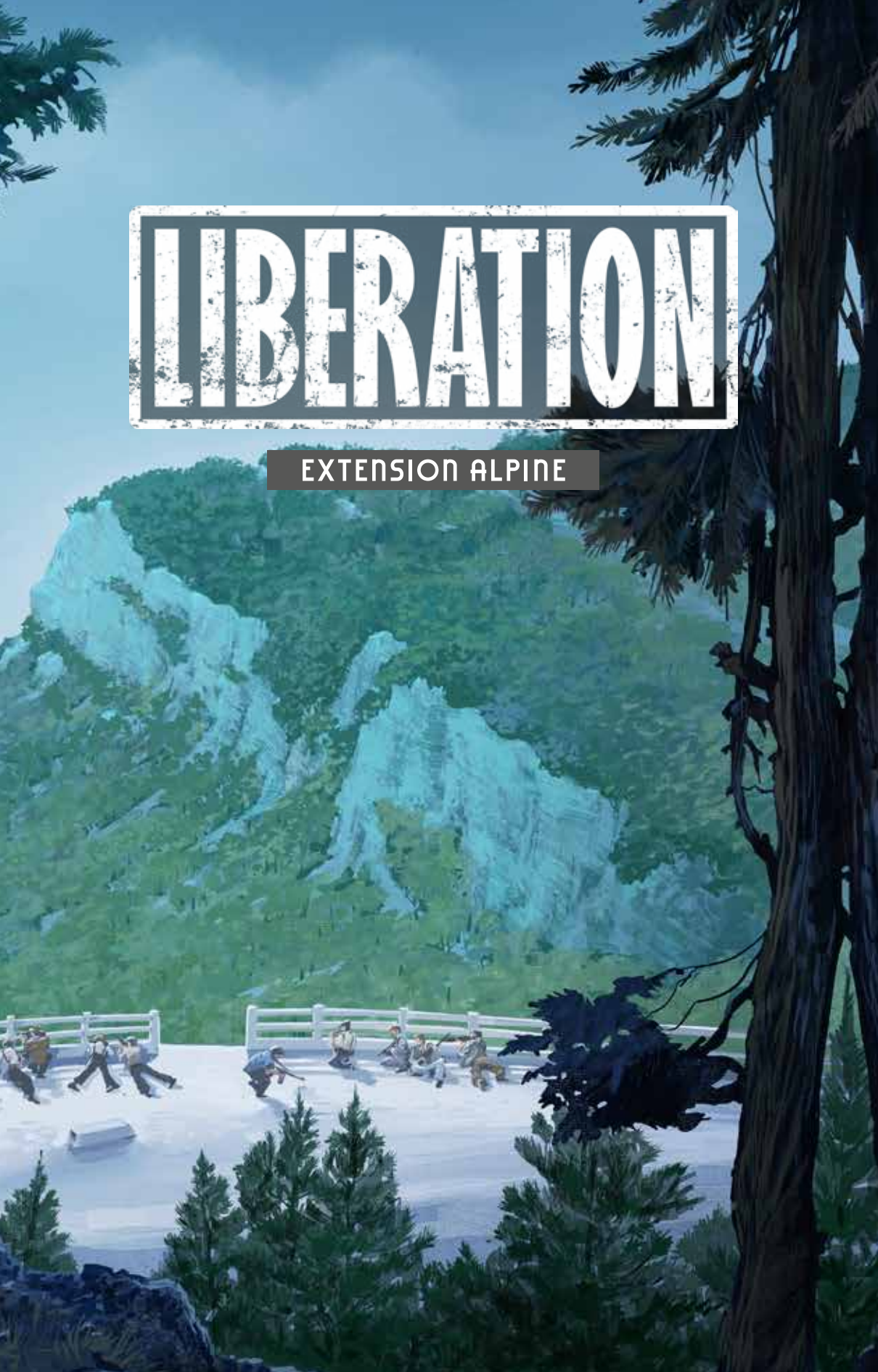


LIBERATION

EXTENSION ALPINE



3	Presentation	 Alpine extension Scenario-based game Campaign mode game
4 - 5	SCENARIO 1 - ALPINE EXTENSION	 Supply Components
6 - 7	SCENARIO 1 - ALPINE EXTENSION	 Preparing the scenario: The Glères maquis
8 - 9	SCENARIO 1 - ALPINE EXTENSION - HISTORICAL CONTENT	 Complete a MISSION WEHRMACHT and MILITIA The Ain Resistance The Glères
10 - 11	HISTORICAL CONTENT	 The Germans rush the assault Théodose Morel Henri Romans-Petit
12 - 13	SCENARIO 2 - ALPINE EXTENSION	 Components
14 - 15	SCENARIO 2 - ALPINE EXTENSION	 Preparation of the scenario: Battles of the Vercors
16 - 17	SCENARIO 2 - ALPINE EXTENSION - HISTORICAL CONTENT	 Complete a MISSION WEHRMACHT and MILITIA The Mountain Plan
18 - 19	HISTORICAL CONTENT	 Feedback from Germany Abandonment and controversy Conclusion
20 - 21	HISTORICAL CONTENT	 Abel Chabal Micheline Croibier-Muscat Gaston Cathala Léa Blain
22 - 23	HISTORICAL CONTENT - MEDALS	 François Huet MEDALS cards

LIBERATION

ALPINE EXTENSION



The ALPINE extension:

The battles that took place in the Alps during 1944 were to be described in the Liberation game. We chose to do this in the form of an expansion pack, as it will give the game you know a much more warlike tone. New issues such as resupply will complicate the task of the resistance fighters and make the game more difficult.

Campaign mode:

The ALPINE expansion allows you to add two new scenarios to the CAMPAIGN: Glières and Vercors take place in 1944, followed by Das Reich and Reduced Breton if you also own the D-DAY expansion or the 1944 scenario from the base game.

Scenario mode:

Each of the two scenarios in the ALPINE expansion can be played separately.

To do so, simply follow the instructions in the box on the setup page. In this case, the game ends with a victory for the RESISTANCE players or the OCCUPIER player.

Each scenario is symbolized by a logo on the game components, allowing you to quickly prepare the game by selecting the cards with that logo.



ALPINE EXTENSION

D-DAY EXTENSION



1940



1941



1942



1943



GLIÈRES



VERCORS



DAS REICH



RÉDUIT
BRETON



1944

SUPPLY



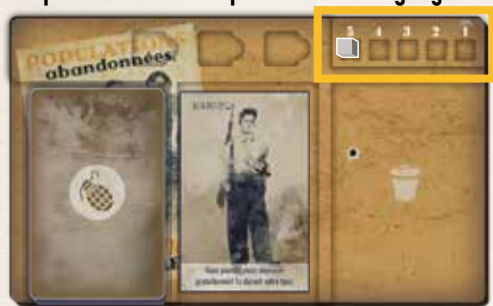
1944

In both scenarios of the ALPINE expansion, RESISTANCE players will have to solve a new problem: resupply.

In the Alpine strongholds, resupplying weapons and ammunition is crucial. The lack of parachute drops for these items puts the Alpine RESISTANCE at risk.

Setup:

Place the SUPPLY gauge on each durable DASHBOARD and position a cube on position 5 of the gauge.



How it works:

At the end of each turn, the RESISTANT player must move their SUPPLY marker one space to the right.

Consequence:

If the RESISTANT player cannot perform their refueling step before reaching position 0 on their SUPPLY gauge, they must permanently remove one of their item cards (from their hand or discard pile) and return their SUPPLY marker to position 5.

SUPPLY Plan



If you discard 2 cards during your action with the PARACHUTE icon (SMOKE and TORCH), you reset the SUPPLY marker to 5. You can also use the powers of the 2 cards (OPERATION or DRAW).



1944

Alpine terrain can be a natural fortress. Cliffs and gorges force invaders to take paths that can be defended by one soldier against 100. Realizing this, the Savoyard resistance launched an uprising in the Glières mountain pastures. The French Militia tried unsuccessfully to dislodge the resistance fighters, then the Wehrmacht arrived in reinforcements to eradicate all resistance. The future of the resistance is in your hands.

Glières scenario components:

The game equipment required for scenario 5 combines elements from the first 4 scenarios in the basic box: 6 resistance cards (R051 to R056) and 8 1-skill cards (R007 and R008).



8 mission cards (MA01 to MA08)



12 PLACE cards (NA01 à NA04)



6 MEDALS cards (TA01 to TA06)



4 MILITIA and WEHRMACHT progression markers



SCENARIO 1 ALPINE extension

THE GLIÈRES MAQUIS



2 SMOKE and TORCH cards to the OBJECT cards and



1 SUPPLY gauge with a marker for each RESISTANT player.

Basic game components:

The game components required for the scenario combine elements from the basic game: (x) resistance cards (R001 to R006)
Add the 4 MAQUISARD cards (R008) from scenario 5.



The Mission cards for scenarios 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



The U-BOAT, GESTAPO, and scenario PLACE cards 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



4 x V-MANN, 3 x RAID, 4 x WEHRMACHT, 4 x PURIFICATION, 4 x DÉCEPTION (N001 à N005) and 4 x MILITIA (N007)



The blue TARGET tokens, Wehrmacht, V-MANN, MILITIA, and the green, red, and black dice are kept.



Starting the game with the scenario only

If you are not playing in CAMPAIGN mode, you must prepare the game as follows:

Mix 1 RESISTANCE card of each type (R001 to R006) and add the 4 MAQUISARD cards (R008), then mix everything together. Each RESISTANCE player draws 2 cards at random and adds them to their item cards to form their deck. The remaining cards are shuffled with the RESISTANCE cards from the ALPINE expansion (RA01 to RA07) to form the RESISTANCE deck.

End of the game in CAMPAIGN mode:

The player OCCUPIER the space permanently removes all captured RESISTANCE cards from the game. These cards will no longer be available until the end of the CAMPAIGN. All other RESISTANCE cards will continue to be used for the rest of the game.



The player who is currently OCCUPIER a city keeps 1 card of each type: V-MANN (N001), RAID (N002), and WEHRMACHT (N003).

Each RESISTANT player may keep 3 RESISTANT cards of their choice. The remaining RESISTANT cards are returned to the reserve.



1944

Setup:

- A** Place the board in the center of the table, then place the 2 MISSION cards randomly on each of the spaces.
- B** Each RESISTANCE player places their token on one of the 4 PLACES. All RESISTANCE players must position themselves on different locations.
- C** Place the RESISTANCE board on one edge of the game board. Shuffle the RESISTANCE cards to form a deck and place the first 6 cards face up.
- D** Each RESISTANCE player places their individual board in front of them, positions their character card, and shuffles their 7 OBJECT cards, adding SMOKE and TORCH cards from this expansion to form a DRAW pile.
- E** Shuffle the 12 PLACE cards (NA01 to NA04) with 1 V-MANN card (N001), 1 RAID card (N002), and 1 WEHRMACHT card (N003) to form a DRAW pile. Note: In CAMPAIGN mode, the player may keep up to 3 cards of their choice from the previous game instead.
- F** Create DRAW pile of identical cards and place them on the OCCUPANT board. (N001 to N004 + N007)
- G** Place the V-MANN (red), WEHRMACHT (green), and MILITIA (black) pawns next to the board.
- H** Randomly distribute one MEDAL card to the occupying player and one medal card to the resisting players. RESISTANT and OCCUPIER players may look at their MEDAL cards but must not show them to the opposing side.
- I** Place the SCORE marker in the center of the SCOREBOARD and place the 6 RE-ROLL tokens on their respective spaces.
- J** Place a green WEHRMACHT marker on the Stoeckel and Schneider locations. Place a black MILITIA marker on the Vaugelas and Forez locations.

SE DÉPLACER



In this scenario, RESISTANCE tokens can be moved from one PLACE to another without restriction. The operation cost is 1.

In this example, the RESISTANCE player spends 1 OPERATION point to move.

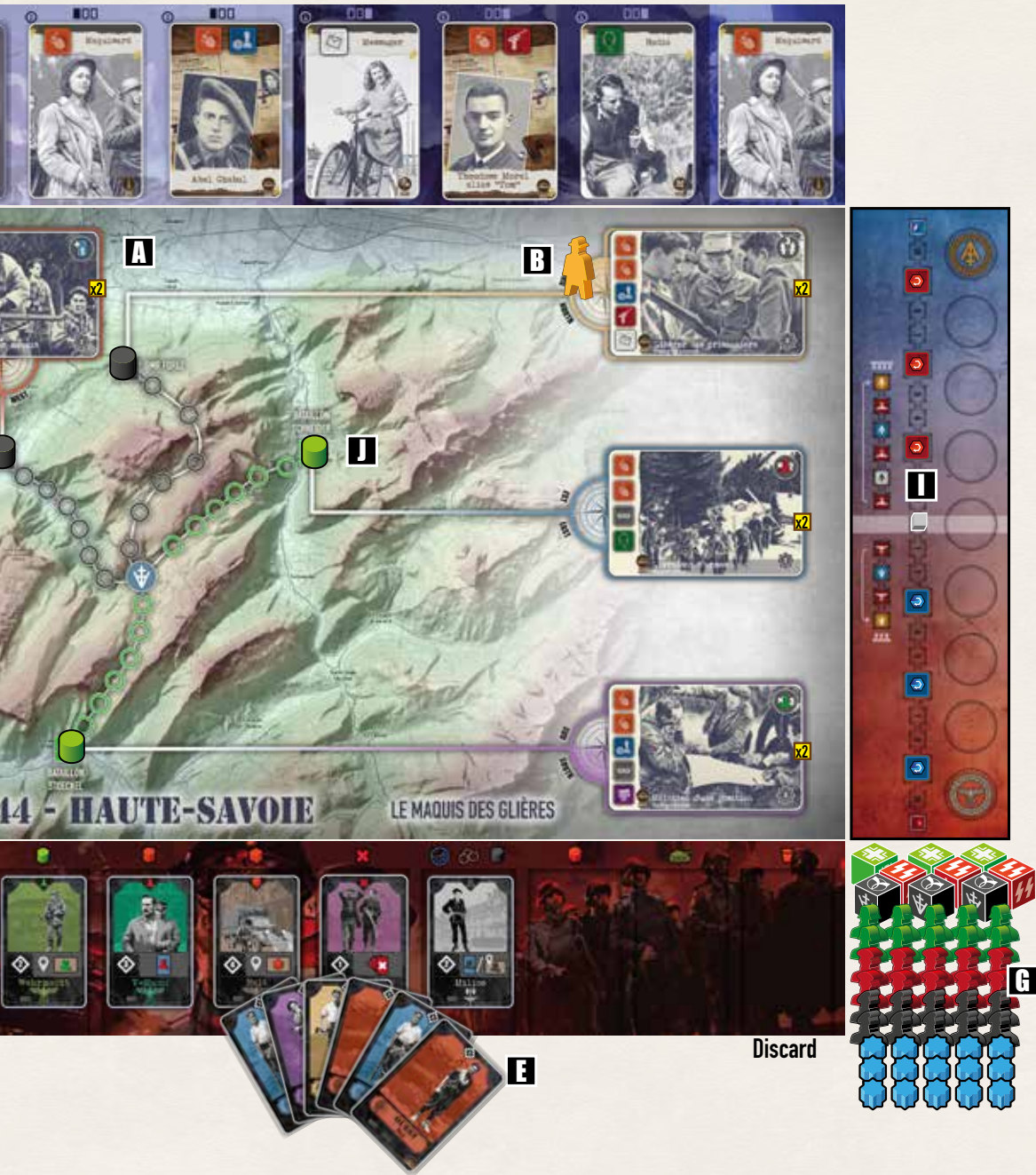
C**H****F**

Draw pile

PRISON

SCENARIO 1 ALPINE extension

THE GLIÈRES MAQUIS



La partie prend fin si l'un des 2 camps gagne une MÉDAILLE ou s'il n'y a plus de cartes MISSION sur le plateau.

Chaque MÉDAILLE remportée par l'un des camps rapporte 3 points de victoire.



1944

SCENARIO 1 ALPINE extension THE GLIÈRES MAQUIS

Carry out a MISSION



In this scenario, in addition to earning VICTORY points, each time a RESISTANCE player completes a MISSION, they place a number of TARGET markers on the path equal to the number of points shown on the MISSION card. The TARGET markers are placed immediately in front of the WEHRMACHT or MILITIA progress marker on the relevant path. Each BLUE target marker hinders the advance of the WEHRMACHT or MILITIA progress marker.

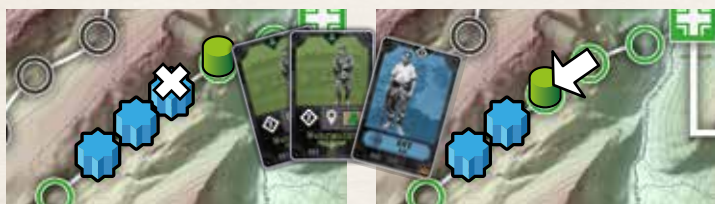


In this example, the RESISTANT player completes a MISSION worth 3. He places 3 TARGET markers on the path in front of the WEHRMACHT progress marker.

WEHRMACHT AND MILITIA

Play one or more WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards with a PLACE card to advance the progress marker by as many spaces as the number of WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards played:

- WEHRMACHT cards can be used to advance on the EASTERN and SOUTHERN paths.
- MILITIA cards can be used to advance on the WEST and NORTH paths.
- The blue TARGET markers placed by the RESISTANCE force the OCCUPIER to use 1 WEHRMACHT or MILITIA card to discard this marker and continue their advance.
- The player whose turn it is must choose to use WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards either for their standard use as described in the basic rules, or to advance the progress marker.



In this example, the OCCUPIER player plays 2 WEHRMACHT cards on the EAST path. He removes one TARGET marker for 1, and advances one space for 1.

LA DÉPÊCHE

JOURNAL DE LA DÉMOCRATIE



The Ain maquis

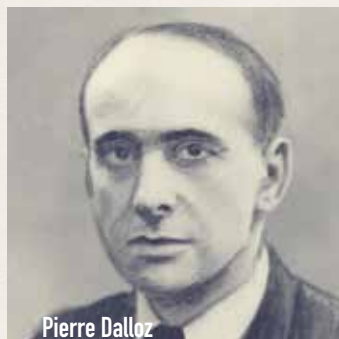
For Vichy, the results were disappointing. The Germans were particularly wary of the effectiveness of the regime's law enforcement agencies. The number of people who should have joined the STO (Compulsory Work Service) was not what it should have been, and the maquis were growing stronger. It was clear that there was a knock-on effect. Certain regions were causing concern for the authorities. The maquis in the Ain and Haute-Savoie regions were particularly targeted. The Germans noticed that the maquisards were increasingly concentrated in mountainous areas. When the Milice, the GMR and the gendarmes wanted to carry out an operation, the groups had an unfortunate tendency to break off the fighting and

retreat to higher ground. They would have to be tracked down.

The Ain group (Haut-Jura, Nantua, Oyonnax, Bourg en Bresse), organized by Henri Roman-Petit, was structured according to Dalloz's "Montagnard" plan (Haute-Savoie maquis). The maquisards were grouped together in various mountain ranges, each representing an "impregnable fortress." When the Militia intervened, the groups left for a new staging point. The regime's forces were reluctant to pursue these groups, as the environment was particularly hostile (snow, ice, cold, wind). However, the Germans had had enough of this cluster of strongholds between the Ain, Vercors, and Glières regions. In early February 1944, operations were initially left to the discretion of the GMR, the Gendarmerie, and the Militia. But it quickly became apparent that there was too much collusion between the Gendarmerie and the Maquis. The failure was obvious. The Germans regained control and a series of operations (Caporal, Frühling) followed, lasting until the landing in Provence. The repression was terrible and the maquis lost the trust of the villagers.

The Glières

In February 1944, after organizing the Ain maquis, Romans-Petit traveled to Glières to restructure the Haute-Savoie maquis while continuing his activities in the Ain. He believed that all forces should be regrouped in an elevated, impregnable position, with advanced positions arranged in depth up to the final redoubt, which would have to be held at all costs. This was the letter of the Dalloz plan (Montagnard plan). The terrain was better suited to this defensive concept than in the Ain. The Germans launched their operations at the same time as Operation Caporal and, following orders from the high command, left the Vichy forces to their own devices. The Milice, the GMR and the gendarmes were in charge. From February 12 to March 11, 1944, attempts to surround the groups that had set up roadblocks on the access roads to the Glières massif failed miserably. On March 12, the Germans decided to enter into operations. Four thousand men were placed at the disposal of the command (mountain troops, artillery, aviation).



Pierre Dalloz



Capitaine Anjot

The bombing of the chalets allowed the militia to approach, but the assaults were unsuccessful. The Wehrmacht then launched Operation Hoch-Savoyen. Captain Anjot wanted to retreat while there was still time, but the Free French, via Radio London, wanted to fight. A battle of the airwaves ensued with Radio Paris. The Glières maquis gained international renown. The Vichy regime's month of failure against the heroic maquisards turned them into icons who became important in the psychological warfare waged to win over public opinion. Anjot therefore decided to fight to save his honor while trying to spare his forces as much as possible. The Glières maquis fought the first pitched battle of the Resistance against the Vichy and German enemies.

The Germans launch their assault

On Sunday, March 26, three battalions of Wehrmacht mountain troops (the fourth remaining in reserve), along with a group made up of militiamen, GMR, French mobile guards, and German grenadiers, prepared to attack the plateau. While the air force set fire to a dozen chalets and the Milice failed again in its attempts (Col de l'Enclave), the German command sent two sections to attack in order to test the enemy's defenses: the first was easily repelled from the rocks (Lavouillon), but the second, in a less easily monitored area (Monthiévre), managed to bypass an outpost and force the Maquisards to retreat under cover of night. Two resistance fighters were killed and several wounded, one seriously. Learning that the Germans had opened a breach, and with his men deprived of supplies, Captain Anjot, who considered his honor intact, ordered the Glières battalion to withdraw at 10 p.m. on March 26, 1944. Thus, almost completely deprived of heavy weapons, bombed by the Luftwaffe, and pounded by German artillery, the defenders, after putting up a last stand against the Milice and the Wehrmacht, evacuated the plateau during the night of March 26 to 27, 1944. The next day (March 27), the Germans, who had captured a few men, noticed through binoculars that the maquisards were leaving the Glières plateau. They then launched the general assault originally planned for March 28, but did not achieve the desired result, as the plateau had been quickly evacuated. Nevertheless, hunted down and often denounced by French collaborators, the resistance fighters suffered heavy losses: of the approximately 450 resistance fighters present on March 25, two-thirds were taken prisoner; around 120 (and 20 sedentary members) died (killed in combat, under torture, shot or deported as francs-tireurs and "terrorists"), and the wounded found on site were shot. Virtually all the weapons and ammunition that had been parachuted in were destroyed or fell into enemy hands. For their part, the Germans had only three killed and seven wounded (including at least seven by accident) on the plateau or its surroundings. The event had a major impact in the context of the war of words raging between the French in Vichy and those in London. While Radio Paris remained silent about the German intervention and glorified the victory of the forces of law and order over a "bunch of cowardly communist and foreign terrorists" who had surrendered without a fight, on April 6, the BBC declared: «Heroes of Glières, what is your greatest victory? [...] To tell the truth, it is to have already brought Bir Hakeim back to France.»

"Defeat in arms, but victory in spirit" (Henri Romans-Petit), the Glières epic quickly took shape and convinced the Allies that the French Resistance was capable of fighting openly. As a result, it received increased aid, in particular the large Anglo-American parachute drop on August 1, 1944, on the Glières plateau, which enabled the resistance fighters, despite a German attack halted at the Col de Bluffy and the bombing of Thônes, to prevent most of the Germans (a thousand potential combatants and around 2,000 soldiers hospitalized, who had come from all fronts) from leaving the department, which was liberated by the Resistance on August 19.





Théodose Morel Tom Morel was born on August 1, 1915, in Lyon and died on March 10, 1944, in Entremont. His ancestors became prominent figures in Lyon through the silk trade. Coming from a deeply Christian family, he was educated by the Jesuits. He was a scout in the same patrol as a certain Henri Grouès, better known as Abbé Pierre. He prepared for Saint Cyr, where his leadership qualities quickly became apparent, especially during competitions. His instructor was Captain Philippe de Hautecloque, the future Marshal Leclerc. In the spring of 1937, he graduated from Saint-Cyr. He wanted to join the Foreign Legion but ultimately chose the Alpine Hunters, specifically the 27th BCA in Annecy.

At the start of the war, Tom Morel took command of the SES (Ski Scout Section, the predecessor of the mountain commandos). He was married and had a first child, Robert, who would become an officer in the 27th BCA and fall in Algeria. On June 10, 1940, with the French army defeated by the Germans, Mussolini wanted to pick up the pieces and declared war on France, but he was in for a rude awakening. For two weeks, Tom Morel and his men held off the Alpini. On the day of the armistice,

he attacked a larger group of Alpine troops with two fighter planes and was wounded in the arm. Two days later, the SES was engaged in a sector where the Italians seemed to have broken through. During the night, he located them and called in the fortress artillery to fire on them. It was a veritable rout. This earned him his second commendation and the Legion of Honor. Once the armistice was signed, he became an instructor and was demobilized on November 28, 1942, following the dissolution of this army. Starting in 1943, the Secret Army and the Armed Resistance Organization became the two components of the military resistance in the Glières region. The 27th BCA provided the officers. Tom Morel joined the AS in January 1943. In January of that year, Romans-Petit had to return to the Ain region and appointed Tom Morel as commander of the departmental maquis. He was 28 years old. Drop zones were sought and Tom suggested the Glières plateau. On the night of January 30, 1944, Tom ordered all those resisting in the deep valleys to climb up to the plateau. The Battle of Glières began. Around thirty families lived on farms on the plateau. The Allies decided that the Glières were not to become a stronghold but an important drop zone for the fighting ahead. Tom soon had around 400 men under his command. The armed action began on February 10, 1944. On the 14th, the first parachute drop took place. Tom is everywhere at once. He trains, harangues, and fine-tunes the firing positions. On March 1, medic Michel Fournier is arrested despite a tacit agreement between him and GMR commander Lefèvre, with whom he had had a discussion during a "surprise" visit. Lefèvre had spared his life under the terms of this agreement. He therefore decided to organize an expedition to Saint-Jean-de-Sixt to capture GMR prisoners. The operation was successful, and Quartermaster Lelong, a former gendarmerie commander under Vichy, gave his word as an officer to release the medic. Nine days later, Fournier had still not returned. Tom decided to mount a commando operation upon learning that Lefèvre intended to attack the plateau. On March 9, the operation was launched. The capture of Entremont and the Hôtel du Borne was successful. Tom confronted Lefèvre, accusing him of breaking his word. Lefèvre, who had hidden a weapon in his pocket, shot Tom at point-blank range, killing him instantly. Before dying, Tom tells his men, "Don't kill him, he's a family man." But Lefèvre is immediately shot dead. Tom is buried on March 13, 1944, on the plateau, in the frozen ground.

Henri Romans-Petit. Born Henri Denis Jean-Marie Petit on February 13, 1897, in Firminy (42) and died on November 1, 1980, in Ceignes, he was a French resistance fighter during World War II. He organized several resistance groups (in Ain, Haut-Jura, and Haute-Savoie). During World War I, he enlisted as a volunteer in July 1915. Assigned to the 13th Alpine Chasseurs Battalion in Chambéry, he began the war in the infantry and saw his first action in January 1916. His exemplary conduct earned him a mention in the battalion's order of the day, followed by promotion to corporal and, fairly quickly, to sergeant. He was then selected to attend officer training at Saint-Cyr. Upon graduation, he chose to join the air force in BR 127, a bomber squadron. There he earned his stripes as a cadet and then second lieutenant. Demobilized in 1918, he completed his law studies and joined a press group, where he became regional general agent. He was called up in 1938 and again in 1939 as a reserve captain and was given command of the air bases in Nice and Cannes. At the armistice on June 22, 1940, he failed in his attempt to join the Free French Forces in London. The Potez aircraft he planned to use to reach England had been placed under surveillance by the police following an indiscretion by one of his three escape companions. He therefore requested demobilization and returned to Saint-Étienne, where he made contact with the L'Espoir network linked to Franc-Tireur. He was tasked with finding suitable locations for parachute drops around Lyon. At the end of 1942, he organized the Ain and Haut-Jura resistance groups and, during this period, was given the resistance name "Romans" by Julien Roche, who made him a false identity card on June 9, 1943. He kept this name after the war, calling himself Henri Romans-Petit. In the summer of 1943, Romans-Petit was appointed head of the Ain maquis, then departmental head of the Secret Army, succeeding Bob Fournier, who had been arrested. On November 11, 1943, he marched in the town of Oyonnax at the head of his maquisards. This feat convinced the British and French forces in London, who had been reluctant until then, to parachute weapons to the French maquisards, who had been virtually deprived of them until then. He organized the early stages of the Resistance in Haute-Savoie (Glières and Vercors) and entrusted Tom Morel with command of the Glières group so that he could devote himself entirely to the Resistance in the Ain region. During the summer of 1944, he set up a civilian administration in Nantua and published *La Voix du maquis* (The Voice of the Resistance).





1944

1944

A plan by the Allied forces was to parachute American and British troops onto the Vercors plateau in order to establish a bridgehead and trap the German forces. The French resistance gets a little too excited and liberates the Alpine plateau, declaring the area free. Unfortunately, the Allied forces don't show up, leaving the resistance fighters alone to face the occupying forces. Which side will win? The outcome of the battle is up to you...

VERCORS scenario components :

The game materials required for the scenario combine elements from the basic box scenarios:

6 RESISTANCE cards (R051 to R056).



8 MISSION cards (MA01 à MA08)



12 PLACE cards (NA01 à NA04)



6 MEDAL cards (TA07 à TA12)



8 MILITIA and WEHRMACHT progress markers



2 SMOKE and TORCH cards to the OBJECT cards and



1 SUPPLY gauge with a marker for each RESISTANT player

Start of the game, scenario only:

If you are not playing CAMPAIGN mode, you must prepare the game as follows:

Shuffle 1 RESISTANCE card from each set (R001 to R006) and add the 4 MAQUISARDS cards (R008), then shuffle everything together. Each RESISTANCE player draws 2 cards at random and adds them to their item cards to form their DRAW pile.. The remaining cards are shuffled with the RESISTANCE cards from the ALPINE expansion (RA01 to RA07) to form the RESISTANCE deck.

End of the game in CAMPAIGN mode:

The player OCCUPIER the space permanently removes all captured RESISTANCE cards from the game. These cards will no longer be available until the end of the CAMPAIGN. All other RESISTANCE cards will continue to be used for the rest of the game.



The OCCUPIER player keeps 1 card of each type: V-MANN (N001), RAID (N002), and WEHRMACHT (N003).

Each RESISTANT player may keep 3 RESISTANT cards of their choice. The remaining RESISTANT cards are returned to the reserve.

SCENARIO 2 ALPINE extension

THE BATTLE OF VERCORS



Basic game components:

The game materials required for the scenario combine elements from the basic game:

(x) RESISTANCE cards (R001 to R006)

Add the 4 MAQUISARDS cards (R008) from scenario 5



The MISSION cards for scenarios 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



The U-BOAT, GESTAPO, and scenario PLACE cards 1, 2, 3, and 4 are not used.



4 x V-MANN, 3 x RAID, 4 x WEHRMACHT, 4 x PURIFICATION,
4 x DÉCEPTION (N001 to N005) and 4 x MILICE (N007)



The red TARGET pawns, WEHRMACHT, V-MANN, MILITIA,
and green, red, and black dice are kept.





1944

Setup:

A Place the board in the center of the table, then place 2 MISSION cards randomly on top of each other on each of the spaces.

B Each RESISTANCE player places their token on one of the 4 PLACES. All RESISTANCE players must stand on different PLACES.

C Place the RESISTANCE board on one edge of the game board. Shuffle the RESISTANCE cards to form a deck and place the first 6 cards face up.

D Each RESISTANCE player places their individual DASHBOARD in front of them, positions their CHARACTER tile, and shuffles their 7 OBJECT cards, adding the SMOKE and TORCH cards from this expansion to form a DRAW pile. Note: In CAMPAIGN mode, players may keep up to 3 RESISTANCE cards from the previous game in their starting draw pile.

E Shuffle the 12 PLACE cards (NA01 to NA04) with 1 V-MANN card (N001), 1 RAID card (N002), and 1 WEHRMACHT card (N003) to form a DRAW pile. Note: In CAMPAIGN mode, the player may keep up to 3 cards of their choice from the previous game instead.

F Create stacks of identical cards and place them on the OCCUPANT board. (N001 to N004 + N007 and N008)

G Place the V-MANN (red), Wehrmacht (green), and MILITIA (black) pawns next to the board.

H Randomly distribute one medal card to the OCCUPIER player and one MEDAL card to the RESISTANCE players. RESISTANCE and OCCUPIER players may look at their MEDAL cards but must not show them to the opposing side.

I Place the score marker in the center of the SCOREBOARD and place the 6 RE-ROLL tokens on their respective spaces.

J Place a black MILITIA marker on each starting location.

C



B



D



H



F



Draw pile

MOVING



In this scenario, RESISTANCE tokens can be moved from one PLACE to another without restriction.

The OPERATION cost is 1.

In this example, the RESISTANCE player spends 1 OPERATION point to move.

PRISON



SCENARIO 2 ALPINE extension

THE BATTLE OF VERCORS





1944 SCENARIO 2 ALPINE extension

THE BATTLE OF VERCORS

Carry out a MISSION



In this scenario, in addition to earning victory points, each time a RESISTANCE player completes a mission, they move the OCCUPIER's progress marker back by a number of spaces equal to the number of points on the MISSION card.

During this retreat, the color of the progress token may change when moving from zone B to zone A. Each blue TARGET marker hinders the advance of the WEHRMACHT or MILITIA progress marker.



In this example, the RESISTANCE player completes a mission worth 3 points. They move the progress marker back 3 spaces. The color of the marker changes when it moves from zone B to zone A.

WEHRMACHT AND MILITIA

Play one or more WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards with a location card to advance the progress marker by as many spaces as the number of WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards played:

- The progress marker changes color when moving from zone A to zone B.
- When the progress marker crosses a zone, this allows actions to be performed in that zone.
- The OCCUPIER player use WEHRMACHT or MILITIA cards either for their standard use as described in the basic rules, or to advance the progress marker.



In this example, the OCCUPIER player plays 1 MILITIA card and 1 WEHRMACHT card on the western path.

COURRIER FRANÇAIS DU TÉMOIGNAGE CHRÉTIEN

NUMÉRO 8

LIEN DU FRONT DE RÉSISTANCE

NUMÉRO 8

The Dalloz Plan – Montagnard Project

Pierre Dalloz, an urban architect and pioneer of mountaineering, developed a plan later known as the “Montagnards Project,” which consisted of taking advantage of the natural fortress-like appearance of the Vercors plateau.

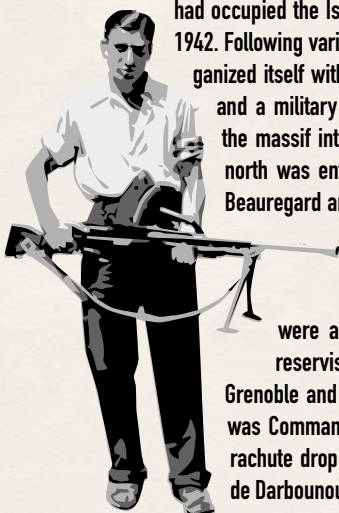
The December 1942 version of this project included an “immediate action program” consisting of the creation of free corps, the development of clandestine landing strips, the storage of weapons and explosives, and the defense of the main access points to the plateau. A second stage was envisaged as part of an Allied reconquest of France. The plateau could then receive airborne troops and serve as a base for raids aimed at disrupting enemy communications routes around the plateau. Dalloz recounts that the idea for this project came to him in March 1941, when he had a view of the Vercors from Sassenage, but until early 1943, he had no contact with the Resistance movement. As the situation evolved, he gave shape to his project in December 1942 and met with Yves Farges, a journalist for *Le Progrès*, and Jean Moulin in Lyon. Then, on February 10, 1943, he met the head of the secret army, General Delestraint. His plan was submitted to the French services in London, who approved it. On February 25, the BBC broadcast the phrase, “The mountain people must continue to climb the peaks.” The project was launched. He sought to involve Commander Marcel Pourchier, former commander of the *École Militaire de Haute Montagne* in Chamonix, and Captain Alain Le Ray, a mountaineer and officer in the Alpine troops, who would draft a military study for the implementation of the project. He would become the first military leader of the Vercors maquis. Having made contact with Pupin and Samuel from the *Franc-Tireur* movement, Dalloz identified a site that could become a landing zone for paratroopers and airborne reinforcements: Vassieux. The spring of 1943 also saw

the first heavy blows dealt by the Italians, who had occupied the Isère region since November 1942. Following various arrests, the maquis organized itself with a civilian leader, Chavant, and a military leader, Le Ray. He divided the massif into two command zones: the north was entrusted to Roland Costa de Beauregard and the south to Pierre Guay.

The camps were replaced by “trentaines,” more mobile divisions, to which were added “civilian companies,” reservists based on the plateau, in Grenoble and Romans. The chief of staff was Commander Marcel Descour. A parachute drop zone was identified (Pairie de Darbounouze). On November 13, 1943,

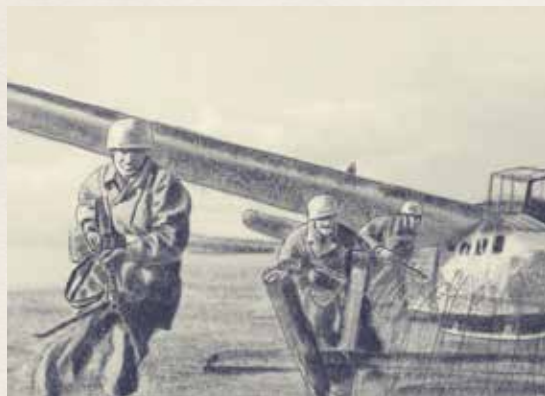


the first parachute drop of weapons and equipment was carried out. In the meantime, Dalloz was able to travel to London and his plan received tremendous support from the Allied authorities. De Gaulle's representative, Captain Rosenthal, known as *Le Cantinier*, approved the zones for future parachute drops, which he claimed to have obtained authorization for from London (after the war, the BCRA claimed that nothing had been planned in this regard). Dalloz was confident and did not seek to verify the statements he was given. Everything was in place to launch the operations that would lead to the declaration of the first free metropolitan territory. The ranks of the maquis grew, and weapons arrived in large quantities. The population was entirely won over. Three fortified lines were in place, the last being the redoubt at the summit with the command post. The forces involved numbered approximately 4,000 maquisards. Many of the leaders are former Alpine Hunters from the 27th BCA. Confidence is high. However, some dissent begins to emerge. Some are not sure that this strategy is the best one and point to the failure of the Ain and Glières resistance movements a few weeks earlier. The general staff dismissed these arguments, pointing out that, unlike those two resistance groups, here the core members and leadership were entrusted to military personnel who also had control over discipline and command over civilians.



Feedback from the Germans

The Germans learned from their operations in the Ain region and from the incompetence of the Vichy police forces in Glières. They decided to take control of operations. The militia was tasked with carrying out repressive operations on isolated farms and villages. The Germans waited for the Vichy troops to encounter a "sticking point." On April 24, the militia and the GMR raided the village of Vassieux, looting, shooting, torturing, and burning farms. The maquisards avoided confrontation.



The Maquis leadership wanted to avoid unnecessary sacrifices against GMRs or militiamen in order to preserve as many forces as possible until the Allied landings, which were due to take place soon.

The BBC message on June 1, "there's water in the gas," alerted the resistance fighters in the R1 region. For the Vercors, this meant the plateau was being sealed off.

On June 5, four messages (plan vert, Guérilla, Tortue, and Violet) with the famous code "le Chamois des Alpes bondit" (the Alpine chamois leaps) signaled the start of armed action for 4,000 maquisards. Hundreds of volunteers converged on the Vercors. They were placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Huet, military chief of the Vercors since May 1944.

From the time the Resistance sealed off access to the plateau on June 9 until the German offensive on July 21, the Vercors, like a number of other areas scattered throughout France, the Vercors functioned as a liberated zone, supporting a state structure that extended the embryonic state led by the Provisional Government of the French Republic (GPRF). This "Free Republic of Vercors" was not officially established until July 3, with an armed ceremony in honor of Yves Farge, who had returned as Commissioner of the Republic for the R1 region. The Vercors thus had a civil administration, the "National Liberation Committee of the Vercors" (CLNV), chaired by Eugène Chavant, assisted by two sub-prefects. Civilians were, however, subject to the military, as the CLNV was merely a relay for the GPRF, the real counter-state. Was it this declaration of "sovereignty," at odds with De Gaulle's desire to keep a tight rein on any desire for independence among the maquis, that sealed the fate of the Vercors? There was no sign that London was abandoning its objective of forcing the occupiers to keep significant troops in the Rhône valley, or even elite troops. For Dalloz, the Vercors was therefore an essential element of destabilization that the Allies were waiting for, along with the Alpine Fortress.

Since April 16, 1944, the militia and the Wehrmacht had been re-

gularly moving up to detect and test the fortified points. On June 13 and 15, the Germans occupied Saint-Nizier, which provided easier access to the Vercors massif. On June 21, they gauged the resistance of the fighters in the hamlet of Les Écouges. For their part, the Maquisards awaited the execution of the "Montagnard" plan and requested the dispatch of airborne troops. As for the German troops, 14,000 men from the 157th Alpine Division were finally in position.

In Dijon, a unit of German paratroopers stood ready. On June 25, a large-scale operation to drop equipment by parachute in broad daylight (Operation Zebra) took place, strengthening the confidence of Colonel Huet's staff, who continued to request the dispatch of airborne troops.

Abandonment and controversy

In early July, an agent from Algiers (Mission Paquebot) was sent to prepare a landing strip at Vassieux. Unfortunately, no airborne troops were ever sent. The Montagnard plan was never implemented. Tragically, it was even reversed. The resistance fighters, potential attackers, became besieged, trapped in their own fortifications. Between the battle of Normandy, which was encountering difficulties, and preparations for the Provence landings, defending the Vercors stronghold was no longer a priority for the Allies. On July 14, 72 flying fortresses delivered a thousand containers to mountainous areas (Limoges, Argentat-sur-Dordogne, Mont Mouchet) and to Vassieux in the Vercors (Operation Cadillac). Despite these spectacular drops, the resistance fighters lacked heavy weapons.



The Germans understood that the Vercors would receive no support in terms of troops (the Abwehr confirmed that London would not send any paratroopers) and on July 22, the German attack was launched.

It was powerful and coordinated, with air support and, above all, gliders carrying 200 German paratroopers landing on the Vassieux plateau. The area was quickly set on fire and the resistance fighters were forced to retreat. From then on, large-scale parachute drops were no longer possible. Despite repeated radio calls, the Allies definitively abandoned plans to send airborne reinforcements. The Vercors was left to its own devices.

On July 22 and 23, Lieutenant Chabal and his men sacrificed them-

selves to delay the German advance in the hamlet of Valchevrière, on the belvedere overlooking the village. All the houses were burned and destroyed. Only the small chapel remained standing. Mountain troops, the militia, and the Wehrmacht launched an assault on the positions taken from behind by German paratroopers holding the rear at Vassieux. The lines quickly fell.



The resistance units withdrew to regroup on new defensive lines. Little by little, the enemy tightened its grip around the last stronghold where Colonel Huet's headquarters were located. The Vercors was quickly surrounded. Those members of the resistance who were arrested were immediately shot, and civilians were executed or deported. The search continued until August 5. The toll was catastrophic: 639 resistance fighters killed, 201 civilians murdered, 573 houses destroyed, and 41 inhabitants deported. Officially, the Germans had 65 killed, 133 wounded, and 18 missing. Like the Glières maquis, this tragedy highlighted the vulnerability of the "silo maquis," where the concept was to concentrate too many men who were poorly armed and trained. On the German side, the operation involved around 10,000 men at the height of the battle. Captain Tanant said: "There is something more important than knowing whether the Vercors is justifiable in strategic terms, and that is knowing whether it is justifiable in moral terms."

Conclusion

In June 1944, this concept was about to be completely overturned, but the R6 Region (Auvergne) resistance had already adopted this strategy several months earlier. Several groups of resistance fighters were scattered around a high point that became their last stronghold, Mont Mouchet. The objective announced by the Anglo-American high command was to launch harassment operations during the Allied landings in Normandy in order to hinder any units moving back up towards the front. These actions were to intensify over the weeks to reach their peak with the second landing planned in Provence around August 15, 1944.

When the phrase "blessement mon cœur d'une langueur monotone" (wound my heart with a monotonous languor) was broadcast on the BBC on June 5, 1944, the maquis attacked units in the Murat, Massiac, Langeac, Saugues, Saint Alban-sur-Limagnole, and Neuvéglise-sur-Truyère sectors. At the center was the fortified Mont Mouchet. The area straddled the Cantal, Lozère, and Haute-Loire departments.

The response was immediate and harsh. The Jesser column, a unit composed of a mix of fanatical soldiers and common criminals

from Eastern Europe, frustrated at having been removed from the combat zones where they were used to fighting (Russia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary), unleashed their fury on the resistance fighters and the population, who were often isolated in areas that were difficult to access. In the end, despite heroic fighting, sometimes led by young teenagers, the Jesser column was defeated. Hungary), was unleashed against the resistance fighters and the population, who were often isolated in inaccessible areas.

In the end, despite heroic fighting, sometimes led by young teenagers who had been in hiding since the beginning of the war (Jean-Marie Bornes — see "Islands of Hope" in the following pages — who joined the FFI at the age of 17, whose family hid Jews throughout the war, and who took part in all the fighting at Mont Mouchet), the losses were enormous, the population was terribly affected, and the redoubt was destroyed.



The activity of the Auvergne maquis was no longer what it should have been when the Provence landings took place. Of the 2,700 FFI fighters, around 240 were killed (some were reported missing and found several weeks later, victims of summary executions), around 200 were wounded and nearly 60 civilians were executed, and dozens of hamlets were destroyed. The Jesser column suffered 30 dead and 60 wounded. The toll was disastrous and the population fled the combat zone.

This same column crossed the Limousin region from July 18 to 24, 1944. The strategy of the R5 region's maquis, structured around a concept of slowing down, rather than annihilation (Plan Tortue) and repeated ambushes followed by rapid dispersal without frontal combat (Nid de Frelons), led, after several days, to the battle of Mont Gargan around Limoges, with devastating results for this unit, reversing the casualty figures (38 dead and 54 wounded on the resistance side and 342 dead and wounded on the German side).





Abel Chabal was born on July 24, 1910, in Montjay, in the Hautes-Alpes region of France. After completing his military service at the age of 20, Chabal was called up for active duty in 1931 and assigned to the 2nd Zouave Regiment in Morocco. He then decided to pursue a career in the military and passed his platoon training. He became a first class Zouave on March 5,

1932, then corporal on April 16, 1932, master corporal on September 16, 1932, and finally sergeant on April 24, 1933.

He wanted to serve in the Alpine Army and joined the 11th BCA (machine gun section) on March 26, 1934, and the 70th BAF (3rd company) in Bourg-Saint-Maurice on November 5, 1935. He was certified as a machine gun section leader in 1937 with an excellent average of 17.7, and was appointed adjutant on February 16, 1940, then chief adjutant on June 16, 1940.

His resistance against the Italians (he continued to fight for three days after the armistice) earned him a commendation and the Croix de Guerre. He was then assigned to the 3rd company of the 6th BCA until the demobilization of the armistice army. He spent some time at the high mountain training center in Gresse-en-Vercors.

In November 1942, in the Armistice Army under the command of Battalion Commander Albert de Seguin de Reyniès, he hoped to make a last stand against the Germans invading the southern zone. Instead of fighting for the honor of France, the order was given on November 23, 1942, to disband the French army. He then returned to his family home to help his mother (one of his brothers was already a prisoner). Eager to join the troops in North Africa, he preferred to stay and rescue a few young men from the STO. He sent some of his protégés to the Vercors, informing them that he would be able to join them.

He joined the Vercors maquis in February 1944. He was tasked by Commander Seguin de Reyniès with forming and training a section, the "Chabal section," made up mainly of veterans of the 6th BCA. He turned it into a first-rate fighting force.

On June 13, a German column moved up from Grenoble toward Les Guillels, south of the village of Saint-Nizier. As the Germans were about to overpower Brisac's men and had almost surrounded the "Lescot section" (R. Bechmann, known as Lescot), Chabal and his men were sent to the scene. After crossing the village singing La Marseillaise at the top of their voices, Chabal's section joined Lescot's men and counterattacked the Germans. During the ensuing fighting, the Germans retreated and then descended on Grenoble. The enemy returned in force two days later. Chabal held his ground for several hours to allow the retreat to Lans-en-Vercors.

On June 25, he was promoted to lieutenant and awarded another citation and the Croix de Guerre. With the arrival of large numbers of maquisards, Chabal formed a company of Alpine hunters, which he deployed at Valchevrière on July 21 against the Gebirgsjäger who had attacked the village of Vassieux a few days earlier with gliders and paratroopers. After two days of heroic resistance against an enemy superior in numbers and equipment, he was wounded several times. Chabal then wrote his last message, which was sent to the Vercors headquarters: "I am almost surrounded, we are preparing to do Sidi-Brahim. Long live France." « After sending some of his fighters to the summit overlooking the lookout position, Chabal fired his bazooka, then his machine gun, finding the strength to throw his notebook containing his instructions and the names of his men into the ravine before succumbing, the day before his 34th birthday. The lieutenant's body was recovered and buried on August 25, 1944, in Villard-de-Lans before being transferred to the family tomb in Montjay.



Micheline Croibier-Muscat was born Blanc and was 19 when she joined the Groupe Vallier, a group of French resistance fighters. She was one of the group's liaison officers and took part in various operations. At the end of May 1944, Le Ray (Rouvier), military chief of Isère, ordered the group to join the Vercors (Autrans, La Chapelle-en-Vercors), from where she carried out liaison missions, often on foot, to Grenoble, Die, and Crest.

She helped collect parachuted weapons, supply the fighters, and recover equipment (a radio station in Beaurepaire and vehicles outside the massif). During the bombing of La Chapelle-en-Vercors, she served as a supplier to a machine gunner stationed in an anti-aircraft battery, then helped care for the wounded.

When the fighters dispersed, she took refuge with a group in the forest of Saoû (southwest of Saillans). She made her way alone to Grenoble on August 21, 1944. She was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 2015.





Gaston Cathala was born on December 17, 1918, in Noidans-lès-Vesoul (Haute-Saône). The Cathala family, originally from Haute-Saône, settled in Domène (Isère). His parents were caretakers at the Moutiers des Papeteries du Domeynon factory. Gaston Cathala spent his childhood in Domène. Called up with the class of 1938, he enlisted for four years in the 6th BCA and was appointed corporal on May 1, 1939. On January 14,

1940, he was assigned to the 24th BILA (Light Infantry Battalion of Africa) in the fortified sector of the Dauphiné, in the Scout-Skiers Section (SES).

Promoted to corporal on March 1, 1940, then sergeant on May 10, 1940, he was mobilized on the Alpine front and joined the sub-group at La Beaume, in Isère, on August 29, 1940. On September 28, 1940, he joined the Infantry Guard Unit in Briançon. On June 28, 1941, he was sent to the 159th RIA in Grenoble. He volunteered for Syria on July 16, 1941, and was assigned to the 33rd Colonial Marching Battalion (BMC), but the 33rd BMC was disbanded on July 20, 1941. He was then assigned to the detachment of the 159th RIA in Briançon.

He signed a new two-year enlistment on September 14, 1942, with the 159th RIA. On November 28, 1942, when the Armistice Army was disbanded, he retired to Embrun. On July 17, 1943, he married Micheline Pichon, originally from Briançon, who would give him three children. He was quickly contacted by Lieutenant Alain Le Ray, also a former member of the 159th RIA, who was looking for non-commissioned officers to supervise the first camps in the Vercors. He then took the pseudonym Grange. On March 5, 1943, he joined the Vercors under the command of Lieutenant Le Ray (Rouvier), military chief of the Vercors, who placed him in charge of Camp 4 in La Cornouze. His young wife followed him and settled in Saint-Agnan, a place known as "Les Bérards-en-Vercors." On September 10, 1943, he commanded the C6, founded by Benjamin Malossane, which had just absorbed the C4 at the Cabane de la Chau. In October 1943, after the disastrous affair with Italian soldiers, the C6 withdrew to the monastery of Esparron and merged with the C8 to become the C11. On February 3, 1944, German troops attacked the monastery, but Grange managed to get his men out with minimal losses. The C11 then joined the Hardy squadron of the 11th Cuir, until the end of June 1944, when the C11 settled at the Col de Rousset, still under the command of Cathala, who had been promoted to lieutenant. Arriving as reinforcements on June 14 and 15, 1944, he actively participated with his men of the C11 in the battle of Saint-Nizier-du-Moucherotte, where Grange was mentioned in the Regiment's order of the day: "Held a very exposed position at Saint-Nizier on June 15, 1944, for several hours, under attack from a vastly superior and fierce enemy." On July 1, 1944, the C11 was incorporated into the 3rd squadron of the 11th Cuir. Grange was appointed captain of the FFI on July 1, 1944, and took command of the Col de Rousset sector.

On July 21, in the Vassieux basin, German airborne troops attacked the Taille Crayon area. The 11th Cuir was called in as reinforcements. Grange and his squadron quickly came into contact with a heavily armed and seasoned enemy. The counterattack failed due to a lack of heavy weapons and radio communication, and the order to retreat was given. Faced with the flood of German troops into the Vercors, after taking part in the fighting on July 23 at the Col de Rousset, Grange had the entrances to the tunnel where weapons and ammunition were stored blocked with dynamite. The Vercors was overrun by German troops. Warned of the order to disperse, Grange withdrew with his men to the Lente forest. Following the Allied landings in Provence, the Germans evacuated the Vercors from August 20.

From August 23 to 29, 1944, the 3rd squadron of the 11th Cuir participated in the liberation of Romans, then in that of Lyon on September 3. On November 6, 1944, his squadron was incorporated into the 24th Marching Battalion of the 1st Free French Division (DFL) as part of the amalgamation. Cathala was wounded on November 23, 1944, by shrapnel in his right thigh at Giromagny (Territoire de Belfort).



Léa Elise Blain was born in 1922. She was the daughter of factory workers and worked at the Morel factory in La-Sône (38) and at the post office in Chatte, near Saint-Marcellin (38). She was the leader of the "Âmes Vaillantes," a Catholic youth group. She joined the Resistance in 1942 and became Louise Bouvard. She was responsible for liaising with and hiding those who refused to join the S.T.O. (compulsory work service). She then became a cipher clerk/code writer and liaison officer for the radio team of the Eucalyptus mission, based in the hamlet of La Britière (commune of Saint-Agnan-en-Vercors, led by Robert Bennes (Bob)).

As soon as the order to disperse was given by François Huet (Hervieux), military leader of the Vercors, she joined the Compagnie Prévost (Goderville) in the Vercors, at the Grotte des Fées. On Monday, July 31, she left the cave.

She attempted to reach Villard-de-Lans, accompanied by Lieutenant Rémi Lifschitz. On August 1, 1944, they were surprised by German soldiers. Léa Blain fired a shot but was killed by a bullet to the head at the Croix des Glovettes on the heights of Villard-de-Lans. She was buried in the cemetery in Chatte.





François Huet was born on April 16, 1905, in Alençon (Orne). He entered Saint-Cyr in 1923, at the age of 18, graduating with the "Chevalier Bayard" promotion in 1923-1925. After attending the Saumur military academy and serving with the 5th Chasseurs de Senlis, Lieutenant Huet spent seven years fighting and helping to pacify Morocco, from 1927 to 1934 with the 22nd Moroccan Spahis, then in indigenous affairs in Tadla, and finally at the head of the 4th Moroccan Mixed Goum. Wounded and mentioned in deserts five times, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

After commanding a squadron of the 2nd Armored Car Group in Strasbourg from 1935 to 1937, he was appointed to Generalissimo Gamelin, whose aide-de-camp he was until April 1940. On May 10, 1940, as deputy officer of the 1st GRDI (Infantry Division Reconnaissance Group), he took part in fierce fighting in Belgium (Haut-le-Wastia) and then in the Avesnes region (Pas-de-Calais). On May 25, he formed the 4th Cavalry Free Group, with which he slowed down the Germans on the right bank of the Seine at Pont-

de-l'Arche (Eure). After exhausting his ammunition, he destroyed his group's armored cars, swam across the Seine, and reconstituted the unit to carry out delaying actions until the armistice.

In September 1940, he commanded the Saint-Cyr squadron in Aix-en-Provence. In 1942, he headed the army's liaison mission with the Chantiers de la Jeunesse (Youth Work Camps).

When the free zone was invaded, he joined the Compagnons de France in Lyon, becoming its secretary general, and the Alliance network, created by Georges Loustaunau-Lacau with the help of Marie-Madeleine Fourcade. He became sector chief of the Druides sub-network for the Rhône-Alpes region. He joined the Vercors in April 1944.

On May 6, 1944, he was appointed military chief of the Vercors. He formed a strong friendship with Eugène Chavant, Clément, the civilian leader of the Vercors. On the orders of Commander Descour, military leader of R1, he mobilized the maquis in preparation for the implementation of the "Plan Montagnards," which aimed to secure the plateau for a few days at the time of the landings in the southern zone, in order to allow thousands of Allied paratroopers to be welcomed. While waiting, Huet commanded operations with 4,000 maquisards, including 2,000 armed men, against a German division. The Allies ultimately did not follow through with the "Plan Montagnards," leaving the maquisards feeling abandoned when the fighting began.

After the deadly engagements of July 1944, Huet gave the order to disperse the maquis. This order enabled several thousand maquisards to resume fighting, notably within the 6th BCA and 11th Cuirassiers.

Six hundred combatants and 200 civilians were killed during the fighting in June and July 1944.

After the liberation of Grenoble and Lyon, in which he took part, he became chief of staff of the 14th region in Lyon.

After the war, in 1945, he commanded the 11th Cuirassiers in Germany, then the 12th Cuirassiers and finally the armored group of the 5th Armored Division. Appointed to command the armored forces of the French troops in Germany, he was also chosen to experiment with and create the Javelot Brigade, the first armored unit of the nuclear era in France. In March 1956, he left for Algeria with the 7th Rapid Mechanized Division, which he soon commanded in the Suez campaign. He was then placed in charge of the northern Algiers zone with the 7th DMR (Rapid Mechanized Division) until July 1959.

After creating and directing the Territorial Command Information Center in Versailles, he was appointed head of the Second Military Region in Lille in 1962, where he ended his military career in August 1965, promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

He died on January 15, 1968.



APPENDICES

MEDAL CARDS

THE GLIÈRES MAQUIS

Hard-fought victory



Earn at least 12 points on all completed MISSION cards.



=12

Reconnaissance



Place 2 blue TARGET markers on each of the paths.



Shadow army



Place 10 blue TARGET markers on the paths.



Stopping the rebellion



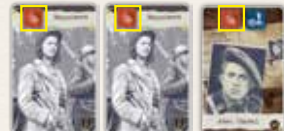
Reach the central position.



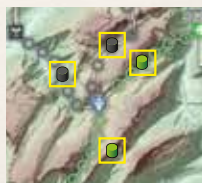
Eradicate hope



Arrest 3 RESISTANCE fighters with the ASSAULT skill.



Surrounding



Reach level 4 on each path.

THE BATTLE OF VERCORS

Republic of Vercors



Collect a total of 8 ASSAULT skill icons on completed missions.



Bridgehead



Complete the two MISSIONS in two different PLACES.

Outpost



Complete the first MISSION at all 4 PLACES.

Airborne assault



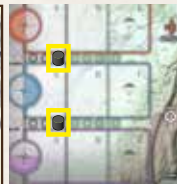
Place 3 red TARGET markers on the locations in zone C.

Retaliation



Place at least 2 red TARGET markers on each of the areas (A, B, C)

Militia Control



Reach level 3 on all 4 PLACES on the board.

