CHESTY PULLER TO THE RESCUE

September 27, 1942, Point Cruz, Guadalcanal - During the conflict on Guadalcanal, the 1st Marine Division found it necessary to protect their East flank by way of a two pronged attack against Point Cruz. The operation was not well coordinated, and the men landed in the area were suddenly ambushed and put under heavy attack. Forced to return to the beach, the American forces had their backs to the ocean with no help in sight.

VICTORY CONDITIONS
The American player must safely evacuate an equivalent of six squads (including 1 squad and crews) by the end of turn seven to win. Otherwise, it is a Japanese win.

American sets up first

American Moves first

JAPANESE: Board 7 (Must be placed West of row 7BB or East of 7N) ELR:4
4-4-7 LMG 9-1
x4 x2 x1

Board 5 (Must be placed South of Row 4 - Exclusive)
4-4-7 2-3-7 LMG MMG 50mmtr 8-1 9-1 Radio
x9 x2 x3 x2 x2 x2 x1 x1 x1

AMERICAN: 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment (Place South of board 5, row 2, exclusive. No two squads may be stacked together initially) ELR:5
6-6-7 6-6-6 2-3-6 MMG 1-4-9 8-1 9-2 Radio 60mmtr(M-2)
x4 x8 x2 x2 x1 x2 x1 x1 x2

SPECIAL RULES
P-2.1 The Evacuation zone for American units extends from 7AA5 to 703. A unit may be evacuated from any of these shore hexes beginning with turn 5.

P-2.2 To be evacuated, an American unit must begin a turn in a shore hex within the evacuation zone. At the end of that turn during the close combat phase, the unit is considered to be safely evacuated and removed from the board. However, if the unit is broken or locked in CC, it may not be evacuated.

P-2.3 The American player receives fire support of 80mm (or the 12 column on the IFT chart) on each turn beginning with turn five. Any hex within the Line of Sight of any shore hex in the evacuation zone may be fired upon. Though no weapon is on the board, this fire is supposed to come from the Ballard and is treated as onboard fire. It may be treated as spraying fire.

Aftermath: Lt. Colonel "Chesty" Puller, veteran of many campaigns, was not with his battalion during this operation. He had been chosen to act as temporary Executive Officer for Colonel Edson at 1st Division headquarters. When hearing of the desperate plight of his men, he commandeered the seaplane tender Ballard, guided her right to the area, and then directed both supporting fire and the evacuation of the men of his battalion. There were numerous acts of individual heroism during this conflict, both by the Marines and the crew of the Ballard. The battalion was rescued, but casualties were heavy and no new ground was gained by the effort.