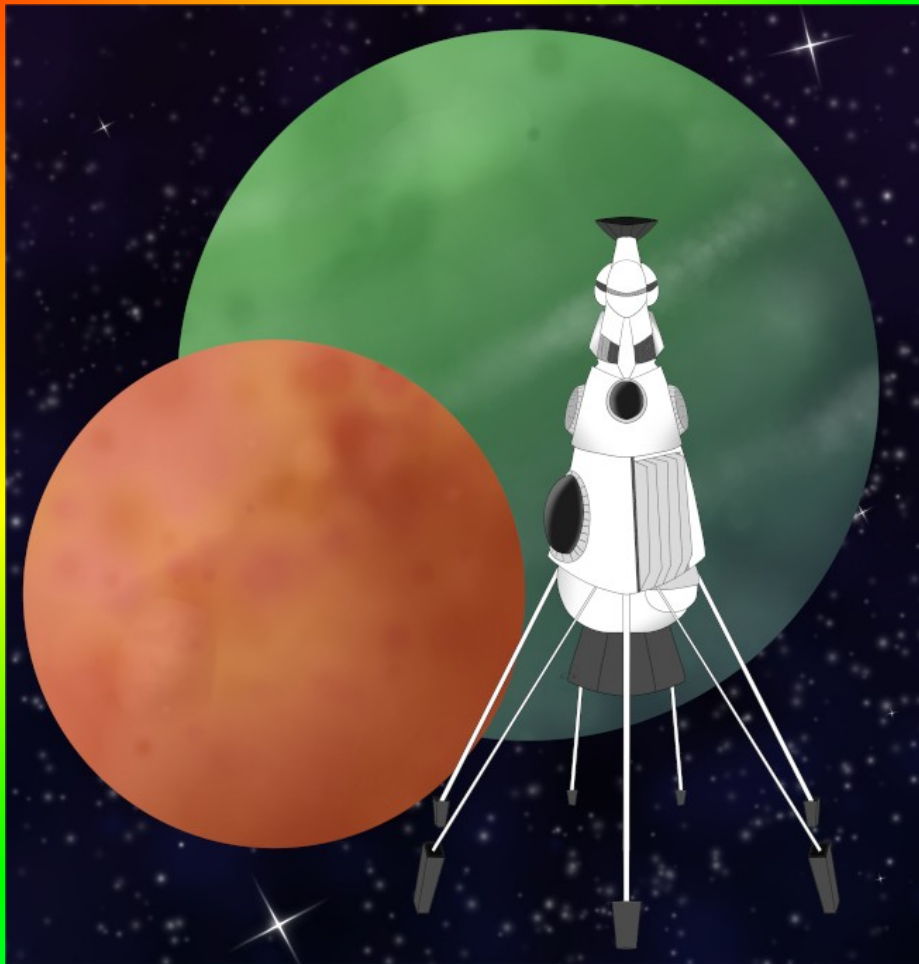


BATTLETECH

OUTWORLDS WASTES



Event Scenario Pack

BATTLETECH: OUTWORLDS WASTES

PRIDE MONTH 2025

----- START TRANSMISSION -----

AURIGAN COALITION HAS AN IMMEDIATE JOB FOR ALL AVAILABLE MERCENARY UNITS! A WORD OF BLAKE SPLINTER GROUP CALLING THEMSELVES 'RED CELL' HAS BEEN IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW ON AURIGAN WORLDS. RED CELL FORCES HAVE TAKEN HOSTAGES IN THE ARTRU SYSTEM.

----- END TRANSMISSION -----

These are player-vs-GM scenarios for *BattleTech: Outworlds Wastes* with combined arms and simplified campaign logistics rules.

Each player may bring 3,000 BV of combined arms from a single faction in the ilClan era on the Master Unit List, following the *BattleTech: Outworlds Wastes* event list building rules. Each force must have at least 1 'Mech, but it is recommended that each force has at least 2 'Mechs.

The following optional rules are recommended:

- Initiative Deck: Initiative is determined by playing cards.
Each player receives one card; their whole force activates together.
The Movement Phase is resolved from lowest value to highest.
The Attack Phases are resolved from highest value to lowest.
- Fire for Effect: Attack declaration and resolution occur simultaneously.
- Multiple Attack Rolls: Separate attack rolls for each point of damage. (Alpha Strike)

BattleTech Outworlds Wastes:

Web: <https://outworlds-wastes.jeremyt.org/event-play>

PDF: <https://outworlds-wastes.jeremyt.org/downloads?event>

BattleTech: Outworlds Wastes is fan-made and based upon the official BattleTech rules from Catalyst Game Labs. BattleTech is a registered trademark of The Topps Company, Inc. in the United States and other countries.

Era: Dark Age or later

Editor: Jeremy L Thompson

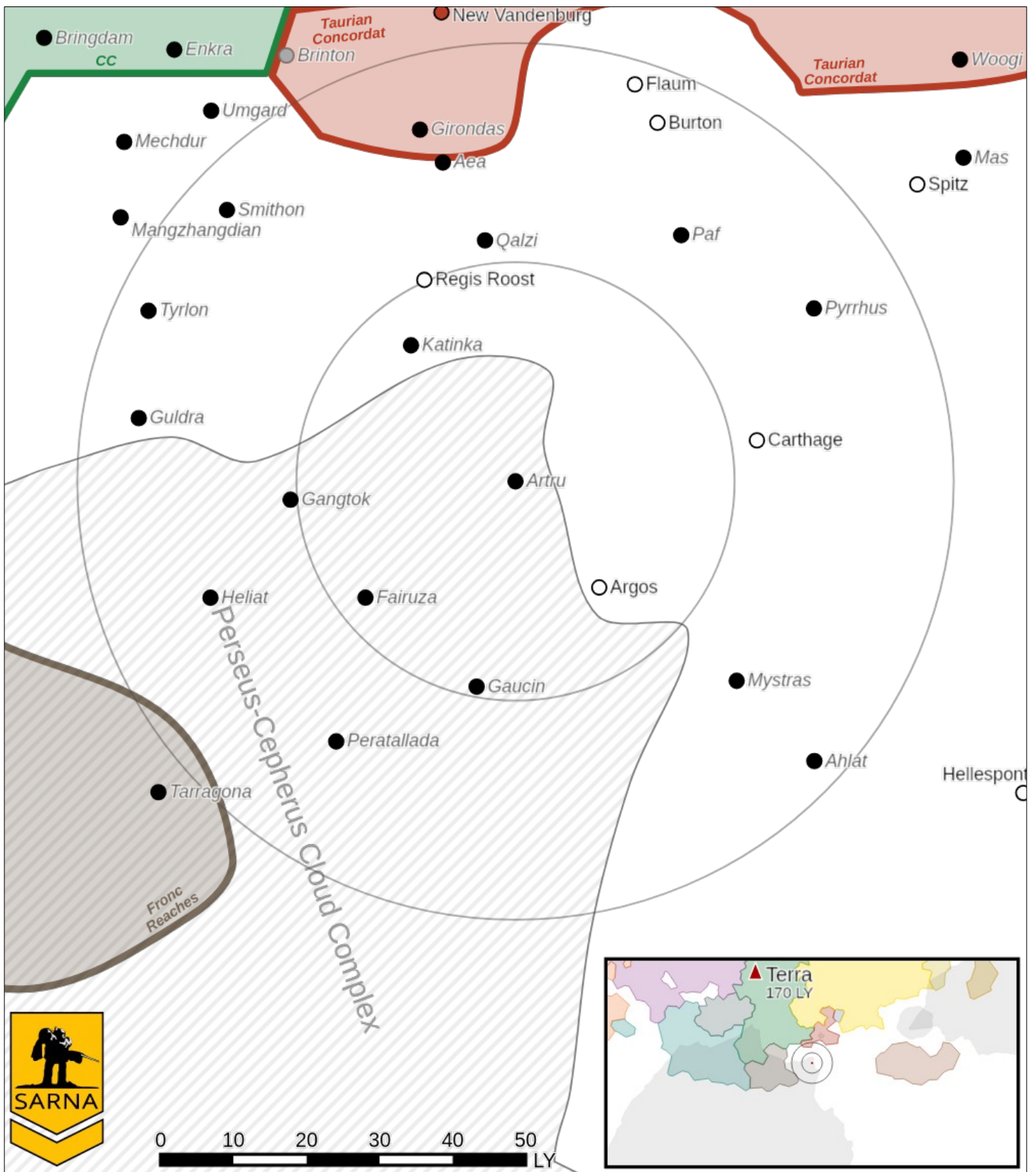
MISSION BACKGROUND

'RED CELL' IS A VIOLENT SPLINTER GROUP FORMED FROM WORD OF BLAKE REMNANTS. THEY MANDATE STRICT ADHERENCE TO THEIR INTERPRETATION OF BLAKEIST IDEOLOGY AND RESTRICT LOCAL POPULATIONS THEY CONTROL.

ARTRU IS A SYSTEM IN THE AURIGAN COALITION. THE SLDF FACILITY CASTLE NAUTILUS WAS IMPORTANT IN PROVIDING LOSTECH TO LADY KAMEA ARANO'S FORCES IN HER CAMPAIGN TO RETAKE THE THRONE AFTER HOUSE ESPINOSA LAUNCHED A COUP AND INSTALLED AN AUTOCRATIC DIRECTORATE AS THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

MEMBERS OF SEVERAL MERCENARY FORCES WERE ON PLANET WHEN 'RED CELL' FORCES TOOK OVER THE PLANET AND IMPOSED MARTIAL LAW. MEMBERS OF THE MERCENARY FORCES WERE CELEBRATING TOGETHER AT THE TIME AS PART OF A CELEBRATION HOSTED BY [STONEWALL INN](#), A TRAVELING PLEASURE CIRCUS HOUSED ON A DROPSHIP OF THE SAME NAME. THESE MERCENARY MECHWARRIORS WERE CAPTURED BY 'RED CELL' POLICE FORCES.

LOCAL AREA STAR MAP



ARTRU III PLANETARY READOUT

STAR TYPE : G6V (187 HOURS RECHARGE TIME)
POSITION IN SYSTEM : 3 OF 10
NATURAL SATELLITES : 0
TIME TO JUMP POINT : 7.05 DAYS
SURFACE GRAVITY : 1.08 G
DAY LENGTH : 24.0 HOURS
ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE : THIN (BREATHABLE)
EQUATORIAL TEMPERATURE : 20*C
SURFACE WATER : 79 PERCENT
CAPITAL : NEW SAINT-PIERRE
POPULATION : 11,924
HPG : NONE
SOCIO-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS : F-D-B-D-D
TECHNOLOGICAL SOPHISTICATION : F (PRIMITIVE WORLD)
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT : D (LOW INDUSTRIALIZATION)
RAW MATERIAL DEPENDENCE : B (MOSTLY SELF-SUFFICIENT)
INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT : D (NEGLIGIBLE INDUSTRY)
AGRICULTURAL DEPENDENCE : D (POOR AGRICULTURE)

----- END TRANSMISSION -----

LET'S RIOT

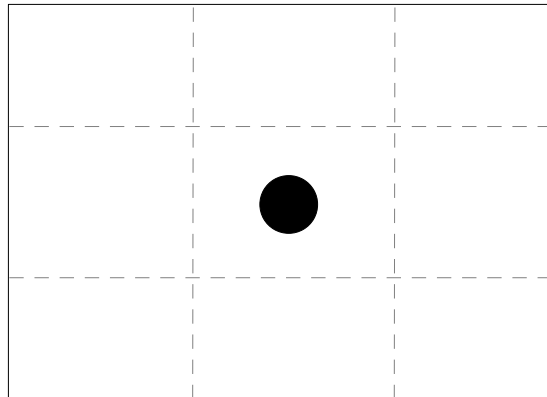
----- START TRANSMISSION -----

'RED CELL' IS HOLDING MECHWARIOR MERCENARIES HOSTAGE IN A MAKESHIFT BASE NEXT TO THE STONEWALL INN AS THEY PREPARE TO TRANSPORT THE HOSTAGES OFF PLANET. FREE THE CAPTURED MECHWARRIORS. THIS ENEMY MUST BE STOPPED.

----- END TRANSMISSION -----

Unit Limits: 3K BV for each player force and a corresponding 3K BV of defending forces. 1 'Mech from each player force starts the scenario inside of the Red Cell base and unable to participate until recovered.

Map: One central mapsheet with a large base and 8 adjoining mapsheets with flat desert terrain. Captured 'Mechs are arrayed inside the base with the Red Cell forces. All other player forces may enter on any outer map edge. The DropShip Stonewall Inn may be placed on the center mapsheet, but it has no significant weapons and can only provide cover or block line of sight.



Primary Objective: Recover all captured 'Mechs. Destroy all enemy forces. Captured 'Mechs may be recovered in the End Phase if a friendly unit is adjacent to them. Infantry units cannot recover captured 'Mechs the turn they deploy from a carrier. Recovered 'Mechs power up immediately and may participate in the next turn. Enemy units are not salvageable. Earn a portion of 3M C-bills based upon the percentage of enemy units destroyed.

Secondary Objectives:

Throw bricks. The area is littered with debris due to the destruction of Castle Nautilus. If a 'Mech with hand actuators has not fired weapons in an arm with a hand actuator during the Weapon Attack Phase, this 'Mech may use debris to make ranged attacks during the Physical Attack Phase. This attack is considered short range at 1 hex (2"), medium range at 2 hexes (4"), and long range at 3 hexes (6"). Earn 500,000 C-bills for each successful attack with a brick, up to 2M C-bills.

----- START TRANSMISSION -----

MISSION BOUNTIES

THE FOLLOWING BOUNTIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THIS MISSION.

PAYMENT	ACTIVITY
100,000	DAMAGE ENEMY UNIT (PER UNIT)
100,000	CRITICAL OR MOTIVE DAMAGE (PER UNIT)
100,000	COMPLETE A PHYSICAL ATTACK
100,000	COMPLETE AN ANTI-MECH ATTACK
100,000	DAMAGE A UNIT WITH INDIRECT FIRE
100,000	SKID A UNIT WITHOUT DESTROYING IT
100,000	DESTROY ENEMY UNIT (PER UNIT)
250,000	KNOCK 'MECH PILOT UNCONSCIOUS
250,000	REDUCE A COMBAT VEHICLE TO 0 MP
250,000	KILL ALL BUT 1 TROOP IN AN INFANTRY UNIT
250,000	HAVE A UNIT SCORE A HIT AT ALL 3 RANGES
250,000	COMPLETE A CHARGE ATTACK
250,000	COMPLETE A DEATH FROM ABOVE ATTACK
500,000	SHOOT DOWN A VTOL WITH A TMM OF 5+
500,000	SHOOT A 'MECH IN THE HEAD
500,000	PHYSICAL ATTACK A 'MECH IN THE HEAD
500,000	CAPTURE A VEHICLE CREW OR 'MECH PILOT

----- END TRANSMISSION -----

HISTORICAL NOTE

Edited from Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonewall_riots

The **Stonewall riots** were a series of spontaneous riots and demonstrations against a police raid that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn, in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Lower Manhattan in New York City. Although the demonstrations were not the first time American LGBTQ people fought back against government-sponsored persecution of sexual minorities, the Stonewall riots marked a new beginning for the gay rights movement in the US and around the world.

At 1:20 a.m. on Saturday, June 28, 1969, four plainclothes policemen in dark suits, two patrol officers in uniform, Detective Charles Smythe, and Deputy Inspector Seymour Pine arrived at the Stonewall Inn's double doors and announced "Police! We're taking the place!" Two undercover policewomen and two undercover policemen entered the bar early that evening to gather visual evidence, as the Public Morals Squad waited outside for the signal. Once ready, the undercover officers called for backup from the Sixth Precinct using the bar's pay telephone. Approximately 200 people were in the bar that night. Patrons who had never experienced a police raid were confused. A few who realized what was happening began to run for doors and windows in the bathrooms, but police barred the doors.

The raid did not go as planned. Standard procedure was to line up the patrons, check their identification and have female police officers take patrons they perceived to be women to the bathroom to verify their sex. The officers would then arrest any trans women or drag queens. The women refused to go with the officers and the men in line refused to produce their identification. The police decided to take everyone present to the police station, after separating those suspected of cross-dressing in a room in the back of the bar. All parties involved recall that a sense of discomfort spread very quickly, started by police who assaulted some of the lesbians by "feeling some of them up inappropriately" while frisking them.

The police were to transport the bar's alcohol in patrol wagons. Twenty-eight cases of beer and nineteen bottles of hard liquor were seized, but the patrol wagons had not yet arrived, so patrons were required to wait in line for about 15 minutes. When the first patrol wagon arrived, Inspector Pine recalled that the crowd—most of whom were homosexual—had grown to at least ten times the number of people who were arrested and they all became very quiet. Confusion over radio communication delayed the arrival of a second wagon. The police began escorting Mafia members into the first wagon, to the cheers of the bystanders. Next, regular employees were loaded into the wagon. A bystander shouted, "Gay power!", someone began singing "We Shall Overcome" and the crowd reacted with amusement and general good humor mixed with "growing and intensive hostility".

An officer shoved a person in drag, who responded by hitting him on the head with her purse. The cop clubbed her over the head, as the crowd began to boo. Author Edmund White, who had been passing by, recalled, "Everyone's restless, angry, and high-spirited. No one has a slogan, no one even has an attitude, but something's brewing." Pennies, then beer bottles, were thrown at the wagon as a rumor spread through the crowd that patrons still inside the bar were being beaten.

A scuffle broke out when a woman in handcuffs was escorted from the door of the bar to the waiting police wagon several times. She escaped repeatedly and fought with four of the police, swearing and shouting, for about ten minutes. Described as "a typical New York butch" and "a dyke-stone butch", she had been hit on the head by an officer with a baton for complaining that her handcuffs were too tight. Bystanders recalled that the woman sparked the crowd to fight when she looked at bystanders and shouted, "Why don't you guys do something?" After an officer picked her up and heaved her into the back of the wagon, the crowd became a mob and became violent.

The police tried to restrain some of the crowd, knocking a few people down, which incited bystanders even more. Some of those handcuffed in the wagon escaped when police left them unattended. As the crowd tried to overturn the police wagon, two police cars and the wagon—with a few slashed tires—left immediately, with Inspector Pine urging them to return as soon as possible. The commotion attracted more people who learned what was happening. Someone in the crowd declared that the bar had been raided because "they didn't pay off the cops", to which someone else yelled, "Let's pay them off!" Coins sailed through the air towards the police as the crowd shouted "Pigs!" and "Faggot cops!" Beer cans were thrown and the police lashed out, dispersing some of the crowd who found a construction site nearby with stacks of bricks. The police, outnumbered by between 500 and 600 people, grabbed several people, including activist folk singer (and mentor of Bob Dylan) Dave Van Ronk—who had been attracted to the revolt from a bar two doors away from the Stonewall. Though Van Ronk was not gay, he had experienced police violence when he participated in antiwar demonstrations: "As far as I was concerned, anybody who'd stand against the cops was all right with me and that's why I stayed in ... Every time you turned around the cops were pulling some outrage or another." Van Ronk was the first of thirteen arrested that night. Ten police officers—including two policewomen—barricaded themselves, Van Ronk, Howard Smith (a column writer for *The Village Voice*), and several handcuffed detainees inside the Stonewall Inn for their own safety.

The Tactical Patrol Force (TPF) of the New York City Police Department arrived to free the police trapped inside the Stonewall. One officer's eye was cut and a few others were bruised from being struck by flying debris. With larger numbers, police detained anyone they could and put them in patrol wagons to go to jail, though Inspector Pine recalled, "Fights erupted with the transvestites, who wouldn't go into the patrol wagon." Another witness across the street said, "All I could see about who was fighting was that it was transvestites and they were fighting furiously."

The TPF formed a phalanx and attempted to clear the streets by marching slowly and pushing the crowd back. The mob openly mocked the police. The crowd cheered, started impromptu kick lines and sang to the tune of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay": "We are the Stonewall girls/ We wear our hair in curls/ We don't wear underwear/ We show our pubic hair." Lucian Truscott reported in The Village Voice: "A stagnant situation there brought on some gay tomfoolery in the form of a chorus line facing the line of helmeted and club-carrying cops. Just as the line got into a full kick routine, the TPF advanced again and cleared the crowd of screaming gay power[-]lites down Christopher to Seventh Avenue." One participant recalled, "The police rushed us and that's when I realized this is not a good thing to do, because they got me in the back with a nightstick." Another account stated, "I just can't ever get that one sight out of my mind. The cops with the [nightsticks] and the kick line on the other side. It was the most amazing thing ... And all the sudden that kick line, which I guess was a spoof on the machismo ... I think that's when I felt rage. Because people were getting smashed with bats. And for what? A kick line."

By 4:00 am, the streets had nearly been cleared. Many people sat on stoops or gathered nearby in Christopher Park throughout the morning, dazed in disbelief at what had transpired. Many witnesses remembered the surreal and eerie quiet that descended upon Christopher Street, though there continued to be "electricity in the air". One commented: "There was a certain beauty in the aftermath of the riot ... It was obvious, at least to me, that a lot of people really were gay and, you know, this was our street." Thirteen people had been arrested. Some in the crowd were hospitalized, and four police officers were injured. Almost everything in the Stonewall Inn was broken.

During the siege of the Stonewall, Craig Rodwell called The New York Times, the New York Post, and the Daily News to tell them what was happening. All three papers covered the riots; the Daily News placed coverage on the front page. News of the riot spread quickly throughout Greenwich Village, fueled by rumors that it had been organized by the Students for a Democratic Society, the Black Panthers, or triggered by "a homosexual police officer whose roommate went dancing at the Stonewall against the officer's wishes". All day Saturday, June 28, people came to stare at the burned and blackened Stonewall Inn. Graffiti appeared on the walls of the bar, declaring "Drag power", "They invaded our rights", "Support gay power" and "Legalize gay bars", along with accusations of police looting and—regarding the status of the bar—"We are open."

The next night, rioting again surrounded Christopher Street; participants remember differently which night was more frantic or violent. Many of the same people returned from the previous evening—hustlers, street youths, and "queens"—but they were joined by "police provocateurs", curious bystanders, and even tourists. Remarkable to many was the sudden exhibition of homosexual affection in public, as described by one witness: "From going to places where you had to knock on a door and speak to someone through a peephole in order to get in. We were just out. We were in the streets."

Thousands of people had gathered in front of the Stonewall, which had opened again, choking Christopher Street until the crowd spilled into adjoining blocks. The throng surrounded buses and cars, harassing the occupants unless they either admitted they were gay or indicated their support for the demonstrators. Marsha P. Johnson was seen climbing a lamppost and dropping a heavy bag onto the hood of a police car, shattering the windshield.

As on the previous evening, fires were started in garbage cans throughout the neighborhood. More than a hundred police were present from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Precincts, but after 2:00 a.m. the TPF arrived again. Kick lines and police chases waxed and waned; when police captured demonstrators, whom the majority of witnesses described as "sissies" or "swishes", the crowd surged to recapture them. Again, street battling ensued until 4:00 am.

Beat poet and longtime Greenwich Village resident Allen Ginsberg lived on Christopher Street and happened upon the jubilant chaos. After he learned of the riot that had occurred the previous evening, he stated, "Gay power! Isn't that great! ... It's about time we did something to assert ourselves" and visited the open Stonewall Inn for the first time. While walking home, he declared to Lucian Truscott, "You know, the guys there were so beautiful—they've lost that wounded look that fags all had 10 years ago."

Activist Mark Segal recounts that Martha Shelley and Marty Robinson stood and made speeches from the front door of the Stonewall on June 29, 1969, the second night of the riot.

The feeling of urgency spread throughout Greenwich Village, even to people who had not witnessed the riots. Many who were moved by the rebellion attended organizational meetings, sensing an opportunity to take action. On July 4, 1969, the Mattachine Society performed its annual picket in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, called the Annual Reminder. Organizers Craig Rodwell, Frank Kameny, Randy Wicker, Barbara Gittings, and Kay Lahusen, who had all participated for several years, took a bus along with other picketers from New York City to Philadelphia. Since 1965, the pickets had been very controlled: women wore skirts and men wore suits and ties and all marched quietly in organized lines. This year Rodwell remembered feeling restricted by the rules Kameny had set. When two women spontaneously held hands, Kameny broke them apart, saying, "None of that! None of that!" Rodwell, however, convinced about ten couples to hold hands. The hand-holding couples made Kameny furious, but they earned more press attention than all of the previous marches. Participant Lilli Vincenz remembered, "It was clear that things were changing. People who had felt oppressed now felt empowered." Rodwell returned to New York City determined to change the established quiet, meek ways of trying to get attention. One of his first priorities was planning Christopher Street Liberation Day.



BATTLETECH

OUTWORLDS WASTES