

# PERSIAN GULF INFERNO



MANUAL



MAGIC BYTES



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## IMPRESSUM

Storyline and Gametext revised.....Lizell design and Ralf Vogel  
Amiga programmed by.....Allan Pedersen  
Atari St programmed by.....Lizell design  
Ongane Music.....Lizell design  
Graphics and Animation.....Jim Rankenberg  
C64 Graphics and Sound.....Richard Löwenstein  
Story written by.....Jim Rankenberg, Kevin Mikkelsen  
C64 programmend by.....Richard Löwenstein  
Sound Fx Amiga .....Allan Pedersen

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Produced by Parsec and Lizell team

Manual Layout by.....Hans-Georg Witte  
and .....Ralf Vogel  
Cover Artwork by .....Jim Rankenberg  
Additional graphics.....Celal Kandemiroglu, Ralf Vogel  
reDos disk loader.....reline Software  
Translation by .....Isabelle De Batz  
and .....Ralf Kleinegräber

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# A TIMELINE

OCTOBER 1978

A confidential report made by the newly formed Department of Energy to then U.S. President Jimmy Carter predicts a coming world energy crisis as fossil fuel reserves dwindle.

FEBRUARY 1979

President Carter steps up a U.S. Government Commission to both search for, and encourage others to search for, new oil reserves.

AUGUST 1979

A series of bombs rock London, over 15 people are killed many more are wounded. The terrorist group "Mashad" takes credit for the incidents.

JANUARY 1980

Acts of international terrorism increase to a record 532 world wide. This figure represents a 400% increase since 1968.

AUGUST 1980

With U.S. financial backing, NATO nations enter into a cooperative venture and form E.O.S. - European Oil Search.

DECEMBER 1980

E.O.S. confirms U.S. findings that the world oil supply will be depleted by the year 2008.

FEBRUARY 1981

President Reagan in an effort to streamline his administration



makes major budget-cuts to the department of energy.

Without U.S. funding E.O.S. pares down its operation to a highly motivated core of professionals.

E.O.S. begins work on a new satellite designed to search for untapped oil supplies. At a press conference an E.O.S. spokesman, Martin Kestrell, promises that the state of the art device will help the world survive the coming energy crisis.

The number of terrorist incidents per year increases to a record new high of 944.

A fire bomb destroys E.O.S.'s Paris based research lab. The first satellite prototype is destroyed. Martin Kestrell and two others are killed in the blaze. The terrorist group "Mashad" takes credit for the incident.

The number of terrorist incidents per year is now 855. While the number has decreased, the scale of the incidents seems to be growing.

United Nations mediates "official" ending of the Iran - Iraq war.

JUNE 1981

SEPTEMBER 1984

JANUARY 1986

MAY 1987

JANUARY 1988

MARCH 1988





SUMMER 1989

During a long hot summer, the U.S. Navy is plagued by a bizarre series of accidents, some of which result in fatalities. Sources inside the Pentagon suspect a high - level conspiracy within the Department of Defense.

JULY 21 1989

During routine naval maneuvers the U.S. Missile Carrier "Chisholm" accidentally fires a nuclear armed S.L.C.M. (Sea Launched Cruise Missile). It crashes into the Southern part of Iran.

The U.S. cover up begins.

JULY 22 1989

Satellite photography reveals a two mile trench cut into the Iranian Desert by the path of the missile. A crew of technicians are photographed by high altitude recon - aircraft in the process of dismantling the warhead.

The C.I.A. begins a covert investigation working under the assumption that there exists a high level conspiracy within the Department of Defence.

JULY 23 1989

President Bush tries to regain the warhead through discreet diplomatic channels. His efforts prove fruitless as the Iranian government does the diplomatic equivalent of laughing in his face.



JULY 24 1989

Captain Craig Freeman of the carrier "Chisholm" is relieved of his command.

JULY 25 1989

A team of scientists and technicians from Red China arrive on the scene as U.S. forces stand by helplessly and the warhead is spirited away into the interior of Iran. China ignore U.S. protests.

JULY 26 1989

President Bush rejects the option of direct U.S. involvement as too risky both militarily and politically. A decision is made to wait out the crisis.

NOVEMBER 1989

It become apparent that the Iranians plan to keep the matter quiet as the Iranian Secretary of Defense announces that their air force had "forced down an American fighter plane that had entered our airspace".

The U.S. Government makes all the usual public protests over the supposed downed fighter.

First indication of the Iranians use of the warhead as a psychological weapon comes as Iraq makes a series of mysterious concessions to Iran.



FEBRUARY 1990

The Belgian oil tanker "Jasmine" is the first destroyed in a series of missile attacks. Fragments of the device recovered from the wreckage lead experts to believe the terrorists are now using Chinese Silkworm missiles. The "Mashad" take credit for the attack.

APRIL 1990

The space shuttle "Victory" in its maiden flight puts E.O.S.'s geological survey satellite in orbit.

JULY 1990

Hostilities once again flare up in the Middle East as the Iran-Iraq war reignites.

OCTOBER 1990

Plans stolen from within Red China confirm one the worst of the U.S.'s fears. Red Chinese are building new missiles based on technology stolen from the lost warhead. The guidance system is almost a direct clone.

NOVEMBER 1990

E.O.S. announces the oil find to the century. As a huge deposit is located from space by the E.O.S. geological survey satellite. This mammoth oil field is situated beneath the Persian Gulf in international waters. A heated debate begins at the U.N. over ownership and the exploitation of the oil field.



DECEMBER 1990

The increasing number of missile attacks in the Persian Gulf result in an international as the naval forces of many nations mass in the area. Represented prominently are the U.S., The United Kingdom, Belgium and Russia. Particularly hard hit are Kuwaitians and it is believed that their backing of Iraq is a factor in the singling out of their tankers.

JANUARY 1991

Terrorist incidents hit the new high of 1257 per year as an international panic sets in. Both NATO and Warsaw Pact nations takes steps to end the problem. The terrorists seem unaffected as the incidents continue to grow bolder.

FEBRUARY 1991

In a landmark decision, the U.N. announces a plan of international cooperation to exploit the oil field. Member nations are invited to invest in the construction of the largest oil rig ever built. E.O.S. is commissioned to supervise the project.

APRIL 1991

The Americans surprise the world by allowing Kuwait tankers to travel the Gulf under the U.S. flag. This seems to provide at least temporary protection to the remnants of the Kuwaitian fleet.





MAY 1991

Construction begins on the mammoth oil rig. An international task force is created to safeguard the rig.

JULY 1991

Minor clashes between the U.S. and Iranian forces become an almost daily occurrence. The price of oil world wide sky rockets and long lines at gas stations become commonplace as one of the hottest summers in years drags on.

SEPTEMBER 1991

A Kuwaitian tanker flying the American flag is destroyed by missile fire. The world community is first outraged then puzzled as the U.S. refuses to take punitive measures.

JANUARY 7 1992

United Nations representatives gather for the next day opening of the mammoth E.O.S. oil rig and are flown by helicopter to the rig itself. After a tour of the facility a party for the officials and members of the international press is held on the upper platform.

At 10:00 PM all radio contact with the facility is cut off.

JANUARY 8 1992  
1:00 AM

The terrorist Group "Mashad" announces that it has taken over



the E.O.S. facility and that a nonegotiable series of demands will be issued soon. If their demands are not met they plan to detonate a nuclear warhead at midnight. Experts predict that the resulting radiation will contaminate the entire oil field, rendering it unusable. It is also speculated that the explosion could unleash the Dresden effect where the very air itself burns in a raging firestorm.

1:20 AM

The U.N. Security Council enters an emergency session to discuss the problem.

2:00 AM

"Mashad" begins announcing its demands, which include the release of many political prisoners, the international censure of Iraq and its allies, and the delivery to them of the President of the United States.

2:45 AM

The serial numbers read of the warhead confirms the worst, that there is indeed a nuclear weapon aboard the E.O.S. oil rig.

3:05 AM

The United States Security Council decides that only a surgical strike by a small group, or preferably one man, has any chance of success. They begin to review possible candidates.



3:22 AM

A low level fly by estimates at least 7 casualties before it is blasted out of the air by a shoulder mounted anti - aircraft missile.

3:35 AM

NORAD's situation simulating computers confirm the Security Council's decision.

4:05 AM

The General Secretary of the United Nations places a phone call to the one person that both the council and the computers agree has the best chance of getting the job done.

4:06 AM

You are awakened from a deep sleep by the ringing of the phone and you are asked to volunteer for the most dangerous covert assignment of the 20th century.

It's all in your hands now. Transportation is ready and it's up to you free the hostages and stop the Persian Gulf from exploding into the biggest fireball the world's ever seen. Are you ready ? You better be. Ahead of you awaits the greatest challenge of your life... and the most intense experience in game play history!



# PLAYING THE GAME

## GAME OBJECTIVE

Somewhere hidden on the massive oil rig is alive nuclear warhead on a preset countdown to destruction. You must find and properly disarm the warhead before the timer reaches zero and the warhead detonates. To do this you are going to need both equipment and expert help.

The rig is a massive structure divided into two sections. As the game begins you start in the smaller right section. To move about, use the stair and ladders. There are also four elevators. You only have access to one in the beginning, but by finding the three elevator cards you'll be able to unlock the others. Throughout the complex you'll find many doors. Most are locked and to open these you'll need to find key cards. Behind these doors are both the equipment you'll need (Key cards, elevator cards and weapons) and the hostages that you'll need to rescue for their technical expertise.

As the game starts you are armed with only an automatic pistol and five magazines. You must conserve your ammo until more can be located. Weapons and ammunition may be found throughout the complex. Look for a shotgun and a sub-machine pistol, each are very effective in their own way.

The only other equipment you start with are shaped explosive charges that can be used as alternatives to the key cards for opening doors.





# CONTROLS

## JOYSTICK CONTROLS

### JOYSTICK UP

1. When on stairs or ladders - Hero moves up
2. In front of unlocked doors - Hero enters room (only Amiga/Atari ST)
3. In front of elevator - gets elevator to current floor  
(For C64 takes also elevator up).
4. Inside elevator - takes elevator up (Only AMIGA, ATARI ST).
5. For C64 change weapons - hold joystick up more than 1 sec.

### JOYSTICK RIGHT / LEFT

Hero runs right / left.

### JOYSTICK DOWN

1. When on stairs or ladders - Hero moves down
2. Inside elevator - takes elevator down ( only Amiga / Atari St)
3. In front of elevator - takes elevator down ( only C64 )
4. Normal conditions - Hero kneels in firing position
5. Step left / right after  
immediatly after pulling  
the joystick down - Hero tumbles into kneeling firing position
6. When in front the door - place an explosive charge ( only C64 )

## KEYBOARD COMMANDS

### SPACE BAR

For Amiga / Atari ST: When in front of door, places an explosive charge.

For C64: gives last room informations

### F1, F2, F3, KEYS

After finding other weapons, change weapons by depressing Function Keys. ( only Amiga / Atari ST )



## SCREEN LAYOUT

The upper two thirds of the screen is used for the scrolling play field.

The lower third is a menu containing the following:

1. Weapon and ammunition information
2. Elevator and key card information
3. Current floor level indicator
4. Hero's damage indicator

## HINTS AND TIPS

To find the bomb you must rescue the hostages and gather informations from them.

Writing down what the hostages say can be a good idea.

Somewhere among the hostages is a Doctor who can field treat your wounds.

Some of the hostages are frightened and confused and their insights are often very general. Starting a search pattern based on the information you've received is a sound strategy.

Remember to move quickly away after placing an explosive charge. The pistol is the most ineffective weapon: it has low muzzle velocity, the chamber action is slow, and it will take several shots to take out a target.

The 12 Gage Pump Shotgun is slow to fire. Each round must be hand pumped into the chamber. It is very effective however, one round will take out one of the terrorists.

The Uzi has low stopping power but its rapid fire makes up for this. Take out whole corridors in seconds.

If you succeed in finding the bomb, you'll still have to disarm it. There are four colored wires and you must cut one of them... but which one? Cut the wrong wire and you'll be standing at ground zero in the biggest fireball the world's ever seen.